

Transforming health settings to address gender-based violence in Australia

Kelsey L Hegarty^{1,2} , Shawana Andrews^{1,3}, Laura Tarzia^{1,2} 

Gender-based violence includes physical, psychological, sexual or economic behaviour causing harm for reasons associated with people's gender.¹ A violation of human rights, women are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence,² with Indigenous women and girls facing particularly high risk.³ Globally, the gender-based violence types most widely studied are domestic and sexual violence, with 35% of women worldwide experiencing either or both during their lifetime.² Australian national studies show domestic violence occurs against one in six women and one in 17 men,⁴ and sexual violence occurs against one in six women (mostly by someone they know) and against one in 25 men.⁵ Australian Indigenous women's experiences are 35–80 times the national average.⁶ Women victims/survivors experience greater fear, injuries, chronic mental and physical health issues compared with men victims/survivors, resulting in a large burden of disease, especially for childbearing women.^{2,7} While national prevalence data and evidence about response for people in same-sex relationships, non-binary or transgender individuals are lacking,⁸ global studies suggest high rates of both domestic and sexual violence for these groups.^{9–11} This narrative review concentrates on domestic and sexual violence against cisgender women by men, with a particular focus on Indigenous women, who the United Nations reports experience the highest levels of violence in Australia.³

Structural inequities underpin domestic and sexual violence across which a culture of power, control and silence permeates, impeding the safety of women and undervaluing their agency and resistance.¹² Built on a foundation of patriarchal colonialism, Australia's value system and, therefore, its service systems are inextricably bound to structures of power and oppression that subjugate Indigenous women.¹² Across these systems, there remains a deficit-focused victim-blaming narrative regarding women experiencing domestic and/or sexual violence, resulting in women's trust in services being sparse. Racism, lack of gender-focused attention and purposeful othering are additional inequities that Indigenous women face, resulting in their pathologisation and/or criminalisation, and obscuring nuanced aspects of their lived experience.¹² Under-resourcing, lack of research and inadequate legislation, all operate to compound the silencing of women's voices. Indigenous women's voices are the least heard, compromising their safety, and that of their children, at alarming rates.¹³

In this narrative review, we focus on the health system, as victims/survivors are more likely to access health services (eg, general practice, sexual health, mental health, emergency care, Aboriginal community-controlled health services and maternity services) than any other professional help.^{4,14} Health practitioners are ideally placed to identify domestic and sexual violence, provide a first line response, and refer on to support services. However, domestic and sexual violence continue to be under-recognised and poorly addressed by health practitioners.^{14,15–17} Indigenous women's help-seeking is particularly compromised,

Summary

- Gender-based violence includes intimate partner violence, sexual violence and other harmful acts directed at people based on their gender. It is common in Australia and causes great ill health, especially for women victims/survivors, with Indigenous women particularly affected.
- Health services are an opportune place for early intervention for victims/survivors of gender-based violence as they attend frequently.
- Interventions that are evidence-based and respond to consensus from victim/survivor voices include universal education, screening in antenatal care, first line supportive care, and referral for advocacy and psychological interventions, including mother-child work.
- Health care staff require training, protocols, scripts, referral pathways, understanding of cultural safety and antiracist practice in service delivery, and leadership support to undertake this sensitive work, including support, if needed, for their own experiences of gender-based violence.
- Using a trauma-, violence- and gender-informed approach across health systems, taking into account structural inequities, is essential to sustain the gender-based violence work in health services.
- Gender-based violence experienced by Indigenous women is distinct and of urgent concern as rates rapidly increase. Inequities across the health system are pronounced for Indigenous women.

with numerous complexities regarding Indigenous-specific services and the unresponsiveness of mainstream services.^{12,18} It is essential for practitioners to have the skills to ask and respond to domestic and sexual violence, given that victims/survivors who receive positive reactions are more likely to accept help. In this review, we present the evidence and expert recommendations over the past decade on how to recognise domestic and sexual violence in practice and respond to victims/survivors. In addition, we briefly outline the importance of also addressing the needs of people who use domestic and sexual violence and children exposed to domestic violence.

We performed a search of databases (MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, the Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, CINAHL, SocINDEX and ATSIhealth) for systematic review articles and international guidelines from 2012 to 2022. This enabled us to formulate a current evidence-based overview as applied to identification and response to domestic and sexual violence in health settings. Additional review articles were identified via our own professional knowledge and reference checking.

