

QCD FV Re@der

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Director's Report

Nga Mihi mahana ki a koutou – warm greetings to you all.

It is only right that I begin this Director's report with recognition of the traditional owners of this land and the ancestors and elders who have been - and are still - custodians of its beauty. When I walk on the beaches in Mackay I am constantly reminded of the lives of those who have gone before us and their extraordinary skills in working with, and caring for, their environment. Writing of the environment also prompts me to reflect on what so many of our readers have experienced in recent days, due to the extreme weather conditions. Since I drafted this original text, so much has happened in the lives of so many and we wish all in affected areas a speedy recovery from Cyclone Debbie.

I seem to lead in to every Director's Report with the same theme... this last quarter has been a very busy one! We are always busy but these past months have been exceptional. The highlight of course was the 'Not Now Not Ever' Gendered Violence Research Symposium which we held in Mackay. Over two days, researchers, practitioners and policy makers gathered in the restful and welcoming beachside location of the Ocean International Hotel. This venue, with its spacious poolside area, was the perfect place for spirited conversations and productive networking. A large part of the enjoyment came from the fact that the hotel staff were attentive, very efficient and flexible to our needs.

Three extraordinary international visitors presented at this event starting with Professor Hillary Haldane (Quinnipiac University, Connecticut, USA) who spoke about the challenges of services responding to gender-based violence in the current

COVER

Keynote Speakers from the Not Now, Not Ever Research Symposium Professor Gael Strack (Alliance for HOPE International), Dr Bill Smock (Louisville Metro Police Department) and Associate Professor Hillary Haldane (Quinnipiac University).



context. This was a powerful presentation and for those who missed it, an extract is included in this edition of the Re@der.

We partnered with the Red Rose Foundation (thank you to Betty Taylor, Di Mangan and Di McLeod) in bringing Gael Strack and Dr Bill Smock from the San Diego Strangulation Institute who were our other international speakers. Theirs was a compelling presentation about the prevalence of strangulation in the context of domestic and family violence and sexual violence, and their detailed description of the signs and symptoms of strangulation was essential information for frontline service responders. Our San Diego visitors spent much of one day with QPS officers and other criminal justice professionals in providing specific training. Mackay Police Superintendent Bruce McNab has conveyed that this training has had a profound effect on police practice in the Mackay and other Central Queensland Police Districts. Both of these outstanding presentations demonstrate the critical link between research and education / training and frontline practice.

There were many other excellent contributions from researchers across Australia; including one from a group from Victoria concerning integrated responses to domestic and family violence. You can find further detail about these from the link on our website to the abstracts of the presenters. Thanks must be extended to our sponsors for this event – Central Queensland University through the Vice Chancellor Professor Scott Bowman,

Associate Professor Moira Williamson, Dean of the School of Nursing and Midwifery and Social Sciences and also to the Department of Communities Child Safety and Disability Services.

This Symposium provided the first opportunity for the whole team of domestic and family violence CQUniversity lecturing staff to come together also. The postgraduate courses now include the Graduate Certificate and Graduate Diploma of Domestic and Family Violence Practice and this year, the Graduate Certificate in Facilitating Men's Behaviour Change. Dr Silke Meyer, Dr Andrew Frost and Dr Marika Guggisberg are all covering different aspects of this term's offerings. As our readers will know, Marika is based in Perth and we were able to extend a warm welcome to her when she joined us for the Symposium. Marika has written a piece for this Reader on the issue of revenge pornography and the impact this can have on victims/survivors.

One of the major themes of the Symposium was integrated responses (IRs) to domestic and family violence and this linked closely with the work QCDFVR is undertaking to evaluate the three IR trials in Queensland at Logan-Beenleigh, Mount Isa and Cherbourg. Dr Heather Lovatt is leading this work and engagement with the trial sites is well underway. It is a privilege to work with the Integration Managers and community leaders who are championing these responses and providing extraordinary support in their respective communities.

Our next big event will be the Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum which will be held in Cairns this year. We have a 2017 Working Group for the Forum which has been guiding and spearheading its shaping up during the last few months. There is a very exciting program developed and we look forward to seeing our many hard working Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander frontline workers from across the state. (I hear on the grapevine that one of our karaoke stars will be attending – a great performer).

