



## Remember:

Try to get legal advice as soon as possible if you think you might have a legal problem.

You can call Legal Aid Queensland on 1300 650 143.

Legal Aid Queensland's staff will try to answer any questions you have and help you to find someone to assist you.



## Your notes:

Blank lines for taking notes.

Indigenous hotline:  
**1300 650 143**  
[www.legalaid.qld.gov.au](http://www.legalaid.qld.gov.au)



## I need to leave the family home quickly. Is there anywhere I can stay?

If you don't have any family or friends who can help, your local police might be able to help find temporary accommodation for you and your children at a women's refuge.

You can also call 1800 811 811 for refuge accommodation.

## I need to speak to the police but I can't speak English. What should I do?

If you need to speak with the police urgently and you don't have a friend or relative who can help you, you can:



- phone the police on **000** and tell them the language you speak; the police should then organise an interpreter for you
- phone the Translating and Interpreting Service on **13 14 50** and ask for an interpreter to help you contact the police. This is a free and confidential service.



## Your local Legal Aid Queensland office

**BRISBANE**  
44 Herschel St, 4000

**BUNDABERG**  
3rd Floor, WIN Tower,  
Cnr Quay & Barolin Sts,  
4670

**CABOOLTURE**  
Ground Floor,  
Kingsgate  
42 King St, 4510

**CAIRNS**  
Level 2, Cairns Square,  
42-52 Abbott St, 4870

**INALA**  
Level 1, Inala  
Commonwealth  
Offices, 20 Wirraway  
Pde, 4077

**IPSWICH**  
Level 7, 117  
Brisbane St, 4305

**MACKAY**  
Ground Floor,  
17 Brisbane St, 4740

**MAROOCHYDORE**  
Ground Floor,  
M1 Building  
1 Duporth Ave, 4558

**MOUNT ISA**  
6 Miles St, 4825

**ROCKHAMPTON**  
Ground Floor,  
35 Fitzroy St, 4700

**SOUTHPORT**  
1st Floor,  
100 Scarborough St,  
4215

**TOOWOOMBA**  
1st Floor,  
154 Hume St, 4350

**TOWNSVILLE**  
3rd Floor, Northtown  
280 Flinders St, 4810

**WOODRIDGE**  
1st Floor,  
Woodridge Place,  
Cnr Ewing Rd &  
Carmody St, 4114

## What is domestic violence?

**Domestic violence behaviour includes when another person you are in a relationship with:**

- is physically or sexually abusive to you, or
- is emotionally or psychologically abusive to you, or
- is economically abusive to you, or
- is threatening, or
- is coercive, or
- in any other way controls or dominates you and causes you to fear for your safety or wellbeing or that of someone else.

**Examples of this type of behaviour include:**

- injuring you or threatening to injure you – punching, strangling you, grabbing your throat, pushing, slapping, pulling your hair or twisting your arms
- repeatedly calling, SMS texting or emailing you, or contacting you on your social networking site without your consent
- damaging (or threatening to damage) your property (eg punching holes in the walls or breaking plates)
- stalking or following you or remaining outside your house or place of work
- monitoring you (unauthorised surveillance) including reading your text messages, your email account, your internet browser history, your social networking site
- putting you down or making racial taunts
- holding you against your will
- forcing you to engage in sexual activities without your consent
- getting someone else to injure, intimidate, harass or threaten you, or damage your property
- threatening to commit suicide or self-harm to scare you
- threatening you with the death or harm of another person
- threatening to withdraw their care of you if you don't do something
- coercing you to give them your social security payments
- forcing you to sign a power of attorney to them against your will so that they manage your finances
- threatening to disclose your sexual orientation to your friends or family without your consent
- preventing you from making or keeping connections with your family, friends or culture, including cultural or spiritual ceremonies or practices.

If another person does any of these things you can apply to a magistrate at a magistrates court for a domestic violence order. You do not have to have been physically injured to have experienced domestic violence.

**In Australia this behaviour is against the law.**



What are my rights if...

