

Perpetrator brokerage guidelines

Behaviour Change Programs

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In this document, ‘Aboriginal’ refers to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Available at Service Providers - [DFFH Service Providers' Men's behaviour change program resources web page](https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program) https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program

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# Acknowledgements

We acknowledge the Traditional Owners of Country throughout Victoria and pay respects to their Elders past and present.

We acknowledge that Aboriginal self-determination is a human right and recognise the hard work of many generations of Aboriginal people.

We are committed to safe and inclusive workplaces, policies and services for people from LGBTIQA+ communities and their families.

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# Introduction

Perpetrator brokerage funding aims to improve the safety and wellbeing of victim survivors by giving perpetrators practical support to manage and reduce family violence risk.

Funding of up to $5,000 can be used to buy a range of goods or services that stabilise aspects of the perpetrator’s life. The funds help perpetrators take part in programs that address their use of violence, including:

* men’s behaviour change programs (MBCPs)
* case management
* programs for Aboriginal people using violence
* interventions for specific groups using violence.

Perpetrator brokerage is provided to agencies through the activity ‘Perpetrator Brokerage Family Violence – Family Violence Service Delivery – 38027’.

## Purpose

This document outlines program guidelines for providing brokerage to perpetrators of family violence. The guidelines aim to make sure brokerage funding is distributed consistently.

These guidelines cover:

* purpose of perpetrator brokerage
* amount of funding available
* monitoring and reporting requirements.

These guidelines can help practitioners understand:

* who is eligible for perpetrator brokerage
* the type of goods or services that could be purchased
* the acquittal needed.

Case management providers should follow these requirements alongside the *Perpetrator case management guidelines* (see [**Resources**](#_Resources)).

## Terminology

### Perpetrator

The word ‘perpetrator’ is used to describe an adult using family violence. This term is used at a legal and policy level in Victoria. Family Safety Victoria recognises that Aboriginal communities and others may prefer to use ‘people who use violence’ instead.

For consistency, ‘perpetrator’ will be used throughout this document.

### Perpetrator and victim survivor

Family violence is driven by gender inequality and oppression. Statistics show that:

* victim survivors are mostly women and children
* perpetrators are primarily men.

However, family violence affects people of all gender identities and from a diverse range of ‑family like relationships. For this reason, the terms ‘victim survivor’ and ‘perpetrator’ have been used to cover the different ways family violence can present.

### Glossary

Table 1: Glossary of relevant terms

| Term | Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| **Child Information Sharing Scheme (CISS)** | Proactive information sharing scheme around promoting the wellbeing or safety of a child or group of children.Responsibility 6 of MARAM. |
| **Facilitators or perpetrator intervention team** | Practitioners that work directly with the perpetrators on their use of family violence.In common perpetrator interventions (such as MBCPs), these practitioners are often called ‘facilitators’. |
| **Family safety advocate**  | The role of engaging with affected family members of perpetrators attending intervention programs. The role involves:* engaging around risk assessment and safety
* providing support
* creating a counterpoint to the participant’s under-reporting of their use of violence and abuse.

The role is sometimes called ‘family safety contact’ or ‘partner contact’.  |
| **Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme (FVISS)** | Proactive information sharing scheme around family violence assessment and protection.Responsibility 6 of MARAM.  |
| ***Family violence multi-agency risk assessment and management framework* (MARAM framework)** | MARAM is embedded in legislation. Prescribed organisations must align their policies, procedures, practices and tools with the statewide MARAM framework. |
| **Participant**  | An adult using family violence.This has the same meaning as ‘perpetrator ‘and ‘person using violence’ (which is often used in practice tools). |
| **Victim survivor**  | Family members affected by the person using violence. This includes:* children
* partners
* other family members
* kinship groups.

