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Director's Report

Kia ora koutou katoa - Greetings everyone,

I believe that last time I wrote this report it began with mention of how busy the last quarter has been in 2017 and this next one has been no exception. It is one of those years when QCDFVR so happens to be launching a number of new events for us and for the DFV and sexual violence policy and services community.

Many of our readers will have attended the 2017 Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Forum; an event which does not seek to charge exorbitant conference fees but rather keeps the costs within reach of our Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander services as much as possible. Of course like any conference organisers we need to match our costs and we continue to have the much appreciated financial support of the Department of Communities Child Safety and Disability Services for this event. Our wonderful keynote speaker this year Cheri Yavu-Kama- Harathunian focussed on lateral violence and the effect this has across and within families and communities. Lateral violence makes it difficult sometimes to understand where family violence originates from, particularly given that it is often expressed as emotional or psychological violence and is often intergenerational.

On a quick perusal of research and writing on lateral violence, recent authors have pointed out the risk of continual portrayal of Indigenous Australians as living in violence, poverty and in abusive and neglected communities becoming the norm (Collins, 2010; Fforde, Bamblett, Lovett, Gorringer & Fogarty, 2013). The risk is that in this perception the lasting impact of the lateral violence of colonisation and racism and the continuing of 'colonising' interventions within discrete communities are overlooked. Our Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum demonstrates two outstanding factors that are similarly overlooked in media portrayals and these are the numbers of Indigenous families who



nurture and support their families despite the enormous challenges they face and those courageous family and community members who help to keep their communities safe.

The message from the Forum this year was that lateral violence must be addressed in order for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to move forward at both individual and community level.

Cheri Yavu-Kama- Harathunian talked about her healing work with individuals and communities aimed at addressing lateral violence. In line with Cheri's perspective there are many writers who support a similar approach. Barbara Wingard (2010) talks about the long lasting impact of the Stolen Generations and how addressing lateral violence is a central factor in recovery. Barbara talks about how effective the use of passive resistance is to challenge the effects of lateral violence. Bulman and Hayes (2011) discuss the need for spirit healing by creating spaces for Indigenous men to recover in a way which reduces the effects of lateral violence. Finally, Maddison and Partridge (2014) raise the challenge for white feminists in relation to their role in colonial history and the deep suspicion that Aboriginal women hold towards them as compared with their loyalty to Aboriginal men. They propose that the perspective of intersectionality offers a way for white Australian and Torres Strait Islander women to find shared ground that seeks to redress the legacy of lateral colonial violence. As with previous Forums this one was no exception for raising challenging and thought provoking issues in addressing family violence. It was a

COVER

The theme for this year's Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum was 'Our keys to healing', the logo was designed by Mackay graphic artist Matthew Humphries.

privilege to hear the stories of so many people about the skills and strategies they employ.

Following our Forum it was with much excitement and anticipation that I attended the first Torres Strait domestic and family violence conference which was held on beautiful Thursday Island. This very well organised event was led by the Social Justice Interagency group with Georgina Binjuda and Julia Yorkston from the Lena Passi Women's Shelter playing key roles. The conference name "Umi One, Mepla Way Against Domestic and Family Violence" or "Our People Our Way Against Domestic and Family Violence" summed up the theme of the conference. There was an opportunity for 13 Torres Strait Island Police Support Officers (TSIPSO) to attend. Also in attendance, were designated champions from the outer islands who hope to lead community responses to domestic and family violence. It really puts things in perspective when you realise that supports for many of the islands are such a long way away and costly to access. DVConnect was mentioned on more than one occasion as being a critical support. We'll look forward to how the 'champions' initiative develops and how we may support Torres Strait services further.

One of the features of both the Forum and the Thursday Island conference was the attendance of Community Justice Group members from the Queensland Department of Justice and Attorney General. The community justice volunteers play an important role in responding to the needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who come into contact with the criminal justice system. We learned much from their experiences at the Forum as their stories intersected with the challenge of responding to domestic and family violence.

