

## Introduction

**S**EXUAL assault is a serious problem in our society. The recent 'Women's Safety Australia' 1996 survey indicates that 1.9% of the total population of women in Australia (133 100 women) have experienced some form of sexual violence **in the last twelve months**. This included acts of a sexual nature carried out against the woman's will through use of force, intimidation and coercion, and threats of sexual assault which the woman believed were likely to take place.<sup>1</sup>

Some research indicates that sexual assault is something which affects approximately half of all women.<sup>2</sup>

### What is sexual assault?

- Sexual assault or attempted sexual assault is a crime. It is punishable by law.
- Sexual assault occurs when a person is forced, coerced or threatened into sexual acts against their will.
- Sexual assault is an abuse of power. It is a violent act rather than an act of sexual gratification.
- The term 'sexual acts' can include oral, vaginal and anal penetration, use of objects, and attempted rape.
- Sexual assault is more than a sexual act. Victims experience sexual assault as a violation of their bodies, minds and souls.
- Victims are powerless during the assault and have no control over what will happen to them.<sup>3</sup>

### The laws against sexual assault

The law defines rape, now called sexual assault, as 'sexual intercourse without consent'.

'Intercourse' means:

- penetration of a woman's vagina or person's

anus, by any part of another person's body, or an object manipulated by another person;

- placing a person's penis into the mouth of another person;
- placing a person's mouth onto a woman's vagina.

Sexual assault is a serious crime. So is attempted sexual assault and threatening someone as a means of coercing them into sex.<sup>4</sup>

Current legal definitions are the result of lobbying and a series of law reforms which have expanded the definition of sexual assault.

Rape in marriage became a criminal offence in 1981 when the *Crimes Act 1900* was amended by the *(Sexual Assault) Amendment Act 1981 NSW*.

### Myths about sexual assault

There are many myths about sexual assault, myths which influence the way a woman feels after being sexually abused and the way those around her react.

Some of these **myths** are that:

- women attract rape by the way they dress and behave;
- men who rape can't control themselves;
- rapists don't look like ordinary men;
- it is a woman's responsibility to control a man's sexual behaviour towards her;
- when a woman says no, she means yes.

These myths about sexual assault focus attention on the woman, the victim, rather than on the person who committed the crime. Instead of blaming the rapist, women are often made to feel responsible for the assault. This can increase the sense of shame, humiliation and isolation that women commonly experience after rape.

## The facts about sexual assault

The truth is:

- that sexual assault is a crime usually committed against women and children by one or more men – men who are also fathers, sons, step-fathers, uncles, brothers, grandfathers and husbands.
- that sexual assault is not a crime of passion. It is a crime where the offender uses power, force, or subtle threats to take control of, and assault, another person's body, mind and emotions. It is a violation of that person's personal safety and well-being. This can be a terrifying, even life-threatening, experience.
- that most women encounter sexual assault at some stage of their lives, either as personal experience, or as the acquaintance, friend, daughter, aunt, sister, mother or grandmother of a woman who has been raped.
- that women have been sexually assaulted for many generations.

During wars women have always been, and still are, raped.

Since colonisation, Aboriginal women have been raped by white men. The incidence of sexual assault in Aboriginal communities today is very high.

Women with disabilities often feel particularly vulnerable to sexual assault, because they have to depend on other people. Sometimes women are sexually assaulted by someone in a position of care, like a residential worker or someone providing a service such as a taxi driver.

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## The statistics of sexual assault

**a**S WITH all forms of violence, sexual assault occurs in all groups in the community, and in both rural and metropolitan areas.

### Sexual assault of adults

Statistics cited in the *Responding to Rape* manual indicate that 60% of assaults occur in the victim's or assailant's home. Only 7% of assaults occur in deserted areas.