This has the same meaning as a ‘primary person’ in section 144E of the *Family Violence Protection Act 2008* (Vic).In line with the *FVISS ministerial guidelines*, a person is a victim survivor if an information sharing entity (ISE) reasonably believes there is a risk the person may be subjected to family violence. |

### Acronyms

Table 2: Acronyms used in these guidelines

| Term | Meaning |
| --- | --- |
| **CISS** | Child Information Sharing Scheme |
| **DFFH** | Department of Families, Fairness and Housing |
| **FSA** | Family safety advocate |
| **FSC** | Family safety contact |
| **FVISS** | Family Violence Information Sharing Scheme |
| **ISE** | Information sharing entity |
| **LGBTIQA+** | Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer or questioning, asexual |
| **MARAM framework** | *Family violence multi-agency risk assessment and management framework* |
| **MBCP** | Men’s behaviour change program |
| **RAE** | Risk assessment entity |

# Program principles

The following principles guide the use of perpetrator brokerage.

Table 3: Perpetrator brokerage principles

| Number | Principle |
| --- | --- |
| **1** | The safety and wellbeing of victim-survivors is paramount. Brokerage use is informed by victim survivors and the needs of family members. |
| **2** | The supports given are linked to the perpetrator’s risk management plan. They are part of a set of actions to stop or reduce current and future harm to victim survivors. |
| **3** | The support is focused on:* overcoming barriers to accessing services that address the use of violence
* promoting perpetrator stability, self-management and self-reliance.

This reduces risk and increases safety for victim survivors. |
| **4** | The support given does not escalate, reward or reinforce abusive behaviours. |
| **5** | Perpetrators get Information and advice to manage expectations around:* what the service can provide
* the intended outcome of supports.
 |
| **6** | Strengths-based support is given, where possible. |
| **7** | Spending is directed by the person, within the bounds of this program. |
| **8** | Family violence has a significant and disproportionate impact on people from marginalised communities. This affects their level of risk and need. |
| **9** | The program considers discrimination, non-inclusive services and barriers to accessing services for:* LGBTIQA+ people who use violence
* Women who use force
* transgender and gender diverse people who use violence
 |
| **10** | Responses for people from Aboriginal communities are culturally responsive and safe. |
| **11** | The program considers factors that may affect risk assessment and management for people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, including:* visa status
* cultural factors (like language barriers and limited access to extended support networks).
 |

# Eligibility

## Criteria

Perpetrators are eligible for perpetrator brokerage if they meet the criteria outlined in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Perpetrator brokerage eligibility criteria

| Criterion | More information |
| --- | --- |
| The perpetrator is getting support from a specialist family violence service offering a perpetrator intervention | Perpetrator intervention includes:* perpetrator case management
* MBCPs
* Caring Dads
* other interventions for specific groups.
 |
| The following risk assessment and management activities have been done:* comprehensive risk assessment completed or underway, **and**
* risk management plan developed.
 | A comprehensive risk assessment has been completed or is underway. A risk management plan has also been developed. The plan responds to:* level of risk
* risk factors or behaviours used by the perpetrator

This in line with the *Family violence multi-agency risk assessment and management framework* (MARAM framework). |
| **For time-sensitive situations**: funds are for responding urgently to identified risks to victim survivors | For example, arranging crisis accommodation or material aid for the perpetrator to lower the risk of them returning to the family home. |

**Note**: Practitioners should apply professional judgement around whether brokerage funding should be used. A person may meet the eligibility criteria but not need or be a priority for brokerage funding.

Practitioners should consider:

* the perpetrator’s financial circumstances
* intended outcomes
* risk
* current circumstances of both the perpetrator and victim survivors.

## Family safety advocacy

Practitioners should consider if brokerage is suitable for a perpetrator. Consult with the **family safety advocate (FSA)** to make sure that the requested supports will lower the risk to victim survivors.

Notify the victim survivors of any significant or high-risk purchases **through the FSA**.

FSAs make sure victim survivors:

* know the options for brokerage support
* have support to access brokerage in a timely way.

This is particularly important if the perpetrator:

* still lives with the victim survivor, and
* is getting perpetrator brokerage.

If the victim survivors are not engaged with the FSA, practitioners should still consult with FSAs on:

* whether brokerage is suitable for the perpetrator
* any significant or high-risk purchases being considered.

