



SOCIAL JUSTICE

STOCKTAKE

TAKING STOCK OF
OUR COMMUNITIES



SOLOMON





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF COUNTRY

The Salvation Army Australia acknowledges the Traditional Owners of the lands and waters throughout Australia.

We pay our respect to Elders and acknowledge their continuing relationship to this land and the ongoing living cultures of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples across Australia. We also acknowledge future aspirations of all First Nations peoples.

Through respectful relationships we will work for the mutual flourishing of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians and non-Indigenous Australians.

We commit ourselves in prayer and practice to this land of Australia and its people, seeking reconciliation, unity and equity.

TRADITIONAL OWNERS

Larrakia

INCLUSION STATEMENT

We value and include people of all cultures, languages, abilities, sexual orientations, gender identities, gender expressions and intersex status. We are committed to providing programs that are fully inclusive. We are committed to the safety and wellbeing of people of all ages, particularly children.

OUR VALUES ARE:

Integrity
Compassion
Respect
Diversity
Collaboration



The Salvation Army is a worldwide movement known for its acceptance and unconditional love for all people. We love unconditionally, because God first loved us.

The Bible says, “God so loves the world” (John 3:16, RGT). As both a church and charity, we believe all people are loved by God and are worthy of having their needs met. Everyone is welcome to find love, hope and acceptance at The Salvation Army.

The Salvation Army Australia Territory wishes to acknowledge that members of the LGBTIQA+ community have experienced hurt and exclusion because of mixed comments and responses made in the past.

The Salvation Army is committed to inclusive practice that recognises and values diversity. We are ensuring our services affirm the right to equality, fairness, and decency for all LGBTIQA+ people, rectifying all

forms of discriminatory practice throughout the organisation.

We seek to partner with LGBTIQA+ people and allies to work with us to build an inclusive, accessible and culturally safe environment in every aspect of Salvation Army organisation and services. Everyone has a right to feel safe and respected.



The hand-heart-shield motif speaks of the need to raise our hands and be counted, and that we need to do so with love and hope.

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THE SOCIAL JUSTICE STOCKTAKE

Working for justice is at the heart of what The Salvation Army does in Australia. It is integral to our ethos, our mission and our vision.

In our inaugural Stocktake, The Salvation Army wanted to get to the heart of what people were seeing in their local communities, and from there build a map of social justice priorities across Australia. We found surprising agreement about the issues affecting communities right across Australia, regardless of where they are and how they vote. We heard that many people feel overwhelmed, even hopeless, when asked how Australia can address the issues they see in their local communities.

In 2024 we again checked in across the nation — with almost 16,000 Australians across every state and territory and in every electorate. This time there was even more consensus about the top issues affecting individuals and communities. An extraordinary 71 per cent of survey respondents reported that housing affordability and homelessness was a key issue in their community. The majority of respondents also agreed that mental health, financial hardship, and access to health care were in the top five issues facing their communities.

The sentiment of respondents was different this time. In 2021 we heard a sense of helplessness about addressing social injustice. This year there was also an overwhelming sense of urgency in response to perceived governmental inaction — many respondents left messages calling on decision-makers to put politics aside and prioritise action.

So instead of just providing our findings, we've tried to arm readers with practical solutions and pathways towards the changes they want to see in their communities. We firmly believe that every social justice issue can be addressed. Every person can make a difference. Together, we can make an even greater difference. Our hope is that the following report will show how.

In order to reflect respondents' views accurately, quotes have not been edited for spelling or punctuation; only shortened or explicit language removed.

The Salvation Army Australia is a Christian movement dedicated to sharing the love of Jesus.

We do this by:

- Caring for people
- Creating faith pathways
- Building healthy communities
- Working for justice

Every person can make a difference. Together, we can make an even greater difference. Our hope is that the following report will show how.

RESULTS AT A GLANCE

ISSUES FOR COMMUNITY

TOTAL

Alcohol and drug misuse	77.5%
Housing affordability and homelessness	72.1%
Family violence	59.5%
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander discrimination and disadvantage	49.5%
Mental health	37.5%

ISSUES FOR SELF

TOTAL

Mental health	45.9%
Financial hardship and inclusion	39.6%
Housing affordability and homelessness	36.9%
Climate change	29.7%
Access to health care	28.8%



SOCIAL JUSTICE IN SOLOMON



When respondents to the Stocktake survey considered issues in their community, alcohol and drug misuse appeared in the top five of 120 electorates and seven of the eight states and territories. 77.5 per cent identified it as an issue in the Solomon community, slightly higher than identified in the last Stocktake. In the NT, the rate of drug-induced deaths was higher than the national average of 6.9 deaths per 100,000, with 7.4 deaths per 100,000.¹ Interestingly, alcohol and other drug misuse did not appear as a top five issue when respondents considered themselves in any electorate, state or territory. Although we did not collect information to explain this difference it is reasonable to assume that media attention to

harm caused by alcohol and other drugs may have made this issue front of mind for respondents.