Our Fulbright Fellow Associate Professor Hillary Haldane very much enjoyed both attending and presenting at a range of events. I know Hillary made many friends while here and learned a great deal from attending the Forum and the Thursday Island domestic violence conference. Hillary left us on the 27th of May with a heavy heart but I know she will keep in touch and she will be very keen to hear from any of you who may want to send her an email or a note to follow up on her discussions with you. She is firmly of the view that Queensland has embraced innovative and forward thinking policy and approaches to DFV which are well

ahead of many jurisdictions in strengthening the DFV service system response.

We are now well into the planning stages for our Practitioner conference on the 1st and 2nd November. We have an exciting and interesting line up of keynote speakers all of whom will be including tips for practice in their presentations. Among our keynote speakers are Professor Lori Sudderth who visited our centre in 2015 and Alan Jenkins who is well known in relation to narrative approaches to working with men. Keep an eye out for further information over the next few months.

Once again our team has done a sterling job over the last few months. Event organising is high octane work and often requires a fast pace. Many thanks to Petrina Frankham, Colleen Gunning, Patrice Zarzecki, Lauren Pattie, Janine Hicks and Margaret Roche for all the 'back room' work they do to make these events a success. As I head away for a couple of weeks of annual leave I once again very much appreciate all the outstanding efforts of the QCDFVR team.

Nga mihi mahana (warm wishes) and
Ka kite ano (see you again).

Annabel Taylor

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Legislative changes and information sharing without consent

By Dr Heather Lovatt

Better information sharing between agencies responding to domestic and family violence has long been identified as a critical need by victim/survivors as well as government and non-government agencies in Queensland. The Queensland Government has moved to improve information sharing with amendments to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*. The amendments, which came into effect as at 30 May 2017, provide clearer legislative support for information sharing related to assessing and managing domestic and family violence risk. It is timely to provide an overview of their intent and what that will mean for improved information sharing across agencies responding to domestic and family violence in Queensland.

The amendments acknowledge no single agency is responsible for responding to domestic and family violence and often several agencies have information pertaining to a victim that should be shared with a view of creating more effective screening measures, high risk cases being prioritised and potentially minimising secondary victimisation by requiring victims to tell their story to each individual agency they may be involved with.

The Act (part 5A div 1 s169B) identifies principles that are specific to information sharing without consent. The principles include:

- a. Whenever safe, possible and practical, a person's consent should be sought,
- b. Because the safety, protection and wellbeing of people who fear or experience domestic violence are paramount, their safety and protection takes precedence over the principle mentioned in the principle above, and
- c. Before sharing information about a person with someone else, an entity

should consider whether disclosing the information is likely to adversely affect the safety of the person or another person.

To support the amendments the Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services have also released 'Domestic and Family Violence Information Sharing Guidelines' as part of the Queensland Government's response to recommendation 78 in the 2015 *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland Report*. The guidelines provide a valuable resource and QCDFVR commends these guidelines to all who respond to domestic and family violence.

These guidelines provide information relating to:

- Key principles for information sharing without consent,
- The legislative amendments under 5A of the Act,
- When information can be shared without consent,
- How the information can be used,
- Who is allowed to share information under the amendments,
- What information can be shared, and
- Secure management of confidential information.

Flow diagrams, case studies and scenarios assist in seeking to make the guidelines a practical and understandable resource for practitioners. The guidelines are not only consistent with the legislative amendments but also with the Domestic and Family Violence *Common Risk and Safety Framework* which has been developed to support integrated responses to domestic and family violence across Queensland. Information regarding the framework will be provided in the next Re@der.

Research Update

By Dr Heather Lovatt

Integrated Response Trial Evaluations

Following on from the previous segment on information sharing - each of the three Integrated Response Trial sites (Logan, Cherbourg and Mt Isa) benefited from training on the legislative amendments in June. Approximately 25 participants, who were involved in the High Risk Teams or the broader Integrated Service Response at each site participated. Two days of interactive training and working in groups to work through scenarios provided a practical forum for participants to engage with the amendments. As a participant-observer at each site it was inspiring to watch multiple agencies working together on scenarios to reach common understandings of risk and identify what actions they would take. There was no doubting the commitment across each trial site, regardless of agency, to make a difference in relation to responding to DFV.