# Brokerage

## Maximum brokerage amount

The **maximum brokerage amount** a perpetrator can get while engaged with the service is **$5,000**.

Perpetrators may get brokerage for future presentations or new support periods.

**Note**: Engagement is from the point of referral to when they leave the service.

## Brokerage requirements

Services or goods must be purchased in line with:

* program principles
* eligibility criteria
* other requirements outlined in these guidelines.

Practitioners should fully document in the perpetrator’s case file:

* reasons for brokerage
* expenditure details, including receipts for items bought
* expected outcomes, including
	+ contributing to the perpetrator’s risk management plan
	+ victim survivor safety and wellbeing.

Before providing perpetrator brokerage, make sure the perpetrator is not still getting brokerage support from other services, including:

* Men’s Referral Service
* The Orange Door
* other specialist services.

Also record if it is unknown (that is, the perpetrator does not know what supports they have received).

## What perpetrator brokerage can buy

Perpetrator brokerage can be used to buy goods and services that help address needs and circumstances linked to family violence risk management. Examples are described in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Perpetrator brokerage examples

| Type | Description |
| --- | --- |
| **Short-term accommodation** | Examples include:* motel accommodation
* one-off private rental assistance
* one-off bond assistance
* relocation costs
* storage costs.

Spending is designed to increase the safety of the victim survivors by supporting the perpetrator to find alternative accommodation and keep them in view of the service system. |
| **Immediate** **basic** **needs** | Examples include:* food
* clothes
* toiletries.
 |
| **Household-related expenses** | Examples include:* essential white goods (buy or repair)
* essential household furniture (buy or repair)
* kitchen appliances and goods (such as toaster, kettle, pots, plates)
* household repairs
* bill payments
 |
| **Telecommunication** **expenses** | Examples include support for:* laptops
* internet costs
* phone recharge cards
* mobile phones.

**Note**: Also consider risk mitigation strategies. For example, consider having the perpetrator sign an agreement to ensure they understand that supports will end if the supports are used to abuse or control the victim survivor.  |
| **Physical** **and mental health** | Examples include:* medical or pharmaceutical costs not covered by Medicare or Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme
* psychological assessments
* physical aids or disability supports
* counselling or specialist services, including mental health, and drug and alcohol services.

**Note**: Before providing disability supports, first consider if they can get support through the NDIS instead |
| **Employment or education** | Examples include:* short training courses
* industry certifications
* material needs (like uniforms) that help the perpetrator’s take part in employment, education or behaviour change programs.
 |
| **Transport** | Examples include:* taxi vouchers
* public transport cards (myki)
* fuel vouchers
* car expenses (where appropriate) – this may include car repairs where a car is otherwise not able to be used, registration and car insurance.

Also includes funds for transport that helps the perpetrator attend:* family violence services
* employment
* education
* other appointments that improve stability and self-reliance.

**Note**: Funding used for car expenses should be used cautiously. Consider the risk to victim survivors first. |
| **Support for social engagement and connection to culture and identity** | Includes activities and programs (one-on-one or group) that support the persons:* cultural connection
* social engagement.
 |

## Exclusions

Perpetrator brokerage **must not** be used for the following purposes:

* direct payments to the perpetrator or their associates, including family members
* illegal activities
* buying cars
* products or services not identified in the case plan
* products or services not for helping people engage and take part in intervention or active holding
* products or services that replace or duplicate supports available from other funding sources, including other local, state or Australian Government programs.

## How to use funds

Funds for goods and services must be allocated directly to a third party:

* registered with the Australian Taxation Office (ATO)
* with an Australian Business Number (ABN)
* that provided the goods or service needed.

To pay outstanding bills, the bills need to be in the perpetrator’s name.

When buying goods or services, providers should refer to the common price list in **Appendix 2**. Providers must document the reason and approval for any goods and services that cost more than the range outlined in the common price list.

Remember that perpetrator brokerage is not ongoing. Consider the:

* ongoing cost of any item
* impact on the person when the funding stops.

The perpetrator should be told that the **support is short term**.

