

Preventing Violence Against LGBTIQ+ People with Disabilities

Animation Guide

This document provides guidance on how to use the animation developed as part of the Preventing Violence Against LGBTIQ+ People with Disabilities project. It outlines the key terms, intended audience, and practical applications of the animation. It aims to maximise the impact and accessibility of the project's outcomes and support further resources developed as part of the project.

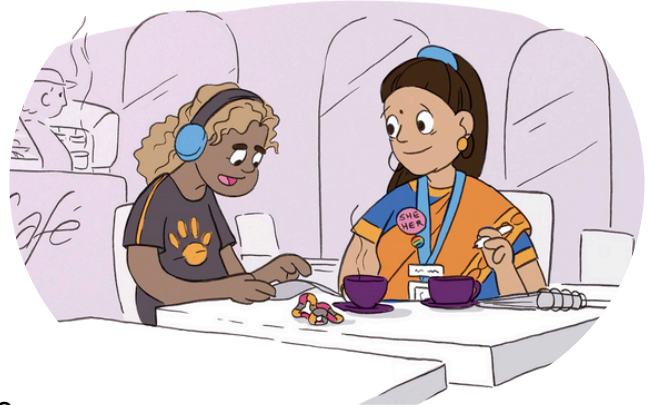


Who is this video for?

This video is for anyone who has a role in undertaking primary prevention work.

This might be:

- Disability and social services
- Prevention and response sectors
- LGBTIQ+ services
- Women's Health Services
- Community health services
- State and local government
- Educational and vocational services



The video can also be used by anyone who would like to gain a better understanding of how gender, sexual orientation and disability influence the experience of violence.

It was co-designed with WDV's LGBTIQ+ Experts by Experience to centre the voices of LGBTIQ+ people with disabilities who have lived experience and expertise in violence prevention.

When might you use this video?

This video might be used as part of professional development to build awareness and knowledge to prevent violence against LGBTIQ+ people with disabilities.

This video can be viewed as a part of a meeting to spark discussion and reflection about current intersectional practice and how it can be improved.

This video can be referenced in training or workshops you facilitate to explain and demonstrate the concept of intersectionality.

This video can be a useful tool when engaging with community leaders or disability and LGBTIQ+ support services to advocate for the importance of intersectional prevention work.



Key Terms for Preventing Violence Against LGBTIQ+ People with Disabilities

Ableism:

The unfair treatment of people because they have a disability. The belief that people with disabilities are less important than people without disabilities (WDV).

Affirming gender:

The process a trans or gender diverse person undertakes to live as their true gender. This may include medical treatment, a change of name, using a different pronoun, and changing sex on identification documentation such as a birth certificate, passport or drivers' license (see **Gender affirming care** below) (Rainbow Health Australia).

Asexual / Ace:

Someone who has little or no sexual attraction to other people (Minus 18).

Biphobia:

The fear, hatred or intolerance of people who are bisexual, or perceived to be bisexual, that often leads to discriminatory behaviour or abuse (Rainbow Health Australia).

Bisexual:

Described as an attraction to someone of the same gender and other genders (Minus 18).

Cisgender:

Someone who identifies with the sex they were assigned by doctors at birth (Minus 18).

Disability:

There is no single definition of disability. Disability is a long-term physical, cognitive, sensory and psychosocial impairment, that when combined with a number of barriers can impact community and social participation (WDV).

Gay:

Most commonly used to describe someone who is attracted to someone of the same identified gender (Minus 18).

Gender affirming care:

Forms of affirmation we might do with the help of doctors or health professionals, including taking some form of hormones such as estrogen, testosterone, or progesterone, or puberty blockers or having affirmative surgeries, such as chest surgery, genital surgery, facial surgeries, or more (Trans Hub).

Gender diverse:

Describes a person who feels that their gender identity does not fit into the categories associated with their assigned sex (Minus 18).

Gender identity:

The gender identity spectrum recognises that gender identity is made up of more than two genders. Instead, it is a spectrum, spanning from masculine to feminine with many gender identities in between, including people who identify as gender diverse or non-binary (WDV).

Homophobia:

Used to describe a whole range of negative feelings or behaviours towards anyone who is same sex attracted people and people who are attracted to more than one gender (Minus 18).

Internalised ableism:

The internalised view held by people with disabilities that disability is a source of shame and can lead to attempts to conceal or refuse support or accessible accommodations (Jóhannsdóttir et al.).

Internalised biphobia / homophobia / transphobia / queerphobia:

The internalisation by LGBTQIA+ people of heterosexist beliefs, values and practices that can lead to feelings or reduced self-worth, shame and sadness (Rainbow Health Australia).

Intersectionality:

Explains how different aspects of a person's identity—like race, gender, sexuality, disability, and class—interact to shape their experiences of discrimination or privilege. A queer person with a disability may face both ableism and homophobia, and their experiences can't be fully understood by looking at either identity on its own (RHA).

Intersex:

People who are born with natural variations in their body that differ from what is considered 'typically' male / female. This can include (but is not limited to) variations in hormones, chromosomes, and sexual organs (Minus 18).

Lesbian:

A woman who is attracted to another woman (Minus 18).

Queer:

A common umbrella term that includes nonheteronormative gender identities and sexual orientations (Rainbow Health Australia).

Sexual orientation:

Describes a person's sexual or emotional attraction to another person based on that other person's sex and / or gender (Rainbow Health Australia).

Transgender:

Sometimes gender diverse people feel that their gender doesn't match the sex they were assigned at birth (Minus 18).

Transphobia:

Used to describe a whole range of negative feelings or behaviours towards anyone who is gender diverse or transgender, their desires and / or behaviours, that can lead to discriminatory actions or abuse (Minus 18).



Jóhannsdóttir, Á., Egilson, S. Þ., & Haraldsdóttir, F. (2022). Implications of internalised ableism for the health and wellbeing of disabled young people. *Sociology of Health & Illness*, 44(2), 360–376. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-9566.13425>

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