Ontario’s Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Treatment Centres (SA/DVTCs)

Service Use by Indigenous Survivors of Sexual Assault

More than 1 in 10 (12%) women and girls aged 12+ who presented to a SA/DVTC identified as Indigenous were more likely than non-Indigenous survivors to:

- Be brought in by police: 51% vs. 39%
- Present to a SA/DVTC primarily serving a Rural Population: 53% vs. 17%
- Be aged 12-18 years: 44% vs. 31%
- Live in an institutional setting (e.g. group home): 11% vs. 3%

Be sexually assaulted by a parent, guardian or relative...

- 15% vs. 3%

And report:

- Community or Group Affiliations: 26% vs. 15%
- Government or Community Services: 10% vs. 4%

As key sources of social support

BUT they were more likely to:

- undergo safety planning: 52% vs. 40%
- be referred to community agencies for ongoing support: 45% vs. 32%

Medical care

Crisis Counselling

Emergency contraception

Prophylaxis for sexually transmitted infections

HIV PEP counselling

Indigenous & non-Indigenous survivors did not differ significantly in their receipt of acute health care.
For more information or to locate one of Ontario's 35 Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Treatment Centres, please visit: www.sadvtreatmentcentres.ca