Solomon, like the rest of Australia, is experiencing a housing crisis. In Solomon, 72.1 per cent of people identified housing affordability and homelessness as an issue in the community and 36.9 per cent identified it as an issue for themselves. This is even higher than the result recorded in the 2022 Social Justice Stocktake of 29.6 per cent for housing affordability and 40.7 per cent for homelessness. The best estimates available suggest there are around 1781 people experiencing homelessness in Solomon alone² and there is an unmet housing need of 1900 dwellings³. Not having a safe and secure home

makes every part of life more difficult. Addressing issues in the housing system (and ending homelessness) is foundational to addressing the other social justice issues identified in this report.

Family violence is a prominent social justice issue for the people of Solomon, with 59.5 per cent of participants identifying it as a top concern in their local community. This is above the Stocktake national average of 32.7 per cent. This figure is also higher than the National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey outcome, which found that 47 per cent of respondents agreed that family violence was a problem in their own suburb or town.⁴ The NT has some of the highest rates of family violence

1 UNSW National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre. (2023). *Trends in Overdose and Other Drug-Induced Deaths in Australia, 2002-2021*. <https://ndarc.med.unsw.edu.au/resource-analytics/trends-drug-induced-deaths-australia-2002-2021>

2 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Estimating Homelessness: Census ABS*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/housing/estimating-homelessness-census/latest-release>

3 van den Nouwelant, R., Troy, L. & Soundararaj, B. (2023). *National Current and Projected Housing Needs 2022*. <https://housing-data-exchange.ahdap.org/dataset/national-current-and-projected-housing-needs-2022>

4 Coumarelos, C., Weeks, N., Bernstein, S., Roberts, N., Honey, N., Minter, K., & Carlisle, E. (2023). *Attitudes matter: The 2021 National Community Attitudes towards Violence against Women Survey (NCAS), Findings for Australia*. (Research report 02/2023). ANROWS.

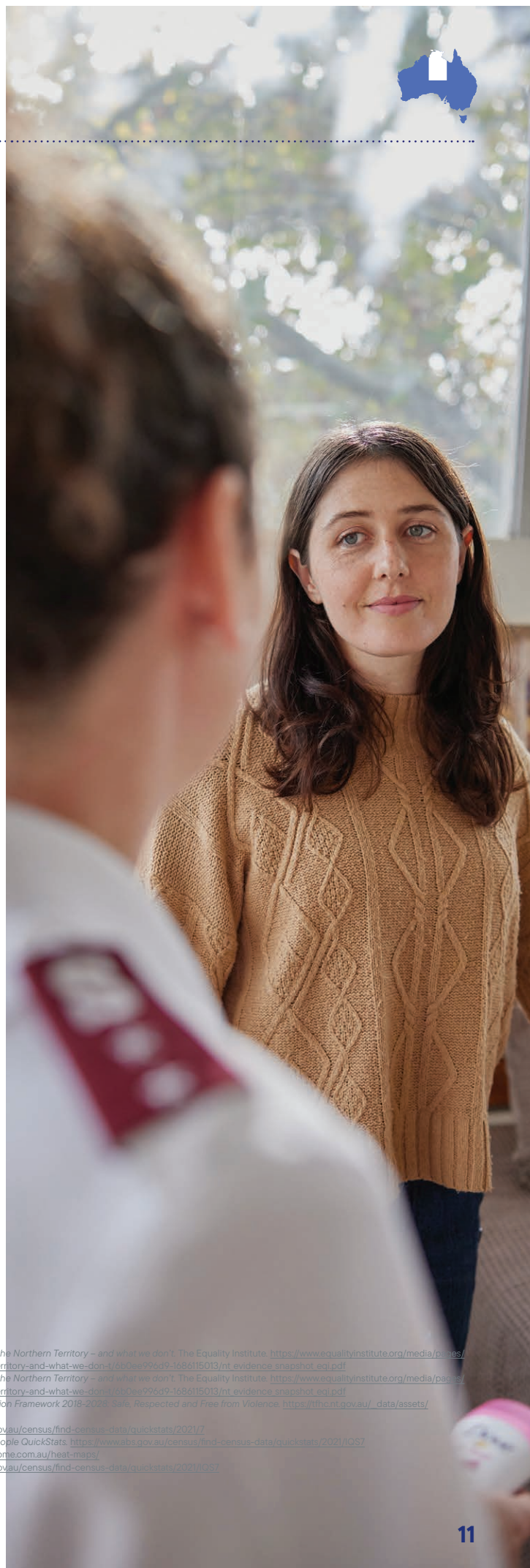
5 Brown, C., & Leung, L. (2023). *Evidence Snapshot: what we know about domestic, family, and sexual violence in the Northern Territory – and what we don't*. The Equality Institute. https://www.equalityinstitute.org/media/pages/resources/evidence-snapshot-what-we-know-about-domestic-family-and-sexual-violence-in-the-northern-territory-and-what-we-don-t/6b0ee996d9-1686115013/nt_evidence_snapshot_eqi.pdf



in Australia and the world.⁵ Family violence rates in the NT are three times the national average, and family violence related homicides are seven times the national average.⁶ This, coupled with decreasing self-reported experiences of family violence in the NT, suggests significant underreporting.⁷ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are disproportionately impacted by family violence. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in the NT have the highest rates of victimisation in the world, making up nine out of ten victim-survivors of family violence related assaults.⁸