*Responding to Rape* also indicates that:

- 58% of assaults in NSW occur in the Sydney Metropolitan area; and
- 42% of assaults in NSW occur in rural areas, including cities outside Sydney.<sup>5</sup>

Statistics compiled from presentations to the NSW Department of Health, Sexual Assault Services during 1992/3 and 1993/94, provide the following picture:

- 12 female victims of sexual assault are seen to every one male victim.
- Over a quarter of females and males presented to a sexual assault service when aged between 20 and 24 years.
- Of the total number of victims of sexual assault seen at sexual assault services, 5.1% in both periods identified as Aboriginal.
- In 1993/94, of the total number of victims of sexual assault seen at sexual assault services, 14.2% spoke a language other than English at home.
- In 1993/94, of the total number of victims of sexual assault seen at sexual assault services, 6.6% were reported as having an intellectual disability and 6% were reported as having a psychiatric condition.<sup>6</sup>

Please note that these statistics are from presentations to the health service only. They do not reflect overall incidence.

## Sources of statistics

Statistics have been gathered from police and courts (reported and recorded instances), from presentations to health services and crisis centres, and from victim phone-ins.

None of these form a definitive picture. Almost certainly they present only a fraction of the true extent of sexual assault. Because they are collected under such different circumstances, the statistics cited may vary. For example, a phone-in is likely to give a different indication of incidence than police reports.

## Sexual assault and domestic violence

Sexual violence may occur in a domestically violent situation.

The NSW Sexual Assault Committee phone-in conducted in 1992 found that 15% of adult sexual assault victims had been raped by a husband, partner or ex-partner.<sup>7</sup>

A study by Dianna Russell found that in a random sample of 930 women, approximately one in seven who had ever been married, disclosed an experience of sexual assault by their husbands that met the definition of rape.<sup>8</sup>

The *Women's Safety Australia 1996* report documents women's experience of sexual assault in marriage as being:

- 1% with a current partner; and
- 10.2% with a previous partner.<sup>9</sup>

## Sexual assault in rural areas

A recent study titled *Crime, Locality and Citizenship* reviewed five statistical divisions in New South Wales: two in metropolitan Sydney and three in the rural areas of the Hunter, Mid North Coast and the Far West. The incidence of sexual assault and sex

offences in rural areas was found to be high. Specifically:

- The Far West region recorded a sexual assault rate of 230 per 100 000 compared to an average of 138.7 per 100 000, and a sex offence rate of 596.9 per 100 000, compared to the average 314 per 100 000.<sup>10</sup>
- While rates of violence recorded in the Far West region were high in towns with a large proportion of Aboriginal population, they were **as high** in towns with a low proportion of Aboriginal population.

## Who are the offenders in adult sexual assault?

According to the Australian Bureau of Crime Statistics for 1990:

- 98% of offenders are men;
- 50% of offenders are aged between 18 and 25;
- 73% of offenders are known to the victim.<sup>11</sup>

## Sexual assault of children

The NSW Child Protection Council defines child sexual assault as follows:

*Child sexual assault is a crime. It occurs when an adult or someone bigger than a child uses his or her power or authority over the child or takes advantage of the child's trust and respect, to involve the child in sexual activity. Child sexual assault involves a range of sexual activity including fondling genitals, masturbation, oral sex, vaginal or anal penetration by a finger, penis or other object. It also includes exhibitionism and suggestive behaviour or comments.*

*Key elements of any definition of child sexual assault are the greater power of the offender over the child and the abuse of the child's trust and respect.<sup>12</sup>*

In approximately 75% of reported cases of child sexual assault in New South Wales, the victims are girls.<sup>13</sup>

### Who are the offenders in child sexual assault?

- in approximately 85% of cases of child sexual assault, the offence is committed by a relative or trusted friend: only 15% are 'stranger danger';
- between 90 and 97% of child sexual assault offenders are male;
- many of these are the child's relatives, including fathers, uncles, brothers, grandfathers;
- women are very rarely the offenders.<sup>14</sup>

## Barriers to getting help

**W**OMEN and children in rural areas who want support, or legal or medical help, to deal with a sexual offence against them, may experience similar practical barriers to women and children escaping domestic violence. For example, getting help may be hindered by:

- isolation and a lack of transport. A woman may not be able to seek immediate assistance or ongoing counselling for her or her children if she faces a round trip of, say, 200 kilometres.
- attitudes of denial such as 'sexual assault doesn't happen here'.
- limited services trained to deal with sexual assault. Or services which have to look after huge geographic areas with limited resources.
- the fear of a breach of confidentiality, common in close-knit communities where everyone knows everyone.
- limited access to services which are sensitive to cultural diversity.

