

QCDFVRe@der

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Director's Report

This has been a particularly eventful last quarter. I probably say that in all my reports because things can move fast at the Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research! Our biggest milestone was the signing of another five year contract with the Department of Communities Child Safety and Disability Services (the Department) with a new Work Plan for the next 12 to 24 months. Each year new activities and goals will be negotiated with the Department and we are excited to be embarking on supporting the vision of the *Not Now Not Ever Report* and the *Queensland Violence Against Women Prevention Plan*. We have begun with the evaluation of the three integrated response trials in Logan/Beenleigh, Mount Isa and Cherbourg. These sites provide very different contexts in which to establish the kind of integrated response envisaged by the government and we are looking forward to engaging further with the respective communities to work with them in the evaluation process. Dr Heather Lovatt is leading the evaluation of Logan/Beenleigh, Dr Anne Butcher will be leading the Mount Isa project and I shall be supporting the Cherbourg evaluation.

Many of you will not know Dr Butcher – and this brings me neatly to a most important section of this report and that relates to staff developments and the new staff who have joined our enterprise. We were thrilled to welcome Anne into the Postdoctoral Senior Research Fellow position for a 12 month period from 13 July 2016 to July 2017. Re@der readers will be aware that Anne brings a wealth of experience in management, community development, child protection and family violence research to this role. It has also been a pleasure to welcome Dr Andrew Frost to join our lecturing team full time as a Senior Lecturer. Andrew's specialist skills in working with men's behaviour change will be integral to the launch next year of the Facilitating Men's Behaviour Change Graduate Certificate. In the meantime he joins Dr Silke Meyer in contributing to our existing postgraduate offerings and in October he will present a research seminar in Brisbane. You can read more about this [here](#).

We have also welcomed Patrice Zarzecki into the position of Contracts Resource Officer. Patrice will provide support around our agreements and contracts and invaluable project planning advice. The 'hot off the press news' is that last week Margaret Roche was appointed as QCDFVR's part-time Administration Officer. Margaret brings with her wonderful skills, gained from years of experience in local government and private



industry. Now that we have the new Service Agreement underway, and the staff to support its delivery, we are looking forward to continuing our role in addressing domestic and family violence (DFV) across Queensland.

In addition, we are very excited about the inclusion in our new Service Agreement of developing a community of practice (CoP), for the specialist DFV workers employed in the Family and Child Connect (FaCC) and Intensive Family Support Services (IFS). We've hosted our initial CoP which aims to ensure workers are not operating in isolation and remain connected to contemporary practice in the field. The Service Agreement also includes working with the sexual assault sector, and to this end we shall be consulting with the peak body for Queensland as we develop an aspirational plan.

In addition to our research contract with the Department we also have a number of other projects on the go. Among these is the evaluation of DFV education and training with the Queensland Police Service (QPS). Our two researchers Dr Liane McDermott and Dr Nicola Cheyne are currently engaged in the interview and report writing phase of this project. Dr Silke Meyer, our lecturer in Domestic and Family Violence Practice, has completed some work for the Queensland Family and Child Commission in analysing family violence data. You can read more about this [here](#). Silke, with the support of QCDFVR, is now embarking on analysis of some empirical data collected in relation to the experience of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women with homelessness and

COVER

As well as interviews, online surveys are a component of the Queensland Police Service research being undertaken by Dr Liane McDermott. You can read more about this project [here](#).

DFV. We think this is going to make an important contribution to understanding how services need to be appropriate for Indigenous contexts. There are other pieces of work in the pipeline which we hope will help to add to the evidence base for DFV policy and responses.

In the longer term, we are looking forward to the first Queensland Gendered Violence Research Symposium in February 2017. The program is shaping up very well as a great opportunity to share ideas and learn from each other. Our keynote speakers will, I am sure, challenge us to consider the situation of workers in frontline services and also to learn more about strangulation and the implications for the implementation of Queensland's new legislation. This will be a forum to encourage research higher degree students who may be able to connect with experts and practitioners in their particular areas of interest.