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander disadvantage and discrimination was identified as an issue in the community by 49.5 per cent of people in the electorate of Solomon. This return is in line with the 2022 Social Justice Stocktake and makes sense in the context of a much higher proportion of the population coming from Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (25.7 per cent in the NT compared to a national average of 3.2 per cent). Indigenous Australians in the NT experience significantly poorer outcomes across various life domains.⁹ Unemployment rates for Indigenous Australians in the NT stand at 18.5 per cent, compared to 3.9 per cent for non-Indigenous Australians. Housing insecurity is also a critical issue, with the Everybody's Home heat maps revealing that 28.6 per cent of Indigenous households experience overcrowding,¹⁰ contributing to health and social challenges. Additionally, education attainment is lower, with only 6.5 per cent of Indigenous people aged 20 to 24 having completed Year 12 or its equivalent,¹¹ compared to 20.3 per cent of non-Indigenous peers. These statistics highlight the urgent need for targeted policies and programs to address the systemic disadvantages faced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the NT.

Mental health was the fifth issue identified by people in Solomon in terms of the community and the top issue for themselves. At the last Stocktake, mental health was identified by around 18.5 per cent of people in Solomon. At the last Census, in Solomon,



6 Brown, C., & Leung, L. (2023). *Evidence Snapshot: what we know about domestic, family, and sexual violence in the Northern Territory – and what we don't*. The Equality Institute. https://www.equalityinstitute.org/media/pages/resources/evidence-snapshot-what-we-know-about-domestic-family-and-sexual-violence-in-the-northern-territory-and-what-we-don-t-600ee996a9-1686115013/nt_evidence_snapshot_eqi.pdf

7 Brown, C., & Leung, L. (2023). *Evidence Snapshot: what we know about domestic, family, and sexual violence in the Northern Territory – and what we don't*. The Equality Institute. https://www.equalityinstitute.org/media/pages/resources/evidence-snapshot-what-we-know-about-domestic-family-and-sexual-violence-in-the-northern-territory-and-what-we-don-t-600ee996a9-1686115013/nt_evidence_snapshot_eqi.pdf

8 Northern Territory Government. (Undated). *The Northern Territory's Domestic, Family & Sexual Violence Reduction Framework 2018-2028: Safe, Respected and Free from Violence*. https://tfh.nt.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/464775/Domestic-Family-and-Sexual-Violence-Reduction-Framework.pdf

9 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Northern Territory 2021 Census All persons QuickStats*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/7>

10 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Northern Territory 2021 Census Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander people QuickStats*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/IQS7>

11 Everybody's Home. (n.d.). *Homelessness and social housing need in your local community*. <https://everybodyshome.com.au/heat-maps/>

12 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Northern Territory 2021 Census All persons QuickStats*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/IQS7>

SOCIAL JUSTICE IN SOLOMON CONT.

6 per cent of people reported being diagnosed with a long-term mental health condition, including depression or anxiety.¹² Mental health is connected to every other social justice concern raised in this report and particularly linked with housing stress and homelessness.¹³ The Salvation Army's own experience has shown that mental ill health can drive and result from other forms of disadvantage as well as exacerbate and be exacerbated by other experiences of hardship. When we consider mental health, we need to consider that a purely medical response must be complemented by actions that address underlying disadvantage. The best possible clinical care will be less effective if a person is living in their car or unsafe in their home.

The rising cost of living has impacted everyone in Australia in some way and Solomon is no exception. 33.3 per cent of respondents in Solomon reported that financial hardship and poverty was an issue in their community and 39.6 per cent identified it when thinking about themselves. This compares with 3.7 per cent who identified the same issue for their community in the 2022 Stocktake. Though the overall

child poverty rate in the NT is 23.2 per cent, it is much higher in some areas, for example the area of Karama in Solomon, where the child poverty rate is 53.6 per cent.¹⁴ Roughly 4920 people living in Solomon are reliant on JobSeeker or Youth Allowance.¹⁵ The rates of both these payments are demonstrably too low and have the unintended consequence of trapping people in poverty.

In Solomon, 18 per cent of people identified climate change as an issue in the community and 29.7 per cent identified it as an issue for themselves. This meant that while it was not in the top five issues in the community, it was the fourth most common response when people considered their own lives. The Climate Risk Map predicts

that by 2050 with a 'medium' emission scenario, 2.4 per cent of properties in Solomon will be at risk.¹⁶ An extraordinary 84 per cent of people in Australia have identified that they personally have been affected by a climate event or extreme weather¹⁷ so it is an indication of how serious the other social justice issues are that climate change, while ranking highly, does not rank higher.

Solomon echoed the general sentiment of Australia when asked what could be done about these issues and what decision-makers needed to know. We heard from respondents in Solomon a strong sense of urgency as well as reflection on the need for politics to be put to the side and immediate action taken.