## Under-reporting of sexual assault

We can still only estimate the true incidence of sexual assault in our society.

It is estimated that only 25% of sexual assaults are reported to the police. Of these, even fewer proceed through the courts and only a small percentage result in a conviction.<sup>15</sup>

There are many reasons why women and children choose not to report sexual offences. These include experiencing the post-traumatic symptoms of low self-esteem and self blame, shame and the desire to withdraw from the ugliness of the assault. A woman may feel a lack of support from her family or social networks. If she has been

sexually assaulted by her partner, she may be worried about her children or financial dependency, or fear retaliation if she proceeds.<sup>16</sup>

Compounding this already difficult situation is the poor response survivors of sexual assault crimes often receive from the medico-legal system. There is a justified fear of public humiliation by police and courts during the course of legal proceedings.

The findings of a phone-in, conducted by the NSW Sexual Assault Committee in 1992, identified the most common reasons given by women for not reporting as:

- fear of not being believed;
- fear of unsupportive police and legal processes;
- fear of the perpetrator;
- not wanting family and friends to find out.<sup>17</sup>

Two-thirds of those who contacted the phone-in did not report the assault to the police.

The phone-in found that assaults by strangers and assaults involving weapons were much more likely to be reported to police than other forms of sexual assault.

In addition, it found that the experiences of the victims who did report sexual assault and went through the legal system, often matched the fears expressed by those who did not report the assault.<sup>18</sup>

### Women's experiences in court

The recent study titled *Heroines of Fortitude* examines women's experiences in court as complainants in sexual assault cases. The study found that women as complainants and prime witnesses are a diverse group: members of ethnic communities, sex workers, Aboriginal women, women with disabilities, and lesbians. They are married, mothers, single women, women living in cities and rural and isolated communities. These women have differing values, attitudes and needs.<sup>19</sup>

The report confirms the findings of the phone-in and describes the following barriers faced by women:

*Sexual assault involves a violation of the women's body, but where there is no medical evidence, there is no proof of the crime. These assaults often occur in private... in the home or away from independent witnesses.*

*...[the women] are required to give accurate, factual evidence devoid of emotion. They are subjected to the cross-examination of the defence and are accused of lying, provoking the assault or wanting financial compensation.<sup>20</sup>*

In reviewing cases where the complainant was an Aboriginal woman, the study identified experiences which were particularly discriminatory and racist.

Aboriginal women were found to be ten times more likely to be complainants in sexual assault cases than non-Aboriginal women. This suggests two things: high levels of violence against Aboriginal women, and a strong demand for legal action by these women.

Reviewing their experiences, it was found that:

*Questions about alcohol, victims' compensation and promiscuity are regularly asked in relation to the credit of Aboriginal women. Myths and stereotypes of Aboriginal women as unsophisticated, vengeful and morally corrupt are also evident in the court room. The study also found that language barriers and the use of jargon present particular difficulties for Aboriginal women.<sup>21</sup>*

Despite strong demand by Aboriginal women for a legal response to violence, the study reveals they received multiple discrimination in the court proceedings: bias both for being a woman, and for being Aboriginal.

## How to help survivors of sexual assault

**I**T IS important that services in rural areas consider the issue of sexual assault and develop a strategy to respond appropriately. If a woman or child discloses to you, it is critical that the immediate response is supportive.

Strategies may include obtaining specialised training in the issue of sexual assault. Alternatively, it may be more practical to make contact and develop a relationship with specialised sexual assault services located around the state. See the contact list for sexual assault services on page 118.

Sometimes you may need to stress to the woman that getting help does not necessarily mean reporting the assault to the police. Sexual assault services will inform her of all her options and help her to decide what action she wants to take.

### What to do if a woman tells you about being sexually assaulted

If a woman discloses to you, and you are not a specialised provider of sexual assault services, the following action is suggested:

- believe what the woman is telling you;
- validate her fear, and stress that it is not her fault;
- ensure her ongoing safety; and
- empower the woman to make her own choice by informing her of her options.

