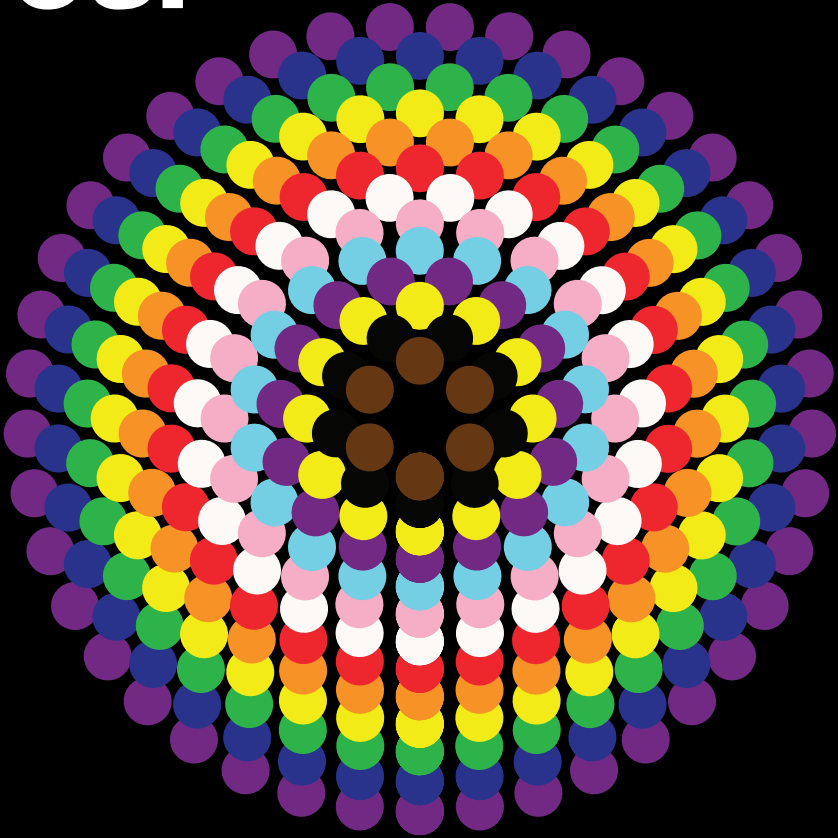


Queer WITHOUT Fear



Domestic and Family Violence in Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Intersex and Queer (LGBTIQ+) Relationships

This booklet contains information and referral details for LGBTIQ+ people who may be experiencing abuse within a relationship

ONLY TAKE THIS BOOKLET WITH YOU IF IT IS SAFE TO DO SO

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True Relationships QLD

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For further information on domestic and family violence in LGBTIQ+ communities, go to www.anothercloset.com.au and www.sayitoutloud.org.au

Relationship Checklist



Domestic and family violence can take many forms. To assess your relationship, answer the following questions.

Has, or does, your partner or loved one:

- Humiliate you, call you names or make fun of you in a way that is designed to hurt you?
- Threaten to 'out' you to your family or colleagues?
- Prevent you from attending LGBTIQ+ events or venues?
- Have sudden outbursts of anger?
- Act over-protectively and become jealous for no reason?
- Make it difficult, or prevent you from seeing friends or family?
- Control your money against your will?
- Threaten you with violence or hit, kick or throw things at you?
- Physically or emotionally hurt your children?
- Threaten to or actually hurt your pets?
- Force you to engage in sexual acts that you don't want to do?
- Check or monitor your use of technology eg. text, emails, apps and social media?
- Monitor or control your movements?

Or do you...

- Change your behaviour or your appearance so your partner doesn't get angry?
- Avoid talking about money or other topics?
- Feel scared, anxious or like you are walking on eggshells?
- Cut yourself off from your friends or family to keep your partner happy?
- Give your partner access to your accounts, devices or location to avoid a fight?

If you answered yes to any of these questions you may be experiencing domestic and family violence.

