Department of
Premier and Cabinet

LA LSIC - AVP INQUIRY
SUBMISSION NO. 13
SUPPLEMENTARY SUBMISSION

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D20/88554

Natalie Suleyman MP
Chair, Legislative Assembly Legal and Social Issues Committee
Inquiry into Anti-Vilification Protections
Parliament House, Spring Street
EAST MELBOURNE VIC 3002

Dear Ms Suleyman

On behalf of the Department of Premier and Cabinet, I am pleased to make a supplementary submission to the Victorian Legislative Assembly Legal and Social Issues Committee's Inquiry into Anti-Vilification Protections. Please find the submission enclosed.

This submission aims to support the Committee's consideration of important issues impacting Victorian communities in the context of the recent reported increase in racism and vilification during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. The submission includes:

- an overview of recent incidents of hate conduct related to COVID-19, including early quantitative data and anecdotal evidence from key community stakeholders
- updated evidence about issues with the current anti-vilification protections in Victoria addressed by the Victorian Government submission (December 2019)
- Victorian Government actions to date to address COVID-19 related racism and vilification.

Should the Committee require further assistance or information, please contact Brigid Monagle, Deputy Secretary, Fairer Victoria, Department of Premier and Cabinet [redacted]

Yours sincerely

[redacted]
Chris Eccles AO
Secretary, Department of Premier and Cabinet

cc: The Hon Daniel Andrews MP, Premier
Hon Ros Spence MP, Minister for Multicultural Affairs

Your details will be dealt with in accordance with the *Public Records Act 1973* and the *Privacy and Data Protection Act 2014*. Should you have any queries or wish to gain access to your personal information held by this department please contact our Privacy Officer at the above address.

VICTORIA State Government

Inquiry into Anti-Vilification Protections

Legislative Assembly | Legal and Social Issues Committee

Department of Premier and Cabinet Submission

June 2020

OFFICIAL

Acknowledgment

We proudly acknowledge Victoria's First Nations peoples and their ongoing strength in practising the world's oldest living culture. We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of the lands and waters on which we live and work, and pay our respect to their Elders past and present.

Purpose of this submission

This submission is presented by the Department of Premier and Cabinet (DPC), Victoria. This submission supplements the Victorian Government's preliminary submission to the Inquiry into Anti-Vilification Protections, available on the Committee's website, made in December 2019.

This supplementary submission aims to support the Legislative Assembly's Social and Legal Issues Committee's consideration of anti-vilification protections in the context of the reported increase in racism, discrimination and vilification during the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic. It aims to do this by:

- providing an overview of recent incidents of hate conduct related to COVID-19, including early quantitative data and anecdotal evidence from key community stakeholders
- updating evidence about issues with the current anti-vilification protections in Victoria addressed by the Victorian Government submission (December 2019)
- noting Victorian Government actions to date to address COVID-19 related racism and vilification.

Data, evidence and terminology

DPC has been working closely with community organisations and government agencies to respond to the needs of diverse communities in Victoria during the COVID-19 pandemic. This submission is informed by anecdotal evidence and early quantitative data that has been received by DPC during this period.

In preparing this submission, DPC engaged with the Victorian Multicultural Commission and the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission.

This submission adopts the terminology and related definitions provided in the Victorian Government submission made in December 2019.

The Victorian Government submission to this Inquiry

The Victorian Government made a submission to the Legislative Assembly's Social and Legal Issues Committee in December 2019 as part of the Inquiry into Anti-Vilification Protections. The purpose of the first submission was to support and inform the Committee by:

- outlining views and experiences obtained through targeted consultation with a range of key stakeholders and community organisations in Victoria, including those who represent different cultural and faith groups, as well as LGBTIQ communities, women and people with disability
- identifying the complexities of applying and enforcing protections in Victoria
- detailing the challenges of preventing and responding to vilification and hate-based conduct occurring online and through hate-based events
- providing an overview of options that could be further explored to prevent and respond to hate-conduct and vilification affecting Victorians.

DPC provided evidence at a public hearing on Wednesday 27 May 2020 to further support the Committee's consideration of a range of issues related to anti-vilification protections in Victoria.