¹² Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021). *Solomon 2021 Census All persons QuickStats*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/find-census-data/quickstats/2021/CED702>
¹³ Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *Specialist homelessness services*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/mental-health/snapshots/specialist-homelessness-services>
¹⁴ Miranti, R., Freyens, B., Vidyattama, Y., Tanton, R., & Shakir, G. (2024). *Child Social Exclusion Index Nurturing Inclusion: Paving the Way to Improved Child Wellbeing*. The Canberra School of Politics, Economics and Society (SchoPES), Faculty of Business, Government and Law (BGL), University of Canberra. Report commissioned by UnitingCare Australia.
¹⁵ This dataset was originally found on data.gov.au "DSS Payments by Commonwealth Electoral Division - March 2024".
Please visit the source to access the original metadata of the dataset: <https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-1c3745c2-ccd7-4a9f-be73-c08328c9cbe6/distribution/dist-dga-5a30ffd0-8260-4afa-949e-a22dde02cc01?q=>
¹⁶ Climate Council. (2022). *Climate Risk Map of Australia*. <https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/climate-risk-map/>
¹⁷ Climate Council. (2024). *Survey Results: Climate-Fueled Disasters Cause Australians to Fear Permanent Loss of Homes*. [https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/survey-results-climate-fuelled-disasters-cause-australians-to-fear-permanent-loss-of-homes/#:-:text=The%20overwhelming%20majority%20\(84%25\),%25\)%%20and%20landslides%20\(8%25\)](https://www.climatecouncil.org.au/resources/survey-results-climate-fuelled-disasters-cause-australians-to-fear-permanent-loss-of-homes/#:-:text=The%20overwhelming%20majority%20(84%25),%25)%%20and%20landslides%20(8%25))



“

“More resources to address the issues. Interventions and projects and programs need to be developed by the local community for the local community.”

“What we are doing in the NT is not working at all, it breaks my heart to see what is happening in my home, I don't have the answers but I just feel we just keep doing the same with no results Please let us stop imprisoning children, that could be a place to start. Close don dale. Implement the alternatives of the close don dale movement. Listen to the 4 corners investigation. House the homeless culturally appropriately, increase housing for the homeless and subsidised housing, and provide appropriate enough food and shower facilities and access to social services Housing First is truly what works the world over but it must be culturally appropriate also.”

”

ALCOHOL AND DRUG MISUSE

Harmful alcohol and other drug use in Australia represents a significant public health concern, with wide-ranging social, economic, and health implications. Despite extensive efforts to address this issue, it remains a persistent challenge affecting individuals, families, and communities across the country.

Not all alcohol and drug use results in dependence or causes serious issues. In this context, we use the terminology “alcohol and drug misuse” to refer to substance use which incurs harm.

Some of the harm that can be associated with alcohol and drug

misuse for individuals includes impacts on health and wellbeing, relationships, employment, and education. For the community, some of the harm from alcohol and drug misuse can include increased contact with the justice system, disease and injury, road accidents, and the exacerbation of mental ill-health and family and domestic violence.

Alcohol and other drug-related harm is both a driver and result of other forms of disadvantage. Often a person experiencing alcohol or other drug-related harm is also experiencing multiple disadvantages at once. Substance use itself can be disruptive to the brain, making

it harder to change behaviour — even if a person wants to.

According to the National Drug Strategy Household Survey, in 2022-23 around 47 per cent of Australians aged 14 and over had used a non-prescribed drug at some point in their life (including pharmaceuticals used for non-medical purposes) and 16.4 per cent had used one in the last 12 months.¹⁸

It is also estimated that around one in 20 Australians have lived experience of alcohol or drug misuse.

1742
ALCOHOL-INDUCED DEATHS
RECORDED IN 2022

There were 1742 alcohol-induced deaths recorded in 2022. This was a 9.1 per cent increase on 2021.¹⁹



Almost one in two Australians have engaged in non-prescribed substance use in their lifetime.²⁰



1 IN 5

More than one in five Australians (21 per cent) aged 14 and over have been verbally or physically abused, or put in fear by another person who was under the influence of alcohol.²¹

COST OF ADDICTION:
\$80.3B

In 2021 the cost of addiction in Australia was estimated at \$80.3 billion.²²



WE HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

WE CAN URGE ACTION FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS

Governments can work together by investing in harm reduction and treatment services so that the health problems primarily associated with substance misuse can be mitigated.

When planning policy to address alcohol and drug use, governments need to understand the needs of local populations, particularly the voices of lived experience, to provide accessible alcohol and other drug treatment systems embedded within the wider welfare system to create pathways and services to better engage, maintain and transition people from treatment.

Alcohol and other drug misuse often occurs alongside other forms of disadvantage. Policy responses need to be holistic, tailored, and culturally appropriate, and focus on harm reduction and early intervention.

WE CAN IMPLEMENT CHANGE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND OUR WORKPLACES

Social connection is a supportive factor in minimising harm from alcohol and drug use. Community groups in particular have the power to ensure their events and activities are supportive and non-judgmental to create pathways for all people to build hopeful, purposeful, and meaningful lives.

Workplaces can incorporate understanding of alcohol and drug use, and the impact on health and wellbeing, in our wellbeing policies and supports (such as Employee Assistance Program which provides counselling to employees for a range of concerns).



WE CAN HAVE INFLUENCE IN OUR PERSONAL LIVES

Alcohol and drug misuse is a health issue and it can take great effort and courage to seek help. Instead of judging, we can listen and connect with people and reduce the stigma associated with substance use.

18 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2022–2023*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illegal-use-of-drugs/national-drug-strategy-household-survey>

19 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2022). *Causes of Death, Australia*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/causes-death/causes-death-australia/2022>

20 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2022–2023*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illegal-use-of-drugs/national-drug-strategy-household-survey>

21 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2022–2023*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/illegal-use-of-drugs/national-drug-strategy-household-survey>

22 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Alcohol, tobacco and other drugs in Australia*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/alcohol/alcohol-tobacco-other-drugs-australia/contents/impacts/economic-impacts>

HOUSING AFFORDABILITY AND HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness is a widespread and serious issue in Australia — on any given night, 122,494 people in Australia are homeless;²³ however the number is likely much higher given the numbers of people not recorded as “no fixed address” and the increasing impact of a tight rental market.