The trial in Logan had an earlier start on co-design and implementation than Cherbourg and Mt Isa and with the operationalisation of the High Risk Team in January has now worked with over 70 cases. The Integration Managers, and agencies who are key stakeholders in the trials, have been meeting and working extensively to co-design models, protocols and procedures that will work in each community. Also working extensively behind the scenes are the Information Communication Technology (ICT) team to ensure that each site has a workable digital platform. The Office for Women is working to ensure that the Common Shared Framework and associated guides and tools are available for the three sites, along with associated training. Amber Manwaring, Cathy Boman and Pippa Davie (Office for Women and Domestic Violence Reform) came to each site to support the training, and are captured (above) with Nicola Cheyne (member of our evaluation team); rugged up in Murgon for the Cherbourg trial. The cold temperatures outside at Murgon did not reflect the warmth in the training room it must be said.



Above: Amber Manwaring, Cathy Boman and Pippa Davie (Office for Women and Domestic Violence Reform) with Nicola Cheyne (QCDFVR, CQUniversity Research Officer) in Murgon at the training for the Cherbourg trial.

Sexual Assault Sector Aspirational Plan

It is well known that QCDFVR has a focus on service system support and development to strengthen capacity and capability of organisations delivering domestic and family violence services. Importantly, the Queensland Sexual Assault sector is now part of that focus. A specific activity underway is engagement with the sexual assault sector to develop an aspirational sector development plan. QCDFVR has collated comments from consultation to date and an initial draft plan is being circulated for review by the Queensland Sexual Assault Network (QSAN).

A gendered violence approach by QCDFVR is also being taken in relation to an upcoming Forum hosted by QCDFVR - *'New ways of working: Queensland Gendered Violence Practitioner Forum - Sharing tools for contemporary practice'*. A forum with, and for, practitioners across the domestic and family violence and sexual assault sectors is something we are very excited about. The Forum has four themes, one of which is 'Working with Sexual Violence/Abuse'. QCDFVR is bringing Ms Jackie Burke a national expert as a key note for this particular segment. For further information about the forum or to read Jackie's biography please visit our website, www.noviolence.org.au.

'Just wait until you get home whore': Gendered partner violence, stalking and the lasting effects on women victims

By Dr Jamilla Rosdahl

A woman is more likely to be killed by her male partner than by anyone else (Mitchell, 2011).

Despite efforts to prevent domestic violence against women in Australia, it remains a common and widespread social problem. Assumptions linked to terms such as 'violence' and 'abuse', as well as entrenched ideas about gender, obscure our understanding and experiences of domestic violence. Interpretations of and reactions to men's violence against women therefore remain complex and varied. Family violence or intimate partner abuse are often spoken about as physical acts of violence that cause immediate and direct injury to a person's body. This further generates the belief that domestic abuse is easily identified by visible markers such as bruising to the victim. Common ideas such as 'real abuse is physical' obscures the growing evidence that many perpetrators use coercive, ongoing techniques of abuse such as stalking and emotional domination to hide their violence and maintain control. Missing the signs or underestimating the impact of coercive abuse, can prevent us from identifying future, potentially violent situations, and from adequately supporting victims of domestic violence.

Coercive abuse includes techniques of emotional control such as blaming the woman or her children for problems arising within the relationship directly derived from the abuser's actions. Social control such as isolating her from her family and friends, instigating and then controlling relocations to a place where she is further isolated is common. Psychological control such as making threats regarding child custody or asserting that the justice system will not believe her experiences of abuse are further strategies used. Sexual control such as any form of sexual degradation including photographing sexual acts and then holding the woman hostage by using threats of private exposure is another common device used to maintain domination (Fisher, 2011). These abuse patterns are often hidden and strategically used by the perpetrator to suit opportunity for control. A sharp look is often enough to send a clear warning to his victim. 'The particularly private nature of such "cleverness" makes it very hard...to detect men's violence against women. Even worse, some men are able to express attitudes supportive of gender equality and respect for women while continuing to perpetrate abuse' (Fisher, 2011). Coercive forms of abuse are much less likely to be detected by onlookers, family or friends. This can make it difficult for the woman to identify and articulate



Dr Jamilla Rosdahl joined QCDFVR in 2017. She has spent the past ten years as an interdisciplinary sociologist, scholar and lecturer in political sociology and gender studies specialising in social theory, gendered violence, disability, the body, nineteenth- and twentieth-century continental philosophy, social and political thought and postcolonial theory.

the behaviours as abuse or gather evidence of it occurring.