## Other brokerage funding

Other brokerage programs have funding for perpetrators at different points in the service system (see **Appendix 1: Family violence brokerage programs for perpetrators and young people using family violence).**

The overarching aim of all brokerage funding for perpetrators is to reduce the risk to victim survivors and increase the safety of victim survivors or their children.

**Note**: People getting other forms of brokerage can still access perpetrator brokerage under these guidelines. However, supports should not be duplicated across brokerage programs.

### Family Violence Crisis Brokerage (FVCB)

**FVCB** is used to address costs around crisis responses.

FVCB for perpetrators is mostly used for accommodation and transport.

Up to **$5,000** is available for each person, for each support period.

This funding is administered by specialist family violence services who mainly work with victim survivors, including:

* 24/7 statewide family violence crisis service
* family violence case management services
* family violence refuges
* supported crisis accommodation services.

For more information, refer to *Family violence crisis brokerage requirements* (see **Supporting victim survivors**).

### The Orange Door Brokerage (ODB)

**ODB** is used during intake at The Orange Door to proactively engage perpetrators and connect them to programs to address their use of violence.

Funding for perpetrators to address immediate support needs is linked to assessment and planning in The Orange Door.

Like FVCB, the most someone can get in one support period is **$5,000**.

ODB is administered by The Orange Door community organisation partners.

For more information, refer to the program requirements for ODB (see **Supporting victim survivors**).

### Men’s Accommodation and Counselling Service (MACS)

**MACS** is run by No To Violence.

MACS provides 24/7 crisis accommodation and family violence counselling for perpetrators legally excluded from their home.

MACS includes:

* facilitating 24/7 access to emergency accommodation
* brokerage for brief interventions
* connecting perpetrators with support services.

There is no maximum amount set for brokerage. Instead, it is assessed on an individual basis.

### Adolescent Family Violence Brokerage (AFVB)

**AFVB** helps provide therapeutic and all-of-family interventions to support young people in relation to their family.

AFVB must be used for a trauma-informed response to:

* address the use and impacts of family violence by the young person
* increase safety planning and management for the young person, their parent or carers, and their siblings.

Any expenditure must directly link to this purpose.

Up to **$3,000** is available for people getting support from:

* an adolescent family violence service
* a family violence therapeutic interventions service.

# Monitoring and acquittal

Perpetrator brokerage providers must acquit against their expenditure to their Department of Families, Fairness and Housing (DFFH) Service Agreement Manager. This happens every quarter using the acquittal template provided by DFFH.

The acquittal template is due on the 15th day of the month following the end of the quarterly reporting period (January, April, July and October).

All brokerage provided must also be recorded in the service provider’s client record system to track all funding given to each person.

This acquittal must show all approved brokerage spending and not just finalised invoices. If, for any reason, approved invoices are not paid, amounts should be updated in the next reporting period.

The acquittal template includes (by each financial year):

* a count of people helped with brokerage by client category (such as MBCP participant or case management client) and demographic categories
* the final value of funds spent or committed by type of support (such as accommodation, food vouchers, transport, cultural supports).

Perpetrator brokerage is also reported through Service Delivery Tracking in the Funded Agency Channel. This is done in line with the DFFH service agreement.

Perpetrator brokerage providers are expected to manage their perpetrator brokerage budget over the relevant financial year in line with the perpetrator brokerage requirements. Providers should consider demand and prioritisation measures to ensure:

* equity of access
* there are enough reserves to last the funding period.

The treatment of any unspent funds will be negotiated with DFFH, depending on the amount and reasons. DFFH reserves the right to require perpetrator brokerage providers to repay unspent funds to DFFH.

If you have any questions, contact your local DFFH Agency Performance and System Support (APSS) team.

# Contacts and resources

## Contacts

**DFFH’s Family Safety Victoria division**:

* Advice or information on these guidelines.
* Information on other department-funded perpetrator programs.
* Email Perpetrator Programs **perpetrator.accountability@familysafety.vic.gov.au**

**Local DFFH Agency Performance and System Support (APSS) team**:

* Information on monitoring and acquittal.