Homelessness is when a person does not have suitable accommodation — that might mean that a person’s dwelling is inadequate, they do not have any security that they can stay where they are or they do not have control over their space.²⁴ Homelessness is a result of

systemic and structural issues such as poverty, low income, and a lack of safe, affordable housing. The cost of homelessness to individuals, our community and economy is enormous, and increases the longer the individual remains homeless.

People who have experienced family and domestic violence, young people, children on care and protection orders, Indigenous Australians, people leaving health or social care arrangements, and Australians aged 45 or older are among some of the people most likely to experience homelessness.²⁵

Housing affordability relates to the relationship between expenditure on housing (prices, mortgage payments or rents) and household incomes. Any type of housing (including rental housing or home ownership, permanent or temporary, for-profit, or not-for-profit) is considered affordable if it costs less than 30 per cent of household income.

Access to appropriate, affordable, and secure housing is the basis of any individual and family’s engagement in work, education and social participation. In real terms, having a safe and secure home means having the breathing space to focus on thriving.

23%
EXPERIENCING HOMELESSNESS
12-24 YRS OLD

In 2021, 23 per cent of all people experiencing homelessness were aged between 12 and 24.²⁶


640K
HOUSEHOLDS

Around 640,000 households in Australia are not having their housing needs met.²⁷


174.6K
WAITING

As at June 2022, there were 174,600 households waiting to be allocated public housing, with 68,000 of these households being considered of “greatest need”.²⁸



In a 2024 snapshot, it was found that only three rentals across the entire country were affordable for a single person receiving the JobSeeker Payment and there were no affordable rentals for someone receiving Youth Allowance.²⁹

1M
LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS

In 2019-20, approximately one million low-income households were in financial housing stress, meaning they were spending more than 30 per cent of their income on housing.³⁰



WE HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

WE CAN URGE ACTION FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS

All governments can commit to ending homelessness. This will involve all governments working together to address the structural drivers of homelessness such as poverty, low income, and the lack of social and affordable housing. Critically, while the Housing Australia Future Fund is a start, it is critical that funding for affordable housing is not at the expense of social housing — both need to be fully funded.

Governments need to work together to rapidly increase access to social housing, committing to building up social housing stock to be at least 10 per cent of total housing stock. This will relieve pressure across the entire housing continuum.



WE CAN IMPLEMENT CHANGE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND OUR WORKPLACES

Homelessness is extremely isolating and there are many places in our community where people experiencing homelessness do not feel welcome. Our community groups can ensure they remain open to people who are homeless by keeping the cost of activities and membership as low as possible or considering arrangements for lower fees for people experiencing financial hardship.

Places of business can also make sure that people experiencing homelessness are welcome and do not experience stigma or discrimination when they are in public spaces.

Community groups and businesses that have facilities might investigate whether they can create events or opportunities to share those facilities, such as having community dinners. We might also be able to make facilities such as showers and toilets available for use by members of the public who may not have access to a safe and secure place themselves.

WE CAN HAVE INFLUENCE IN OUR PERSONAL LIVES

There is a lot of stigma and shame associated with experiencing homelessness. We can treat people experiencing homelessness or housing stress with dignity and respect. If we see someone in the street experiencing homelessness, we can stop and engage.

- 23 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Estimating Homelessness*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/housing/estimating-homelessness-census/latest-release>
- 24 This is a loose paraphrasing of the more robust statistical definition used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics - <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/housing/estimating-homelessness-census/latest-release>
- 25 House of Representatives Standing Committee on Social Policy and Legal Affairs. (2021). *Final report: Inquiry into homelessness in Australia*. <https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportrep/024522/toc.pdf/Finalreport.pdf?fileType=application%2Fpdf>
- 26 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2023). *Estimating Homelessness*. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/housing/estimating-homelessness-census/latest-release>
- 27 Van Den Nouweland, R., Troy, L., & Soundararaj, B. (2022). *Quantifying Australia's Unmet Housing Need: A National Snapshot*. Community Housing Industry Association, University of New South Wales City Futures Research Centre, University of Sydney. <https://apo.org.au/sites/default/files/resource-files/2022-11/apo-nid320820.pdf>
- 28 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Housing Assistance in Australia*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/housing-assistance/housing-assistance-in-australia/contents/households-and-waiting-lists>
- 29 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Housing Assistance in Australia*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/housing-assistance/housing-assistance-in-australia/contents/households-and-waiting-lists>
- 30 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Housing Affordability*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-welfare/housing-affordability>

FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family and domestic violence is a major health and welfare issue across Australia. It can impact all people, of all ages, from all backgrounds, but mainly impacts women and children.

Family and domestic violence is not always physical. Financial abuse, verbal abuse, emotional abuse, and coercive control can be less obvious, but just as harmful as physical violence. All forms of family violence can cause immediate and long-term harm to victim-survivors as well as others, especially children, who witness it.

