3. Utilise available tools to integrate an intersectional analysis into gender responsive policy-making and budgeting processes
4. Ensure that appropriate data is collected, disaggregated and regularly analysed to contribute to whole-of-government policy and budget development
5. Publicly report on its analysis, and on the outcomes of policies, programs and expenditure as part of the Government's commitment to gender responsive policy-making and budgeting
6. Support the public service to understand and implement gender responsive policy-making and budgeting by providing ongoing training and tools, potentially with Office for Women providing advice playing a supporting role to other agencies
7. Regularly engages with civil society to inform and provide feedback on policy and budget development processes
8. Investigate and consider additional options for strengthening the gender policy machinery of government

Gender equality and primary prevention of violence against women

Australia's shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children, *Change the story*, identifies gender inequality as setting the necessary social context in which violence against women occurs. The framework demonstrates that there are particular expressions or manifestations of gender inequality that are most consistently associated with higher levels of violence against women. These are referred to in *Change the story* as the 'gendered drivers' of violence against women. A range of international evidence finds that these gendered drivers arise from unequal and discriminatory institutional, social and economic structures, social and cultural norms, and organisational, community, family and relationship practices. Together, these structures, norms and practices create environments in which women and men are not considered equal, and violence against women is both more likely to happen, and more likely to be tolerated and even condoned.

The gendered drivers of violence against women outlined in the framework are as follows:
- Condoning of violence against women
- Men's control of decision-making and limits to women's independence in public life and relationships
- Rigid gender roles and stereotyped constructions of masculinity and femininity
- Male peer relations that emphasise aggression and disrespect towards women

Change the story uses a socio-ecological model to explain individual behaviour in a social context and illustrate the dynamic interrelations between relevant factors located at the individual, organisational, community, systemic and social levels. This conceptual model is illustrated below.