Same Sex Domestic Violence

ACON Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project

Presented By

Annaliese Constable

Same Sex Domestic Violence
Officer



ACON

ACON promotes the health and wellbeing of NSW's gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender (GLBT) community

ACON provides information, support and advocacy for people living with HIV or at risk of acquiring HIV, including sex workers and people who use drugs



Where did ACON come from?

- ACON began as a community based grassroots response to the HIV epidemic in NSW 25 years ago
- ACON maintains a successful set of responses to HIV





Lesbian and Gay Anti-Violence Project (AVP)

- The AVP supports people in our community who have experienced homophobic violence or same sex domestic violence
- The AVP works with police, government and community organisations to address the underlying causes of this violence



Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence (DV) and Same Sex Domestic Violence (SSDV) is any type of abusive behaviour by a current or ex partner that attempts to gain and maintain control over the other

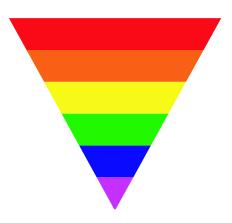
It can include:

- Physical violence
- Sexual assault
- Emotional abuse
- Social control
- Financial control



Similarities between DV and SSDV

- The types and levels of abuse and violence
- Cycle of violence
- Impact on the victim/survivor
- The law protects the victim





Unique aspects of SSDV

- 'Outing' as a method of control
- Services may be inappropriate or may not exist
- Abuse can become associated with sexuality
- Using homophobia as a weapon
- Difficulty identifying perpetrator
 - Confidentiality and isolation





SSDV isn't well understood in LGBT communities

Some people may not:

- Have the language
- Believe SSDV happens
- Recognise abuse as DV



- Know how to respond to SSDV
- Gendered discussions exclude SSDV



Research

Fair's Fair: A snapshot of violence and abuse in Sydney LGBT relationships 2006

- 308 people surveyed
- 189 females with 116 of these having experienced SSDV
- Varied experiences of violence
- 53.5% of female victims did not seek any assistance



Support sought from

- Family/ friends 37.1%
- Counsellor/ psych/ SW 21.6%
- Police 14.7%
- Women's Health Centre 9.5%
- Legal Service 9.5%
- GP/ Medical Centre 5.2%
- Victim of Crime Service 4.3%
- Sexual Assault Service 4.3%
- ACON/ AVP 3.5%

 Domestic Violence Line 3.5%
- Hospital 3.5%

There's No Pride In Domestic Violence





Private Lives: A report on the health and wellbeing of GLBTI Australians, 2006

- **5500** LGBT people between 16 and 92 years of age studied (mean age 34)
- A third had been in a verbally or physically abusive relationship
- 35% of the respondents were female
- Abuse was reported more frequently by women than men (41% vs 28%)
- One in five female respondents were not out to their regular GP
- One in ten had reported abuse to police



How can I engage LGBT clients?

Show your support:

e.g. display GLBT materials and resources in waiting areas, on websites etc.

- Speak up:
 - e.g. think about the language you use and speak up when you hear homophobia.
- Equip staff:
 - e.g. via staff training, employment practices, and policy.
- Connect with the community:

 e.g. build networks and know what's going on.

Ask yourself:

'If I were a lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender person in my workplace could I choose comfortably to be open about my life?'





Ask yourself

 As a worker what can I do to become more LGBT friendly and accessible to people experiencing SSDV?

 What can my service do to make itself more LGBT friendly and more accessible to people experiencing SSDV?



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