Gender inequality and inequity in Australia provide the underlying conditions for violence against women. Many of the drivers of family violence are “societal”, and how we, as a community and as individuals, respond to gender inequity and gender stereotypes can be a powerful force for change.

Family and domestic violence interacts with every other social justice issue in this report. It is the most prevalent reason women access homelessness services at The Salvation Army and is a major driver in youth homelessness. Experience and study also demonstrate that family and domestic violence is a significant cause of poverty for those who experience it.³¹ Addressing the causes of family and domestic violence will have a flow-on effect in preventing other harm and injustices experienced by victim-survivors across Australia.



2 IN 5
EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE

Two in five women (39 per cent) have experienced violence since the age of 15.³²

1

WOMAN MURDERED EVERY WEEK

On average in Australia one woman every week is murdered by her current or former partner.³³



33
TIMES MORE LIKELY TO BE HOSPITALISED

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are disproportionately impacted by family violence, and are 33 times more likely to be hospitalised than non-Indigenous women.³⁴



Family and domestic violence is the leading driver of homelessness for women. In 2020-21, 116,200 of people who attended Specialist Homelessness Services reported they were escaping family violence.³⁵



WE HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

WE CAN URGE ACTION FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS

When victim-survivors seek help, we need to be able to help them. Governments can work together to ensure there is sufficient funding for crisis supports, and that those supports allow victim-survivors to be physically safe while continuing to be employed, pursue education and be connected.

Family violence is widespread but often misunderstood — we need to implement specialist training for key first responders to ensure they can correctly identify person/s in need of protection and respond with meaningful support options.

The most important support for a victim-survivor experiencing family violence is access to safe and secure housing — we need to increase the availability of suitable housing so that all victim-survivors can access support.



WE CAN IMPLEMENT CHANGE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND OUR WORKPLACES

Education is key. In our community groups and workplaces we can have safe but challenging conversations to ensure that people are equipped with the tools and resources to understand the nature of family and domestic violence as a pattern of behaviours over time.

We can also create environments where it is safe for employees and members to disclose family violence. This involves not just cultivating a safe culture but ensuring that leaders and managers have access to information, training and supervision so they are equipped to safely and compassionately connect people experiencing family violence to support.

WE CAN HAVE INFLUENCE IN OUR PERSONAL LIVES

We can challenge our own ideas and language around family violence and question when others use language that minimises or excuses violence within the family or home.

Everyone can call out negative behaviour. It is important to do so in a manner that doesn't shame the victim, but you can always say "that's not okay".



31 Summers, A. (2022). *The Choice: Violence or Poverty*. University of Technology Sydney. <https://doi.org/10.26195/3s1r-4977>

32 Australian Bureau of Statistics. (2021-22). *Personal Safety, Australia*. ABS. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/crime-and-justice/personal-safety-australia/latest-release>

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34 Commonwealth of Australia (Department of Social Services). (2023). *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Action Plan 2023-2025: Under the National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children 2022-2032*. https://www.dss.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/10_2023/dedicated-action-plan.pdf

35 AHURI. (2022). *Housing, homelessness and domestic violence*. [https://www.ahuri.edu.au/analysis/brief/housing-homelessness-and-domestic-and-family-violence#:~:text=Domestic%20and%20family%20violence%20\(DFV\)that%20they%20were%20escaping%20DFV](https://www.ahuri.edu.au/analysis/brief/housing-homelessness-and-domestic-and-family-violence#:~:text=Domestic%20and%20family%20violence%20(DFV)that%20they%20were%20escaping%20DFV)

ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER DISCRIMINATION AND DISADVANTAGE

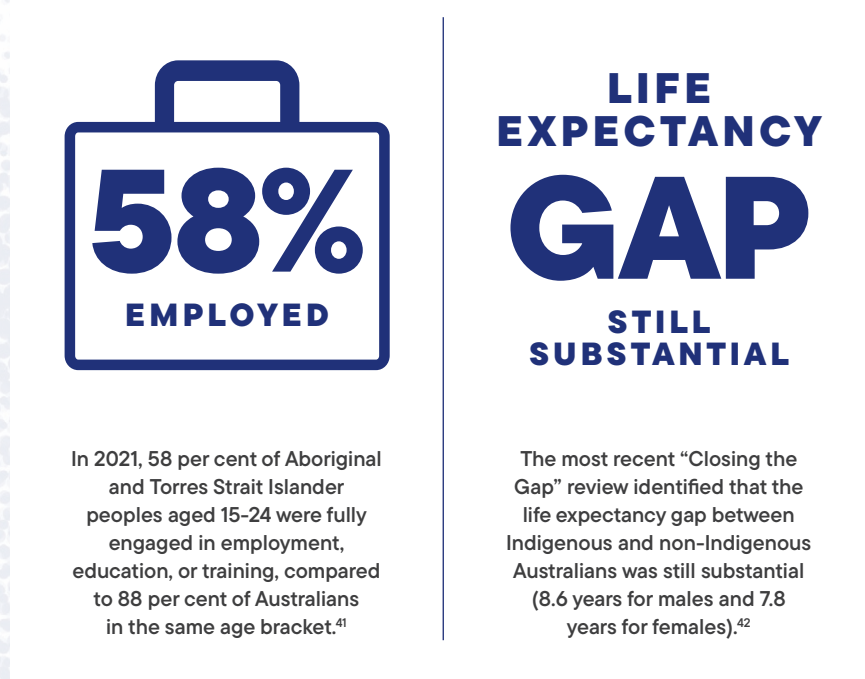
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are part of the oldest living culture in the world, but they are also amongst the Australians who experience the most disadvantage. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities experience lower life expectancy and poorer health outcomes, while encountering higher rates of infant and maternal mortality,³⁶ family and domestic violence, suicide, and incarceration.

