Appendix 1:
Time line of key events, 1960–2011

1960
• Australian Labor Party developed plans for comprehensive health reform.
• Critique of curative medicine developed, particularly well articulated in Canada.

1961
• Childbirth Education Association established.

1964
• Australian Breastfeeding Association set up, originally named Nursing Mothers Association.

1966
• Council for Aboriginal Women of South Australia set up.

1967
• *Castonguay Report* released in Quebec recommending community health centres.

1969
• Boston Women’s Health Collective formed.

1970
• National Council of Aboriginal and Islander Women established.
• Women’s Liberation (WL) formed.

1971
• Aboriginal Medical Service established in Redfern, Sydney.
• Abortion Law Reform Associations set up in all States and the Australian Capital Territory.
• Australian feminists wrote sex information pamphlet, branded obscene by newspapers.
• First edition of Our Bodies, Ourselves published.
• Quebec began to set up Province-wide network of community health centres.

1972

• Children by Choice, Brisbane, family planning and abortion information service set up.
• Election of the Whitlam Labor Government.
• Health Commission Act (NSW) paved the way for community health centres.
• Joint Women’s Action set up in Canberra (Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women).
• The Body Politic formed in Adelaide.
• Women’s Electoral Lobby (WEL) established in Melbourne.
• Women’s Abortion Action Coalition set up in Sydney.

1973

• Control formed in Sydney; began abortion referral service.
• Migrant Women’s Association established in Sydney.
• Murawina Aboriginal Preschool and Women’s Hostel set up in Sydney.
• WL organised speak-outs in Sydney and Melbourne; health emerged as major issue.
• Women’s Abortion Action Campaign set up in Brisbane and Adelaide.
• Women against Rape formed in Melbourne.
• Women’s Commission held in Sydney; health emerged as a major issue.
• Women’s Health Collective formed in Melbourne.

1974

• Abortion Information service opened in Perth.
• Adelaide Women’s Shelter opened, also known as Naomi Women’s Shelter.
• Blacktown Community Cottage opened in Sydney.
• Bonnie Women’s Shelter opened in Western Sydney.
• Brisbane Rape Crisis Centre opened.
• Brisbane Women’s House Health Centre opened.
• Canberra Rape Crisis Centre opened.
• Canberra Women’s Refuge opened.
Appendix 1: Time line of key events, 1960–2011

- Collingwood Women’s Health Centre opened in Melbourne.
- Elsie Women’s Refuge opened in Sydney.
- Hobart Women’s Shelter opened.
- Hunter Region Working Women’s Centre opened; now Hunter Women’s Centre.
- Launceston Women’s Shelter opened in Tasmania.
- Leichhardt Women’s Community Health Centre established in Sydney.
- Liverpool Women’s Health Centre opened in Sydney; later participated in establishing Rosebank Sexual Assault Service, Dympna House, incest counselling service and others.
- Nardine Women’s Shelter opened in Perth.
- Sydney Rape Crisis Centre opened; now NSW Rape Crisis Centre.
- Women’s Health and Community Centre opened in Perth.
- Women’s Liberation Halfway House opened in Melbourne.

1975

- Aboriginal Women’s Centre set up in Darwin.
- Alice Springs Women’s Centre, primarily a refuge, opened in Northern Territory.
- Darwin Women’s Health Centre opened.
- Dismissal of the Whitlam Labor Government; election of the Fraser Coalition Government.
- First National Women’s Health Conference held in Australia in Brisbane.
- Hindmarsh Women’s Health Centre opened in Adelaide.
- Industrial Health Group formed at Liverpool Women’s Health Centre.
- Women’s Health and Community Centre Rape Crisis Centre opened in Perth.
- Women’s House Health Centre opened in Brisbane.
- Working Women’s Centre set up in Melbourne.

