

CDFV Reader

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New Mentors in Violence Prevention

CQU Domestic and Family Violence Practice

Domestic violence in the media

Change the Story - at a glance



Director's message

Greetings everyone kia ora koutou

This has been a busy last quarter of the year for all of us at CDFVR and I am sure this is the case for many of our readers; especially frontline response service workers who have had increases in demand and workloads throughout the year.

October began with our Working with Men Masterclass and Groupskills Workshop, that were held here in Mackay. Mark Walters from DVConnect and Dr Andrew Frost from the University of Canterbury in New Zealand made a wonderful team in presenting and by all accounts participants in the training valued their involvement. Both Andrew and Mark emphasised the issue of responsibility-taking and how we all need to think about this in our interpersonal relationships.

I had a brief spell in Aotearoa (New Zealand) in mid-October and took the opportunity to meet with the research team at the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse. There was food for thought about the ways in which both Queensland and Aotearoa might share research on responses to domestic violence and how we might go about doing this.

I met with our new Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Hon Shannon Fentiman and the CQUniversity Provost Professor Hilary Winchester to discuss the contribution that the university is making to the Centre. CQUniversity is funding a postdoctoral position and in addition a contribution towards domestic violence research. This is much appreciated and will increase our efforts to contribute to key gaps in research.

In partnership with CDFVR, CQUniversity is also launching a suite of education and training programs in domestic and family violence in 2016. Links to information on these and other Queensland courses are available on our website.

As I write, we are meeting with the School of Nursing and Midwifery's Centre for Professional Development Director Deb Friel and Project Officer Judy Pidcock who are working with the Centre to further develop education and training options on domestic and family violence practice. An interesting and critical set of vocational courses are in development, based on the newly



released national Units of Competency, mainly from the Community Services and Health Training Packages.

In early November both Colleen Gunning and I presented at the Family Relationships Services Australia Conference on our education and training programs and I participated on a panel involving Rosie Batty where the discussion was about how to keep the momentum and focus on domestic violence responses. Rosie as usual presented a powerful account of her experience and also on her commitment to bring about long lasting change and better responses to domestic violence.

Also during November Lauren Pattie, Colleen and I spent some time in Cairns where we hosted Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) train-the-trainer training, mainly with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander service providers from around the state. Many of the course participants described this training as 'life changing' and all credit must go to Dr Shannon Spriggs Murdoch who developed and facilitated the training. You can read about Shannon's work on pages 7 and 8 in this edition of the Re@der. One of the great aspects of the MVP training is that the message can be picked up by services in remote regions and spread throughout communities. The commentary from participants from the north illustrates how they are already applying the learning into practice.

COVER

Service providers from around Queensland attended Mentors in Violence Prevention train-the-trainer training in Cairns, delivered by Shannon Spriggs Murdoch from the Violence Research and Prevention Program with Griffith University. See more on page 7.

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In November we marked the *16 Days of Activism Against Gendered Violence* to highlight issues of violence against women. On the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women we attended the White Ribbon event organised in Cairns by Zonta and watched a group of local men swearing the White Ribbon oath. When we think of activism against violence, we often use the language of ‘prevention’ and it is very exciting that Our Watch recently released its blueprint for a national prevention framework: *Change the Story*. You can read a snapshot of this document on page 6. One of the key messages of *Change the Story* is the need for coordination of efforts at different levels across systems. This will be the challenge for government and a range of community stakeholders in maximising and evaluating the impact of prevention initiatives.

In terms of the consultation for a number of relevant state strategies, the Centre lodged a submission where we raised the question of the pace of change at present. The government is to be congratulated for embarking on an ambitious policy and legislative reform program which is now making stronger links between gender inequality, violence against women (including sexual assault) and domestic and family violence. I am sure the impetus to the pace of reform is the desire to make a difference in women’s and children’s lives. Unintended consequences, however, can sometimes accompany rapid responses.