There are both historical and current contributors to this disadvantage, and the experience of colonialism³⁷ and suppression of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures have an ongoing negative effect on people from these cultures. Many of the drivers of disadvantage are systemic and structural. This means that as well as addressing disadvantage as it is experienced, we also need to address the underlying structures which cause, or lead to, discrimination and hardship.

In Australia, successive governments have committed to “Closing the Gap” between outcomes experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples and those enjoyed by non-Indigenous Australians, but we are not making the progress that was intended.

The Productivity Commission Review report in February 2024 emphasised the need for a departure from a tokenistic approach and encourages governments to involve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people,³⁸ organisations, and communities in assessing and addressing institutional racism

and unconscious bias. The report also highlights the importance of empowering Indigenous communities to drive their own solutions and participate actively in decision-making processes.





WE HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

WE CAN URGE ACTION FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS

Governments have committed to “Closing the Gap” but there are still issues with how the policies and programs created to close the gap are designed and implemented. It is critical that governments co-design and work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in good faith to design programs that are truly fit for purpose and culturally appropriate.

The Commonwealth Government has committed to implementing the Uluru Statement from the Heart in full. In the wake of the “No” referendum result in 2023, it is critical that action to address historic and contemporary injustices, and centre Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander voices in every conversation that concerns them, is maintained.



WE CAN IMPLEMENT CHANGE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND OUR WORKPLACES

Any organisation can make a commitment to reconciliation. We can encourage the businesses and organisations we are involved with to develop a Reconciliation Action Plan.

In our workplaces we can ensure a safe and inclusive environment for Indigenous employees by implementing cultural awareness and competency training programs to foster understanding and respect for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures, histories, and perspectives.

When we are organising events, we can work with our local Traditional Owners as well as Indigenous organisations and groups to ensure the event respects Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander culture. We can foster partnerships with Indigenous-owned businesses and suppliers to create economic opportunities within Indigenous communities and contribute to sustainable economic development.

WE CAN HAVE INFLUENCE IN OUR PERSONAL LIVES

We can commit to learning more about the shared history of this land — even when that history is challenging or painful. We can then use that knowledge to show support and respect, such as using Indigenous place names or supporting Indigenous organisations, businesses, and events.



36 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and babies*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/mothers-babies/indigenous-mothers-babies/contents/mortality>

37 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *Profile of First Nations people*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/australias-welfare/profile-of-indigenous-australians>

38 Productivity Commission. (2024). *Review of the National Agreement on Closing the Gap: Study report*. <https://www.pc.gov.au/inquiries/completed/closing-the-gap-review/report>

39 Productivity Commission. (2024). *Closing the Gap Information Repository*. <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/dashboard>

40 Productivity Commission. (2024). *Closing the Gap Information Repository*. <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/dashboard>

41 Productivity Commission. (n.d.). *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth are engaged in employment or education - Dashboard*. Closing the Gap Information Repository – Productivity Commission. <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/dashboard/se/outcome-area7>

42 Productivity Commission. (2024). *Closing the Gap: Annual Data Compilation Report July 2024*. <https://www.pc.gov.au/closing-the-gap-data/annual-data-report>

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health and wellbeing, just like physical health, exist on a spectrum. Mental illnesses, such as anxiety, depression, and substance abuse disorders are common, affecting millions of Australians of all ages and backgrounds. It is also important to recognise that less severe mental health concerns still undermine the mental wellbeing of too many Australians.

Any number of factors can contribute to a person's experience of mental ill health, particularly economic stresses such as unemployment and homelessness, and social factors including family and domestic violence, discrimination and exclusion, loneliness and social isolation. Minor mental health problems can develop into more significant illness and this can have monumental negative impacts upon every component of a person's work, social and family life. People experiencing significant mental illness can find it difficult to maintain employment, stable housing, connection to loved ones, and even physical health.

While significant progress has been made in recent years to raise awareness and improve access to mental health services, challenges persist in addressing the diverse needs of the population. Access to mental health services remains a critical issue, particularly in regional and remote areas where services are often limited or inaccessible. Long wait times, high costs, and a lack of culturally appropriate services can create barriers to seeking help for those in need. Additionally, stigma surrounding mental illness continues to deter individuals from seeking

support and can exacerbate feelings of shame and isolation.

Mental illness does not discriminate. It is important that anyone experiencing mental ill health can access timely, non-judgmental and effective support so everyone can achieve and maintain mental health and wellbeing.