**All types of domestic and family violence are wrong
and some like physical violence, sexual assault and stalking, are criminal offences.**

1. Domestic and Family Violence and LGBTIQ+ People

Introduction

Relationships are built on love and respect. Some are built on abuse and control. Abuse and control in a relationship is domestic and family violence.

This booklet is written for LGBTIQ+ people who are, or may be, experiencing domestic and family violence. It contains information regarding what domestic and family violence is, what to do if you are experiencing abuse, making a Safety Plan and the details for some important referral services.

It also has information for supporting a friend or family member who is experiencing abuse. This publication focuses on domestic and family violence issues for lesbian, gay and bisexual people and we recognise that transgender, intersex, queer and bisexual people can also experience domestic and family violence in relationships with non LGBTIQ+ people.

What is Domestic and Family Violence?

Domestic and family violence is any type of abusive behaviour or strategy used by a person to gain and maintain control over another person they have a personal relationship with. It often follows a cycle, and escalates in frequency and severity over time. It is about the use of power and control.

Domestic and family violence can take many forms including physical violence, sexual assault, emotional abuse or social, financial control or technology facilitated abuse or stalking. Abuse does not have to be physical or sexual to be domestic and family violence.

It can happen in all types of relationships: same gender, different sex, monogamous, open or polyamorous; dating, new relationships or long-term; live-in or not. Domestic and family violence happens across all communities, social classes, ages, cultural backgrounds and geographical areas.

Throughout this booklet domestic and family violence is referred to as abuse or violence from one partner, or ex-partner, towards the other in an intimate or romantic relationship. However, according to Queensland law, domestic and family violence also includes abuse within other types of relationships including; between relatives, in informal (unpaid) carer relationships or between adult children and parents.

What Does Domestic Violence Look Like?

Domestic and family violence can take many forms.



Emotional or Psychological Abuse

Emotional or psychological abuse is any type of behaviour by one person to make the other feel afraid or worthless. It can also include one person making the other feel responsible for their safety, or making them question their mental well-being. Common forms of emotional and psychological abuse include:

- Putting the partner down e.g. telling them that they are ugly, stupid or incompetent.
- Humiliating them in front of friends, family or in public.
- 'Outing' or threatening to "out" them to friends, family, at work or to their cultural community.
- Threatening or actually hurting pets.
- Telling, or threatening to tell, others about their HIV status without permission.
- Threatening to harm their children.
- Treating children in a disrespectful or abusive manner.
- Use of crazy or mad
- Telling them they are depressed
- Threats to have them 'committed'
- Gas lighting or 'mind games'



Social Abuse

Social abuse is any behaviour by one person to control the other's social life. It can include:

- Stopping them from visiting their friends or family.
- Abusing or fighting with their friends or family so they stop visiting or calling.
- Using regional location as way to further isolate a person
- Cutting off or destroying the phone or monitoring calls or bills.
- Preventing them from attending gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender events and venues.
- Locking them in the house.
- Isolating them from their cultural background or preventing them practicing their religious beliefs or practices
- Threats to have them deported or cancel their visa.



Technology Based Abuse

Technology based abuse can be used to exercise another form of abuse e.g. emotional or psychological abuse or sexual abuse and can include:

- Stopping them from visiting their friends or family.
- Joining the same chat or online social groups to intimidate or contact them.
- Sending defamatory, abusive or threatening communications to a person
- making (and / or sharing) clandestine and conspicuous audio and visual recordings of someone
- doxing, this is the release of identifying or personal information or material
- gaining unauthorised access to or enable a function on a person's device or, impairing an authorised function on a person's device
- enabling impersonation and / or identity theft
- stalking and Using location tracking apps and technology to track movements



Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is any type of physical violence that an a person using violence inflicts on the other. It can include:

- Hitting, kicking, pushing, slapping, strangling, choking or burning.
- Breaking possessions or punching/kicking walls.
- Withholding or stopping their partner from getting medication or treatments.