As you will hear from Senior Researcher Heather Lovatt later in the Re@der, she and fellow Senior Researcher Nada Ibrahim have been a hive of activity in the ANROWS national research space over the past quarter. Other exciting news highlighted in this Re@der is the appointment of new Lecturer Dr Silke Meyer, who will be delivering the two new programs in Domestic and Family Violence Practice with CQUniversity. We introduce Silke on page 4 of this edition, but many of you will know already of her strong history of research both with victims of domestic violence and also with perpetrators. We are very much

looking forward to working with Silke. Finally, I would like to thank all those many domestic and family violence services, particularly Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services that continue to strive to make a difference in their communities. Then there are the victims/survivors with whom we speak, in the course of our research and when they contact us from time to time to tell their stories in order to see in how they can help to improve the safety of women. Thanks must also go to Departmental and Parliamentary staff particularly in the Department of Communities Child Safety and Disability Services and the Office of Minister Fentiman. They all have worked tirelessly over the last year in their efforts to effect change. We hope that everybody has a well-earned rest over the Christmas break period, a time to reflect on achievements and a time to think about how to move forward.

Annabel Taylor



CDFVR Director Dr Annabel Taylor and Education Officer Colleen Gunning meet with School of Nursing and Midwifery’s Centre for Professional Development Director Deb Friel and Project Officer Judy Pidcock to further develop education and training options on domestic and family violence practice.

Research update

by Heather Lovatt, Senior Research Officer, CDFVR

This segment shares the culmination of our research journey for 2015. Each of the Re@ders this year has provided a research update of our contribution to ANROWS (Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety) in accordance with the national research program. The last three months have seen a continued focus on phases one and two of the domestic and family violence protection orders in Australia: An investigation of information sharing and the enforcement project. Additionally we have also been developing various publications for the ANROWS website.

Domestic and family violence protection orders in Australia: An investigation of information sharing and the enforcement project.

Phase One Study – On-line survey

The on-line survey was launched in October and has an extended end date of 31 December 2015. The survey canvasses the views of a range of professionals, including police, legal personnel and domestic violence advocates, who are involved with the enforcement of protection orders. There has been a steady flow of people completing the survey and its closing date means that no sooner do we return from the Christmas/New Year break than Nada will be immersed in coding and analysing the data from the surveys, with support from Shellee Wakefield. You will recall Shellee's name from previous Re@ders as she was with us last year working on the Judicial Education project. Shellee is back in her role with Queensland Police Service but we are very lucky to still be able to access her skills on a casual basis.

Phase Two Study – Interviews

In the previous Re@der I noted our planning for qualitative interviews with victim/ survivors to examine their experiences of the enforcement of protection orders in cross-border situations. Planning has turned into action, thanks to the support of specialist women's services, who have identified potential interviewees for us. In talking with

these services, we also realised the wealth of information they themselves hold in relation to this study. Accordingly we shared this with our ANROWS Advisory Group and requested their feedback about also capturing data from service providers as part of the study. One of the benefits of having an Advisory Group is that we have the opportunity to talk with key practitioners and academics about the progress of the study; thereby receiving their valuable guidance in relation to the project. The Group endorsed the idea of approaching service providers to hear their perspectives, while still having a key focus on women's experiences. This means December and January will be busy months interviewing women who are victim/survivors as well as also talking to service providers.

So if you know of a woman who has had cross-border protection order experience and is prepared to speak with us, please contact me at CDFVR on (07) 4940 3322 before the 24 December 2015, or after the 4 January 2016.

Publications

ANROWS produces a suite of publications, and as a research team we have also been working on a number of documents for ANROWS, and will continue to do so into 2016. While it will be some time before you will see them published, the subjects for CDFVR's papers have been chosen by ANROWS on the basis of their relevance to policy-makers, practitioners and the general public and will vary in purpose and length. Visit the [ANROWS website](#) to explore the growing range of publications available.



CDFVR Research team from left to right: Heather Lovatt, Dr Annabel Taylor, Dr Nada Ibrahim and Shellee Wakefield.

CQU welcomes new lecturer in Domestic and Family Violence Practice

The Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence warmly welcomes Dr Silke Meyer to the newly created Lecturer position at CQUniversity. Silke will launch the Postgraduate Programs (Certificate and Diploma in Domestic and Family Violence Practice) and looks forward to engaging with students in the 2016 courses.

Silke has a PhD and Masters in Criminology and an undergraduate degree (Honours) in Social Work. She moved to Brisbane from Bremen, Germany in 2006 to examine the help-seeking decisions of female victims of intimate partner violence for her PhD research at Griffith University. After completion of her PhD, she worked in the Policing and Security Research Program at the Institute for Social Science Research (UQ) before being awarded a UQ Postdoctoral Fellowship.

Silke's postdoctoral research examined regional and cultural differences in women and children's experiences of domestic and family violence and related housing instabilities. Among her key findings were the roles of

- children in women's help-seeking and housing decisions
- geographic isolation and cultural ties in women's attempts to escape the abuse and
- integrated responses in addressing the diverse needs of victims and their children.