How can we understand the use of stalking in private life?

Coercive techniques such as stalking, harassment and manipulation are common forms of domestic violence and are part of a broader, everyday pattern of behaviour used by perpetrators. Stalking is the repeated, unwanted contact or communication with a person causing distress, anxiety and fear in the victim. The perpetrator might begin by slowly introducing forced, unwanted communications with his partner through repeated phone calls and text messages, and insisting his partner call back immediately or respond frequently. This is often coupled with unrequested contacts where the perpetrator shows up unannounced or uninvited with gifts or claiming he can be of assistance.

I see now that Peter started stalking me even before I met him. He started showing up everywhere in my life - at the shops, at my gym, at cafes. I thought, what are the chances of seeing him everywhere? Then one day he contacted me on Facebook. (Nadia).

Stalking behaviours often escalate. The perpetrator may begin disturbing his partner at work and later making a fuss about her engaging in activities without him. Over time, her movements, and points of contacts are restricted or removed all together.

The perpetrator comes to dominate and intimately direct all areas of his victim's life. Initially these can be misinterpreted as 'romantic gestures'.

... Later he left flowers at my door. I was flattered at first. But then he started coming by un-announced saying things like 'I noticed your washing was wet on the line. I'm on my way to the dry cleaners so I can dry your washing too'... Peter didn't work and I never met any of his friends. On my way back to my car from gym next day, I found a note under my car door handle. It said, 'just wait until you get home whore'. (Nadia).

The experience for most women becomes one 'of entrapment, of having every aspect of their life controlled' (Fisher, 2011). Men who pursue and stalk their partners before and during the relationship are more likely to exert other forms of control and violence. These men are also more likely to continue stalking their victim after the relationship ends to maintain control and contact with the victim. Many stalkers have a history of similar partner obsessions. While not all stalkers become physically violent, all stalkers have the potential for violence.

I left Peter after a year. He was controlling, sexually aggressive and my friends didn't like him...He told me, 'leaving isn't an option' and I signed a contract. He had this look on his face - It was the most chilling look I've ever seen. Peter then started calling me from private numbers. (Nadia).

Anyone can become a victim of stalking. Although it is a criminal offence in every state and territory in Australia, stalking, including cyber stalking, can be difficult to prove. The effects of stalking are extensive; victims often experience long-term psychological, physical, occupational, social and lifestyle effects as consequences of being stalked.

...Then the offensive links appeared online. My name was connected to numerous porn websites. I thought, he is determined to wreck my life. I started having physical reactions. I couldn't sleep anymore. I didn't enjoy going out. Everywhere I turned, there he was. I felt sick. I lost weight. I thought, when will he stop? (Nadia).

Many symptoms are similar to that of post-traumatic stress disorder. Feelings of denial, shame, confusion, terror and guilt are very common. Isolation and helplessness in not being able to prevent the harassment, being forced to change careers, an inability to trust others, financial instability due to expenses of increasing home and personal security and forced relocations are all impacts of stalking.

Using a gendered lens to understand abuse further

Abuse is always and necessarily gendered. Terms used to describe abuse against women (as well as against other men), such as family violence or sexual assault, mask one crucial, obvious social

factor: that in most cases the perpetrators are almost, always men. Many of these men identify as heterosexual and white; they are often well spoken, charming and respected within their community. Attitudes and experiences of domestic violence are generated within our culture. This affects how violence is expressed as well as how it can be described. Dominant norms surrounding heterosexual masculinity create specific ideas about what it means to be a 'man'. In other words, beliefs linked to gender and masculinity are taken up by perpetrators who identify as men. For example, a man who uses pornographic movies from the internet, or exchanges experiences with other men, will be influenced by the imagery and conversations he keeps. This impacts on the forms and devices of control the perpetrator uses as well as the shape his violence takes.