Stalking

Stalking is any behaviour by which one person tries to intimidate or harass the other. It can include:

- Following them when they go to work, home or out in social settings.
- Constantly watching them, their house or workplace.
- Cyber stalking, following or monitoring their movements online.
- Calling, texting or emailing them or their family, friends or work colleagues more often than is appropriate or when asked not to



Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is any behaviour where one partner forces the other to perform sexual acts they don't want to. Sometimes, people use alcohol and other drugs to intoxicate someone before they assault or use violence. Sexual abuse and violence can include:

- Pressuring them to have sex when they don't want to.
- Pressuring them to have sex with other people.
- Pressuring, forcing or tricking them into having unsafe sex.
- Involving them in Bondage and Discipline or Sadoomasochism (BDSM) without consent.
- Making them have sex with other people.
- Sexually assaulting (raping) them.
- Threaten to, or actually, infect their loved one with a sexually transmitted infection or HIV to prevent them leaving.
- Unwanted touch, kissing, cuddling and sexting.
- Misgendering their partner intentionally.
- Gendering their body and using their body in harmful ways.
- Pressuring to share intimate imagery and videos and upload to public websites



Financial Abuse

Financial abuse is any behaviour by one person to control the other's money against their will. It can include:

- Taking their money or controlling their income.
- Refusing to give them money or making them account for everything they spend.
- Threatening to withdraw financial support as a means of control.
- Preventing the partner from working so they become financially vulnerable or reliant on their partner. Limiting opportunities for financial independence, by restricting education or employment opportunities or access



Myths and Facts

There are many myths surrounding domestic and family violence and some specific myths surrounding domestic and family violence experienced by LGBTIQ+ people. Some myths excuse the abuse while others blame the victim. Myths make it difficult for the person experiencing abuse to seek help and they make it difficult for others to understand the real issues. Myths shift the responsibility for violence and abuse on to the person experiencing violence or an outside factor. There is no excuse for domestic and family violence.

Myth: Domestic and family violence only happens to certain people.

Fact: Domestic and family violence can happen to anyone. Domestic and family violence happens in all income brackets, countries, religions, cultures, ages, sexualities and genders.

Myth: Stress causes them to become violent.

Fact: Daily life is full of frustrations associated with money, work, our families and other personal relationships. Everyone experiences stress, but everyone has a choice in how they respond to it. Choosing to be abusive or violent to relieve stress is not acceptable.

Myth: The person experiencing abuse did something to provoke the violence.

Fact: No one has the right to be violent or threaten anyone. No one deserves to be assaulted, threatened or in any way victimised by violence. Any domestic and family violence is unacceptable. Putting the blame for the violence on the person experiencing violence is a way of manipulating them and other people.

Myth: Domestic and family violence is caused by a loss of control.

Fact: People who use violence to control their partners are often highly self-controlled. If the rage was really uncontrollable they would explode at anyone at any time - whereas in domestic and family violence the abuse is usually hidden from others. Perpetrators are often able to appear calm when the police arrive and have enough control to limit the physical abuse and injuries to undetectable parts of the body such as under the hair or on the torso.

Myth: The drugs or alcohol make them violent.

Fact: The person using violence will often try to minimise the violence or deny their responsibility for it. Blaming drugs (or alcohol) may be one way of doing this. Someone who is violent before they use drugs or alcohol is likely to become more violent after using drugs or alcohol. It is advisable for the person experiencing abuse to take extra precautions if the person using violence does start to use drugs or alcohol, like staying at a friends place.

Myth: Domestic and family violence is always visible.

Fact: Perpetrators aren't easy to spot. Some perpetrators can be well respected and widely liked members of society. Domestic and family violence is insidious and can go unnoticed. People aren't always harmed physically. Many people are psychologically traumatised, socially isolated and/or financially deprived. This abuse is more difficult to detect.

Myth: Bondage and Discipline or Sadomasochism (BDSM) is about power and control. That means the submissive partner is being abused.

Fact: BDSM is a negotiated sexual activity that may involve hitting, slapping, pain, or dominance. Some people may adopt long term roles of dominance or submission. These are conscious and consensual activities where all parties agree to their roles as well as the time and place for a particular scene. In a domestic and family violence situation the person experiencing abuse does not consent to the abusive behaviour.