Many of you will have met Professor Hillary Haldane last year when she visited at the

time of the Forum. Regular readers will also be aware that Hillary will be with us as a Fulbright Fellow until mid-May and I know she is looking forward to meeting more services and researchers over the next few months.

In terms of staff movements, we are sad to farewell Dr Anne Butcher who has been in our Postdoctoral Senior Research Officer position since July 2016. We congratulate Anne in her appointment as Manager of Mackay Domestic Violence Resource Service/ Mackay Women's Centre and we are looking forward to maintaining our strong links with this service. We also farewell Jan Willis who has been with us for nearly two years. Jan has done a great job in processing our orders for resources and "holding the fort" on many occasions for us. She has secured a full time position in Brisbane and we wish her well with her new life chapter.

There is much else going on at QCDFVR – you'll learn lots in the following pages, I'm sure, and I encourage you to keep visiting our website.

Ka kite ano – I look forward to being in touch again.

Annabel Taylor



Deep in conversation at the Not Now, Not Ever Research Symposium, CQUniversity Vice Chancellor Professor Scott Bowman and QCDFVR's Director, Annabel Taylor discuss the importance of socially innovative and relevant research. The event was made possible due to the contributions of a range of individuals and organisations, including CQUniversity. The QCDFVR team appreciated Scott's attendance and welcoming address at the event.

Revenge Porn: A Growing Contemporary Problem

By Dr Marika Guggisberg

“Today, intimate photos are increasingly being distributed online, potentially reaching thousands, even millions of people, with a click of a mouse” (Citron and Franks, 2015, p. 350).

Interactive pornographic websites allow people to easily share pornographic images with or without consent. Non-consensual cyber-distribution of sexual images has been referred to as ‘technology-facilitated abuse’, or ‘revenge-porn’. This relatively new trend allows people to upload photos and videos onto the internet, which can be undertaken with or without the consent of the person depicted.

Before the development of internet technology, the distribution of sexually explicit images was limited. Consequently, harm that was caused was different as the pictures were usually in the hands of a small group of individuals. This changed with the purpose-built websites, which have mushroomed over the past several years. Many websites have specifically been created, which encourage former intimate partners to upload sexual images without consent. These pictures are not only obtained through ‘selfies’, but also via illegal means, (e.g., hacking into email, social networking sites or computers, and also with hidden cameras). Revenge-porn appears to be a significant problem with an estimated one in 10 women or girls being affected (Romano, 2013).

The intent of posting revenge-porn images and videos is to publicly shame and humiliate the person who is depicted. These images and videos are usually posted with links to victims’ social media profiles and emerge in Google search results, which have significant negative impacts (Citron and Franks, 2015).

Sexual double standards and victim-blaming

As with other forms of violence against women and children, revenge-porn is not an exclusive problem for women, but women are disproportionately affected (Woodlock, 2015). Emerging stories suggest that females use the same revenge-porn websites and techniques, which indicates a need for further research to understand patterns, motives and outcomes. Female victims experience severe consequences, also as a result of society’s



Dr Marika Guggisberg is a psychotherapist, sexologist and academic. She has over 20 years’ experience working with children, adults and families involved with family violence including sexual abuse. Amongst other professional affiliations, she is a member of the Society of Australian Sexologists and has served on the committee of the WA Branch since 2013. She joined CQU Perth in February this year and looks forward to contributing to research that further examines issues of family violence, including revenge porn.

double standards and victim-blaming attitudes. Read Bekah Wells’ story that highlights the severe nature of revenge-porn and harm caused by those who uncritically take the perpetrator’s side:

As a victim of Revenge Porn, I am not victimized one time. I am victimized every time someone types my name into the computer. The crime scene is right before everyone’s eyes, played out again and again, and, ironically, I am treated as if I am the one who has committed the crime. I am victimized every time someone tells me that it’s my fault because I consented to the taking of the photos. But when someone shifts the blame to me, do you know what I say? I say, “Congratulations, because that’s exactly what the perpetrator wants you to think. He wants you to think I am the dumb whore who makes poor decisions. (Romano, 2013)

Victimised women often feel discouraged to seek help. Despite feeling frightened, isolated, degraded and humiliated, they may internalise victim-blaming attitudes, which is likely reinforced by those around them. Women who are victimised by revenge-porn tend to be judged

by family, friends, and criminal justice officials who suggest that they should be ashamed to have been involved in the production of such pictures and videos in the first place. This women-blaming attitude shifts responsibility onto the victim, which is an all too common occurrence and neglects to acknowledge harms inflicted by the perpetrator.