Masculine codes can generate a feeling of wronged or an aggrieved sense of entitlement in some men. This can and often leads to violence (Kimmel, 2017). This is 'a gendered emotion, a fusion of that humiliating loss of manhood and the moral obligation and entitlement to get it back' (Kimmel, 2017). Violence, associated with dominant masculinity, is not used to express anger or frustration rather it is motivated by control. In this way, a perpetrator is skilled at hiding his abuse in public. It is not until he becomes more confident, or believes he is losing control over his victim, that he expresses physical violence. The outcome is often severe and devastating. The perpetrator will not stop until he believes he has gained retribution, when all of his avenues of harassment have been exhausted, or his behaviour impacts on all aspects of his life.

Concluding remarks

Domestic violence is a serious social issue. Uncovering and exploring the hidden forms of abuse by gaining insights from victims and perpetrators' stories is one such way. As policy and service experts, legal representatives, schools, universities, workplaces and sporting institutes, we need to come together to raise awareness on the hidden signs and effects of abuse.

*** Names have been changed to protect the victim and her family.*

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Help is available:

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

Centering Structure Care in the Effort to End Violence

By Associate Professor Hillary Haldane

The Australian-American Fulbright Commission generously sponsored my research in Queensland from January to May, 2017. I was also supported financially, collegially, and intellectually by the staff at the Queensland Centre for Domestic and Family Research located in Mackay.

The purpose of my research was to learn how the national and state policies aimed at the prevention and elimination of violence against women took shape on the ground, mainly through the perspectives of the frontline workers. As an anthropologist I was particularly interested in how these national and state plans address some of the most vulnerable and heretofore excluded Australians: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, the disabled, and disabled Indigenous women and girls. 2017 was an auspicious year to undertake this work. It is the 50th anniversary of the referendum that allowed Aboriginal peoples to be included in the census. This ruling paved the way for Indigenous peoples to be recognized as members of the nation-state. 2017 is also the 25th anniversary of the *Mabo* and others v Queensland (No 2) High Court decision to overturn the doctrine of terra nullius “nobody’s land”, which essentially was the erasure and invisibility of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples on their lands. The *Mabo* decision served as the foundation for native title rights in Australia, thus allowing some Indigenous groups to claim rights under traditional law and custom.

My Fulbright work sat at the intersection of these historical forces, ongoing racism and discrimination, and the contemporary problem of violence against women. This essay is a summary of my initial impressions from the research, and more detailed analyses will be published in due course. It is not my intention to be critical of what Australia is doing to address violence; in fact, I believe Australia has an opportunity to be a world leader in modelling how we address violence, and ultimately end it, in the long term.

At the national level, Australia has embarked on an ambitious campaign to eliminate violence. It is laudable and comprehensive. There is a research framework, led by the Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety, located in Sydney, New South Wales, and also a prevention plan, the first national prevention plan for any country, led by Our Watch, a non-governmental organisation

located in Melbourne, Victoria. Violence against women costs the Australian economy upwards of \$27 billion Australian dollars a year, so it isn’t surprising that states like Victoria have approved \$1.9 billion dollars in their state budget aimed at ending this social, economic, judicial, and public health crisis. The country had no choice but to address violence.

I won’t rehearse here the criticisms of the United Nations Special Rapporteur, Violence Against Women, but these can be found [here](#). The overarching narrative of violence against women found within the *Plan* is of violence against white, non-disabled, cisgender women, and this is clear by the way that other women are identified in separate sections: “women and girls with disability”, “culturally, and linguistically diverse”, “Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander” etc. Thus, the woman at the centre of this plan is no different than the ones we critiqued of the Duluth Model from the 1980s, a white, middle-class heterosexual woman who had the means to escape violence. In other words, I see myself clearly in the plan (a white, middle class, highly educated heterosexual woman with no apparent disabilities), but I cannot see my autistic teenager. The laudable part of the *Plan* is that it is self-consciously aware that the non-white, disabled populations are on the periphery, and utilizes fact sheets directed at those populations to identify their specific needs. While this may come as a critique, it is difficult to find a nation-state that is doing a better job of creating a plan that is truly intersectional and holistic in its framing.