Myth: Violence in relationships with LGBTIQ+ people is a mutual fight.

Fact: Domestic and family violence is about power and control and will almost always involve a number of forms of abuse, for example emotional or social abuse. Physical violence may only be one of those. Regardless of whether a person experiencing abuse may be able to fight back during a particular incident they are still experiencing domestic and family violence.

Myth: The law can't help me and the police aren't interested because I'm an LGBTIQ+ person.

Fact: Threats, stalking and physical and sexual violence are all illegal regardless of sexuality, intersex variance and gender identity. The law in QLD offers the same protection to LGBTIQ+ victims of domestic and family violence as it does to non-LGBTIQ+ victims including police protection and access to Domestic and family violence Protection Orders. The police have a duty of care to provide protection to anyone in QLD experiencing domestic and family violence - regardless of their sexuality, intersex variance or gender identity. If someone feels the police response hasn't been adequate or appropriate they have the right to make a complaint.

You can also get in contact with your local LGBTIQ+ Police Liaison Officer.

Myth: I won't be able to meet any other LGBTIQ+ people.

Fact: One form of abuse is social isolation. Some people worry that if they leave their person using violence they will end up isolated and alone. This is a common fear for LGBTIQ+ people in their first relationship. But there are many community groups that can help people make connections with other people who have been through similar experiences.

2. If You are Experiencing Domestic and Family Violence

Listed below are a range of things you might think about to reduce the risk to yourself, help you understand what is happening to you and to take control of your life again.

Talk to Someone You Trust

If you have a friend or a family member you trust, tell them what is going on and how it makes you feel. Talking to someone else can help you understand what is happening to you. They may also be able to help you contact support services and/or to make a Safety Plan.

Domestic Violence Services can help:

- Arrange accommodation in emergencies.
- Explain what refuges are and refer you to an appropriate one.
- Refer you to other services like family support, counselling, the police, legal services, court assistance schemes, and hospitals and health centres.
- Explain what a Domestic and family violence Protection Order (DVPO) is and how to apply for one.

Talk to a Counsellor

Talking with a counsellor can help you work out if what you are experiencing is domestic and family violence. You can also talk with them about strategies for protecting yourself within the relationship or for leaving the relationship. Sometimes speaking to a counsellor is easier than speaking to someone who knows you and your loved one.

If you are transgender, gender diverse or non binary - talking to a counsellor will not hinder your gender affirmation process with psychologists.

The most important thing to remember if you are experiencing domestic and family violence is that the abuse is not your fault and you don't have to put up with it.

You do not deserve to experience abuse and violence.

In an Emergency - Call the Police - 000 (Triple Zero)

If someone has assaulted you or you are afraid for your own or for others' safety you can call the police. The police have the power to provide you with immediate protection at any time of the day or night. Call 000 (Triple zero). For non-urgent calls contact Police link on 131 444.

The police have guidelines that instruct them to respond to domestic and family violence in a particular way.

Police should:

- Respond promptly
- Ensure your safety
- Stop the violence
- Thoroughly investigate what has happened
- Speak to you and the other person separately
- Get a verbal or written statement from you and any witnesses
- Collect evidence
- Take photos of any injuries and the scene
- Arrest the person using violence if they have committed a criminal offence and the person experiencing the violence wishes to make a criminal complaint

They should also notify the Department of Communities, Child Safety, Youth and Women Services if there are children involved. Some police officers are specialist Domestic and Family Violence Liaison Officers or LGBTIQ+ Liaison Officers, and you can ask if one is available. Police may take the offender away (not arrest) for the purpose of taking out the order (4hrs). Police can also refer people to support services for assistance with behaviour and contributing factors to DV: mental health, drugs and alcohol, violence and abuse.

Making a Safety Plan

A Safety Plan sets out what you could do under certain circumstances to help reduce the risk of emotional or physical injury to yourself (and your children and/or pets).