## Resources

The following resources inform and provide a foundation for these guidelines. They are also useful when adapting the post-participation service.

### People using family violence

**Perpetrator case management guidelines**:

* For service providers offering case management to family violence perpetrators in Victoria.
* Available on [DFFH Service Providers' Men’s Behaviour change program resources web page](https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program).[[1]](#footnote-2)

**Men’s behaviour change minimum standards manual**:

* Sets out minimum requirements for program priorities and key parts of program design, delivery, evaluation and staffing.
* Available on [DFFH Service Providers’ Men's behaviour change program resources web page](https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program).[[2]](#footnote-3)

 **Victoria’s Governments minimum standards guidance:**

* Available on [DFFH Service Providers’ Men's behaviour change program resources web page](https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program).[[3]](#footnote-4)

**Adult-perpetrator-focused MARAM practice guides**:

* Guidance for professionals working with child or adult victim survivors, and adults using family violence.
* Available on the [Victorian Government’s MARAM practice guides: Guidance for professionals working with adults using family violence web page](https://www.vic.gov.au/maram-practice-guides-professionals-working-adults-using-family-violence).[[4]](#footnote-5)

**The Orange Door practitioner resources:**

* A range of guidance and tools for The Orange Door practitioners.
* Available on the [Victorian Government’s Practitioner resources for The Orange Door web page](https://www.vic.gov.au/orange-door-practitioner-resources).[[5]](#footnote-6)

### Supporting victim survivors

**NTV’s family safety advocate practice guidance:**

* Aims to help FSAs follow the MARAM framework and its victim survivor practice guides.
* Available on the Practice guides and resources section of [NTV’s Sector and practice resources web page](https://ntv.org.au/sector-resources/resources).[[6]](#footnote-7)

**MARAM victim survivor practice guides:**

* Helps professionals understand their responsibilities under the MARAM framework.
* Available on the [Victorian Government’s MARAM victim survivor practice guides](https://www.vic.gov.au/maram-victim-survivor-practice-guides).[[7]](#footnote-8)

**FVCB program requirements:**

* Outlines FVCP guidelines, including principles, eligibility, inclusions and exclusions.
* Available on the [Funded Agency Channel’s Program requirements for Family Violence Crisis Brokerage (FVCB) web page](https://fac.dffh.vic.gov.au/program-requirements-family-violence-crisis-brokerage-fvcb).[[8]](#footnote-9)

**The Orange Door practitioner resources:**

* A range of guidance and tools for The Orange Door practitioners.
* Includes brokerage program requirements guidance.
* Available on the [Victorian Government’s Practitioner resources for The Orange Door web page](https://www.vic.gov.au/orange-door-practitioner-resources).[[9]](#footnote-10)

### Family Violence and Child Information Sharing Schemes

**FVISS and CISS resources and tools:**

* Resources to help organisations put in place FVISS and CISS.
* Includes ministerial guidelines.
* Available on the [Victorian Government’s Information sharing guides, templates and tools web page](https://www.vic.gov.au/guides-templates-tools-for-information-sharing).[[10]](#footnote-11)

### MARAM

**MARAM framework:**

* A shared responsibility for assessing and managing family violence risk.
* Available on [Victorian Government’s Family Violence Multi-Agency Risk Assessment and Management Framework web page](https://www.vic.gov.au/family-violence-multi-agency-risk-assessment-and-management-framework).[[11]](#footnote-12)

### Expert Advisory Committee on Perpetrator Interventions

**The committee’s final report:**

* The report explores ways to strengthen existing and emerging perpetrator interventions.
* Available on [APO’s Expert Advisory Committee on Perpetrator Interventions: final report web page](https://apo.org.au/node/268781).[[12]](#footnote-13)

### Nargneit Birrang framework

**Nargneir Birrang – Aboriginal holistic healing framework for family violence:**

* Guidance around Aboriginal-led holistic healing programs for family violence in Victoria.
* Available on the [Victorian Government’s Nargneit Birrang - Aboriginal holistic healing framework for family violence web page](https://www.vic.gov.au/nargneit-birrang-aboriginal-holistic-healing-framework-family-violence).[[13]](#footnote-14)