Multiple and significant impacts – Experienced Harm

A major myth concerning revenge-porn is that the harm caused is trivial. Misguided assumptions prevail about the impact of revenge-porn. Having sexually explicit pictures posted online is devastating and can have a significant negative impact on the victimised person's emotional wellbeing, private and professional reputation and financial security. It is not surprising then that many experience high levels of prolonged distress, anxiety and depression with suicidal ideation. Often, women also suffer, not only public shaming and humiliation, but also social isolation because interpersonal relationships are impacted (Woodlock, 2015).

The relationship with intimate partner violence

Revenge porn also plays an important role in intimate partner violence (Citron and Franks, 2015). Perpetrators use technology to extend their coercive control to reinforce their power (e.g. making threats of disclosure as a means of control). Women victims report experiencing sexual coercion in relation to sexting and/or producing videos of sexual activities, which suggests that the production of intimate images themselves is the consequence of intimate partner violence (IPV). Much anecdotal evidence exists that women are pressured into participating in 'DIY-porn' where the male partner insists on keeping the videos in his possession. It is not surprising then, that women fear that their intimate partners carry out their threat of posting the intimate images. This keeps them trapped in the abusive/violent relationship and results in feelings of powerlessness. Consequently, it is fair to argue that revenge-porn is strongly related to IPV, which extends the abusive partner's power and control with the use of contemporary technology.

Criminalising Revenge Porn

Some professionals believe that to deter people from posting sexually explicit images onto the internet requires legislation that makes this behaviour a criminal offence. Criminalisation may send a clear message in relation to revenge porn. As a matter of fact, Victoria criminalised revenge porn in 2013, while South

Australia introduced legislation in October 2016. Western Australia was the third state that implemented specific legislation. Changes to the Restraining Orders and Related Legislation Amendment (Family Violence) Bill 2016, were made to now include the distribution of sexually explicit images without consent. Furthermore, New South Wales announced the intention to introduce revenge porn legislation. However, what is really needed is legislation at a Federal rather than State and Territory level.

Concluding remarks

Revenge porn is a relatively new phenomenon. It has often devastating harmful effects on victims because of the potential to distribute images and videos over mass communication devices. Growing evidence suggests a close link to intimate partner violence. Abused women feel entrapped due to blackmail and may feel discouraged from seeking help. Criminalisation of revenge-porn provides a clear message that such behaviour is unacceptable and punishable by law. Stigma and victim-blaming attitudes need to be challenged. One way to shift community attitudes is with legislative changes that communicate a need for perpetrators to be held accountable. This will, hopefully, also assist victims to come forward instead of suffering in silence.

References

- Citron DK & Franks MA 2015, 'Criminalizing Revenge Porn', *Wake Forest Law Review*, vol. 49, pp. 345-391.
- Romano A, 2013, 'Revenge porn isn't illegal everywhere, but victims can still fight back', *The Daily Dot*, 16 October, viewed 10 February 2017, <https://www.dailydot.com/crime/revenge-porn-how-to-fight-back/>
- Woodlock D, 2015, *ReCharge: Women's Technology Safety, Legal Resources, Research and Training*, viewed, 14 December 2016, <http://www.smartsafe.org.au/sites/default/files/ReCharge-national-study-findings-2015.pdf>

Help is available

Women can receive assistance by contacting the National Sexual Assault, Domestic and Family Violence Counselling Service: 1800 RESPECT (1800 737 732).

Further information is available here:

www.cybercivilrights.org
<http://www.withoutmyconsent.org>

Current Challenges in Frontline Gender-Based Violence Services: An Applied Research Perspective.

By Associate Professor Hillary Haldane

An extract from the Keynote Address, *Not Now, Not Ever Research Symposium*, February 23, 2017.