Reported increase in racism and vilification during COVID-19

Since the Victorian Government submission was made in December 2019, the COVID-19 pandemic has triggered a range of significant changes that have impacted Victoria's social, cultural and economic landscape. The global COVID-19 pandemic has presented a range of complex challenges and issues that governments, communities and businesses are collectively navigating and responding to. Some of these challenges are entirely new, others already existed, but are being manifest in different ways during these unprecedented times.

The Department of Premier and Cabinet has received reports and anecdotal feedback on the rise in incidents of racism and faith-based discrimination during the COVID-19 pandemic. These accounts have been received through the Victorian Multicultural Commission, community leaders, peak bodies and settlement and service providers who work directly with Victoria's culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

This issue is not unique to Victoria. There has been significant media coverage and community-based advocacy demonstrating the experiences of COVID-19 related racism and hate by a broad range of communities nationally and worldwide.

How racism and vilification are manifesting in Victoria during COVID-19

Reports from community stakeholders indicate the prevalence of a broad spectrum of behaviours and incidents over recent months. Reported behaviours include verbal threats and taunts, graffiti and vandalism, and physical abuse. These reports have not only been focused on public places such as supermarkets, shopping centres, parks and on public transport, but also online and in the form of graffiti and vandalism of private property.

These recent reports demonstrate a significant trend and increase in more overt, acute and often public forms of racism and vilification. Feedback from community groups has indicated that some people are afraid to leave their homes out of fear of potential discrimination, abuse or violence perpetrated towards them.

There have also been reports of racial abuse toward doctors, staff and patients in hospitals and emergency departments including the refusal of parents to let doctors and nurses of 'Asian appearance' treat their children.

Victorian communities impacted by COVID-19 related racism and vilification

Since the beginning of the COVID-19 outbreak, there has been an increase in racism and vilification and particularly, but not exclusively, anti-Asian language and behaviours. Reports suggest that not only Chinese Australians have been targeted, but Asian Australians of all backgrounds. Many of these incidents have a common focus on the person's Asian appearance or make specific reference to COVID-19. Anecdotal evidence suggests these incidents are being driven by media and community narratives that have emerged as a result of the virus' origin in China, including in relation to being responsible for the spread of the virus.

In April 2020, two Chinese international students were verbally abused and physically attacked by two strangers in Melbourne CBD, told to 'get out of the country' and reportedly taunted about COVID-19.

In a separate incident, a Chinese-Australian family's home in Knoxfield was targeted by vandals in two separate attacks. Racist graffiti with the words "COVID-19 China die" was spray painted on their garage and a rock thrown through the window.

Reports have also included increases in racism toward African and Muslim communities, as well as an increase in antisemitic incidents. Rising antisemitism has been reported internationally, with trends indicating that Jewish communities are being scapegoated or blamed for the pandemic.

In April 2020, a Nazi Swastika flag and two Chinese flags branded 'COVID-19' were flown on a phone tower in Kyabram, Victoria.

While there has been a reported rise in hate conduct against these particular cultural and faith groups during the COVID-19 pandemic, evidence demonstrates that this is not a new issue for these communities. The Victorian Government submission highlighted the ongoing challenges and experiences that Muslim, Jewish, African and newly arrived communities have faced in Victoria over recent years.

Early quantitative data

While detailed data on COVID-19 and related reports of racism is limited, early quantitative data confirms and reinforces the substantial anecdotal evidence from key stakeholders and communities affected by these incidents. This data should be considered in the context of the likely under-reporting of hate conduct and vilification, as explored in more detail below.

The Australian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) and the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission (VEOHRC) have both reported that the COVID-19 outbreak has impacted the number and nature of the complaints they are receiving.

The AHRC reports that one third of all people who have lodged racial discrimination complaints in Australia since the start of February 2020 report they were targeted due to COVID-19.[1]

The AHRC have indicated that of the complaints they have accepted under the Commonwealth *Racial Discrimination Act* over recent months, the proportion related to COVID-19 was 32.5 per cent in February 2020, 29 per cent in March 2020, and 36 per cent in April 2020. In February 2020, the Commission recorded more complaints under the Racial Discrimination Act than at any other time over the past 12 months.[2]

In Victoria, VEOHRC has reported that during March and April 2020 they received a total of 97 enquiries specifically related to COVID-19. This constitutes 10.3 per cent of all enquiries during the period. Of those enquiries, 52 per cent related to race or racial vilification.