As part of our commitment to advancing research in domestic, family and sexual violence we have set up a CoP for researchers across the university who are interested in looking at ways that we can increase the depth and extent of knowledge in these fields. This CoP will be a first step in forming a research network, then we'll assess our progress and decide whether to expand more widely. There is already a breadth of expertise represented in the group ranging from the intersections between domestic violence/ child protection to the relationship between animals and DFV.

Through the School of Nursing and Midwifery the other major area of development for QCDFVR is the education and training we are developing and offering. This not only includes the Graduate Certificate and Graduate Diploma in Domestic and Family Violence Practice but also our Facilitating Men's Behaviour Change Graduate Certificate. You can read more about these courses [here](#). In addition, we have continued to support development of further VET Certificate level accredited and non-accredited courses including working with children and safety planning.

I've also recently had the privilege of delivering a Professorial lecture for the CQUniversity Residence students on the 26th August. This was a very enjoyable occasion where my presentation focussed on how gender-based discrimination and violence may impact on their lives now and in the future. The recent administration of a campus sexual assault survey by Universities Australia and the Human Rights Commission is another example of wider concern about the impact of sexual violence on the futures of young people. We believe it would be valuable to extend access to a survey so that there is a broader picture painted in terms of student experience, for example, through

the inclusion of the VET student population.

Throughout this period I have also been involved with the Mackay region Community Policing Board – a positive initiative by QPS to involve the community more in understanding crime prevention needs and strategies in each region. This kind of experience re-connects me with my early social work practice where I supported families who had partners in prison and worked with women in the New Zealand prison system. Connections with, and in communities, are fundamental in preventing and responding to DFV, and in this Re@der you can read more about two [empowering projects](#) occurring at the community level in Queensland.

As I come to a close, I am conscious once again of the hard work and combined efforts of the team here at QCDFVR. Those staff I have not had occasion to mention already continue to provide sterling efforts - Dr Heather Lovatt has moved out of the postdoctoral position into working on our contract with the Department and her experience, connections and networking are invaluable. Colleen Gunning continues to steer the education ship (along with many other things) and Petrina Frankham promotes our work, including through keeping us linked to the World Wide Web. Last but by no means least, Jan Willis ensures that our resources are despatched around Queensland. In closing, none of our achievements would happen without all our team efforts. The Maori proverb or whakatauki below sums up this principle well:

**Ehara taku toa I te toa
Takitaki engari he toa
Takimano**

My strength is not that of an individual but that of the collective.

Annabel Taylor

PS During a recent visit to Rockhampton, we had a number of productive meetings- including with our supportive colleagues from the School of Nursing and Midwifery. With me are the School Dean, Professor Leone Hinton and Deputy Dean of Research, Associate Professor Jennie Barr.



Integrated domestic and family violence responses: considerations from the literature

By Dr Heather Lovatt

The basis of the argument for integrated responses stems from the recognition that victims frequently require effective responses across a number of services (Ross, Healey, Diemer & Humphreys, 2015) needing to overcome a system that is too often fragmented, uncoordinated and inconsistent in its responses (Breckenridge, Reese, Valentine & Murray, 2015; Malik, Ward & Janczewski, 2008). Few would dispute that the ideal response to domestic and family violence (DFV) should be “an integrated, multi-faceted and cooperative system where victims are spared from having to locate the services they need, and perpetrators have fewer opportunities to evade justice” (UN Women, 2012, p.45). A range of literature advocates for movement towards this ideal, emphasising the need for enhanced cross-agency work and associated policies, guidelines, protocols and treatment approaches to respond to DFV (as cited in Humphreys & Absler, 2011).

In Australia the *National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children* states that success will only be achieved if all parts of the system are joined and work together seamlessly (COAG, 2011). To this end the seven jurisdictional State and Territory governments have committed to integrated responses across government and non-government sectors with this enhanced coordination reflected in policies (Breckenridge et al, 2015). Consequently, there are now various multi-agency systems and integrated responses bringing professionals together and opening the doors to collaborative risk assessment (Stanley, Miller, Richardson Foster, & Thomson, 2011).