Her options may include:

- referral to a specialised service;

If there is no specialised service in your town, perhaps contact could be made from your

office. The woman might feel more comfortable if she has your support to make that contact and you may help to provide ongoing assistance.

- going to the police;
- going to a health service.

### What to do if a child tells you about being sexually assaulted

The NSW Child Protection Council recommends the following action if a child discloses to you:

- tell them you believe them;
- stress that what happened is not their fault;
- say you know how hard it is for them to tell;
- do everything you can to reassure the child;
- say you will do everything you can to protect the child but avoid making promises you may not be able to keep; and,
- **obtain professional advice straight away.**

There are specialist child sexual assault counsellors throughout New South Wales. Contact your nearest Community Service Centre of the Department of Community Services during office hours, or telephone the 24 hour Child Protection and Family Crisis Service on:

It is often when a child feels safe that they disclose their experience of sexual assault. This often occurs at refuges and highlights the need for child-focused workers.

### contact

**NSW DoCS Helpline**  
24 Hour Child Protection and  
Family Crisis Service

**1800 066 777**  
(NSW country calls)



## contacts

### Sexual Assault Services in New South Wales

Albury Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6058 1500  
Fax (02) 6058 1801  
*24 hour service*

Armidale Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6772 7766

Bankstown/Lidcombe  
Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 9793 7144 or 9828 4844 hospital  
*24 hour service*

Bathurst Hospital  
Ph (02) 6339 5311  
Fax (02) 6339 5281  
*24 hour service*

Bega Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6492 9620 or (02) 6492 4416  
Fax (02) 6492 3257  
*24 hour service*

Blacktown Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 9881 8700  
Fax (02) 9671 6360

Bourke Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6872 2145  
Fax (02) 6872 2084  
*24 hour service*

Bowral Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 9828 3000 hospital  
*24 hour service*

Broken Hill Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 9686 3124  
*24 hour service*

Campbelltown Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 4629 2111  
or (02) 9828 3000 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 4629 2150

Westmead – Cedar Cottage  
Ph (02) 9891 6199  
Fax (02) 9891 1080

Child Protection Unit –  
Children's Hospital  
Ph (02) 9845 2434 or (02) 9845 0000 a/h  
Fax (02) 9845 2495  
*24 hour service*

Coffs Harbour Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6659 1424 or 522 866  
Fax (02) 6659 1454  
*24 hour service*

Condobolin Hospital  
Ph (02) 6895 2600  
Fax (02) 6895 2592

Cooma Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6455 3201  
Fax (02) 6452 4995  
*24 hour service*

Coonabarabran Hospital  
Ph (02) 6842 6404 or (02) 6885 8633 a/h  
Fax (02) 6452 4995

Deniliquin Hospital  
Ph (03) 5881 2222  
Fax (03) 5881 1728

Dubbo – Orana Community Health  
Centre  
Ph (02) 6885 8999  
Fax (02) 6885 8901  
*24 hour service*

Eastern and Central  
Sexual Assault Services  
(02) 9515 3680  
or 9515 6111  
Fax (02) 9515 3681  
*24 hour service*

Forbes Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 9644 1874

## contacts

Glenn Innes Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6730 2166  
Fax (02) 6730 2105  
*24 hour service*

Gosford Hospital  
Ph (02) 4320 3175  
or (02) 4320 2111 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 4320 3133  
*24 hour service*

Goulburn Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 4822 3252  
*24 hour service*

Grafton Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6640 2402  
or (02) 6640 2222 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 6640 2422

Griffith Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6962 3900 or (02) 6962 1266  
Fax (02) 6964 1743

Gunnedah Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6742 0711  
Fax (02) 6742 3003  
*24 hour service*

Hastings/Macleay  
Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6562 6066  
*24 hour service*

Kempsey Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6562 6066  
or (02) 6562 6155 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 6562 8116

Lismore Hospital  
Ph (02) 6621 8000  
Fax (02) 6621 7088  
*24 hour service*

Liverpool Community Health  
Ph (02) 9828 4844 or 9828 3000 a/h  
Fax (02) 9828 4800  
*24 hour service*