Your Safety Plan can include strategies for reducing risk to yourself while living with your partner or it may outline how you could get away. You can make a Safety Plan on your own or speak with a trusted friend, a counsellor or a worker from a domestic and family violence service.

If you write your Safety Plan down ensure you hide it so that your partner can't find it. You could leave it at a friend or family member's house or with a support service. You might just think about and memorise the details of your plan.

When developing your Safety Plan think about the times your partner is most likely to be violent or abusive and how they act during these times so you can develop strategies that best suit your needs.

Find out about your options, and who can help you, even if you don't want to use them yet. For example, finding out how to apply a private application for a Domestic and family violence Protective Order (DVPO), www.qld.gov.au/law/crime-and-police/abuse-family-matters-and-protection-orders/domestic-violence-orders before you actually need one (police ordered) means that you will be better prepared if it becomes necessary. Knowing what you can do and how to do it can help you to feel more in control of your situation and your safety. Your, and your children's/pets safety comes from you valuing yourself to be honest about your choices and your boundaries.

If you do decide to stay in the house it's important to remember that once abuse begins it is likely to get worse over time.

Leave Home for a While

You might decide it is best to leave the place you live for a while. You could go to a friend or family member's place, a refuge, emergency housing, a hotel or backpacker hostel. Not all people choose to leave, there are other options that can be investigated, and it's ok to make your own choices.

Find Somewhere New to Live

LGBTIQ+ people escaping domestic and family violence may apply for housing assistance from the Department of Housing and Public Works. In general, to be eligible, you will need to be a citizen or permanent resident of Australia and live in QLD. You must also be within the Department's income and asset limits and be able to successfully sustain a tenancy either independently or with appropriate support.

Apart from emergency accommodation the Department of Housing and Public Works has a number of other programs, including priority housing and Rent Connect that you may be eligible to apply for. For more information contact your nearest office. Visit www.qld.gov.au/housing/emergency-temporary-accommodation/homeless-persons-information-qld

Immigration and LGBTIQ+ Domestic and Family Violence

If you have applied for residency in Australia on the basis of your relationship and you are experiencing domestic and family violence the domestic and family violence provisions of Australia's immigration laws may apply to you. These provisions may enable you to leave the violent relationship and still be eligible to apply for permanent residency. If you think this applies to your situation, you should seek legal advice.



Living With an Abusive Partner

Many people experiencing domestic and family violence say they don't want to leave their home or their relationship; they just want the violence to stop. For others a lack of finances, wanting to maintain access to children or pets, or limited outside support may mean they feel they can't leave. If you are staying in the relationship try to make yourself as safe as you can.

Think about and identify some of the ways you have coped until now and work out how you might use those strategies in the future. You understand your situation better than anyone else so use that knowledge to help minimise the risks to yourself.

If you are living with your abusive partner there are a number of things you can try to reduce the risk of injury to yourself (and your children):

- Plan and practice (with your children and pets) how you might escape from the house.
- Know how DVO's work, and how to apply for them.
- Seek professional legal advice in relation to custody of children/pets.
- Where possible, keep weapons, guns and knives locked up or inaccessible
- Let trusted friends, family or neighbours know about the abuse and let them know about your Safety Plan.
- Develop a code word or signal for friends, children or neighbours to call the police or use a third party alert app.
- Teach your children that their responsibility during an incident is to stay safe - not to rescue you.
- Program Policelink 131444 or a friend's number into the speed dial on your phone;
- Keep essential items like money, keys, identification and essential medications for you and your children somewhere that you can access them quickly.
- Plan out where you will go and how you will get there in case you need to leave in a hurry.
- If possible keep a record of any physical abuse, e.g. photos, diary, maybe at your doctor's or a friend's house.

During a Violent Incident

- Try to stay away from, or leave, the kitchen or other rooms with potential weapons.
- If someone is alcohol or drug affected, communication may not be productive, talk when sober.
- Try to stay out of rooms without exits like the bathroom or closets.
- Use the emergency speed dial number or call out your code word.
- Depending upon your capacity to do so, defend yourself with reasonable force.
- Trust your instincts.