People living with mental ill health are likelier to develop a physical illness and are more likely to be hospitalised for preventable reasons.⁴³



People living with mental illnesses have a life expectancy 10 to 15 years shorter than the general population, and this trend is growing.⁴⁴

44%
EXPERIENCED
MENTAL
ILL HEALTH

44 per cent of the population, approximately 8.6 million Australians, have experienced mental ill health at some point in their life.⁴⁵

4.2M
IN THE PAST
12 MONTHS

21 per cent of Australians (4.2 million people) have experienced mental ill health in the past 12 months.⁴⁶



WE HAVE THE POWER TO MAKE A DIFFERENCE

WE CAN URGE ACTION FROM OUR GOVERNMENTS

Economic and social factors can negatively impact a person's mental health. Systemic issues such as poverty, housing insecurity, family and domestic violence and other social and economic factors need to be addressed for any mental health strategy to be effective.

Governments can work together to implement diverse, ambitious, evidence-based trial programs to explore new approaches and deliver active outreach. One key priority is fixing the issue of the "missing middle" of mental health care provision, to address mental ill health before a person reaches a crisis.

WE CAN IMPLEMENT CHANGE IN OUR COMMUNITY AND OUR WORKPLACES

It is critical that workplaces treat employees' and volunteers' mental health and wellbeing as an element of Workplace Health and Safety (WHS). One action workplaces can take is to offer relevant staff and volunteers, including managers, leaders and senior staff members, training in mental health first aid just as we do physical first aid.

Our community groups can be powerful in providing social connection that can build resilience against mental ill health. It is important that we make sure that our events, activities, and spaces are welcoming for all people and do not create stigma around mental ill health.

WE CAN HAVE INFLUENCE IN OUR PERSONAL LIVES

In our own lives we can find strategies to build positive mental health and wellbeing. This includes asking for help when it is needed and finding out about local supports and services to foster positive mental health and address mental health concerns.

We can talk to the people in our lives if we are worried about their mental health, ask if they are okay, listen and help them to access support. If you are not sure what to say, there are helpful resources online.



43 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Physical health of people with mental illness*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/mental-health/physical-health-of-people-with-mental-illness>
44 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2023). *Physical health of people with mental illness*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/reports/mental-health/physical-health-of-people-with-mental-illness>
45 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *Prevalence and impact of mental illness*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/mental-health/overview/prevalence-and-impact-of-mental-illness>
46 Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. (2024). *Prevalence and impact of mental illness*. <https://www.aihw.gov.au/mental-health/overview/prevalence-and-impact-of-mental-illness>

ABOUT THE SOCIAL JUSTICE STOCKTAKE

The Salvation Army believes that the social justice issues we face in Australia can be addressed. This is something we all can play a part in, through the influence we have in our personal spheres, in our workplaces, and communities, and by advocating for change with governments and other decision-makers.

SURVEY DESIGN

The Social Justice Stocktake survey was designed to capture the perspectives of a diversity of everyday people living in Australia. The survey focused on social justice issues present in local communities, and people across every state and territory were invited to take part. The survey included both multiple-choice and open-ended questions. We asked people to identify the top five social justice issues they were seeing in their local community and experiencing in their own lives. We then invited them to tell us what could be done about these issues and what they wanted decision-makers to know.

SURVEY DISTRIBUTION AND SAMPLING

The survey was distributed using an online platform to ensure easy access for a broad cohort. We heard from 15,918 people across Australia — including 100 or more responses in almost every federal electorate. We collected basic demographic information (age, gender, suburb, and postcode, and whether respondents identified with certain demographic groups). All respondents were over the age of 18. The survey was open for responses from February to April 2024. Participation was voluntary, and all responses were kept confidential.

REPORTING

We used the results from the survey to guide our focus on a range of relevant data. We also conducted a thematic analysis of the main themes from the open-ended responses. From this we produced 158 reports — one for Australia, one for each state and territory, and then one for each federal electorate, with the exception of the newly-created electorate of Bullwinkel (WA), where no data was available at the time of reporting. This year we collected enough responses in the Northern Territory to create electorate reports for both Solomon and Lingiari. In order to reflect respondents' views accurately, quotes included in this report were only edited for length and not for spelling or punctuation.

More information about the Stocktake, including access to all 158 reports and references, can be found at www.salvationarmy.org.au/socialjusticestocktake or by e-mailing policy.advocacy@salvationarmy.org.au

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS AND THANKS

The Salvation Army's Policy and Advocacy team would like to thank the team at PureProfile, who administered the survey, and our colleagues in the Research and Outcomes Measurement team who provided the quantitative data analysis, as well as invaluable advice on qualitative data analysis. The Social Justice Stocktake would not have been possible without the 15,918 people who took the time to generously share their experiences and thoughts with us. For this we are grateful.

ABOUT THE SALVATION ARMY



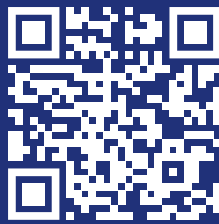
The Salvation Army is an international Christian movement with a presence in over 130 countries. Operating in Australia since 1880, The Salvation Army is one of the largest providers of social services and programs for people experiencing hardship, injustice, and social exclusion.

As part of fulfilling our vision and mission, The Salvation Army in Australia has a small Policy and Advocacy team who work alongside our services, corps (churches), and the community to identify social justice issues, explore social policy solutions, and advocate for change.

OUR VISION

Wherever there is hardship or injustice, Salvos will live, love and fight, alongside others, to transform Australia one life at a time with the love of Jesus.





**SCAN TO
LEARN MORE**



BELIEVE IN GOOD