The total number of race vilification enquiries received by VEOHRC in March, April and May 2020 are higher than the same period in 2019. The percentage of race vilification enquiries as a cohort of overall enquiries in April 2020 is double compared to April 2019. Similarly, the percentage of race vilification enquiries as a cohort of overall enquiries in the first 3 weeks of May 2020 is three times as many compared to the same period in 2019.

In April 2020, VEOHRC received daily enquiries about racial vilification - eight times more than received in the same period last year.[3]

[1] Australian Human Rights Commission, 'Where's all the data on COVID-19 racism?', 9 May 2020, available at: https://humanrights.gov.au/about/news/opinions/wheres-all-data-covid-19-racism
[2] Australian Human Rights Commission, 'Where's all the data on COVID-19 racism?', 9 May 2020, available at: https://humanrights.gov.au/about/news/opinions/wheres-all-data-covid-19-racism
[3]Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission, 'All Victorians should live free from hate – out statement on reforming anti-vilification protections', 27 May 2020, available at: https://www.humanrightscommission.vic.gov.au/home/news-and-events/commission-news/item/1908-all-victorians-should-live-free-from-hate-%E2%80%93-our-statement-on-reforming-anti-vilification-protections

Use of VEOHRC's Community Reporting Tool (CRT) has almost doubled since early March 2020 and in this time, it has been almost exclusively used to report racist incidents. Of these reports, 50 per cent are about racial or religious vilification and 19.4 per cent are about race discrimination.

Community reporting tools, including the *COVID-19 Coronavirus Racism Incident Survey,* have also seen an increase in the number of reports of racism and hate conduct. The *COVID-19 Coronavirus Racism Incident Survey* is a community reporting database developed by the Asian Australian Alliance and Being Asian Australian, in collaboration with Research Fellow Osmond Chiu and partnering organisations Democracy in Colour and Diversity Arts Australia. The survey was established to capture COVID-19 related racist incidents within Chinese and other Asian communities in Australia.

As of 20 May 2020, the survey had received more than 326 reports of racist abuse or harassment since its creation in April. Key findings, as reported by the Asian Australian Alliance and in the media, include:

- 30 percent of cases reported involved physical intimidation, including being spat at, coughed on, shoved, pushed or tripped
- according to early findings, 88 per cent of respondents did not know the individual/s who committed the act toward them[4]
- the majority of incidents occurred in person, with 37 per cent occurring on a public street or sidewalk, 23 per cent in the supermarket or shopping centre, and 15 per cent on public transport. Incidents also occurred in schools, universities, workplaces and other public settings
- almost 90 per cent of respondents did not report their experience of racism to the police
- 65 per cent of respondents who had experienced an incident identified as female [5]
- the survey also measured online and other spaces where incidents occurred – with online incidents occurring primarily on Facebook, Twitter and Instagram, and almost 10 per cent of incidents not in person, taking the form of an abusive phone call.[6]

A notable shift in the nature of reports

The AHRC and VEOHRC have both noted a change in the racial profile of those lodging complaints in the wake of the pandemic and a subtle shift in the nature of the reports, with the proportion of reports relating to vilification roughly doubling. This suggests a shift away from racial discrimination at work or in employment, toward racial abuse and vilification in public places or online.

There is some concern of further increases in COVID-19 related hate conduct as social distancing restrictions are eased across Australia, with more people returning to physical environments and workplaces. In particular, some faith communities fear that there may be a significant increase in religious vilification as social distancing measures are eased. VEOHRC data suggests that religious vilification has dropped over recent months, and Muslim community stakeholders have reported a reduction in personally targeted Islamophobia directed at individuals who are visibly Muslim (such as a Muslim woman wearing a hijab) because they are leaving their household less frequently.

[4] Diversity Arts Australia, 'I am not a virus: Preliminary findings of the COVID-19 racism survey', 24 April 2020, available at: http://diversityarts.org.au/not-virus-preliminary-findings-covid-19-racism-survey/

[5] Asian Australian Alliance, Press Statement, 29 May 2020, available at: https://asianaustralianalliance.net/covid-19-coronavirus-racism-incident-report/press-statement/

[6] Diversity Arts Australia, 'I am not a virus: Preliminary findings of the COVID-19 racism survey', 24 April 2020, available at: http://diversityarts.org.au/not-virus-preliminary-findings-covid-19-racism-survey/

Disproportionate impacts of COVID-19 on diverse communities and emerging international trends

International data and evidence suggest that culturally and religiously diverse communities and minorities are more likely to experience disproportionate impacts and increased challenges as a result of COVID-19. This is attributed to systemic and structural inequalities some diverse communities already face, and the compounding effects of racism and discrimination.