Barriers to inquiry and disclosure

There are many barriers to inquiry by health practitioners and disclosure by victims/survivors.^{19–21} A systematic review of 35 quantitative studies suggested low rates of routine domestic violence screening by practitioners (with the majority reporting

between 10% and 20%)²² From meta-syntheses of qualitative studies, we know that health practitioners experience personal and structural barriers to domestic violence inquiry and response. Personal barriers include practitioners feeling they “can’t interfere” as domestic and sexual violence are private issues, “don’t have control” over outcomes for victims/survivors, and “won’t take responsibility” as it is someone else’s role.²⁰ At the structural level, practitioners perceive that “the environment works against us” with lack of time and spaces, they are “trying to tackle the problem on their own” without a team behind them, and “societal beliefs enable us to blame the victim”.¹⁹ System-level barriers, such as the presence of the partner in consultations or a lack of training or referral services, can impede practitioners even further.²³ There were no specific reviews on sexual violence, but in the Australian mental health inpatient setting, some practitioners dismissed that sexual violence was an issue, some acknowledged it but felt unprepared, and others understood sexual violence but despaired of being able to respond in a gender-sensitive way.²⁴

From the patient’s viewpoint, there are many barriers to disclosure of gender-based violence to health practitioners. In a systematic review, barriers related to practitioners included fears about consequences of disclosing (eg, children being removed), judgemental responses, or confidentiality being broken. Further barriers included not trusting practitioners, limited time, negative responses, or perception that practitioners were not competent.²¹ Personal barriers included shame, unawareness that what they were experiencing was abuse, or being socially entrapped (lack of finances and social support).²¹ In screening programs, only a small number of victims/survivors disclosed that they experienced domestic violence (3.7% in the New South Wales Health Domestic Violence Routine Screening program,²⁵ 2% in the South East Queensland Study,²⁶ and 1.3% in the Victorian Maternal and Child Health²⁷), with most women declining referral. For sexual violence, a systematic review of delayed disclosure in health settings reported barriers including a belief that it was irrelevant to the consultation, embarrassment or fear of judgement, or that the practitioner did not ask.²⁸ For women experiencing sexual violence perpetrated by an intimate partner, additional barriers included not realising that the behaviour was abusive, social stigma, and fear of their partner.²⁹

Disclosure rates in Indigenous communities are extremely low.³⁰ Fears of reprisal by extended family, the justice system, and child removal by state services all influence disclosure.^{31,32} Silencing, shame and protective behaviour frequently have an impact on help-seeking, which often only occurs at crisis points as a result of serious injury and life-threatening experiences.¹⁸ Police responses of indifference or disbelief³³ impede disclosure, and Indigenous women commonly experience their children being, or threatened to be, removed in domestic violence-related service responses.³² This is experienced as another layer of violence that creates help-seeking avoidance. Health practitioner responses to Indigenous patients often misunderstand equity with notions of “treating everyone the same” or “not seeing colour”.³⁴ This perpetuates structural inequities that do not address the nuanced complexities of Indigenous women’s experiences, rather than working in ways that respect the cultural and gendered self-determination of Indigenous women.

Asking about domestic and sexual violence in health settings

It is good clinical practice to inquire about domestic and sexual violence when a patient is alone and has a clinical indicator (eg, mental health issues, chronic pain, injuries, reproductive

issues).³⁵ In some settings (eg, alcohol, drug and mental health services), asking everybody attending is recommended, since all patients have indicators of underlying gender-based violence. A Cochrane systematic review of universal domestic violence screening found two antenatal studies that showed improvement in outcomes for women; consequently, routine screening (without underlying indicators) is recommended only in antenatal care.³⁶

Studies show the majority of women are comfortable being asked about domestic violence, provided that questions are asked in a non-judgemental, sensitive way.³⁶ Asking general questions about relationships followed by questions about behaviour (eg, hitting, controlling behaviour, humiliation) or feelings (eg, fear, unsafe) are more likely to elicit disclosures than asking stigmatising-type questions (eg, “are you experiencing domestic or sexual violence?”).³⁷ If domestic violence is disclosed, then asking specifically about sexual violence is suggested to elicit disclosure of these hidden experiences,³⁸ although in some cultures sexual violence is a taboo subject.^{39,40} For Indigenous women, indirect questions and conversational interactions that are collaborative and responsive are recommended⁴¹ as more appropriate than direct questions. We found no studies exploring Indigenous women’s experiences of being asked about domestic violence in health settings but note cultural safety as a condition for disclosure and racism as a barrier.⁴²