The other national framework, and the first of its kind anywhere in the world, is Our Watch’s *Change the story: A shared framework for the primary prevention of violence against women and their children in Australia*. This document is thorough and deliberate in identifying the barriers to change, and the techniques and tools to overcome the obstacles. As an anthropologist I am deeply appreciative of the fact that it takes a socio-cultural approach, rather than reducing violence to individual behaviour. This alone is a huge step in the right direction.

Like the *Plan*, *Change the Story* also has its weaknesses, notably in its minimal attention to disability (disability gets four mentions in a 74 page document) and lack of analysis of the way capitalism causes and is a consequence of gendered inequality. *Change the Story* does address economic inequality better than the *Plan*, and sees it as a driver of violence, but offers no

solutions at the structural level for the reasons as to why this inequality persists. To be fair, outside of highly theoretical and critical articles within academe that take the critique of capitalism as the starting point, it is difficult to see how a national plan of any sort, in a nation-state whose economy is delivered through capitalistic principles and institutions, would be able to offer a framework for macro level solutions. Thus both the *Plan* and *Change the Story* hit at the mezzo level, recognizing the way institutions support change or reinforced disadvantage, and support social movement methods to bring out a new generation of citizens who see each other across the spectrum of equity.

In order for both the *Plan* and *Change the Story* to be successful, they will be reliant on a diverse and dispersed army of frontline workers. There has been substantial research on the frontline of social services and non-governmental organizational sectors that indicate high levels of burnout and retention issues. This is unsurprising given the stress of working with an issue so volatile and seemingly intractable, and workers often compare their efforts to a Sisyphean task. So while I trust that many scholars and practitioners will tirelessly work to improve the gaps noted in both the *Plan* and *Change the Story*, my concern here is with the unaddressed tension created by the political economic modality of the global economy.

One presentation at the inaugural family violence conference in the Torres Strait held on Thursday Island from May 16-17, 2017 highlights this tension. Led by Bennie and Pat, the session touched on the issues of burnout and the negative impact of workers ignoring their own needs, making it impossible for workers to support anyone else, clients, families, or otherwise. Pat used the analogy of airlines requesting that passengers place the oxygen mask over their own faces first, and then assist the children or others around them in need. This emphasis on taking care of one's self is critical, and is a theme that has been urgently repeated over the twenty years I've carried out research on the frontline. However, this self-care, or agency care as I label it, is impossible without its counterpart, what I call structure care. Let me explain. Structure and agency are two critical concepts in the social sciences, and modern theory in general. Structure refers to the beliefs, ideas, institutions, and material conditions that constrain or enliven one's ability to act or make decisions. Agency is the capacity to act and make decisions for one self. Thus, the ability to act (agency) is directly related to what allows one to act (structure). In the discussions around self-care, the assumption is that one has the ability to take care of themselves, but is failing to do so because of a sense of obligation to take care of others (victims, co-workers) over the care of the

self. What this conception of self-care is missing is the role structure plays in allowing one to have the agency to take care of the self. For example, in the US, we do not have guaranteed paid family leave, let alone paid "self care" leave—how would most frontline workers afford the time to "care" for themselves? There is vacation time, but Americans and Australians alike are terrible at requesting their leave time allocated to them. And this is available to only those who have fulltime employment. Workers in many countries do not have paid time off. So the issue of self-care is constrained as long as we ignore the political-economic context in which this care must happen: in a capitalist economy that rewards production at all costs, expediency, and maintains a reserve army of labour to replace any worker who is seen as underperforming.

As David Crawford notes in his book *Moroccan Households in the World Economy*, carework cannot be separated from a culture's mode of production and reproduction. He states: "The global economy does not serve human beings. It allows human beings to serve themselves, sometimes, but this is not the same thing. Capitalism may be more efficient, may produce spectacular quantities of stuff to buy, but it does not produce people to take care of you. All societies must make babies, and neither the capitalist order nor the theoretical tools we have built to understand that order seem capable of their respective tasks—of making a society that cares for its members, and of coming to understand how economies can be made to serve people." (Crawford, 2008).