Two recent Australian publications reporting on a “*Meta-evaluation of existing agency partnerships, collaboration, coordination and/or integrated interventions and service responses to violence against women*” (Breckenridge et al, 2015, 2016) provide useful insights. They found, for example, that evaluations of integrated responses in Australia provide “promising indications” with benefits including more seamless service delivery, the provision of multiple system entry points for victims, and minimisation of secondary victimisation (Breckenridge et al, 2015, 2016, p.4). There are also perceived benefits for service providers, such as minimising duplication which improves cost effectiveness, better information sharing, transparency and accountability between services and associated up-skilling of workers (Breckenridge et al, 2015, 2016). It should be noted, though, that because evaluations tend to focus on measuring program components, rather than effectiveness, there are “few empirically-

based evaluations of outcomes related to integrated service models” (Breckenridge, et al, 2015, p. 14). Another recent Australian review of models of interagency working also found a lack of rigour in evaluation design on which to make determinations relating to effectiveness (Macvean, et al, 2015).

Whilst the rationale for integration is indisputable (ie improved outcomes for women and children) and indicative findings support an integrated approach, there are cautions about being “uncritically pro-collaboration” (Dowling, Powell & Glendinning, 2004, p. 310). The very term ‘integrated response’ is ill-defined, subject to “definitional slippage” (Breckenridge et al, 2015, p. 1) and used interchangeably with a range of other terms such as ‘collaboration’ and ‘interagency’ (Healey, Humphreys & Wilcox, 2013). In effect, there is no universal model of integration in Australia but rather a variety of approaches which share some characteristics, so making “the development of potential evaluation models difficult, if not impractical” (Breckenridge et al, 2016, p.4).

As well, the path to integrated models is not a smooth one. Among the challenges identified are power differences between agencies, conflicts in the purpose and intervention goals of different service responses, confidentiality concerns and limited resources (Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse, 2010). The report from the COAG Advisory Panel on Reducing Violence against Women and their Children (COAG, 2016 p. 111) listed a comprehensive set of barriers and provided examples:

- relationship: competing priorities or incompatible understandings of the problem can impact on relationships between agencies and service providers
- financial: the lack of long-term funding for service providers and the use of contracting models discourage collaboration
- physical: where service providers are located in different places and have few opportunities to build relationships with related professionals and share best practice
- human resources: staff lacking the time, resources or skills necessary for effective information sharing and collaboration
- policy: difficulties created by conflicting policy objectives and frameworks, inconsistent definitions, tools and practices (eg, risk assessment)
- legal: misconceptions about privacy and family laws, the potential for inconsistency of parenting and family violence orders.

Child protection domestic and family violence

Integrated responses invariably demonstrate the nexus between the work of child protection and DFV agencies. While there are other intersections that are equally important, the child protection/DFV relationship is worthy of special mention given the Queensland Government's commitment to, and investment in, two major reform processes in these areas which present a wealth of opportunities – and challenges. The first is the *Supporting Families Changing Futures* reform program and the second is the domestic and family violence reform program following the *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland Report*.

There now exists the chance to move beyond the tradition of blaming women who have experienced DFV for their failure to protect their children, with the corollary benefit of keeping some children who have lived with DFV out of the child protection system (Humphreys & Absler, 2011). Historically, because of separate service provision, the needs of women and their children have been addressed somewhat discretely, often without due regard for the significance of the maternal relationship and the general wellbeing of mothers and children (Potito, Day, Carson & O'Leary, 2009).

What is required to move to a more positive interface as part of integrated responses? At a minimum, there must be acknowledgement of the different service histories, legislative requirements, disciplinary frameworks and philosophical and practice paradigms which have hindered collaboration (Humphreys, 2007; Morris, 2009; Mullender, 2006; Radford & Hester, 2006; Zannettino, 2006). The following table, sourced from the preceding authors, clearly identifies these elements and is a helpful summary of considerations for those aspiring to provide integrated responses.