Planning to Leave

- Research shows that during the planning to leave and immediately after is the most dangerous for the victim.
- Hide a bag (maybe at family/friend's place) with clothes, keys and other essentials like medication etc.
- If you can, put aside some money for travel expenses, accommodation, food etc.
- Collect or make copies of essential forms of identification, including Medicare card, driver's license, Centrelink details, Tax File Number etc. and store them in one place.
- Make copies of important documents e.g. car registration, title deeds, loan records, etc.
- Pack important possessions, e.g. photos and keepsakes.
- Take small sellable items like jewellery. Please note that if items are jointly owned then it could lead to criminal charges.
- If you have children take clothes, medical records, birth certificates, bottles and some of their favourite toys.
- If you have pets, take food, medicines, bedding and toys



Leaving the Relationship

The period after leaving an abusive relationship can be especially dangerous. To reduce this risk you could:

- Apply for a Domestic Violence Protection Order.
- If you have a DVPO carry it with you at all times and give a copy of it and a photo of your partner to your children's school and your workplace.
- Redirect your mail and/or get a post office box.
- Be careful who you give your new address or phone number to and get a 'silent' number.
- Wherever possible, change your regular patterns of movement e.g. travel to and from work by a different route, buy your groceries at a different shop, change the time and maybe location of regular appointments, maybe move your children to a new day care centre or school.
- Ensure where you are staying is as safe as possible, e.g. security doors, lockable windows, motion-sensitive external lights etc.
- Change account information and update the security on your devices
- Let important people know about your situation, e.g. your boss and other work colleagues or your children's teachers, so they know not to give out your details or they can screen your calls etc.
- Continue to seek support from relevant services during this time.

3. Recovering From Domestic and Family Violence

Everyone experiences domestic and family violence differently. The way in which you respond to, and recover from your experience, depends upon a number of things. These might include the types of abuse you experienced, any past experiences of abuse and violence, the strategies you used to survive the abuse, other stress in your life, and the support or lack of support you received from friends, family and services. Whatever your experience, recovering from domestic and family violence is a recovery from a significant trauma.

Leaving an abusive relationship can be the beginning of a process of healing and recovering. There is a range of common reactions that you may experience. These may include:

- Disturbed sleep patterns.
- Feelings of fear, anxiety, self-doubt or vulnerability.
- Anger, ranging from irritability to rage.
- Repeated thoughts about the abuse.
- Feelings of sadness, loss or grief.

You might notice that your reactions to the abuse may have been useful survival techniques while you were in the relationship but if they continue after the abuse has stopped they can become a problem. For example, always being on the alert is useful for avoiding an attack but will increase your stress if you are no longer in danger.

All of these feelings and experiences are normal and are a part of the recovery process. However if any of them become overpowering and prevent you from carrying out daily tasks like eating, looking after yourself, going to work and maintaining relationships with friends or family you might seek professional support from a counsellor.



Looking After Yourself

There are a range of things you can do to care for yourself and to recover a sense of safety, self-worth and control over your life. These can include:

- Ensure you are as safe as possible. If necessary or possible move house, or change the locks on your doors.
- Recognise that recovery will take time. Give yourself time to grieve the loss of the relationship and the hopes and expectations you had of it.
- Accept that there are going to be good days and bad days. Think about ways you might deal with the bad days. If there continue to be more bad days than good you might be experiencing depression and it's advisable to see a professional counsellor.
- Talk about your feelings. You could talk to trusted friends or family or to a professional counsellor.
- Continue to use professional support services. If you're seeing a counsellor then keep seeing them after the relationship has finished. Talk to a counsellor either alone or with a support person.
- Do things to treat yourself. It's important that you practice looking after yourself. Think about things that make you feel happy and put time and (if necessary) money aside to do them. This could be as simple as having a bubble bath or taking yourself to the movies.
- If you lost contact with friends or family during the relationship make contact with them again if it is safe and if you wish to do so.
- Make new friends by joining an LGBTIQ+ or other support, social or special interest group.
- If you're into playing sport join a local sporting group or maybe do a TAFE or adult education class.
- Find out if you are eligible for victim's compensation. To find out more call Victims Assist
- Queensland 1300 546 587.
- Look into volunteer work. Many people find supporting others to be a nurturing experience.