Lower Hunter Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 4924 6333  
Fax (02) 4924 6401  
*24 hour service*

Moree – New England Health Service  
Ph (02) 6757 3645  
*24 hour service*

Moruya Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 4474 1561

Mudgee Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6372 6455  
Fax (02) 6372 7341

Muswellbrook Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6542 2050  
or (02) 6542 2021 a/h crisis  
Fax (02) 6582 2005

Narrabri Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6799 5100  
Fax (02) 6799 5112

Newcastle Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 4923 6000

Nyngan Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6832 1255  
Fax (02) 6832 2342

Orange Base Hospital  
Ph (02) 6393 3000  
Fax (02) 6393 3593  
*24 hour service*

Queanbeyan Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6298 9233 or (02) 6298 9210 a/h  
Fax (02) 6299 6920  
*24 hour crisis service*

Sexual Assault Centre  
Royal North Shore Hospital  
Ph (02) 9926 7580  
or 9926 7111 a/h hospital  
*24 hour service*

## contacts

Shoalhaven – Links House Sexual  
Assault Service  
Ph (02) 4423 9211  
*24 hour service*

Southern Sydney Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 9350 2494 or 9350 1111 a/h  
hospital Fax (02) 9350 2206  
*24 hour service*

Sydney Rape Crisis Centre  
Ph (02) 9819 6565  
Fax (02) 9819 6295  
Freecall 1800 424 017  
TTY 9181 4349

Tamworth Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6766 2555  
or (02) 6766 1722 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 6766 3967

Taree Community Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 6551 5443 or (02) 6552 1327  
Fax (02) 6592 9607  
*24 hour service*

Tumut Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6947 1811  
or (02) 6947 1555 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 6947 2220

Tweed Heads Community Health Centre  
Ph (07) 5536 0540 or 5536 1133 a/h  
Fax (07) 5506 7510  
*24 hour service*

Wagga Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6938 6411  
Fax (02) 6938 6410  
*8.30am-5pm*

Walgett Hospital  
Ph (02) 6828 1066  
Fax (02) 6828 2194  
*24 hour service*

Violence and Neglect Prevention Service  
— Wentowrth  
(02) 4734 2512  
or (02) 4734 2000 a/h hospital  
*24 hour service*

Westmead Sexual Assault Service  
(02) 9845 7940  
or 9845 555 a/h hospital  
*24 hour service*

Urunga House — Wollongong Sexual  
Assault Service  
Ph (02) 4222 5408  
or (02) 4222 5000 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 4228 8461  
*24 hour service*

Young Community Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6382 1522  
or (02) 6382 1222 a/h hospital  
Fax (02) 6382 1047  
*24 hour service*

## contacts

### Child Sexual Assault Services

Department of Community Services – contact the local office during office hours, or

24 hour Child Protection and Family Crisis Service  
Freecall 1800 066 777

### Community-based services for children

#### Sydney

Glebe – Centacare: Child Sexual Assault and Vietnamese Child Abuse Counselling  
Ph (02) 9660 2044  
Fax (02) 9660 2389

Liverpool – Rosebank Cottage  
Ph (02) 9601 3790  
Fax (02) 9601 3676

Riverwood Community Centre  
Child Sexual Assault Project  
Ph (02) 9584 2811  
Fax (02) 9584 9739

Rooty Hill – Rosie's Place  
Ph (02) 9625 2599  
Fax (02) 9832 0376

#### Regional

Armidale and District  
Child Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 6772 9973 or (02) 6772 9977

Bathurst – Central West  
Women's Health Centre  
Ph (02) 6331 4133  
Fax (02) 6332 4310

Coffs Harbour –  
Child Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 6659 1424  
Fax (02) 6659 1454

Katoomba – Gunnedoo  
Ph (02) 4782 5326

Moruya – Cassie's Place  
Child Sexual Assault Service  
Ph (02) 4474 3699  
Fax (02) 4474 3699

South Wagga Wagga – Linden Place  
Ph (02) 6921 4441  
Fax (02) 6921 5656

Taree Child Sexual Assault Unit  
Ph (02) 6551 1071  
Fax (02) 6551 1071

Wollongong East – West Street Centre  
Ph (02) 4226 6441  
Fax (02) 4225 8609

Wyong – Eva's Sexual Assault Counselling and Resource Centre  
Ph (02) 4353 9693

### Women and children affected by incest/child sexual assault

Dympna House  
Ph (02) 9797 6733  
Fax 9799 6095  
Freecall 1800 654 119  
TTY (02) 9716 5100

## Further reading

Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996, *Women's Safety Australia*.