1976

- Adelaide Rape Crisis Centre opened.
- Central Coast Women’s Health Centre opened in Gosford, New South Wales.
- Christies Beach Women’s Shelter opened in South Australia.
- Draft Bill on Rape and Other Sexual Offences, written by Dr Jocelynne Scutt for WEL, influenced State legislation.
Reaching for Health

- Marrickville Women’s Refuge opened in Sydney.
- Marty House opened in Sydney for women with substance abuse issues.
- Sexual Assault Resource Centre opened in Perth.
- Foundation of Rehabilitation with Aboriginal Alcohol Related Difficulties set up by Aboriginal women.

1977

- Australian Council of Trade Unions (ACTU) adopted Working Women’s Charter.
- Alice Springs Women’s Health Centre opened in the Northern Territory.
- Bankstown Women’s Health Centre opened in Sydney.
- Bessie Smyth feminist abortion clinic opened in Sydney.
- Bringa Women’s Refuge opened in Dee Why, Sydney.
- Cawarra Women’s Refuge Aboriginal Corporation established in New South Wales.
- Powell Street Clinic set up in Homebush, Sydney.
- Women in Industry, Contraception and Health (now Multicultural Women’s Health Centre) established in Melbourne.
- Women’s Committee established within ACTU.
- Women’s Coordination Unit established in NSW Premier’s Department.
- Women’s Health Care House opened in Perth.
- Women’s Pregnancy Advisory and Abortion Referral Service set up in Brisbane.
- Workers Health Action Groups formed from this year onwards.
- Workers Health Centre, Lidcombe, Sydney, established.

1978

- ACTU sponsored Working Women’s Charter Conference.
- Anne Women’s Shelter opened in South Australia.
- Geelong Rape Crisis Centre opened in Victoria.
- Task Force to Inquire into Sexual Violence set up in New South Wales.
- Warrina Women’s Refuge opened in Coffs Harbour, NSW.
- Migrant Women’s Refuge established in Melbourne.
Appendix 1: Time line of key events, 1960–2011

1979

- Cawarra Aboriginal Refuge opened in Sydney.
- Elizabeth Hoffman House emergency accommodation and support for Aboriginal women and their children opened in Melbourne.
- Sexual Assault Service, Queen Victoria Medical Centre, opened in Melbourne.
- Wagga Wagga Women’s Health and Support Centre opened in New South Wales.
- Working Women’s Centre established in South Australia.
- Working Women’s Centre opened in Adelaide.

1980

- Adelaide Women’s Community Health Centre opened.
- Dawn House, providing accommodation and support services, opened in Darwin.
- Ngaanyatjarra Pitjantjatjara Yankunytjatjara Women’s Council established in Central Australia to provide health and human services.

1981

- ACTU decision to support women’s right to free, safe, legal abortion.
- Alice Springs Women’s Shelter opened in Northern Territory.
- Blue Mountains Women’s Health Centre opened in New South Wales.
- Domestic Violence Committee convened by Premier’s Department of Victoria.
- Women’s Health and Information Resource and Crisis Centres Association (WHIRCCA) established.
- Wirraway Women’s Housing Co-Operative opened in Moree, New South Wales.
- Women’s Community House opened in Alice Springs, Northern Territory.
- Women’s Place, for homeless or intoxicated women, opened in Sydney.
- Refuge Ethnic Workers Program set up in Melbourne.

1982

- Federation for Aboriginal Women set up in Victoria.
- Louisa Lawson House opened in Sydney.
- Right to Choose Coalition set up by WEL.
- Women’s Health Resource Collective, later Women’s Health Information Resource Collective, opened in Melbourne.
• Working party established to develop women’s health policy.
• Brisbane Women’s Community Health Centre opened.

1983
• Election of the Hawke Labor Government.
• Elizabeth Women’s Health Centre opened in South Australia.
• First woman elected to the ACTU Executive; Working Women’s Policy developed.
• Health in the Workforce Factory Project set up in Sydney.
• The Women’s Cottage set up, Hawkesbury District, Sydney.
• Toora Single Women’s Shelter, now Toora Women, opened in the Australian Capital Territory.
• Women’s Advisory Council established in Western Australia with a focus on health.
• Mookai Rosie Bi-Bayan, Aunty Rosie’s Place, providing services for rural and remote Aboriginal women and children, opened in Cairns, Queensland.