4. Supporting a Loved One

Providing Support

There are a number of things you can look out for if you think a friend or family member is experiencing domestic and family violence. They may be:

- Unusually nervous, depressed or withdrawn.
- Overly anxious about their partner or their partner's moods.
- Increasingly isolated from friends or family.
- May have unexplained physical injuries e.g. cuts, bruises or sprains.

Your friend's partner may:

- Put them down a lot in front of you or others.
- Order them about or seems to make all the decisions.
- Control all the money or social activities or contact with friends.

Any of these things may indicate that your friend or family member is experiencing domestic and family violence. If you are not sure, you could call a domestic and family violence service to talk about what you have noticed. You can keep your friend's identity confidential.

Emotional Support

If the person experiencing the violence tells you about it there are a number of things you can do to support them. They include:

- Listening to what they tell you without judging them.
- Believing what they tell you - remember most people down-play the abuse they are experiencing so in most cases it will be worse than they are describing.
- Acknowledging their fear and taking their concerns seriously.
- Letting them know the abuse is not their fault, they don't deserve it and that they don't have to put up with it.
- Asking them what you can do to help them.
- In general, keep what they have told you confidential unless they give you permission to tell others. If, in a crisis, you believe your friend or their children are at imminent risk of harm call the police on 000.
- Encourage the person to make their own decisions. You can help them to make decisions if they want you to but don't tell them what to do.



Practical Support

As well as providing emotional support you may be able to assist in a range of practical ways. Including:

- Providing them with, or helping them find a safe place to stay.
- Accompanying them to the police, legal services or doctor etc.
- Getting information they may need e.g. how to apply for a DVPO, the name of the local police
- LGBTIQ+I Liaison Officers or Domestic and Family Violence Liaison Officer.
- Looking after important items, e.g. money, documents etc.
- Making notes of what they have told you and record any visible injuries. Let them know you are doing this and that the information may be useful if they report the violence.
- Providing a safe place where they can get short-term respite from the abuse for a while.
- Providing someone with practical support can help them feel more in control of their situation and better able to make the decisions they need to start taking control of their lives again.

Getting involved doesn't mean you have to solve the situation. If someone turns to you for help and support it means helping them find their own answers. You cannot 'save' them and it is important not to be disappointed if they don't do what you think they should. Leaving a violent relationship is difficult, it can be dangerous and it may take time.

Looking After Yourself

Supporting someone who is experiencing domestic and family violence can be difficult and frustrating. If you are supporting a friend or family member you could:

- Get some support for yourself: talk to a counsellor, a DV service, a trusted friend or family (Be careful not to break confidentiality).
- Participate in some exercise alone or with a group.
- Be clear with yourself and your friend about how much and what type of support you can give.
- Remember that your support, whether you see it or not, is very valuable.





Referral List

Emergency.....	000
DV Connect – Womensline.....	1800 811 811
DV Connect- Mensline	1800 600 636
Brisbane Domestic Violence Service.....	07 3217 2544
Diverse Voices	1800 184 527
Micah Projects Inc.	07 3029 7000
QLD Council for LGBTI Health	07 3017 1777
Relationships Australia Queensland	1300 364 277
Statewide Sexual Assault Help Line.....	1800 010 120
LGBTI Legal Service	lgbti.legalservice@gmail.com
Legal Aid Queensland.....	1300 651 188
Parentline	1300 301 300
Kids Helpline	1800 551 800
LGBTIQ Police Liaison Officers.....	www.police.qld.gov.au/police-and-the-community/lgbti-communities
Policelink	131 444
Pets	*****
Housing	*****
RAILS.....	*****



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