### Legislation

**Family Violence Protection Act 2008 (Vic):**

* Available on [Victorian Legislation’s Family Violence Protection Act 2008 web page](https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/family-violence-protection-act-2008).[[14]](#footnote-15)

#

# Appendix 1: Family violence brokerage programs for perpetrators and young people using family violence

Table 6: Family violence brokerage programs

| Program | Purpose, including stage of service delivery  | Eligibility | Maximum brokerage spend  | Inclusions | Funded agencies |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **The Orange Door Brokerage (ODB)** | To promote the safety and wellbeing of people and families accessing The Orange Door (statewide).ODB is used to improve the safety of victim survivors. This can include use by perpetrators of family violence.If ODB is used for perpetrators, the purpose is:* to reduce the risk to or increase the safety of victim survivors.

This is done with products or services that:* stabilise perpetrators
* connect them to programs that address their use of violence.
 | The Orange Door clients | $5,000 each support period | * Short-term accommodation
* Physical and mental health
* Employment or education
* Transport to and from appointments
* Material needs
* Identification and connection with culture and identity
 | Administered by community service organisations responsible for employing The Orange Door:* integrated practice leaders
* Aboriginal practice leaders
 |
| **Family Violence Crisis Brokerage (FVCB)** | To increase the safety and wellbeing of people experiencing family violence. FVCB provides immediate, flexible and ‑person centred support during a crisis.When FVCB is used for perpetrators, the purpose is:* to reduce the risk to or increase the safety of victim survivors or their children.
 | People and families (including children) getting support from a specialist family violence service | $5,000 each support period | Funding is mostly for accommodation and transport | Specialist family violence agencies that support victim survivors and families (including children) |
| **Perpetrator Brokerage** | To reduce the risk to victim survivors through products or services that stabilise perpetrators so they can engage in programs that around their use of violence.This may include:* a men’s behaviour change program (MBCP)
* a case management program.
 | Perpetrators of family violence getting support linked to meeting case plan goals.Perpetrators of family violence getting support **not** linked to a case plan but the client is:* engaged with the service in other forms of intervention
* in active holding while waiting for a service.
 | $5,000 | * Short-term accommodation
* Immediate basic needs
* Household-related expenses
* Physical and mental health
* Employment or education
* Transport
* Cultural supports
 | Family violence agencies funded by DFFH for perpetrator interventions |
| **Men’s Accommodation and Counselling Service at Men’s Referral Service (MACS)** | To provide 24/7 crisis accommodation and support for perpetrators excluded from their home.This includes:* facilitating 24/7 access to emergency accommodation
* brokerage for brief interventions
* connecting perpetrators with local services.
 | Perpetrators of family violence engaged with the MACS program | No maximum.Funds given based on individual need. | * Short-term accommodation
* Immediate basic needs
* Household-related expenses
* Physical and mental health
* Employment or education
* Transport
* Cultural supports
 | The Men’s Referral Service |
| **Adolescent Family Violence Brokerage (AFVB)** | To support therapeutic and all‑of‑family interventions to help young people around family.AFVB must be used for a trauma‑informed response to:* address the use and impacts of family violence by the young person
* increase safety planning and management for the young person, their parent or carers, and their siblings.

Any spending must directly link to this purpose. | People and families (including parents or carers and siblings) getting:* an adolescent family violence response
* support from an adolescent family violence or family violence therapeutic Interventions service.
 | $3,000 | * Suitable and stable housing, including therapeutic respite options for young people
* Freedom from abuse and violence for young people or their family members – particularly for tools or materials for a safety plan and utility debts
* Learning and education
* Financial security and independence for the young person or their family
* Social engagement
* Identification and connection to community
* Physical and mental health
 | * Adolescent family violence intervention service
* Family violence therapeutic intervention service
 |

# Appendix 2: Common price list

The common price list includes items commonly purchased for perpetrators through brokerage funding. It is not designed to be a definitive list or to limit the goods and services that can be purchased with brokerage funding consistent with the perpetrator brokerage principles and guidelines. There may be some circumstances where the cost exceeds the unit price range, and where this occurs, service providers must document these instances and ensure appropriate internal approval processes are in place.