Carrington, K., Gow, J., Hogg, R., and Johnson, A. 1996, *Crime, Locality & Citizenship - Interim Research Report Research Report No. 1* Institute of Criminology, Faculty of Law, University of Sydney.

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Gender Bias and the Law Project 1996, *Heroines of Fortitude The experiences of women in court as victims of sexual assault* Department for Women, Sydney.

Laing, L. 1992 'Other ways of understanding: Training sexual assault workers' in Breckenridge, J. and Carmody, M. (eds) *Crimes of Violence* Allen & Unwin, Sydney.

NSW Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research July 1993, *Crime and Justice Bulletin - Adult Sexual Assault in NSW* No 20.

NSW Child Protection Council *Fact Sheet 5 - Child sexual assault: it's often closer to home than you think* Sydney.

NSW Health Department *Victims of Sexual Assault 1992/93 - 1993/94 Initial contact at NSW Sexual Assault Services*.

NSW Sexual Assault Committee 1992, *Sexual assault phone-in report*.

Russell, D. 1990, *Rape in marriage* Indiana University Press.

Women's Health and Sexual Assault Education Unit 1995, *Responding to Rape* WSAHS, Sydney.

## Endnotes

- 1 Australian Bureau of Statistics 1996, *Women's Safety Survey*, page 10
- 2 Russell, D. 1990, pxxii - cited in Laing, L. 'Other ways of Understanding - Training sexual assault workers' in Breckenridge, J. and Carmody, M. (Eds) *Crimes of Violence*, page 74
- 3 Women's Health & Sexual Assault Education Unit (WH&SAEU) 1995, *Responding to rape manual*
- 4 Department for Women 1997, *Women and Rape: Information for Women who are victims of sexual assault* Sydney, page 5
- 5 WH&SAEU *Responding to rape manual* OH 6
- 6 NSW Health Department *Victims of sexual assault, 1992/93 - 1993/94. Initial Contact at NSW Sexual Assault Services*
- 7 Results printed in *Breaking the Silence on Sexual Violence*
- 8 Russell, D. *Rape in Marriage* Indiana University Press 1990
- 9 ABS 1996, *Women's Safety Australia*, page 53
- 10 Carrington, K. et al 1996, *Crime, Locality and Citizenship* page vii. The findings of this study have been derived from recorded crime statistics. Recorded crimes are either detected by police or reported to the police, and are then recorded in the NSW Police Service Crime Information and intelligence System (CIIS), pp ix. The statistical divisions covered 131 postcodes. The total number of recorded crimes that were analysed was 447,093.
- 11 WH & SAEU *Responding to rape manual* OH 4
- 12 NSW Child Protection Council - Fact Sheet 5
- 13 NSW Child Protection Council - Fact Sheet 5
- 14 NSW Child Protection Council - Fact Sheet 5
- 15 Cited in Carrington, K. et al 1996, estimate based on an Australian Crime and Safety Survey (1992) (Salmelainen, Courmarelos 1993), page 72
- 16 Gender Bias and the Law project 1996, *Heroines of Fortitude*, NSW Department for Women, pages 17-18
- 17 WH & SAEU *Responding to rape manual*, page 18
- 18 NSW Sexual Assault Committee 1992, *Summary of Findings - 1992 Sexual Assault Phone-In*
- 19 Gender Bias and the Law project 1996, *Heroines of Fortitude*, NSW Department for Women, page 18
- 20 Gender Bias and the Law project 1996, *Heroines of Fortitude*, NSW Department for Women, page 18
- 21 Gender Bias and the Law project 1996, *Heroines of Fortitude*, NSW Department for Women, page 4

It's not love – it's violence