Thus, the way forward is to consider this: what are the structural factors that enliven or constrain a person's ability to perform agency care? This is inextricably linked to the issues discussed above as to the visibility of a particular group or experience in the national and state level documents. Where the attention to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders, LGBTQ, CLAD and disabled Australians is necessary is in the context of a historically racist and discriminatory political economy that maintains power and privilege of a few over the majority. Australia has the potential and opportunity to consider how its national plans and approaches can mobilize its diverse cultures against violence, and to offer the world a model of how we address agency care and structure care within a capitalist economy going forward.

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Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum

During the month of May the Pullman Reef Hotel in Cairns was the inspiring backdrop for some insightful presentations and extensive networking and we thank everyone who joined the QCDFVR team in planning and delivering the 2017 Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Prevention Forum - 'Our keys to healing'.

We are grateful for the support of our sponsors, partners and friends and in particular acknowledge the Working Group:

- Mr Charles Passi, QCDFVR Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Reference Group
- Ms Shirley Slann, QCDFVR Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Reference Group
- Ms Maj-Lis Dalton, Senior Police Liaison Officer, Queensland Police
- Ms Wynetta Dewis, General Manager, Queensland Indigenous Family Violence Legal Service
- Mr Joseph Oui, Social & Emotional Wellbeing Counsellor Male, Apunipima Cape York
- Mr Carle Williams, Mens & Male Youth Facilitator, Wuchopperen Health Service Limited

Copies of the powerpoint presentations are available on our website.



Above: Dealonna Bickey and Rhona James-French



Above: Philip Alberts, Debbie Corbett, Estelle Bowen, Janelle Bassani and Jeff Smith

Photos



Above: Delegates come together at the Meet & Greet



Above: Nikisha Missionary, Joseph Oui and May Kepple

The QCDFVR team worked for months to create this event and we are deeply humbled by the wonderful feedback from our delegates, presenters and friends:

- *'Seeing and hearing other people's views, thoughts and plans. Hearing about what's happening in other places'*
- *'The flow of the presenters was spiritual. It was such a blessing to hear the wisdom and strength of all the presenters'*
- *'Learning about lateral violence and that it comes from deep within us'*
- *'Knowledgeable presenters'*
- *'Indigenous Wellbeing Centre (IWC) speaker Cheri Yaru-Kama-Harathunian'*
- *Hearing different perspectives on causes of DV and ways to prevent it'*
- *The knowledge provided and discussions/ comments'*
- *'Meditation with Auntie Gayle'*
- *'Powerful'*

Forthcoming Events

ABSTRACT SUBMISSION

New ways of working: Queensland Gendered Violence Practitioner Forum

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

Individuals and organisations are invited to submit an abstract to deliver a 20-minute oral presentation, which addresses one or more of the Forum themes. The abstract should be no more than 200 words and outline the aim, content and conclusion of the presentation. An author biography of no more than 200 words is also required at the time of submission.

All proposals will be de-identified and reviewed by the organising group of sector representatives. Presentations will be selected to provide a program that offers a comprehensive and diverse coverage of issues related to the Forum themes. Receipt of authors' submissions will be acknowledged by email, and authors will be advised by email of the outcome of their abstract submission (accepted, pending or not accepted).

FORUM THEMES

Abstracts are sought for 20 minute toolkit presentations on the following concepts:

- Working with Women
- Working with Sexual Violence/Abuse
- Working with Children/Families
- Working with Fathers

There will be three presentations per concept = total of 60 minutes per session

Presenters stay "on stage" to form a panel to respond to questions = 30 minutes has been allocated for audience engagement in question-and-answer session.

Abstracts open: Monday 3rd July 2017

Abstracts close: Monday 14th August 2017

Abstract Submission documents can be downloaded via the [website](#).

FORUM

New ways of working: Queensland Gendered Violence Practitioner Forum

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

Where: Hilton Brisbane

When: 1st - 2nd November 2017

Cost:	Category	Early Bird	Standard
	Full Registration	\$650.00	\$750.00
	Student Registration	\$500.00	\$600.00
	Speaker Registration	\$250.00	

Inclusions: Attendance to all Forum Sessions, Forum Handbook, Meals for duration of the Forum, Entry to the Twilight Reception on Wednesday evening and Professional Development Attendance Certificate on request.

Register: Early Bird Registration opens Monday 11th September.

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



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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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