

Family violence risk factors for diverse communities.

Aboriginal people

- Controlling behaviours (deprived of access to language, community events, sorry business, travel to Country)
- Ongoing impact on colonisation, systematic racism and fear of Child Protection intervention
- Isolation (fear of losing connection to community)

Culturally and linguistically diverse communities

- Controlling behaviours (visa/immigration status)
- Threat of physical harm (threat of 'honour killing')
- Isolation (restricted from contacting family or community overseas, dependence on perpetrator due to employment status / financial status, fear of community reactions)

LGBTIQ people

- Physical harm (restricting access to medication/ hormones)
- Emotional abuse (denying affirmed identity, or threatening to 'out' identity or HIV status)
- Controlling behaviour (restricting caring responsibility for child, restricting access to medication/ hormones)

People with a disability

- Isolation (reliance on perpetrator for care, perpetrator tactics targeting their disability, social isolation, withholding mobility or communication aids)
- Controlling behaviour (blocking access to therapy, withholding food, over medicating)

People living in rural / isolated

- Isolation (mobile reception, lack of access to transport, lack of access to police/ emergency services, perpetrator connections in local community)
- Access to weapons (perpetrator access to firearms)

Older people

- Controlling behaviours (Dependence on perpetrator for care and daily living, neglect, and abuse, withholding access to medications)
- Isolation (social and physical isolation)
- Financial abuse (forced to downsize home, financially dependent on perpetrator)

This list of risk factors is not exhaustive. An individual who belongs to more than one of these groups may be more vulnerable to violence because of compounding risk factors.