There is some evidence to suggest clinicians should ask more than once, since victims/survivors may not be ready to disclose at first.^{43,44} A systematic review of six trials⁴⁵ showed that disclosure occurred at similar rates between face-to-face inquiry and written questionnaires; however, computer-assisted screens demonstrated increased rates of domestic violence disclosure. A systematic review of ten domestic violence tools recommended three tools for clinical use: Women Abuse Screen Tool (WAST), Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS), and Humiliation, Afraid, Rape and Kick (HARK).⁴⁶ These tools have had limited validation in culturally and linguistically diverse populations and in Indigenous populations. More recently, a new tool — ACTS (Afraid/Controlled/Threatened/Slapped or physically hurt) — showed high sensitivity and specificity when tested in antenatal care in English, Arabic and Chinese speaking populations.⁴⁷ Far less is known about how women wish to be asked about sexual violence, with no systematic reviews addressing this topic.

Overall, a qualitative systematic review⁴⁸ of what victims/survivors wanted from health practitioners around disclosure of domestic violence showed women wanted universal education, safe environments and sensitive enquiry (Box 1).

Responding in health settings

The World Health Organization recommends (based on systematic reviews) that all health practitioners be trained in first line response using the LIVES model (listening, inquiring about needs, validating experiences, enhancing safety and offering ongoing support; Box 2).¹⁴ A qualitative systematic review suggests how practitioners should approach women survivors using the CARE model (Box 2).¹⁶ This involves providing victims/survivors with choice and control, advocacy and practical action, recognising their experience, and connecting emotionally through kindness and empathy. Assessing risk and safety alongside understanding women’s readiness to take action are often the key new skills health practitioners need to acquire.⁴⁹ Online responses, such as safety decision aids developed to assist, show mixed evidence but they can encourage women

1 Expectations of women about disclosure of domestic violence to health professionals⁴⁸

Provide universal education, including around dynamics of abuse and violence and warning signs, health impacts on themselves and their children, and options for assistance. Women emphasised information should be given routinely to avoid patients feeling stigmatised or singled out, and to provide all women with an understanding of domestic and sexual violence irrespective of their personal experiences. Provision of information was perceived as being an important precursor to sensitive enquiry by the health practitioner.

Create a safe and supportive environment for disclosure, including reassurance that the woman is not risking retaliation by the perpetrator or that her children will be removed if she discloses, and making women feel that they will not be judged.

Ask questions in an appropriate context and with sensitive timing, after building rapport, including using language that is friendly, non-judgemental and inclusive of all forms of abuse, and using a combination of direct and indirect questions. Using the woman's health or that of her children as a way to initiate a conversation about domestic violence was suggested as one way to approach the topic.

to self-reflect and examine their relationships.⁵⁰ Face-to-face and online responses need to understand that many victims/survivors may not wish to access formal domestic and sexual violence services as they do not self-identify as experiencing domestic or sexual violence.⁵¹

Understanding the social, cultural and political contexts within which women seek help is also an important consideration. Many Indigenous women, women of colour, LGBTQIA2+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, intersexual, asexual and two-spirited) people, and women with disability face intersecting oppressions that compound upon and reinforce one another.⁵² Few studies have specifically looked at Indigenous women's help-seeking behaviour for domestic and sexual violence in health settings. A scoping review¹⁸ and a qualitative evidence synthesis of Indigenous people's experiences and expectations of practitioners when accessing care for domestic violence¹⁷ identified similar themes: relationship and trust building, cultural awareness and domestic violence training, and strengthening safety. Further, a critical interpretive synthesis of Indigenous mothering in the context of domestic violence identified service responsiveness to be characterised by continuity of care, a good understanding of domestic violence, relationality, being intuitive to help-seeking patterns, and including help for children.¹² A systematic review of Indigenous Australians and sexual violence found a significant lack of

evidence on what works in responding to Indigenous women who experience sexual violence.³³

Recovery and healing

In the longer term, Cochrane systematic reviews suggest that domestic violence advocacy programs⁵³ (focusing on empowerment, safety and resources, including home visiting) and specific psychological treatments (cognitive behavioural therapy, trauma-informed cognitive behavioural therapy) show some promise.⁵⁴ In the context of sexual violence, reviews suggest that some survivors similarly benefit from psychological therapies such as cognitive processing therapy or eye-movement desensitisation and reprocessing.⁵⁵ However, others do not find these helpful or experience barriers to access,⁵⁵ with rates of mental health care utilisation low among sexual violence survivors.⁵⁶ Mind and body interventions such as yoga or mindfulness have shown some promise in reducing the negative health impacts of sexual violence,⁵⁷ but as yet, the evidence base to support effectiveness is underdeveloped.