Hillary J. Haldane, PhD, Fulbright Scholar, Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research, Central Queensland University.

Associate Professor Haldane addressed three main areas: the longstanding tensions in the delivery of care in practice, and within academia around the problem of gender-based violence; the usefulness of David Graeber's concept of interpretive labour for thinking about and through gender-based violence; and the value of applied research for changing the way our discipline engages with violence, and also the wider public. This extract explores the second of those themes.

The concept of Interpretive Labour comes from David Graeber. Graeber is an anthropologist who studies anarchism, and a scholar of bureaucracy, among other things. He has never written anything specifically about gender-based violence. The point of interpretive labour is two-fold, you have to imaginatively and sympathetically identify with an/Other.

Imaginative identification is something you are familiar with - you can imagine what it is like to be a person who is different from yourself. Authors do this all the time - they have to create characters who are different from themselves, and make them believable. The issue is you might be able to imagine what it is like to be, say Malcolm Turnbull or Donald Trump, but that doesn't mean you sympathise with them. There are plenty of authors who have been able to create amazing characters of different ethnic backgrounds, genders, ages, etc. and then we find out that the author is racist, or misogynistic, anti-Semitic or Islamophobic.

Therefore, it is possible to do the imaginative part without the second element essential to performing interpretive labour: sympathetic

identification. With sympathetic identification, Graeber argues, one must not just imaginatively identify with an/Other, but feel what they feel, sympathise with them, and be compassionate towards an individual or group, particularly those who are vulnerable or in need. Now, this doesn't mean you start sporting a hashtag like #we'remuslimstoo, which isn't the point, and is in fact quite offensive to many people. You do not become the Other with interpretive labour. What you understand is the historically produced and culturally contextualised facts that generate privilege or disadvantage. You are able to see the world from their vantage not because you become them, but because you "get" how these positionalities came to be, and you sympathise with this.

Graeber uses a famous example to make his point: in the US school system teachers will assign to their students the task of imagining what life is like to be a teenager of the opposite sex for the day (this assignment was designed long before understanding transgender identity was incorporated into schools). What teachers found won't surprise many of you: the female students, imagining they were male, would write long detailed descriptions of what a boy's day would be like. The boys, on the other hand, wrote shorter essays that traded in stereotypes rather than in actual descriptions that matched anyone's experience. Graeber explains it as such: the reason the boys cannot (or would not, as teachers note that many boys refuse to do the assignment) write an accurate portrayal of girls' lives is that they don't have to.

Simply put, boys have the power to ignore girls, to pay no attention to their lives, and they don't have to imaginatively or sympathetically identify with girls. Girls, on the other hand, have to pay intense attention to boys, they pay attention to what they like, what they do, what they say, how they dress, the games they play, what they eat.

Graeber extends this example to all forms of power - a household domestic servant must pay intense attention to their employer and their family, and yet the employer doesn't need

to know anything about the worker. The point Graeber is making is the labour, the work that is done to understand others, is work that must be done by those who are disempowered. Those on the vulnerable end of the axes of difference have to perform interpretive labour to survive. You have to anticipate what your boss wants in order to keep your job. In the battered women's movements, we've long recognised this dynamic, we've just termed it "power and control". We've used this to make sense of the ways a victim has to perform interpretive labour to survive, she must anticipate her perpetrator's moods, behaviours, desires, in order to keep herself minimally safe and to stay alive.

Graeber connects his theory to Adam Smith. Smith's philosophy of fellow feeling rested on his theory of human nature, that is, humans are naturally inclined to feel what others feel, to empathise with others, hence the notion of fellow feeling. He also discusses something akin to our contemporary concept of compassion fatigue, which allows someone to turn off their feelings for others - this is what makes it possible for us to dehumanise one another, to step over or avoid a rough sleeper when we see one, to watch a person yell hateful things at someone in a hijab and not step in, to watch our politicians pass legislation that will harm some member of the community, but as long as it isn't us, we don't care, we don't protest or vote differently. Compassion fatigue is a privilege of the privileged. Those who are disempowered often maintain a greater sense of fellow feeling than those in power - research in cognitive psychology and neuroscience has shown fascinating work on the way different people empathise, and who is capable of doing so. Empathy is, in fact, a capacity of the vulnerable, the disenfranchised, the poor.