1984
• Western Women’s Council set up in Wilcannia, New South Wales.
• Jilimi, now Waminda Aboriginal Women’s Health Centre, opened in Nowra, New South Wales.
• Immigrant Women’s Support Service opened in Brisbane.
• Migrant Women’s Lobby Group established in Adelaide.
• Illawarra Women’s Health Centre opened in New South Wales.
• Elisabeth Women’s Community Health Centre opened in South Australia.
• Southern Women’s Health and Community Centre opened in South Australia.
• Dale Street Women’s Community Health Centre opened in South Australia.
• Refuge Ethnic Workers Program opened in Victoria.
• SA Coalition for Workers Health Action established.
• First Australian Women’s Health Adviser, Liz Furler, appointed in South Australia.
• Women’s Health Policy Review Committee set up in New South Wales.
• Report on domestic violence in Tasmania released.
• Domestic Violence Incest Resource Centre established in Victoria.
1985

- Second National Women’s Health Conference held in Adelaide.
- Crisis Intervention Unit set up in Department of Community Services, Tasmania.
- Darwin Counselling Group established to provide sexual assault services.
- Domestic Violence Council established in South Australia.
- Immigrant Women’s Resource Centre opened in Sydney.
- Immigrant Women’s Speakout Association formed in Sydney.
- Migrant Women’s Support and Accommodation Service opened in Adelaide.
- Multicultural Women’s Health Centre opened in Fremantle, Western Australia.
- Shoalhaven Women’s Health Centre opened in New South Wales.
- Southwest Women’s Child Sexual Assault Resource Centre, later Rosebank, opened in Sydney.
- Task Force on Domestic Violence established in Western Australia.
- Women in Trade Unions Network formed in Brisbane.
- Women’s health ‘policy in action’ commenced.
- Women’s Health Unit established in New South Wales and, thereafter, in most jurisdictions.

1986

- Albury–Wodonga Women’s Health Centre opened in Albury, New South Wales.
- Australian Women’s Health Network established.
- Break the Silence, task force report on domestic violence, released in Western Australia.
- Central West Women’s Health Centre opens in Bathurst, New South Wales.
- Coffs Harbour Women’s Health Centre opened in New South Wales.
- Domestic Violence Prevention Council set up in the Australian Capital Territory.
- Dympna Accommodation Program opened in Sydney.
- Goldfields Women’s Health Centre opened in Western Australia.
- Migrant Women against Incest Network established in New South Wales.
- Multicultural Women’s Resource Centre set up in Broken Hill, New South Wales.
• NHMRC Working Party on Homebirths and Alternative Birth Centres established.
• NSW Women’s Refuge Resource Centre established.
• Queensland Women’s Health Network established.
• Sexual Assault Referral Centre opened in Darwin.
• Sexual Assault Support Service opened in Hobart.
• Women’s Centre opened in Cairns, Queensland, to provide sexual assault crisis services.
• Working Party on Women’s Health established in Western Australia.

1987

• Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council (AHMAC) Subcommittee on Women and Health created.
• Australian College of Midwives Incorporated established.
• Blacktown Women’s and Girls’ Health Centre opened in Sydney.
• Campbelltown Women’s Health Centre, also known as WILMA, opened in Sydney.
• CASA House Centre against Sexual Assault opened at Royal Women’s Hospital, Melbourne.
• Congress Alukura women’s health, maternal and child health centre opened in Alice Springs, Northern Territory.
• Domestic Violence Prevention Unit set up in South Australia.
• Hobart Women’s Health Centre opened.
• Immigrant Women’s Health Service opened in Fairfield and Cabramatta, Sydney.
• Lismore and District Women’s Health Centre opened in New South Wales.
• National Domestic Violence Education Campaign undertaken by the Office of the Status of Women (OSW).
• Penrith Women’s Health Centre opened in Western Sydney.
• Regional network of sexual assault services set up in Victoria.
• Ruby Gaea, providing sexual assault services, opened in Darwin.
• Special Adviser to the Commonwealth Health Minister, Liza Newby, appointed.
• Why Women’s Health, Victorian Women Respond working party report released.
1988