Data in the United Kingdom and United States shows that people from ethnic minorities are more likely to die or receive treatment in intensive care as a result of a COVID-19 diagnosis compared to those of white ethnicity.[7] Research indicates that this is due to a range of demographic variables that put ethnic minorities at risk, including barriers in accessing healthcare and social services, socioeconomic status, working in high-risk professions, income inequality, overcrowded housing conditions, and access to resources including social support.

While inequitable health outcomes may not have directly played out in the Australian COVID-19 context due to the comparatively limited outbreak in the months preceding this submission, emerging evidence suggests that structural inequalities are leading to disproportionate impacts with regards to financial security and unemployment for culturally diverse and migrant communities. Some community organisations have expressed concern that this may have greater long-term impacts and place additional barriers to economic recovery for these communities. For example, a study published by Australian National University researchers in May 2020 found that in Australia the greatest decline in hours worked (by those who remained employed) was experienced by women and those born in a non-English speaking country (compared with those born in Australia).[8]

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities are also more likely to be disproportionately impacted by the social, economic, cultural and health implications of the COVID-19 pandemic. This is due to a range of issues including a lack of access to Aboriginal-led, culturally safe supports; overrepresentation in areas such as family violence, child protection, justice and homelessness; lower median household income and the intergenerational wealth as a result of past policies and economic exclusion. Aboriginal Victorians also experience disproportionate levels of overcrowding and multi-generational living arrangements, which can present challenges in relation to social distancing requirements.

These compounding challenges are pertinent evidence of the detrimental and long-term that can result due to harm hate conduct and vilification. Research shows that experiences of racism can also have long-term health effects, both mentally and physically.[9]

Hate conduct experienced by other people and communities

As outlined in the Victorian Government submission, evidence and community feedback indicates that experiences of vilification and hate conduct are not only prevalent for people from particular faith or cultural backgrounds, but also for women, people who identify as LGBTIQ and people with disability. However, despite the prevalence of harm, current vilification laws in Victoria do not offer legal protections to these groups.

[7] Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP), 'How is race affecting COVID-19 outcomes?', 14 May 2020, available at: https://www1.racgp.org.au/newsgp/clinical/how-is-race-affecting-covid-19-outcomes

[8] Australian National University Centre for Social Research & Methods, 'Hardship, distress, and resilience: The initial impacts of COVID-19 in Australia', 7 May 2020, available at: https://csrm.cass.anu.edu.au/sites/default/files/docs/2020/5/The_initial_impacts_of_COVID-19_in_Australia_2020_4.pdf

[9] Victorian Government Aboriginal Affairs Report 2019, available at: https://www.aboriginalvictoria.vic.gov.au/sites/default/files/2019-11/Victorian%20Government%20Aboriginal%20Affairs%20Report%202019_0.pdf

Some communities consider that the current legislative framework also does not adequately capture intersectional experiences. For example, a person may be vilified based on their gender as well as their faith, which can have a compounding effect that current protections do not consider.

Community feedback indicates experiences of intersectional or compounding forms of hate conduct related to COVID-19 are present. This includes anecdotal evidence of increased racism against some members of the LGBTIQ community in Victoria as well as findings of the *COVID-19 Coronavirus Racism Incident Survey*, which found that 65 per cent of respondents who reported their experience were women.[10]

[10] Asian Australian Alliance, Press Statement, 29 May 2020, available at: https://asianaustralianalliance.net/covid-19-coronavirus-racism-incident-report/press-statement/

Effective operation of protections in the context of COVID-19

The current pandemic and resulting circumstances have not created new barriers or challenges in relation to Victoria's existing protections, but rather the anecdotal evidence received by communities reinforces a range of issues that have previously been raised by communities and stakeholders. This includes several issues explored in the Victorian Government submission to this Inquiry, particularly in relation to:

- operational issues with existing protections
- barriers to reporting, including limited public awareness of rights and protections
- low levels of community confidence in the effectiveness of current protections, including due to the incitement test and the threshold it sets.