Safety and healing for Indigenous women is impeded by an absence of evidence-informed models that centre Indigenous women's voices and a failure to acknowledge gender in Indigenous women's recovery and healing. Colonial narratives about gender-based violence continue to dominate, with few Indigenous feminist perspectives available or being accorded the same visibility.^{32,58,59} Australian Indigenous women's mental health, identity issues, mother-child relationships, housing and overall safety issues (including racism and child removal) can all be effectively considered by privileging their experiences and voices.¹² Indigenous-led models of recovery and healing are critical but require empirical research and Indigenous women's engagement to inform them, and sound evaluation.

Responding to other members of the family

Many practitioners will be seeing other members of the family in addition to the victim/survivor.⁶⁰ Exposure to domestic violence is seen as child abuse and neglect and as damaging as other forms of child abuse.⁶¹ Recognising signs and symptoms in children (behavioural, social, emotional, cognitive and physical) is essential to interrupt long term effects as adults.⁶¹ Children living with domestic violence need offers of individual and group work, including mother-child psychotherapeutic interventions.^{62,63} There remains a dearth of work exploring Indigenous children's experience both as connected to their mothers' experiences or as distinct victims/survivors themselves with unique needs. The behavioural, cognitive and emotional disadvantage experienced by children and the multilayered nature of disadvantage experienced by Indigenous children who live with domestic violence pose vulnerability to long term harmful impact.⁶⁴

Health practitioners also need to work with individuals who use violence, especially men who are fathers, to reduce the impact on women and children. For men, systematic reviews report that using domestic violence is associated with increased alcohol and substance misuse, depression, suicide, anxiety, low self-esteem, and use of health services.^{65,66} Consequently, men presenting with mental health issues provide an opportunity for trained practitioners to ask about what is happening in their relationships.⁶⁷ A systematic

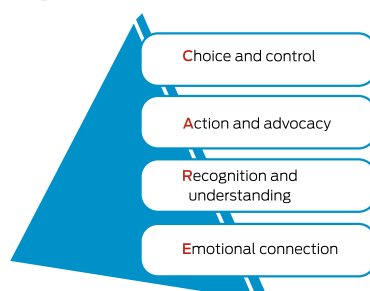
2 The (A) LIVES and (B) CARE models for first line response to domestic and sexual violence^{16,35}

A

Current recommendations for first line response (LIVES):

- Listen to the woman closely, with empathy, without judging
- Inquire about and respond to her various needs and concerns
- Validate experiences — show her that you understand and believe her. Assure her that she is not to blame
- Enhance safety — discuss a plan to protect herself and her children from harm
- Support and follow-up — help her connect to information, services, and social support

B



review⁶⁸ and meta-analysis of six qualitative studies with men who had used violence reported several barriers to disclosure in health care settings, including fear of consequences and lack of trust in the health care provider's ability to help. Facilitators of disclosure included feeling listened to by the health care practitioner and receiving offers of emotional or practical support. In terms of specific interventions, there is scant evidence to guide best practice for responding to perpetrators, with most research being done in the justice system context. A systematic review⁶⁹ of ten interventions in health settings found only weak evidence for any intervention's effectiveness, although interventions conducted concurrently with alcohol treatment show some promise. The efficacy of Indigenous-specific programs aimed at addressing men's violence against women is unconfirmed.⁷⁰ A number of studies promote holistic, trauma-informed approaches to working with Indigenous men but identify a lack of resourcing, sound infrastructure, and evaluation.⁷¹ The lack of an Indigenous feminist approach to much of the work identified with Indigenous men is also evident.⁷¹

Assisting health professionals to be ready to identify and respond to gender-based violence