- Beyond These Walls, report of the Task Force on Domestic Violence, Queensland, released.
- Domestic Violence Crisis Service set up in the Australian Capital Territory.
- Domestic Violence Resource Centre opened in Queensland.
- Freedom from Fear, community education campaign on domestic violence, conducted in Western Australia.
- Geraldton Sexual Assault Referral Centre opened in Western Australia.
- Gloria Brennan ATSI Women’s Centre opened in East Perth.
- Healthsharing Women established in Victoria.
- Key Centre for Women’s Health in Society, now the Centre for Women’s Health Gender and Society, founded at Melbourne University.
- Sexual Assault Counselling Service opened in Alice Springs, Northern Territory.
- Waratah Support Centre for sexual assault and domestic violence opened in Bunbury, Western Australia.
- Women’s Health Service for the West opened in Victoria.

1989

- Alternative Birthing Services Program commenced.
- Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act (Qld) enacted.
- First National Women’s Health Policy and National Women’s Health Program launched.
- Integrated Family Violence Networks established in Victoria.
- Laurel House opened in Launceston, Tasmania.
- Maternity Coalition established.
- Patricia Giles Centre, offering services for GLBTIQ people, opened in Perth.
- Whitfords Women’s Health Centre, now Women’s Healthworks, opened in Western Australia.

1990

- Canberra Women’s Health Centre, now Women’s Centre for Health Matters, opened.
- Cumberland Women’s Health Centre opened in Sydney.
- Domestic Violence Council established in Queensland.
- National Committee on Violence against Women established.
• Perth Women’s Centre opened.
• Townsville Women’s Community Health Centre opened in Queensland.
• Women’s Health Development in the ACT released in draft form.

1991

• Domestic Violence Strategic Plan released in New South Wales.
• Geraldton Women’s Health Centre opened in Western Australia.
• Rockhampton Women’s Health Centre opened in Queensland.
• Wide Bay Women’s Health Centre opened in Queensland.

1992

• Brisbane Rape and Incest Survivors Support Centre opened.
• Edith Edwards Women’s Centre, refuge, opened in Bourke, New South Wales.
• Ipswich Women’s Health Service opened in Queensland.
• Logan Women’s Health Centre opened in Queensland.
• National Strategy on Violence against Women introduced.
• North-East Women’s Health Service opened in Victoria.
• Northern Territory Women’s Health Policy released.
• Women’s Health Strategy Unit established in Northern Territory.

1993

• Eastern Goldfields Sexual Assault Research Centre opened in Western Australia.
• Hedland Women’s Health Service opened in Western Australia.
• Goulburn North-Eastern Victoria Women’s Health Service opened.
• Mirrabooka Multicultural Women’s Health Centre opened in Western Australia.
• Non-English Cultural Background Women’s Health Reference Group formed in Queensland.
• Queensland Women’s Health Policy launched.
• Rockingham Women’s Health Service opened in Western Australia.
• Women’s Health Prevention of Violence against Women Program set up in Queensland.
• Women’s Health Victoria formed through amalgamation of Healthsharing Women and the Women’s Health Information Resource Collective.
• Yarrow Place, incorporating the Adelaide Rape Crisis Centre, opened.
• Yorgam Aboriginal Corporation, providing support services for people who have experienced violence, opened in East Perth.
1994

- Gladstone Women’s Health Centre opened in Queensland.
- Gosnells Women’s Health Service opened in Western Australia.
- Gympie and District Women’s Health Centre opened in Queensland.
- Northern Territory Domestic Violence Strategy released.
- South Australian women’s health centres lost their independence.
- Tasmanian Women’s Health Policy launched.
- Working Women’s Centres set up in Queensland and Tasmania.

1995

- Third AWHN National Women’s Health Conference, Canberra.
- Women’s Health Australia longitudinal study on women’s health commenced.
- Working Women’s Centre set up in Northern Territory.

1996

- Election of the Howard Coalition Government.
- *New Directions in Reducing Violence against Women* released in New South Wales.

1997

- Immigrant and Refugee Women’s Coalition opened in Victoria.
- Partnerships against Domestic Violence introduced.

