

What is Homophobia?

Homophobia is the hostility, disapproval, prejudice, hatred or fear of homosexuals or those perceived as homosexual. Homophobia sometimes may lead to acts of violence and expressions of hostility and discrimination.

Examples of Homophobia:

- Assuming sexuality based on dress, behaviour, or personality.
- Identifying people by their sexuality.
- Avoiding interactions with people who are lesbian or gay.
- Avoiding activities where you might be perceived as lesbian or gay.
- Assuming that lesbians and gay men will be attracted to everyone of the same gender.

The impact of Homophobia

- Homophobia reinforces socially constructed gender roles.
- Homophobia pressures heterosexual men to have to prove their masculinity.
- Homophobia discourages heterosexuals having close relationships with same-sex friends to avoid the possible fear of being perceived as gay, lesbian or bisexual.
- Homophobia promotes discrimination.
- Homophobia promotes exclusion and does not embrace diversity.
- Homophobia can impact on not only individuals but their families, friends and children.

GLLOs - Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officers

Every SA Police local service area now has a Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer (GLLO) and often more than one, including both male and female officers. Their role is to provide points of contact for GLBT community members who may feel uneasy or uncomfortable about reporting crimes to other SA Police officers.

For a complete list of GLLOs in SA, go to:
http://www.police.sa.gov.au/sapol/community_services/gay_lesbian_liaison_officers.jsp

Information Hotlines

Man 2 Man Information Line

Provided by Gay Men's Health.
Sexuality, Health, Information & Support.
9am - 4pm Monday to Friday
City Callers: (08) 8334 1617 • Country Callers: 1800 671 582

Bfriend

9am – 5pm Monday to Friday
Phone: (08) 8202 5805 or (08) 8202 5192

Equal Opportunity Commission of South Australia

City Callers: 8201 1977 • Country Callers: 1800 188 163

Evolve

Information and support for same-sex attracted women 26 and under questioning their sexuality.
9am – 5pm Monday to Friday
Phone: 8232 0233

Gay & Lesbian Community Service of SA

Information, Support & Counselling.
7pm to 10pm Monday to Friday, 2pm - 5pm Saturday & Sunday
City Callers: (08) 8422 8400 • Country Callers: 1800 821 233

Inside Out

Information, education and support services for young men 26 and under in the metropolitan area.
9am - 5pm Monday to Friday
Adelaide Office: 8232 0233
Elizabeth Office: 8255 3477
Christies Beach Office: 8326 6053

SHine SA - Sexual Health Hotline

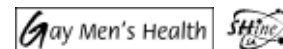
Information, Support and Referral.
9am - 1pm Monday to Friday
City Callers: 1300 883 793 • Country Callers: 1800 188 171

Women's Health Statewide

Counselling, Women's Healthline, a medical clinic for newly arrived female refugees, etc.
9am – 5pm Monday to Friday
City Callers: (08) 8239 9600 • Country Callers: 1800 182 098

Youth Healthline

24 hour Information, Support & Referral
Phone: 1300 131 719



celebrate
rejoice
observe
mark
keep
remember
honour
have fun
safety
party

IDAHO

International Day Against Homophobia

May 17

www.acsa.org.au/idaho.html

On May 17 each year the International Day Against Homophobia (IDAHO) is a time to combine the efforts of all those involved both in fighting prejudice and in contributing to LGBT people's well-being.

Homosexuality is not a sickness!

However, specialists haven't always thought so for a long time, mental health professionals considered sexual activity between same-sex partners as an illness. Accustomed only to handling people with mental health issues, psychiatrists ended up believing that all gay men and lesbians were ill. They listed homosexuality among mental illnesses in the DSM (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorder) used by the American Psychiatric Association, an internationally recognized organisation. It was not until December 15, 1973, that homosexuality was removed from the Association's reference manual. This decision is reflected in the DSM-III published in 1980.

During an annual Board of Trustees meeting held in January 1975, the American Psychological Association did likewise by passing a resolution to remove homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses and emotional disorders for good. In Australia in 1973, The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists adopted a policy strongly condemning 'community attitudes and

laws which discriminate against homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private'. The Psychological Association followed suit by adopting several resolutions based on the same principle. The Australian Psychological Society followed suit in 1974 with the establishment of the Committee on Social Issues.

On May 17, 1991, the World Health Organisation (WHO) removed homosexuality from its list of mental illnesses. In 1992, this withdrawal was officially recorded in its international classification (ICD-10).

Healthcare...

Every year IDAHO focusses on a different scope of activity. The goal of IDAHO's 2008 'Homosexuality is not a sickness!' campaign is to reach all healthcare workers and professionals.

Healthcare workers and professionals work in many environments that affect the entire population: hospitals, care centres, pharmacies, pharmaceutical companies, child welfare organisations, detention centres, learning institutions, medical clinics, assisted reproduction clinics, and day care centres. They work in a wide range of service fields such as home care, social services, rehabilitation, domestic violence, suicide prevention, and alcohol and drug addiction.

IDAHO

INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST HOMOPHOBIA

MAY 17

How to get involved

Posters and Pamphlets - Hang a poster in waiting rooms and provide pamphlets in a display stand.

Internet Banner - Post an International Day Against Homophobia banner on websites.

Emails - Send out emails for the annual campaigns against homophobia.

Support - Ask your local council or state government to support the International Day Against Homophobia on May 17.

Activities - Organise activities, seminars or conferences on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and transsexual (LGBT) issues in your field or community.

Speaking Out - Report anti-LGBT language and incidents, lodge a complaint with the Equal Opportunities Commission or The Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission.

Media - Write a letter to your local or city paper.

Thank someone for not being homophobic, Thank someone for not assuming sexuality, Host a morning tea, Make a display, Wear an IDAHO badge, Fly a rainbow flag, Educate others about homophobia, Send an email message about IDAHO or Bake a rainbow cake.

**GMH PROMOTES SAFE SEX AND HIV PREVENTION THROUGH THE USE OF
CONDOMS AND WATER BASED LUBRICANTS (FOR PENETRATIVE SEX).**

The Rainbow Flag has now been around for 30 years!

The Rainbow Flag is the world's most recognised symbol of LGBT diversity. Created by San Francisco based artist Gilbert Baker, the Rainbow Flag was first used in 1978 at Gay Pride in San Francisco. The six colours represent various facets of LGBT communities: red for life, orange for healing, yellow for sunlight, green for nature, blue for art, and violet for spirituality.