"The complex nature of domestic and family violence and the prevalence of other complicating factors, such as a lack of affordable housing and the loss of family and community support when moving towns or interstate, highlight the need for holistic approaches to domestic and family violence." Silke said. "Services need to work together to maximise victim support and safety, and perpetrator support and accountability. These and other research findings will be integrated into the CQU course content around working with victims and perpetrators. I hope to contribute to students' understanding of the multilayered challenges associated with risk and harm minimisation and so ultimately shape service delivery that takes into consideration culturally and regionally specific challenges for help-seeking victims."

Silke has further conducted research on men's compliance with domestic violence orders and the role of fatherhood identity in perpetrator interventions. Specifically, perpetrators' perceived willingness and ability to comply with domestic violence orders was examined. The findings presented contrasts. On the one hand for many respondents the lack of deterrent mechanisms associated with domestic violence orders was confirmed. Yet interviews also revealed the strong role of fatherhood and fatherhood identity and how this influences the decision-making of perpetrators.

"I'm hopeful that these findings can inform an innovative strategy of engaging men as fathers."



Dr Silke Meyer, newly appointed Lecturer with CQUniversity will launch the Postgraduate Programs.

Silke said. "The way in which we hold perpetrators accountable in a social as well as criminal justice context and the way in which we engage them in relevant interventions will form a key component of the course."

Silke has also been a chief investigator on a number of program evaluations, including the evaluation of an integrated response to domestic and family violence for the Queensland Police Service and Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, the evaluation of a police-led multi-agency response to young people at risk for the Queensland Police Service and a national evaluation of the Respectful Relationships program for the Department of Social Services.

Throughout her research appointments, Silke has taught into the curriculum of the School of Social Science at UQ and the School of Criminology and Criminal Justice at Griffith University. Prior to her career in research and teaching, she worked as a social worker with victims of domestic and family violence, vulnerable families and young people at risk. She is passionate about victims' and children's wellbeing and advocacy for holistic community responses to domestic and family violence.

"My expertise around intergenerational aspects of domestic and family violence, victims' help-seeking and coping mechanisms and the way in which different services respond to victims' needs will underpin the new courses. This is an exciting opportunity to develop and deliver an innovative program that offers specialised training for those coming in contact with victims and perpetrators of domestic and family violence on a daily basis." Silke said.

For more information about three Queensland programs in 2016 click here:

1. [Graduate Diploma of Domestic and Family Violence Practice](#)
2. [Graduate Certificate in Domestic and Family Violence Practice](#)
3. [Graduate Certificate in Domestic Violence](#)

Domestic violence in the media: State of knowledge paper

An amended and abridged extract from the ANROWS Landscape publication- Media representations of violence against women and their children: State of knowledge paper.

Evidence-based primary prevention in the field of gender-based violence, i.e. stopping violence before it occurs, focuses on challenging cultural and social norms that condone, tolerate or excuse violence against women. It is within this context that news and information media – dominant forces in shaping the discourse on matters of public importance – are seen to play a crucial role.

Numerous Australian State and National policy documents have recognised the media as a priority area for action on preventing violence against women. Indeed, improving the way media engage on the issue is one of the key objectives under the *Second Action Plan 2013–2016 of the national plan to reduce violence against women and their children 2010-2022* (Australia. Department of Social Services, 2014).

This Landscapes paper released by Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety (ANROWS), aims to provide an overview of literature on the way news and information media portray violence against women. This publication examines a broad range of literature which was grouped into three areas of inquiry. These were studies of:

- *media representation*: understanding the nature of the content and discourse in news items on violence against women;
- *audience reception*: understanding how audiences interpret news on violence against women and how risk is perceived and managed; and
- *news production*: understanding the practices of gathering and reporting on violence against women and their children.

In the area of *media representation*, 48 primary studies were reviewed illustrating a number of key themes in the way violence against women is portrayed. These included:

- not reporting the social context in which male perpetrated violence against women occurs;
- sensationalising stories through language or by disproportionately focusing on stories that fit key news values;
- perpetuating myths and misrepresentations;
- directly and indirectly shifting blame from male perpetrators of violence and assigning responsibility for violence to women; and
- relying on law enforcement as the expert “voices”.