Frontline workers already perform interpretive labour, especially in cases where they have seemingly little to nothing in common with the clients in their care. In order to be successful in one's work with clients, frontline workers have to labour to understand them, to feel compassion for their struggle, and to make sense of what the client's needs are, not what the frontline worker thinks is best. In the day to day work, this interpretive labour comes naturally; in large part when we look at the rates of burnout and stress among our frontline, what we are seeing is the inability of our workers to experience compassion fatigue - in fact, they wish they could blot out the

misery they are seeing, but they contain too much fellow feeling to do so. In documenting frontline workers' stories for the past twenty years I've heard repeated themes of "too much care", too much concern, and a struggle to keep boundaries intact.

Workers move away from fellow feeling, and experience compassion fatigue (essentially, they stop performing interpretive labour) due to political economic structures that are threats to our efforts to prevent violence, and are productive of the violence we seek to end. When it comes time for coalition building and collaboration, using an intersectional analysis, things become much more difficult. In large part this is due to the political economic pressure we are under - there are fewer tenders and more people competing for the monies at hand; the pressure from some public-private partnerships is to reduce costs while enhancing portfolios of shareholders [think private prisons or private hospitals]; you should ask yourself what motivates any for-profit corporation that trades on the stock market. Why would they be interested in participating in a non-profit sector, especially one mired in violence? It is important to be critical of all forms of engagement, what the motives are, and to what ends. Is consolidation and co-design, in the name of social innovation, a natural good? Is it without an ideology or agenda? Or is it in fact, the solution to our four decades struggle to get a handle on gender-based violence?



Reference

Graeber, David, 2012. Dead Zones of the Imagination: On violence, bureaucracy, and interpretive labor. The 2006 Malinowski Lecture. *Hau*, Vol 2, No 2. <https://www.haujournal.org/index.php/hau/article/view/hau2.2.007>

Research Reflections

By Dr Heather Lovatt

The potential to empower victim/survivors of domestic and family violence through feminist interviews.

Interviewing victim/survivors of domestic and family violence brings a number of ethical concerns to the fore, primarily to do no further harm. This article proposes that there is another contrasting discourse – one of potential empowerment for victim/survivors. This proposal is firstly based on my observations and thematic analysis of transcripts following a study with 20 victim/survivors who had domestic violence protection orders in more than one state or territory in Australia. It also draws extensively from a recent article by Fiona Buchanan and Sarah Wendt (2017) titled 'Opening Doors: Women's participating in feminist studies about domestic violence'. Buchanan and Wendt's (2017) article reached the same conclusions I had more tentatively reached. These authors also provide a rationale as to why feminist interviewing can 'open doors' for participants, which this article will also draw upon.

To commence with my study; I was committed, along with the Ethics Committee at CQUniversity, about ensuring adequate and appropriate support for the women who consented to be interviewed. Prior to the first interview a great deal of time had been taken to negotiate with specialist agencies, in the four different states where the interviews took place, about suitable venues and support mechanisms. It came somewhat as a surprise when all 20 interviewees chose not to take up the offer of a support service/person or venue. Instead there was a preference towards either phone interviews or in total contrast a public venue such as a café.

A further surprise was despite interviews often eliciting emotion, all participants were adamant about completing the interviews and did not take up offers of support. Participants expressed a view, explicitly and implicitly, of appreciating the opportunity to tell their story and be heard. Additionally, most also spoke about wanting to make a difference for other women by taking part in the study.

While I was perceiving benefits for the interviewees, the potential to do harm was the main discourse in literature. This was before coming across Buchanan and Wendt's (2017) recent article which resonated

with the themes, and messages that women in my study had conveyed. Below is a short summary of the themes that both my study and the studies by Buchanan and Wendt found in common:

Being Heard

Feminist interviews can be empowering because they allow an opportunity for victim/survivors to

- tell their story,
- to convey feelings,
- to be listened to without judgement,
- a validation of their experience, and
- victim/survivors time and space not constrained by appointment time frames.

Helping Others

Interviewees want to help other women and they appreciated:

- Their voices being heard and valued,
- Their knowledge being respected, and
- Feeling safe to show emotion.