CHILD PROTECTION	DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE SERVICES
Government Agencies	Non-government agencies
Statutory	Non-statutory
Involuntary clients	Voluntary clients
Mandated policies	Philosophical framework of feminism/empowerment
Child focused	Women focused
Specialised risk assessment focused on the child	Specialised risk assessment and safety planning for the victim

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Talking Families

By Dr Silke Meyer

Research findings highlight the role of social support and social connectedness in parental empowerment, efficacy and help-seeking in domestic and family violence contexts, with culturally specific observations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents.

I was recently commissioned to conduct a research project for the Queensland Family and Child Commission, which had an interest in a more in-depth analysis of existing social survey data from the Queensland 'Talking Families' campaign to better understand the role of domestic and family violence (DFV), social connectedness and culturally specific experiences in the context of parental empowerment and help-seeking. Domestic and family violence-related help-seeking has been an area of expertise and interest of mine since undertaking my PhD which explored women's help-seeking decisions and experiences in the context of DFV. The focus here enabled me to include my former colleague, Dr Rebecca Wickes (UQ), an expert on social cohesion and collective efficacy.

For the purpose of this project we analysed 'Talking Families' survey responses from 510 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents and 1,991 non-Indigenous parents in metropolitan, urban, rural and remote Queensland who had dependent children in their care. We examined a set of factors often linked to DFV, parental empowerment and help-seeking, including individual and community level risk and protective factors. This included parental age, education, employment and relationship status, substance use and criminal history, access to support from family and friends and connectedness to neighbours within the community. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents we further examined culturally specific factors, such as feeling connected to land, identification with a particular kinship group and participation in culturally specific events.

Two of our most noteworthy findings were the role of connectedness at the social support and community level in general, and the role of cultural connectedness specific to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents. Having a special person to turn to and being connected to one's neighbours were the strongest predictors for parents feeling empowered and effective in their parenting and engagement with formal family and parenting support services if needed. This

was true even for families affected by DFV (and exposed to other risk factors) and suggests that the negative impact of DFV on parents and parenting capacity can be counterbalanced by having access to an informal support network and being connected at the neighbourhood/ community level. For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents, both social and cultural connectedness were of particular importance. In line with practice and community experience promoted by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander elders and communities, we found that cultural identity and connectedness acted as a strong protective factor for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents. Those who said they felt connected to culture and country felt more empowered and effective in their parenting practices and were also more confident in engaging with formal parenting and family welfare support services if required.

To us, these findings had implications relating to future awareness raising in two focal areas:

- the whole-of-community context, that is, the role of individual and community-level support sources across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander as well as non-Indigenous parents
- specific to the experiences of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents and their communities, that is, fostering cultural identity and connectedness for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander parents.

Education and awareness raising about support services among the general public (family, friends, neighbours), who are likely to be drawn on for support by victims, seem particularly important, based on what we know about victims' help-seeking and associated barriers.

In the context of culturally specific experiences, our findings further underscore the importance of fostering cultural connectedness from an intergenerational perspective. If we understand cultural identity and connectedness as a protective factor for parental empowerment and efficacy as well as formal help-seeking, this suggests that nurturing cultural identity and connectedness in young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people contributes to raising a generation of strong parents. If we can equip informal support sources with the relevant knowledge to support family and friends in times of need and ensure the cultural connectedness of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Island people we may be able to empower parents in Queensland and beyond now and in the future.

Review of Queensland Police Service's domestic and family violence training

By Dr Liane McDermott

Data collection has commenced for QCDFVR's research project with the Queensland Police Service (QPS). Police Recruits have undertaken a pre-training survey prior to their domestic and family violence training at the Queensland Police Academy. These Police Recruits will be followed up in 2017 with a post-training survey after they have had 'on the job' experience as First Year Constables.

Dr Nicola Cheyne and I are facilitating this research as part of QCDFVR's project to provide an evidence-based review of domestic and family violence training provided within the QPS. The main objective is to explore the effectiveness of domestic and family violence training for police officers and identify opportunities to enhance the training. The research will assist QPS to address the recommendations of the *Not Now, Not Ever Report* (Queensland Government, 2015, p. 43), specifically addressing Recommendation 138 of the Report: "The Queensland Police Service facilitates an external independent audit and review of training packages currently available to officers, with a view to assessing the appropriateness and frequency of compulsory professional development opportunities relevant

to domestic and family violence. Components for enhancement of officers' conceptual understanding of dynamics of domestic and family violence, communication skills, as well as cultural awareness and sensitivities should be assessed".