Ten primary studies were identified in relation to *audience reception*, which broadly covered audience effects in terms of emotional responses and attributes of responsibility. Common themes regarding the way audiences absorb and interpret media portrayals of violence against women

included how:

- audience emotional responses and attributions of responsibility are affected, and can be manipulated, by how media frame news stories;
- “rape myths” affect attitudes about perpetrators of sexual violence;
- images and language moderate audience responses; and
- media effects intersect with audience gender and prior knowledge and understanding of violence against women.

In the area of *news production*, only four primary studies were identified. This US research broadly covered two main areas of inquiry: the practice of news-making from the perspective of journalists, editors and producers, and the way media guidelines impact on reporting practices for media professionals. The 23 media guidelines examined generally reflected national and international activity and their content was similar. Recurring themes included recommendations to:

- report the social context in which male perpetrated violence against women occurs;
- use correct language and terminology;
- avoid blaming the victim;
- avoid offering excuses for men’s violence;
- consider how source selection shapes the story; and
- provide women with information on where to seek help.

This paper concludes that the media frequently mirror society’s confusion and ambivalence about violence against women. Although the link between media reporting and behaviour is not well-established, studies of audience reception show that media can play a role in dispelling myths and reinforcing information about the true nature and extent of the problem. Unfortunately, reporting on violence against women that challenges rather than reinforces cultural and social norms about gender is still the minority. The paper recognises that gaps exist regarding the impact of news coverage on public understanding, attitudes and behaviours and there is more to learn about how to best craft mediated messages to more effectively promote positive social change.

The full *Media representations of violence against women and their children: State of knowledge paper* is available via ANROWS website and can be viewed [here](#).

Reference:
Council of Australian Governments. (2011). *The national plan to reduce violence against women and their children: Including the first three-year action plan*. Canberra: FAHCSIA.

Sutherland, G., McCormack, A., Pirkis, J., Easta, P., Holland, K. & Vaughan, C. (2015). *Media representations of violence against women and their children: State of knowledge paper. Landscapes 15*. Sydney: ANROWS

Change the story - at a glance

An amended and abridged extract from *Change the Story: a shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia*.

The world's first framework for a national approach to prevent violence against women and their children was launched in Australia in November. The culmination of work by Our Watch, the Victorian Health Promotion Foundation and Australia's National Research Organisation of Women's Safety *Change the story* seeks to consolidate and strengthen the action already occurring around the country to address gender based violence.

Change the story draws upon the latest evidence from around the world and consultation across Australia to provide

- insights into what drives and contributes to violence against women
- guidance to government, the private sector, civil society and communities on how to strategically and effectively lead, coordinate, resource and support prevention effort across Australia
- support for the development of policy and legislation, prevention strategies, programming and advocacy that targets and seeks to reduce the drivers of violence against women.

The framework is broken into six interrelated elements to address these three points, all of which need to be in place to achieve the objective of preventing violence against women and children.

What drives violence against women?

Element 1: An explanatory model of violence clarifies what constitutes violence against women and explores the gendered nature of this violence. It demonstrates how gender inequality sets the necessary social context in which violence against women occurs. Despite concerted effort to improve the position of women in Australia, we have not yet achieved true gender equality.

What can we do?

Element 2: Key actions to prevent violence outlines the range of actions needed through legislative, institutional and policy responses; implemented in settings such as workplaces, schools, community organisations, sports clubs, media and popular culture; and tailored to the context and needs of different groups. It identifies essential and supporting actions to address the factors that drive and reinforce violence against

women, and highlights that these actions need to be undertaken by a range of stakeholders across the nation.

How should we do it?

Element 3: Approach, settings and techniques draws upon national and international research and evaluation findings to outline the most effective approaches to identify specific, practical strategies when engaging in prevention work. It also looks at how the different environments in which people live, work, learn, socialise and play can be key settings for prevention activity, and explores the techniques and strategies that have proven effective or promising in reducing violence against women and its drivers.

What supports are needed?

Element 4: Prevention infrastructure explains that in order to drive deep, sustainable social change, a collaborative national approach requires strong infrastructure to support quality cross-sectoral practice, enable policy and legislative reform and provide the leadership and coordination.

Who needs to be involved?

Element 5: Stakeholder roles and responsibilities acknowledges that while every sector, institution, organisation, community and individual has a role to play in preventing violence against women; each have different levels of influence, responsibility and capacity to do so. It outlines these roles and emphasises that an effective national approach to the prevention of violence against women must coordinate and systematise the efforts of multiple stakeholders.