Advocacy

Participants were active participants in:

- Wanting to know how the interviews will be used, and
- potentially making a difference in understandings.

Reflection

Having time and space in an interview allows participants to:

- Consider their experience from a different view point, and
- Reveal insights they may not have considered previously.

What helps to facilitate the benefits?

The reasons for these potential benefits would seem to be interviewers:

- adopting a feminist approach,
- conveying respect and value for participants
- building a rapport,
- understanding power differentials and working to reduce their impact, and
- using social work skills and knowledge.

In conclusion, while this has been presented as only a summary outline it does call on researchers to not only be aware of potential harm for victim/survivors but also the potential benefits.

Reference

Buchanan, F., & Wendt, S. (2017). Opening doors: Women's participation in feminist studies about domestic violence. *Qualitative Social Work*, 1-16.

Integrated Response Trial Evaluations in Queensland

By Dr Heather Lovatt

In the September edition of the Re@der I provided a summary of the literature regarding integrated responses to domestic and family violence, and evaluations' these approaches. Re@der readers may recall that the conclusion of this brief literature review was that whilst integrated responses hold much promise, currently there is little outcome evaluation evidence on which to base future directions.

It is timely to reflect on this evidence base as the past three months have seen the QCDFVR research team commence on the developmental evaluation of three co-designed integrated responses in:

1. Logan-Beenleigh (urban trial),
2. Mount Isa (regional trial with an outreach component), and
3. Cherbourg (discrete Indigenous community trial).

Of course no two communities are the same and given that communities are not static entities there are complexities for evaluation, stemming from the differences in each site. As well, key frameworks, guidelines and tools are still under development. In effect the QCDFVR team is engaged in 'real world' measurement practice where social and ecological factors interrelate with policy shifts such as the Queensland Government reform process to evaluate the outcomes for women and services within and across systems.

This is the first of a three stage evaluation and Phase One is being undertaken early in the life cycle of the integrated responses, to assess the appropriateness and implementation of each of the three co-designed models. This will include investigating the extent to which the key components and critical dependencies support each of the integrated response models and their functionality. Then these findings will be applied to improve the operation of the models. At a minimum the developmental evaluation report, which will be submitted in June of this year, will evaluate the:

- Appropriateness of the models to respond to the priority needs and policy requirements they were designed to address,
- Appropriateness of the models for people from diverse cultures and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples,
- Co-design process and fidelity of implementation with co-design,
- Stakeholder engagement (extent of involvement of community, business, religious, sporting, government and other leaders, where

- applicable),
- Extent to which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and culturally and linguistically diverse people were engaged in the co-design process,
- Establishment and implementation of key components of the integrated service response: information sharing mechanisms both within the high risk team (HRT) and the broader multiagency integrated response; common risk assessment and management framework; high risk model, and
- Training and professional development needs and opportunities.

Further considerations at this early stage of the trials and associated evaluation process are the development of mechanisms for monitoring the performance of each model and strategies to build local capacity for ongoing monitoring in the interest of continuous improvement.

QCDFVR is using participatory methods, in keeping with the co-design and program logic/ theory of change approach of the reforms. This involves working closely with each trial site: the Integration Managers at each site and the overall Integration Manager for the project and the Information Communication Technology staff. A strong collaborative partnership is essential for each evaluation to be successful and wonderful support has been received from all key stakeholders.

Writing of which, in recent months Dr Anne Butcher and I enjoyed the privilege of a site visit to the Cherbourg community. We attended a Multi-Agency Governance Group Meeting (MAGG) of government and nongovernment service providers which is coordinating the trial *Cherbourg Domestic and Family Violence Integrated Service Response*.



Photo: Enjoying hospitality, Cherbourg style, on the verandah of the Cherbourg Ration Shed, an iconic museum which presents the history of the Cherbourg community Sandra Morgan (Chairperson of the Ration Shed Committee); Dr Anne Butcher and Dr Heather Lovatt (QCDFVR); Cathy Boman, DCCSDS; and Grace Bond (committee member of the Ration Shed management group).

Not Now, Not Ever Research Symposium at a glance.

Mackay was the tranquil backdrop for some great presentations, animated conversations and extensive networking and we thank all who joined the QCDFVR team in planning and delivering the 2017 Not Now, Not Ever Research Symposium.