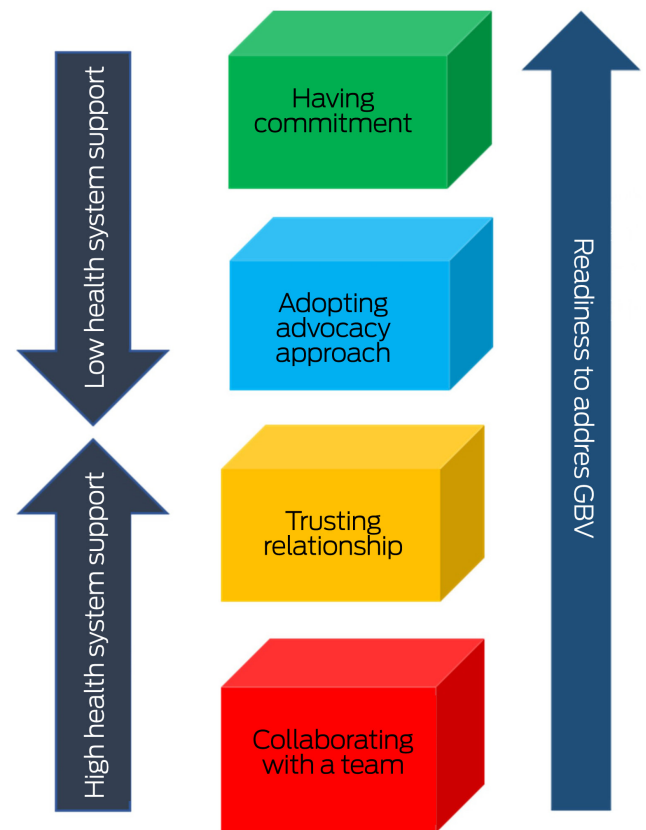
Specific factors increasing a health practitioner's likelihood of identifying gender-based violence include having scripted questions, recognising silent cues, interdisciplinary collaboration and access to resources and referrals.⁷² Intersectoral partnerships and local community solutions are enablers for Indigenous women.³³ Practitioners need assistance to become physically, culturally and emotionally equipped to undertake this sensitive work. Further, being able to identify and respond to Indigenous women, with particular readiness to consider their unique intersectional disadvantage and oppression, is important.

A qualitative systematic review exploring health professionals' readiness to address gender-based violence highlights the factors and presents a model enabling practitioners to address domestic and sexual violence (Box 3).⁷³ The model suggests that when practitioners are motivated by a human or children rights perspective, feminist lens or a personal experience of gender-based violence, their commitment to address gender-based violence is enhanced. If practitioners employ a survivor-centred or advocacy approach, and get positive feedback, this encourages health practitioners to trust that the clinical setting is ideal for responding to gender-based violence. Collaborating with a team, including with specialist professionals, can also increase readiness. However, strong health systems support needs to underpin all these elements to facilitate practitioner engagement with the work to address gender-based violence.⁷³ The CATCH model (Commitment, Advocacy, Trust, Collaboration, Health system support) could assist educators training practitioners to pay attention to readiness factors, and could assist workplaces to strengthen health system support for workers.

System support

Comprehensive health system changes need to occur to improve patient outcomes, rather than specific aspects in isolation (eg, training of staff or introduction of polices alone).¹⁵ A Cochrane review showed domestic violence training might affect practitioners' attitudes to victims/survivors, but there is very limited evidence that it leads to improvements in identification, safety planning, or referral.⁷⁴ For responses to be effective with Indigenous women, significant systems change is required, as there is considerable evidence that demonstrates racism

3 CATCH model: what factors increase practitioner readiness to respond to gender-based violence (GBV)⁷³



within the health system.⁷⁵ Support for health professionals to effectively respond requires both cultural safety and antiracism training, and inclusion of Indigenous women's voices and needs to be tailored to context.⁷⁶ These are framed by the Australian Human Rights Commission's recent report, *Wiyi Yani U Thangani (Women's Voices): securing our rights, securing our future*, which has developed a framework for substantial system reform related to Indigenous women's voice, representation and participation across a number of domains. These support a broader human rights framework for systems change which has as its foundation trauma-informed gender equity.¹³

The WHO,¹⁵ based on consensus guidelines globally, has outlined what is needed at the systems level to support practitioners in doing gender-based violence work. A survey of health clinics across Europe found several factors were key to making gender-based violence work sustainable: committed leadership, regular training (with mandatory attendance) of staff from front-desk workers to health practitioners, use of the trainer model with on-site trainers, and a clear referral pathway.⁷⁷ Box 4 brings together these guidelines,¹⁵ factors,⁷⁷ and Indigenous women's requirements⁷⁶ to represent a trauma- and violence-informed system approach that is gender-responsive, culturally safe and contextually tailored.

Using trauma-, violence- and gender-informed care approaches

A whole-of-system approach requires embedding principles of trauma- and violence-informed care into practice (Box 5).^{78,79} In addition, a gender lens is critical to applying this framework in

4 System model for factors needed to support health practitioners to address domestic and sexual violence



GBV = gender-based violence. ♦

In codesigning a complex trauma assessment tool for Indigenous parents, the authors of a 2020 article identified six prerequisites for considering the safety of discussions about complex trauma (Box 6).⁸³

This work identifies considerations of engaging in sensitive conversations with Indigenous peoples. While acknowledged as important, strong concerns were expressed through Indigenous community codesign workshops regarding where, by whom and how such conversations occur.⁸³ Trauma- and violence-informed care approaches appropriate for Indigenous women are largely absent or not evaluated. This is a critical area of development.