What changes can we expect to see and when?

Element 6: Stages of action and expected outcomes notes that the goal of an Australia free of violence against women and their children is a long-term, intergenerational one. However it identifies short, medium and long-term phasing of collaborative activity, and the expected outcomes or signposts of success.

The framework offers a path towards what is an achievable long term-goal by providing the necessary evidence, rationale and guidance required to lead and support a significant and sustained nationwide effort. However, an Australia without violence against women and children can only be realised through a shared, consistent and mutually reinforcing approach that addresses the drivers of this violence, which are deeply entrenched in our culture, society, communities and daily lives.

For the full *Change the Story* report visit [Ourwatch](http://Ourwatch.org.au).

Reference:

Our Watch, VicHealth, Australian National Research Organisation for Womens Safety 2015, *Change the Story; a shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia*.



Mentors in Violence Prevention in our communities

The Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research (CDFVR) receives funding from the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services to respond to the professional development needs of identified services in Queensland. In November, CDFVR was privileged to host Dr Shannon Spriggs Murdoch from the Griffith University Violence Research and Prevention Program to deliver a three day train-the-trainer of Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP) program in Cairns to a number of services from around the state.

First developed in the United States by Jackson Katz over 12 years ago, MVP was primarily used to educate young males about violence against women. It was later adapted to include female audiences and is now the primary program in the US working with hard-to-reach populations such as college and professional athletes and the military. The MVP program is relatively new to Australia, with Shannon recognised as the sole provider of the program in the country since 2010.

This is a leadership approach focussed on violence prevention through bystander intervention. Designed to open up group discussion and self-reflection around domestic violence, sexual assault, fighting and bullying, MVP explores the social norms that allow such behaviours to be ignored and/or accepted.



Dr Shannon Spriggs Murdoch, Violence Research and Prevention Program, Griffith University

Participants at the train-the-trainer were exposed to new ideas and skills including how to identify the obstacles, opportunities and options they may encounter as they grow to become effective bystanders in their communities. A number of the participants share their experience and learnings here.



“ I am a Community Engagement Officer and my target audience is on every level of the community. I work in the Torres Strait with 18 communities. Given the identified needs of each community, I plan to facilitate the delivery of the MVP curriculum. Its delivery during relevant awareness periods will also contribute to preventing men’s violence against women, and highlight what we can do as a region to make a change.

I like what the MVP Training stands for; violence prevention in this big world of ours, and what people can learn to do or enhance their ability to make a change for good. I also liked and appreciated the way Shannon delivered the material. It was an excellent way of teaching participants how to be great mentors in violence prevention. I think the training will help communities understand the issues around violence, the potential for prevention, and what to do as a bystander. It will enable communities to have useful discussions about violence prevention and be able to work together based on their needs and way of doing things. I hope it will grow the number of individuals who can be proactive bystanders in more incidents.”

Nancy, Mura Kosker Sorority Inc, Thursday Island



Participants in the Mentors in Violence Prevention train-the-trainer planning for their practical facilitation sessions.

“Direct participation programs... show promise in addressing the known drivers of violence against women. These include... bystander skills-building, training individuals to take prosocial action in the face of violence-supportive or sexist attitudes, behaviours and practices.”

Our Watch, VicHealth, ANROWS (2015) Change the Story: a shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia p 43

“The MVP training for me clarified and solidified my knowledge regarding some of the common challenges we face working in the domestic violence sector. Within my workplace we understand and accept that men are the main perpetrators of violence against women and the importance of aligning ourselves from this gendered position in the work we undertake. We are also aware that this ideology can be very challenging to some individuals.

The MVP training gave me more tools and strategies to support and manage these common barriers to shifting unhelpful behaviours and societal attitudes. It was also particularly helpful for me to see how the MVP theory translated into practice by having the work modelled by an extremely engaging and skilled facilitator.”

Lindy, Cairns Domestic Violence Resource Service, Cairns



“We have already started to implement elements of MVP into our work with school groups and the women’s group Korrie runs. As the Women’s and Girl’s program Facilitator (Korrie) and the Child and Youth Program Facilitator (Atul), we can see so many opportunities to use this material in our work. So far the activities we have done with the community have provoked the same response from participants as it did for us in the training, it is life changing for a lot of participants. The most beneficial thing about MVP for our community is that it is so easy to deliver and it gets those hard yarns happening. We feel like if we can just get through to one person, it creates a domino effect and will ultimately benefit the whole community.”