We really appreciated the support of our sponsors, partners and friends and in particular acknowledge the Organising Group:

- Professor Heather Douglas, University of Queensland
- Dr Kathleen Baird, Griffith University
- Associate Professor Molly Dragiewicz, Queensland University of Technology
- Dr Deborah Walsh, University of Queensland

Copies of the powerpoint presentations are available on our website:

www.noviolence.org.au/events/past-events



Above: Di Macleod, Di Mangan, Prof. Gael Strack, Dr Bill Smock, Barbara Shaw, Assoc Prof Hillary Haldane and Betty Taylor.



Above: Members of the QCDFVR Team

Photos



Above: Associate Professor Annabel Taylor and Member for Mackay Julieanne Gilbert



Above: Dr Bill Smock, Dr Dale Hanson & Dr Ruth Barker

For those who weren't able to attend, here's what you missed:

- A warm Welcome to Country by Mackay Traditional Owner Auntie Pat,
- A greeting from CQUniversity Vice Chancellor Scott Bowman,
- ANROWS representative Ms Jackie Burke bringing us up to date on "Queensland in the National Research Agenda",
- Amazing and challenging keynote speeches from international visitors, Associate Professor Hillary Haldane and San Diego Strangulation Institute experts Professor Gael Strack and Dr Bill Smock,
- Breakout sessions around health, legal and practice themes,
- Engaging research, integrated responses and emerging areas explored in other break out presentations,
- An afternoon of facilitated discussions: working with men or learning more about risk,
- Poster presentations from early career researchers,
- And for the early risers who wanted to greet the day: tai chi by the sea!

Forthcoming Events

FREE PUBLIC PRESENTATION

Sexual Violence: research from the ground up

Presented by Associate Professor Hillary Haldane

Hosted by Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research, CQUniversity

Where: CQUniversity Brisbane Campus
When: 10:00am - 11:30am, Thursday 27th April 2017
Register: Register **HERE** no later than Monday 24th April

For further information please visit www.noviolence.org.au



FORUM

Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum

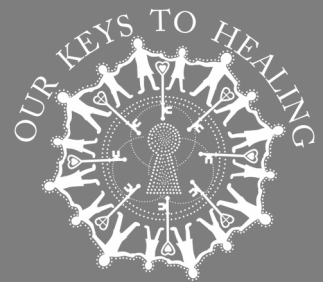
Hosted by Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research, CQUniversity

The Forum celebrates the work done by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in preventing and responding to family violence. It is an opportunity for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander workers to come together and learn from, share with and inspire each other.

The event highlights strategies and programs that could be used effectively by others and there will be discussions that relate to working with men, women and children who are either victims, or perpetrators, of domestic and family violence.

Theme: Our Keys to Healing
Where: Pullman Hotel Cairns
When: 10th & 11th May 2017
Cost: Australian Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Delegate: \$450pp
Non Indigenous Delegate: \$500pp
Register: PAY VIA CREDIT CARD OR PAY VIA INVOICE

For further information please visit www.noviolence.org.au



FORUM

No more excuses: Queensland Gendered Violence Practitioner Forum

Hosted by Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Violence Research, CQUniversity

Expressions of interest are now open.

Where: Brisbane
When: November 2017
Cost: TBA
Register: You can register your interest **HERE**.

For further information please visit www.noviolence.org.au



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Petrina Frankham
Patrice Zarzecki
Margaret Roche
Dr Silke Meyer
Dr Andrew Frost
Dr Marika Guggisberg
Judy Pidcock

We encourage readers to contribute to the QCDFVRe@der. If you have any information or articles you wish to publish, please contact QCDFVR Staff.

HAVE YOUR CONTACT DETAILS CHANGED?

We have become aware that some recipients of the QCDFVRe@der have relocated or changed contact details, including email address. To enable us to update our records and ensure that you receive our quarterly publication, please contact us at the listed phone number or email qcdfvronline@cqu.edu.au with your change of details. Please be assured that the Centre does not release your details to any third parties without your permission.

If you would like to be included on, or removed from, the Centre's mailing list, please contact us on 07 4940 3320.



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Government

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