An audit of the QPS current training packages, from Recruit Training to Constable Development to specialised group training, is underway which will address these recommendations. A further survey and individual interviews with a broad range of police officers at various points in their careers will also identify the effectiveness of domestic and family violence training more broadly and capture 'practice wisdom' of experienced officers, providing key learnings for improving training.

The project will contribute to the dearth of research comprehensively evaluating and reforming police training packages on domestic and family violence, positioning QPS at the forefront of proactive approaches to policing this type of violence.

Reference

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Introducing Patrice Zarzecki

We welcome Patrice Zarzecki who joined us as a Contract Resource Officer with CQU's School of Nursing and Midwifery. Patrice will be sourcing and managing contracts between QCDFVR and relevant education, research, sector development stakeholders. Patrice has worked in a number of roles in the Queensland Government, most recently in the area of Procurement and Contract Management. Prior to that she developed costing tools for the procurement of services with non-government organisations, and was involved in implementing their use across Queensland, including through the provision of training. Patrice is a Mackay local and has returned after a number of years in South East Queensland. She has a Griffith University Degree in International Business (International Business Economics major) and has mentored others on continual improvement practices in small businesses. When she's not managing contracts Patrice has a passion for women's health and wellbeing and is a Certified Integrative Health Coach (Institute of Integrative Nutrition, New York). "Coaching women on the importance of self-care is very important to me. I encourage building healthy relationships with oneself, food, friends and family and believe in providing the appropriate tools, education and ongoing support to help women build a healthy lifestyle from the ground up and maintain it in the long run."



One million stars weave a light of hope on ending violence

By *Petrina Frankham*

What do you get when you combine lots of florists' ribbon, some time, a little creativity and a drive to make a difference in the lives of women? If you've never encountered the Million Stars to End Violence Project, read on... this may be an initiative for you to embrace in your community.

The Million Stars Project was brought to life in Brunswick Victoria by artist Maryann Talia Pau as a personal response to the rape and murder of local woman, Jill Meagher, an ABC Melbourne radio station worker. This traumatic event, along with the knowledge that domestic and sexual violence, racism and harassment are prevalent in our society, triggered the project. According to its founder, One Million Stars not only provides people in the community an opportunity to bring light and hope into the world... but the project makes a statement that is both beautiful and empowering. According to Maryann "every star is a commitment to resisting violence and revenge, to believe in forgiveness and healing... it reminds us of what we can do".

Since 2012 the movement has grown into an international phenomenon with stars being woven by communities in Australia and the Pacific and much further abroad to Europe and the USA. The goal of the project is to weave one million stars to display at the Commonwealth Games on the Gold Coast in 2018 and the long term goal is to provide ongoing courage to one another, to live a life with passion and generosity without violence.

Across Queensland there is a range of groups and individuals who have mastered the 'art' of star making, and I recently had the privilege of participating in a workshop at Mackay Women's Centre. The weekly session in Mackay, which started with a just a few members, continues to grow each week much to the delight of facilitator and Mackay Women's Centre Counsellor Margie Newport. On the day I visited there were more than 20 women weaving and talking and their engagement in the process was contagious. According to Margie, "Irrespective of whether a member has experienced domestic violence or knows someone who has been a victim, star making provides women the opportunity to connect with one another. This is a safe place to talk about these issues, which are very real in the lives of women in our society." The Mackay Women's Centre has pledged to weave 10,000 stars and Margie estimates that currently its band of weavers "has just over 5,000 stars and counting".

Another feature of the project is its flexibility and portability. Some of the women I spoke with prefer to weave alone, and but most enjoy weaving with friends over a cup of tea, looking forward to their weekly gathering, a chance to be re-energised around the themes of the movement "light, courage and solidarity to end all forms of violence".

Are you ready to become a #starweaver? You can join the One Million Stars conversation to end all forms of violence and help demonstrate a more peaceful society, one star at time.