Indigenous



I want to separate from my partner



Try to get legal advice if you think you might have a legal problem, especially before going to court. Call Legal Aid Queensland on 1300 650 143

## My partner has been violent towards me. What can I do?

- Get legal information or advice from Legal Aid Queensland on 1300 650 143 or call 1800 811 811 for help about accommodation and other practical things.
- You can apply for a 'domestic violence order' to help protect you and your family.

## What is a domestic violence order?

A domestic violence order tells your partner to stop being violent towards you, and may order them to stop contacting, approaching and locating you and any other family members or friends who have been a victim of the domestic violence. A domestic violence order may last for up to two years.

## How do I apply for a domestic violence order?

You can apply for a domestic violence order yourself or get a police officer, solicitor or authorised person (friend, relative, community/welfare worker) to apply for you.

You should get legal advice before applying for a domestic violence order. Legal Aid Queensland provides free legal advice and may be able to help you get a domestic violence order. Legal Aid Queensland also has a free guide called *How to apply for a domestic violence order* that can help you through the process. The guide is available on our website [www.legalaid.qld.gov.au](http://www.legalaid.qld.gov.au) or by calling 1300 650 143.



Artist: Margaret Henry, April 2004

## Can I leave the home I share with my partner?

You can leave your marriage or relationship at any time without asking permission from anyone. If you want to leave your family home, you can.

In most cases, partners who are going to separate reach an agreement about who will leave the home. If they cannot agree, a family court may be able to make an order that forces one partner to leave. Where there has been domestic violence, a domestic violence order can make one partner leave the home.

Without one of these orders, you cannot be forced to leave a home you own either in your own name or jointly. Different rules apply to rented properties.

You can also decide to live separately (not as a couple) but under the same roof as your former partner. You may have to tell your partner that you are separated for possible divorce proceedings and you should let Centrelink know about the change to your relationship.

## What about our children?

Even if you do not live together, both parents still have responsibility for their children. You will need to try and agree about who the children will live with and organise times for the children to spend time with or communicate with the other parent.

## What if my partner says I will never see my children again if I leave?

This is not true. Both parents are responsible for raising their children, provided it is in the child's best interests.

If you do not agree with your partner about the arrangements for the children after separation, you can ask Legal Aid Queensland, a family relationship centre or a community organisation to help you and your former partner come to an agreement about the parenting arrangements for your children, or apply to a court to make a decision about these arrangements.

## My partner says that if I leave I will not have anything ... no property or furniture. Is this true?

What you are entitled to when you leave will depend on how long you were married or how long you lived with your former partner, what money or furniture you brought with you when you moved in together, what contributions (financial and non-financial) you have made to the relationship (such as looking after the children, housekeeping etc) and what you will need in the future.

## What should I take with me if I decide to leave?

If you decide you want to leave the family home you should get legal advice.

If you leave with your children, it is reasonable to take whatever household items you need to meet the day-to-day needs of the children (eg the washing machine, beds and linen, pots and pans, crockery and children's toys).

You should also try to take important documents with you like passports, birth and marriage certificates, tax file number, driver licence, health care card, private health insurance documents, bank statements, credit cards and any other documents relating to your personal finances.

You should try to get legal advice about what property to take with you and how the property and assets can be divided before you leave.

If possible, try and reach an agreement with your partner about the items each of you will take with you when you separate. It is a good idea to take your personal belongings with you including items of sentimental value like photographs, gifts, jewellery and items from your family. You can take jointly-owned property, like a car, or money from joint accounts.

Any property you take will be taken into account when adjusting the property division with your former partner in the future, whether by agreement or by court order. Some items might then have to be given back to your former partner.

## How will I live if I have no money of my own?

- You may be eligible for Centrelink benefits depending on your personal circumstances. Contact Centrelink immediately to find out what you may be entitled to on 13 28 50 or 13 61 50. There are Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander liaison officers who can help you.
- You should contact the Child Support Agency on 13 12 72 to find out if you can get money from your partner to help pay for the cost of raising your children.
- To find out if you may be entitled to other money from your former partner, you should get legal advice. Contact Legal Aid Queensland on 1300 650 143.