1998

- Abortion removed from the Criminal Code of Western Australia, replaced with small section making it illegal for anyone other than a medical practitioner to perform an abortion.
- *A Strategic Framework to Advance Women’s Health* released in New South Wales.
- Family Violence Intervention Program commenced in the Australian Capital Territory.
- Family Violence Prevention Legal Service initiated by ATSIC.
- Task Force on Sexual Assault and Rape set up in Tasmania.
1999
• National Indigenous Family Violence Grants Program introduced.

2000
• Women’s Health NSW established (formerly WHIRCCA).

2001
• Australian Centre for the Study of Sexual Assault established.
• Fourth AWHN National Women’s Health Conference, Adelaide.
• National Initiative to Combat Sexual Assault introduced.
• Women’s Health and Well-Being initiatives paper released in South Australia.

2002
• Abortion removed completely from the Criminal Code of the Australian Capital Territory.
• Aboriginal Family Violence Prevention and Legal Service opened in Victoria.
• Four-year Women’s Health and Well-Being Strategy released in Victoria.
• National Maternity Action Plan developed, led by Maternity Coalition.
• Women’s Health Outcomes Framework released in New South Wales.
• Women’s Safety Strategy introduced in Victoria.

2003
• BreaCan established in Victoria.
• Queensland Centre for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence established.

2004
• Family Violence Act (Tasmania) enacted.
• Safe at Home strategy commenced in Tasmania.
• Violence against Women, Australia Says No campaign commenced.
• Howard Government attempted to exclude women’s health from Public Health Outcomes Funding Agreements (PHOFAs).

2005
• Fifth AWHN National Women’s Health Conference, Melbourne.
• New Women’s Health Policy launched in South Australia.
• Reforming the Family Violence System in Victoria released.
• The Health and Well-Being of Northern Territory Women: From the desert to the sea released.
• Women’s Health Services formed from the amalgamation of Women’s Health Care House and Women’s Health Services, Perth.
• Women’s Safety Strategy released in South Australia.
• Yinganeh Aboriginal Women’s Refuge opened in Lismore, New South Wales.

2006
• Northern Territory Emergency Response introduced.
• Reproductive Choice Australia, a coalition of 20 NGOs, established.

2007
• Domestic and Family Violence Act (Northern Territory) passed.
• Rudd Labor Government elected.
• Partners in Prevention set up in Victoria, funded by VicHealth.
• Australian Labor Party announces commitment to develop Second National Women’s Health Policy.

2008
• Abortion removed completely from the Criminal Code of Victoria.
• Construction of a new ACT community health centre announced.
• Construction of a new ACT Women’s and Children’s Hospital announced.
• Family Violence Protection Act (Victoria) passed.
• National Council to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children appointed.
• National Health and Hospitals Reform Commission established.
• National Maternity Services Review established.
• National Preventive Health Taskforce established.
• New South Wales Domestic and Family Violence Strategic Framework released.
• WHO Social Determinants of Health Report released.
• Women’s Health Services Plan developed in the Australian Capital Territory.
• Women’s Health: The new national agenda published by AWHN.
2009

• *A healthier future for all Australians*, report of NHHRC, released.
• *Australia: The healthiest country by 2020*, report of National Preventive Health Taskforce, released.
• Domestic Violence Death Panel, chaired by Coroner, set up in New South Wales.
• Domestic Violence Death Review Panel established in Queensland.
• For Our Sons and Daughters, 2009–2014, domestic violence strategy, Queensland, released.
• Pro-Choice Queensland established.
• *Time for Action: The National Council’s plans for Australia to reduce violence against women and their children, 2009-2021*

2010

• Interim Women’s Health Plan, 2009–2011, released in New South Wales.
• Modified maternity care arrangements began operation.
• National Maternity Services Plan endorsed by Australian health ministers.
• Second National Women’s Health Policy released.
• Sixth AWHN National Women’s Health Conference, Hobart.

2011

• National Disability Strategy developed after consultations.
• National Plan to Reduce Violence against Women and their Children launched.