There are three ways to make stars:

1. Star Weave Solo
2. Star Weave Jam: Run/Host a 'Star Weave Jam' workshop by gathering friends, family, neighbours, and colleagues. Ask them to bring along a plate of food and materials to share.
3. Star Weave Community: Join an existing group in your town, or get your community involved and weave and collect 10,000 woven stars.

<http://www.onemillionstars.net/star-weave-communities>



Women of the Outback Shed: strong independent women

Contributed by Maree Manly

Domestic Violence Prevention Month saw the official opening by Charters Towers Mayor Mr. Frank Beveridge of a Queensland first: the Charters Towers Women of the Outback Shed (Inc.). This is the only Women's Shed in the state that is a discrete entity, not associated with a Men's Shed, and the Charters Towers Women of the Outback Shed Inc. has been designed to help overcome the problems faced by women in remote and regional Queensland. The Shed aspires to support women to "tackle" tasks and conditions which they may have previously felt were beyond their control or ability. The idea came about in September 2015 and it makes me feel really proud that we've been able to achieve this exciting new project for our women and our community. We've raised funds and worked with leaders in our region to make our dream a reality. The spirit of our Women's Shed is not only about empowerment but we focus on skills: women can learn skills and they can also share their expertise across a range of areas. We are committed to the idea that skilled women make stronger communities and families.

The skills we share are diverse. For example, one of the women who has joined our Shed is from Thailand and we've enjoyed learning about her culture's cooking.

At a practical level, we hope that women will gain confidence in completing "fix it" jobs in and around their homes. This is not only a way to save money, but has psychological benefits too. Having the capacity to fix a leaking tap or change a flat tyre without recourse to others can build self-esteem and a sense of control. This is particularly important for women who live by themselves in more remote parts of the district, and for those who travel across the area, where mobile phone coverage can be inconsistent.

At a community level, with an ageing population, it's really important that we work together to support each other through initiatives such as our Women's Shed. So whilst our space is most definitely a "Women's Shed", we recognise that being exclusive is neither sustainable nor helpful in our region. On that basis, we want our Shed to be an all-inclusive environment where important, potentially life-saving skills can be shared. We welcome the men in women's lives who are part of the fabric of our community. Our Shed differs from the traditional Men's Shed model because we encourage the involvement of families.

Our group is particularly supportive of families who have experienced domestic violence and those who experience homelessness. Recently we assembled Dignity Bags which we've distributed to our local Neighbourhood Centre and Police stations. These Bags are for women, girls and boys and contain personal hygiene items to get them through the first days after escaping domestic violence. We are also enthusiastic about networking across our part of Queensland as this photo from our group visit to the Ayr Men's Shed Expo demonstrates!

If you would like to know more about our work, please visit us on Facebook:
https://www.facebook.com/CTwomenoftheoutbackshed/?hc_ref=SEARCH&fref=nf



Sombat Lawson, Wendy Emerson, Maree Manly (President), Jenny Allan, Caroline Mulcahy, May Gough, and Gail Clarriss

SPEAQ Forum 2016

Contributed article

This year marks the eighth year of the Services and Practitioners for the Elimination of Abuse Queensland (SPEAQ) Forum, a gathering of practitioners and service providers involved in working with men who have perpetrated domestic and family violence (DFV). SPEAQ is a diverse group, comprising workers from almost all of the state funded men's domestic violence intervention programs, DVConnect Mensline, court workers, counsellors, family intervention workers and government agencies.

The 2016 SPEAQ Forum is supported by CQUniversity, through our relationship with QCDFVR. Their assistance with accessing guest speakers and promotion of the Forum has been invaluable. Past feedback indicates that this annual event is an excellent opportunity to build relationships, share practice wisdom and gain knowledge about current issues, particularly since in recent years there has been an increasing focus on working with perpetrators. The *National Outcome Standards for Perpetrator Interventions* recognise that there is a range of organisations which now intersect with men who perpetrate DFV and the *Not Now Not Ever Report* contained recommendations relating to increasing the availability of perpetrator interventions and strengthening the quality of service delivery.

