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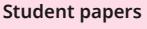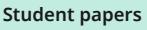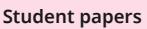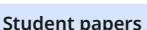
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APA7 Reference	APA7 In-text citation	Notes
Prescribed text 1: **Change the story, our Watch 2021 Our Watch. (2021). Change the Story: A common framework to the primary prevention of violence against women in Australia (2 nd ed.).**	Our Watch, Change the Story (pp. 36–47)	During the discussion in the classes, the focus was on the effect of gender inequality on creating situations where women are denied their independence, gender stereotyping that is dominant and associated with certain masculinities, and peer cultures of male peers that celebrate aggression and power. The framework links these drivers to broader systems of inequality, so the same behaviour looks different where racism, ableism, class and sexuality-based discrimination are at play. Male peer dynamics matter in practice: in male-dominated spaces and organisations, approval among men can hinge on sexist banter, homophobia and hypersexual talk, which normalises disrespect and discourages bystanders from intervening. Alcohol cultures can further weaken prosocial restraint in those settings. The framework is preventive, not only descriptive, so it sets out essential actions that target drivers directly, like promoting women's decision-making in public and private life, supporting boys and men to build healthy masculinities, strengthening equal and respectful relationships, and addressing intersecting oppressions alongside gender inequality. It also urges planning for backlash, with practical responses that include institutional penalties for doxing or image-based abuse, and safety measures for practitioners. The overall message taken in class was that prevention must operate across the socio-ecological levels, be intersectional by design, and work with boys and men as allies while holding perpetrators accountable and shifting organisational norms.
Prescribed text 2: **Department of Social Services. (2022). National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022–2032. Australian Government.**	National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children (pp. 43–44, 72, 78–89)	The lecture notes concentrated on the way the National Plan establishes a long-term, coordinated vision on the prevention, early intervention, response, and recovery. Trauma-informed practice must be placed anywhere across services by putting safety, choice and control first. According to the Plan, such system issues as misidentification, in which victim-survivors, including Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, the

		culturally and linguistically diverse communities, LGBTIQA+ people and people with disability, are falsely believed to be perpetrators due to expectations about the appearance of a real victim are highlighted. That mistake can be transferred to destructive orders, involvement in the child protection, deprivation of housing and revenues, and mistrust of the justice systems. The prevention settings of the Plan correlate with the discussion in the classroom regarding the respectful relationships education, gender-responsive policy, and safe use of technology. The early intervention aims at the recognition of patterns and quick assists of individuals who may become or are vulnerable to violence and information sharing that accompanies the individual throughout the services without putting the individual at risk.
Prescribed text 3: **Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety. (2018). National risk assessment principles for domestic and family violence. ANROWS.**	ANROWS, National Risk Assessment Principles (pp. 14–26, 39–46)	Risk assessment as a living process became the focus of the classroom reflection, which monitors the static and dynamic variables of domestic and family violence. Practically, structured professional judgement, combining an actuarial instrument, narratives of victim-survivors with their self-rewarded fear, and practitioner knowledge, is preferred and found in the multi-agency information sharing. It should be assessed to scan both static and dynamic variables, violence and coercive control patterns, and it should be preceded by active risk management, particularly, safety planning, violence and coercive control monitoring, and coordinated supports. The guide warns against "tick-box" thinking and urges weighting of context, including priority populations where intersecting barriers change both risk and help-seeking. It also shifts responsibility from the victim-survivor to the perpetrator, keeping his behaviour "in view" through supervision and timely responses when risk changes. Panels like RAMPs and similar mechanisms illustrate coordinated case management for high-risk matters. For sexual violence inside relationships, the notes stress under-reporting, shame and the need to ask directly, respond non-judgementally, and treat IPSV as a core risk factor rather than a separate issue.
Additional text 1: **Watts, A. J., Rock, S., Gately, N., & Smith, A. L. (2025). Barriers to Family and**	Watts, Rock, Gately & Smith (2025)	In the systematic review, 12 studies were reviewed and the researchers determined that social stigma, the honour of family and the traditional gender expectations tend to cover up

8 **Domestic Violence Support for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Women in Australia: A Systematic Review. Journal of Family Violence, 1-15.** **8**		violence in the family. The fear of the community rejecting them, gossiping, or being branded as disloyal (when they report abuse) is also another manner through which most of the women continue to uphold silence and perseverance. Other factors that make one vulnerable are language barriers, ignorance; lack of knowledge about the support services available and reliance on the partners to sponsor the visa. The women on temporary visas have no option to stay in abusive relationships because they are threatened of being deported or being denied the custody of their children in the event they report any form of violence. The providers are insensitive of the culture of other people and the lack of access to interpreters drives them out as the provider discourages their interaction with the police or the courts. Citizens of the local communities feel an increased burden of physical remote location and lack of culturally unique services. The review revealed that not only is intersectional practice needs to be trauma-informed but women lived experience needs to be at the forefront.
1 **Additional text 2:** **Walter, B., Chung, D., Waters, R., & Watts, L. (2024). Exploring lived experience of family and domestic violence against women with disability: A scoping review.** *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse,* *25*(3), 1925-1937.	Walter et al. (2024)	This scoping review centers women with disability and distills three themes from qualitative studies. First, disability-based abuse appears across tactics of coercive control, isolation and financial exploitation, often by partners who weaponize access to care, equipment or income supports. Second, sexism and ableism intersect in everyday encounters with services and communities, creating ideal-victim stereotypes and credibility gaps that can derail safety and justice pathways. Third, despite barriers, women describe resistance and recovery strategies, from asserting rights to rebuilding social capital. The authors frame these patterns through intersectionality and Honneth's theory of recognition, arguing that dignity, legal recognition and community belonging underpin agency and citizenship. Practice implications include proactive identification of violence in disability services, accessible information and warm referrals, and design of responses that recognize both structural barriers and personal resilience. The review calls on researchers and practitioners to center lived experience to shift policy and practice from deficit views to recognition-based, rights-affirming support.

| Additional text 3:
Mitcheltree, H., & Sunikka-Blank, M. (2023). Identifying a research gap in relation to family and domestic violence accommodation design within Victoria, Australia: A systematic review. *Frontiers of Architectural Research, 12*(2), 209-221. | Mitcheltree & Sunikka-Blank (2023) | The paper is a critical reflection of the role that the housing and refuge design can play in ensuring the safety, recovery, and wellbeing of women and children leaving domestic violence and family violence. The size of a research gap in Australia is enormous since only two out of 6,038 studies documented that were initially obtained in terms of availability met the inclusion criterion. The authors point out that the absence of the local empirical data limits the development of the design standards that will reflect the Australian social and cultural diversity. The factors of consistency of user preeminence were common to the literature already existing: safe and intimate space, sufficient individual space to rest and practice autonomy, children and physically challenging access, proximity to social and community amenities and natural spaces that promote relaxation and recovery. The perception of such spatial characteristics as the source of both physical and psychological safety and the post-traumatic psychological stability and control can be observed. To implement these insights, the paper proposes interdisciplinary collaboration between architects, social workers, and professionals in the field of domestic-violence to help them to implement the knowledge. |