The Victorian Government submission outlined a range of options for the Committee's consideration in relation to these issues.

Operational issues of the RRTA and limitations to enforcement

As noted in the evidence section above, COVID-19 has reportedly resulted in increased incidents of racial abuse and vilification in public places or online.[11] The Victorian Government submission outlined some existing features of Victoria's existing legislative framework that in practice can produce barriers for people to report incidents. These barriers are particularly applicable to reporting incidents that occur in public spaces or online, including:

- the need to name the individual/s who engaged in the act of alleged vilification to make a formal complaint, which can be difficult when an incident occurs in a public space or anonymously online
- VEOHRC's inability to compel information from persons or entities that would assist with dispute resolution.

Recent data demonstrates the ongoing challenges these issues can present, with for example, 88 per cent of respondents to the *COVID-19 Coronavirus Racism Incident Survey* reporting that they could not name the individual/s involved in the act against them.[12]

Barriers to reporting due to low levels of community confidence and awareness of existing protections

Despite the increase of formal reporting of incidents of hate conduct and discrimination over recent months, the extensive stakeholder feedback and anecdotal evidence indicates continued under-reporting of incidents to authorities such as VEOHRC.

The Victorian Government submission outlined several contributing factors to low reporting rates which have continued to pose significant challenges for communities during COVID-19. These include:

- community trepidation about the complaints process, either because of fear or distrust of authorities involved in complaints processes or because of a fear of reprisal for reporting
- a lack of community awareness or knowledge of the complaints or protections more broadly
- the RRTA's 'incitement test' and the high threshold it sets, noting that this may be a likely a reason why the RRTA provisions are used infrequently, either by people making complaints to VEOHRC or the Victorian Civil Administrative Tribunal (VCAT)

[11] Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission, 'Reducing racism during COVID-19, 2020, available at: https://www.humanrightscommission.vic.gov.au/component/k2/item/1893-reducing-racism-during-covid-19

[12] Diversity Arts Australia, 'I am not a virus: Preliminary findings of the COVID-19 racism survey', 24 April 2020, available at: http://diversityarts.org.au/not-virus-preliminary-findings-covid-19-racism-survey/

- the perception that a complaint would not lead to a meaningful outcome.

The recent survey by the Asian Australian Alliance found that while 29 per cent of individuals who had experienced COVID-19 related hate conduct identified their experience as a verbal threat or physical intimidation[13], almost 90 per cent did not report their experience to police.[14]

Furthermore, approximately half the people who have reported an incident through VEOHRC's Community Reporting Tool between March and May 2020 indicated that they do not want to be contacted by the Commission, suggesting that people are using the CRT to 'report' rather than contacting VEOHRC to make an enquiry or pursue an outcome. This may suggest low levels in community confidence that the complaint or dispute resolution will lead to a meaningful outcome.

[13] Diversity Arts Australia, 'I am not a virus: Preliminary findings of the COVID-19 racism survey', 24 April 2020, available at: http://diversityarts.org.au/not-virus-preliminary-findings-covid-19-racism-survey/

[14] Asian Australian Alliance, Press Statement, 29 May 2020, available at: https://asianaustralianalliance.net/covid-19-coronavirus-racism-incident-report/press-statement/

Broader actions to prevent and respond to hate conduct and vilification

As outlined in the Victorian Government submission, incidents of hate can often be linked to external events, such as an act of terror, negative public discourse or public backlash against issues of community interest. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated this.

Preventative measures play an important role in driving changes in attitudes and behaviours. These measures might include awareness raising and education; improving community understanding of available supports and protections; and building the evidence base and improving understanding of community attitudes, experiences and prevalence.

Awareness raising and education

Awareness raising, education and the dissemination of information can be critical in creating an enabling environment that promotes behaviour change. Each strategy has a critical role to play to:

- promote dialogue and self-reflection about understanding and respecting diversity
- shape positive values, attitudes and beliefs of children and young people
- build community awareness and empathy of the impact and harm that can result from experiences of hate conduct, vilification and systemic discrimination.

Any community education measures will need to strongly consider drivers of hate conduct, including society inequalities and behavioural norms that lead to scapegoating and hatred towards diverse cohorts.