A quick tour of the program

This year's SPEAQ Forum will be held over Monday 31st October and Tuesday 1st November.

On **Monday** the program concentrates on the '*bigger picture*': systems, integrated responses, the spectrum of interventions with those who perpetrate DFV, workforce development, training and education and sector development broadly. The day will have strong relevance to domestic violence practitioners as well as service managers and program co-ordinators.

Rodney Vlasis, consultant and former manager of No To Violence (Victoria), will lead a half day workshop exploring integrated responses and perpetrator interventions and increasing the focus of integrated responses on those who perpetrate the abuse. This session will be complemented by a briefing from ANROWS on their current Queensland Government funded project *Queensland Integrated Service Responses to Domestic and Family Violence*.

CQUniversity's Graduate Certificate in Facilitating Men's Behaviour Change will be introduced in 2017. The course developer and coordinator, Dr Andrew Frost, will present a session exploring the details of this new educational offering which has been specifically designed for practitioners who work with men who have perpetrated DFV. The engagement of our sector in this course is a crucial part of sector development into the future, and the Forum will explore how to maximise the opportunity for practitioner involvement.

Direct practice is the focus for **Tuesday** which will provide space for intervention program facilitators, counsellors and advocates to explore the work from new angles. Dr Andrew Frost will present a half-day workshop on Engagement Styles and Implications for Practice and there will be a special meeting of advocates, and discussion around the collaboration between advocates and behaviour change practitioners and managing risk.

The session *Good Practice Presentations and Practitioner Hot Topics* will cover a range of topics such as:

- court work at the Gold Coast Specialist Court trial
- *Beyond the gender stereotypes in DFV*, facilitated by Dr Deborah Walsh from University of Queensland and
- integrating neuroscience into behaviour change work.



Practitioners from DVConnect & NQDVRS at the 2013 Forum

For more information about the SPEAQ network, contact Paul at SPEAQ.secretariat@gmail.com

Forthcoming Events

FREE RESEARCH SEMINAR 2016

Of monsters and men: Deconstructing the sexual offender

Presented by Dr Andrew Frost

Where: CQUniversity Brisbane Campus
Level 6, Room 8, 160 Ann Street, Brisbane

When: 11am to 12pm, Tuesday 25th October 2016

Register here: [by Friday 21st October 2016](#)
[Download the flyer here.](#)



FORUM 2016

SPEAQ Forum

Hosted by SPEAQ

Where: Mercy Place
371 Simpsons Road
Bardon

When: 9am to 5pm, Monday 31st October
to Tuesday 1st November

Cost: Member: One day only: \$100
Both Days: \$200
Non Member: One day only: \$115
Both days: \$230

Register here: [by Monday 24th October 2016](#)

Enquiries: Paul - 0434 198 281
speaq.secretariat@gmail.com

SPECIALIST TRAINING 2017

Intimate Partner Violence Strangulation Crimes Training

Hosted by Red Rose Foundation

Where: Royal On The Park
152 Alice Street, Brisbane

When: 9am to 5pm, 20th & 21st
February 2017 (2 Day Workshop)
9am to 1pm, 22nd February 2017
(Half Day Workshop)

Cost: 2 Day Workshop: \$480 plus GST
Half Day Workshop \$160 plus GST

Register here: [by Monday 13th February 2017](#)

Enquiries: Betty Taylor - 0432 118 248

Email: Info@redrosefoundation.com.au

RESEARCH SYMPOSIUM 2017

[Abstract submissions close Sunday 30th October 2016](#)

Not Now, Not Ever Research Symposium

Hosted by Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research (QCDFVR)

Where: Ocean International
1 Bridge Road, Mackay

When: 8:45am to 5pm, Thursday 23rd February to Friday 24th February

Cost: Student - \$350 pp // Presenter - \$350 pp // Full Delegate - \$500 pp

Register your interest here.
[Download the flyer here.](#)

FORUM 2017

Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum

Hosted by Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research (QCDFVR)

Where: Cairns

When: May 2017

Cost: TBA

Contact Us

QCDFVR
CQUniversity Mackay
PO Box 135
Mackay MC, 4741
P: 07 4940 3320



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

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