Conclusion

In this article, we have outlined the evidence supporting the key role of health systems in addressing the challenge of gender-based violence against cisgender women by men, in particular, domestic and sexual violence. Gender-based violence is a major cause of mental ill health, hospitalisation, death, chronic pain and injury,² with annual costs in Australia estimated at \$21.7 billion.⁸⁴ For too long, this social condition has been seen as the domain of social services or justice, with policy failing to resource an integrated response by the health system. The unfortunate consequences of this lack of recognition and resourcing of health settings is that many victims/survivors, children exposed to domestic violence, and people who use domestic or sexual violence have remained unidentified or inadequately supported.

the context of gender-based violence. This includes recognising connections between gender-based violence, trauma and negative health outcomes, enhancing safety and minimising potential for retraumatisation for patients and staff.⁸¹ However, there have been very few evaluations of such approaches.⁸²

The need for greater attention to Indigenous women’s voices in moving forward is evident. The complexities and intersecting oppressions women face remain unrecognised and not addressed in a confusion of theories, policy and practice, and a lack of Indigenous women-centred research. The unresolved and cumulative trauma

5 Guiding principles of trauma- and violence-informed care⁸⁰

Principles	Description
Safety (physical, emotional, spiritual and cultural safety)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish self-care and safety plans for both staff and clients Staff have the responsibility to challenge issues of unsafety Recognition and prevention of retraumatisation
Trustworthiness and transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct operations and decisions within the organisation with transparency Build and maintain trust amongst staff, clients and families Clarify patients’ expectations about the service at the outset
Peer support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Survivors or experts with lived experience are employed to provide peer support for establishing safety, building trust, collaborating and promoting healing
Collaboration and mutuality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> True partnering between staff, clients and their families or carers with meaningful and equal sharing of power. Workers make decisions with (not for) patients Awareness of and communication about trauma triggers and safety needs and recognition of the need for tailored support for staff and patients
Empowerment, voice and choice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individual strengths of staff and patients are recognised, built upon and validated Use a person-centred approach; decision making and goal setting are shared and self-advocacy skills cultivated
Respect for diversity and inclusiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work to prevent stereotypes and biases based on gender, race, age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, ability or geography Promote the healing value of traditional cultural connections; recognise and respond appropriately to historical and intergenerational trauma Communication and care are accessible for peoples with disabilities, and an understanding that trauma can have an impact on cognitive functioning
Strengths-based and skill-building approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote resiliency and coping skills for managing triggers Working with a strengths-based approach helps to ensure continuity of support

6 Prerequisites for discussion about complex trauma for Indigenous parents in the perinatal setting⁸³

- **Emotional, physical and cultural safety must be clearly established.**
- **A trusting relationship with the person talking about complex trauma is critical.** Relational vulnerabilities underpin trauma and can have an impact on readiness to trust. Time is taken to build trust and establish relationships or involve people who have established a trusting relationship.
- **Must have the capacity to respond effectively,** including being able to “hold the space”, have time to listen, and identify the skills and support services available. This may involve collaboration with a range of holistic clinical and non-clinical support options.
- **Incorporate cultural methods of communication gently and indirectly** to understand the effects of trauma, including the likelihood that parents may be using avoidance as a coping strategy.
- **Use strengths-based approaches and offer choices to empower parents,** normalise complex trauma responses and affirm hopes and dreams for their family.

is having an unprecedented impact on the psychological health of Indigenous women who experience domestic or sexual violence, among other forms of violence.¹³ Indigenous women’s lives matter and the health care system has a responsibility to offer evidence-based care that responds to gender-based violence in ways that heed Indigenous women’s lived experience.

Health practitioners are in an ideal position to recognise gender-based violence, ask through sensitive inquiry, assess

risk, provide a first line response, and contribute to ongoing responses to enable pathways to safety, health and wellbeing.¹⁵ System support through committed leadership, specific policies and protocols tailored to context, clinical champions, infrastructure, and quality improvement activities is essential. We still have a long way to go before these evidence-based recommendations, comprehensively outlined in the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners’ White Book,⁸⁵ are implemented in practice.

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