Table 7: Common price list

| Type of support | Sub-category  | Unit price range  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Short-term accommodation | Motel Accommodation – Regional  | $130 - $300 |
| Short-term accommodation | Motel Accommodation – Metropolitan  | $130 - $350 |
| Short-term accommodation | Bond  | $600 - $2000 |
| Short-term accommodation | Rent assistance | $200 - $400 per week |
| Immediate basic needs  | Food voucher | To a maximum of $100, at a point in time\*[[15]](#footnote-16) |
| Immediate basic needs  | Clothing | To a maximum of $200  |
| Immediate basic needs  | Toiletries  | To a maximum of $50, at a point in time15 |
| Household related expenses | Washing machine, fridge, couch, bed, dining table or chair | To a maximum of $2,500  |
| Household related expenses | Bills | To a maximum of $500 per bill  |
| Household related expenses | Household repairs  | To a maximum of $2,500 |
| Household related expenses | Household modifications for disability  | To a maximum of $2,500 |
| Telecommunications | Mobile data/phone bills  | To a maximum of $100 |
| Telecommunications | Computer/laptop/iPad  | To a maximum of $1,500 |
| Physical and mental Health[[16]](#footnote-17) | Professional appointments, e.g. OT, psychologist  | To a maximum of $300 (per session) or as quoted |
| Physical and mental Health16 | Medical and dental appointments | To a maximum of $600 (per treatment) or as quoted |
| Physical and mental Health16 | Prescription glasses | To a maximum of $500 (per treatment) or as quoted |
| Physical and mental Health16 | Prescription medications | As required |
| Physical and mental Health16 | Clinical/forensic assessments not covered by NDIS | To a maximum of $1000 |
| Employment or education | Training/TAFE fees  | To a maximum of $1000 |
| Employment or education | Industry certifications | To a maximum of $1000 |
| Transport  | Taxi voucher  | As required for transport to/from appointments |
| Transport  | Public transport cards (myki) | As required for transport to/from appointments |
| Transport  | Fuel voucher  | As required for transport to/from appointments |
| Transport  | Car repairs (critical repairs only)  | Up to $2,000 |
| Transport  | Registration  | Up to 6 months or period of engagement  |
| Transport  | Third-party car insurance  | Price variable  |
| Social engagement and cultural supports | Cultural camps | To a maximum of $1,500 |
| Social engagement and cultural supports | Other cultural supports, including access to programs and language needs | To a maximum of $2,500 |

1. https://www.vic.gov.au/interventions-people-who-use-violence [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. https://providers.dffh.vic.gov.au/mens-behaviour-change-program [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. https://www.vic.gov.au/maram-practice-guides-professionals-working-adults-using-family-violence [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. https://www.vic.gov.au/orange-door-practitioner-resources [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. https://ntv.org.au/sector-resources/resources [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. https://www.vic.gov.au/maram-victim-survivor-practice-guides [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. https://fac.dffh.vic.gov.au/program-requirements-family-violence-crisis-brokerage-fvcb [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. https://www.vic.gov.au/orange-door-practitioner-resources [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. https://www.vic.gov.au/guides-templates-tools-for-information-sharing [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. https://www.vic.gov.au/family-violence-multi-agency-risk-assessment-and-management-framework [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. https://apo.org.au/node/268781 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. https://www.vic.gov.au/nargneit-birrang-aboriginal-holistic-healing-framework-family-violence [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. https://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/in-force/acts/family-violence-protection-act-2008 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. ‘Point in time’ does not preclude the perpetrator from receiving further support of this kind within the duration of engagement. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. Brokerage should only be applied after the use of Medicare has been fully expended. For example, for the use of psychology treatment, the full 10 sessions provided by Medicare under the mental health treatment plan should be used prior to considering brokerage for additional private psychology sessions. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)