Korrie and Atul, Wuchopperen Health Service, Cairns

Safety For Me App

by Lauren Pattie, CDFVR

Technology is playing its part in contributing to community safety in regional Queensland.

South Burnett CTC (SBCTC) service has recently released their new safety planning app *Safety For Me*. Developed to assist Indigenous children and young people who are experiencing or have experienced domestic violence, the app is designed for easy use by different age groups- six years and under, seven to 12 years and 13 to 18 years. Each section has slightly different questions and language that are appropriate to that age group.

Stacey Taylor, Assistant Manager of SBCTC Youth and Family Services has been thinking about the app for a long time after it was identified through the Child Witness Counsellor's position.

"We realised that what was needed was a tool to start the conversation about domestic violence and what it means to be safe." Stacey said. "We found that there was a distinct lack of online tools available which were Indigenous-specific, particularly around safety planning."

Through images and age-appropriate language, *Safety For Me* assists children and young people who have experienced domestic violence develop a safety plan. It enables a service provider to sit with a child to answer a series of questions which help identify a range of safety options including nominating the safe people in their lives, the safe places they can go, and how they will get out of the house. The app then summarises the answers in a one page document that can be opened as an image and printed, or emailed as text to a nominated email address.

It also has a 'My Family' section which allows clients to map their family and build a family tree that they can see. This feature is particularly helpful in identifying safe people in the child's life and assists service providers to work within the family context more effectively. According to Stacey "The original idea of the app expanded a little when a new staff member came on board that was also new to the community. This worker encountered difficulties in making an effective safety plan, without knowing all of the family connections. So the idea was born to build the family tree into the app."



Stacey acknowledges that *Safety For Me* wouldn't have been possible without the help of CQU Digital Media students who did all the developmental work on the app. Through SBCTC's interactions with CDFVR, they received the contact for Dr Ashley M Holmes (Senior Lecturer, CQUniversity Digital Media) and submitted a project plan for the fourth year Digital Media students to complete as part of their practical assessment.

"We contacted CQU, gave them our idea and were assigned a team of students to work with to develop our app. We had a few meetings between SBCTC and CQU Digital Media students to discuss content and layout, and they would come back to us with the product at different stages along the way for feedback. The CQU students were really helpful and easy to work with."

Whilst Stacey indicated that the biggest challenge in the project journey was making sure the content was sufficient to their needs, so far the service has found the app is really successful. "It does what it is designed to do- it assists in starting the conversation around safety with children and young people."

Although the app is primarily aimed at Indigenous young people- in terms of its feel rather than its content- it can be used by services with their clients anywhere in Australia.

The app is available on PC from the SBCTC website under the Youth and Family section. Alternatively, you can access it [here](#). The Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services has also been very supportive of this innovation and has indicated that they will be highlighting the app's potential benefits with other services.

Date claimers

Conferences

The 2nd Annual National Family and Domestic Violence Summit

25-26 February 2016

SMC Conference and Function Centre, Sydney

For more information click [here](#)

Batiba Guwiyal Conference to facilitate collaborative efforts in tabling the impacts of child sexual assault on Indigenous individuals, families and communities.

Brisbane Convention Centre, Brisbane

1-2 March 2016

For more information click [here](#)

CDFVR Practitioner-led webinars 2016

Calling for expressions of interest from practitioners within State-wide services to present a webinar during 2016.

We would also like to hear from our stakeholders. What topics would you like to hear about in 2016?

ANROWS Inaugural National Research Conference on Violence against Women and their Children

Associate Professor Annabel Taylor will be presenting on CDFVR's contribution to national research.

23-25 February 2016
Grand Hyatt Melbourne

For more information click [here](#)

Training

Principles in Practice - Supporting adult survivors of complex trauma

28 January 2016

Adina Apartment Hotel, Brisbane

For more information click [here](#)

Safeguarding yourself - Recognising and Responding to Vicarious trauma

16 March 2016

Rydges Plaza, Cairns

For more information click [here](#)

Safe and Secure: Exploring trauma informed practice with children and young people affected by family violence

13 April 2016

Brisbane CBD

For more information click [here](#)

Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum 4 & 5 May, 2016

Click [here](#) to visit the Forum website for more information and/or register your interest to attend

Family matters, Community business

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If you would like to be included on, or removed from, the Centre's mailing list, please ring us on (07)4940 3320.

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