A greater focus on building community understanding of their rights and options will also be required to ensure the effective operations of protections in Victoria. DPC is working with VEOHRC to build community awareness of complaint mechanisms and individual rights under the RRTA *and Equal Opportunity Act* (EOA), as well as make reporting simple and accessible for individuals who wish to make a complaint.

Improved understanding of community attitudes, experiences and prevalence

Building a stronger evidence base is also critical to preventing and responding to hate conduct and vilification. A better understanding of the experiences of marginalised communities, community attitudes and sentiments and drivers of hate conduct, particularly at a State level, would support a more targeted response.

The DPC is working with the Scanlon Foundation to expand Victorian-specific data collection on community attitudes towards racism, social cohesion and immigration. The expansion of the survey will provide an evidence base to inform Victorian Government efforts under the Anti-Racism Action Plan and support improved reporting, evidence and understanding of racism at a State level.

The preliminary Victorian Government submission provides further considerations in relation to these approaches and outlines a range of options and examples of broader actions that are underway and could be taken.

Victorian Government response to COVID-19 related racism and vilification

The Victorian Government has expressed a firm view that racial and religious vilification – or any act with the intention of spreading fear or hate – has no place in Victoria. The Premier, the Hon Daniel Andrews MP, and Minister for Multicultural Affairs, Hon Ros Spence MP, have expressly condemned the racism that has occurred related to COVID-19.

In addition to the wide-range of initiatives outlined in the first submission, the Victorian Government is delivering a number of initiatives to respond directly to COVID-19 related incidents of racism and vilification and support and promote diversity and inclusion during this period. These include:

- Through the Multicultural Affairs COVID-19 response package, announced on 6 May 2020, the Victorian Government is providing $50,000 to the Victorian Multicultural Commission to work with the Victorian Equal Opportunity and Human Rights Commission, to combat racism by working with community leaders to combat racism, hate conduct, and discrimination.
- Through the response package, the Victorian Government is also providing $200,000 to the Victorian Multicultural Commission and Multicultural Arts Victoria to support the celebration of culture and promotion of diversity and inclusion online.
- On 19 February 2020, the Victorian Government also launched the 休戚与共 campaign ("Stronger Together") to combat some of the challenges arising from the COVID-19 outbreak.

This work builds on ongoing efforts to address racial and religious discrimination across government, including through Victoria's first Anti-Racism Action Plan and a range of education initiatives to support inclusion and address racist bullying in school settings.

In addition, the Victorian Government is also delivering a range of policy and program responses to support the distinct needs and combat disproportionate challenges faced by diverse communities during COVID-19. This includes:

- $11.3 million dedicated package to support multicultural and faith communities respond to unique challenges due to COVID-19, including access to essential services, availability of translation and interpreting services, targeted support for vulnerable groups including at-risk families and youth, basic needs assistance for asylum seekers and refugees, and initiatives to support community wellbeing and connection[15]
- $45 million for the International Student Emergency Relief Fund, announced by the Minister for Jobs, Innovation and Trade on 29 April 2020[16]
- $59.4 million to support Victoria's mental health system to meet surge demands for service during this time, including funding for multicultural and faith communities announced by the Premier and Minister for Mental Health on 12 April 2020[17]
- $40.2 million for family violence packages, including dedicated support for multicultural communities publicly announced by the Minister for Prevention of Family Violence on 10 April 2020.[18]

[15] Victorian Government Press Release, 'Helping Multicultural Communities Through Coronavirus', 6 May 2020, available at: https://www.premier.vic.gov.au/helping-multicultural-victorians-through-coronavirus/
[16] Victorian Government Press Release, 'Emergency Support for Victoria's International Students', 29 April 2020, available at: https://www.premier.vic.gov.au/emergency-support-for-victorias-international-students/
[17] Victorian Government Press Release, 'Surge Funding Helping our Mental Health System During Crisis', 12 April 2020, available at: https://www.premier.vic.gov.au/surge-funding-helping-our-mental-health-system-during-crisis/
[18] Victorian Government Press Release, 'A Safe Place to Escape Family Violence During Coronavirus', 10 April 2020, available at: https://www.premier.vic.gov.au/a-safe-place-to-escape-family-violence-during-coronavirus/