

## 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

Indigenous survivors 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

Crisis  
Counselling

**Medical  
care**

Emergency  
contraception

Indigenous & non-  
Indigenous survivors did not  
differ significantly in their  
receipt of acute health care

Prophylaxis for sexually  
transmitted infections

**HIV PEP counselling**

**BUT they were more likely to:**

undergo safety  
planning

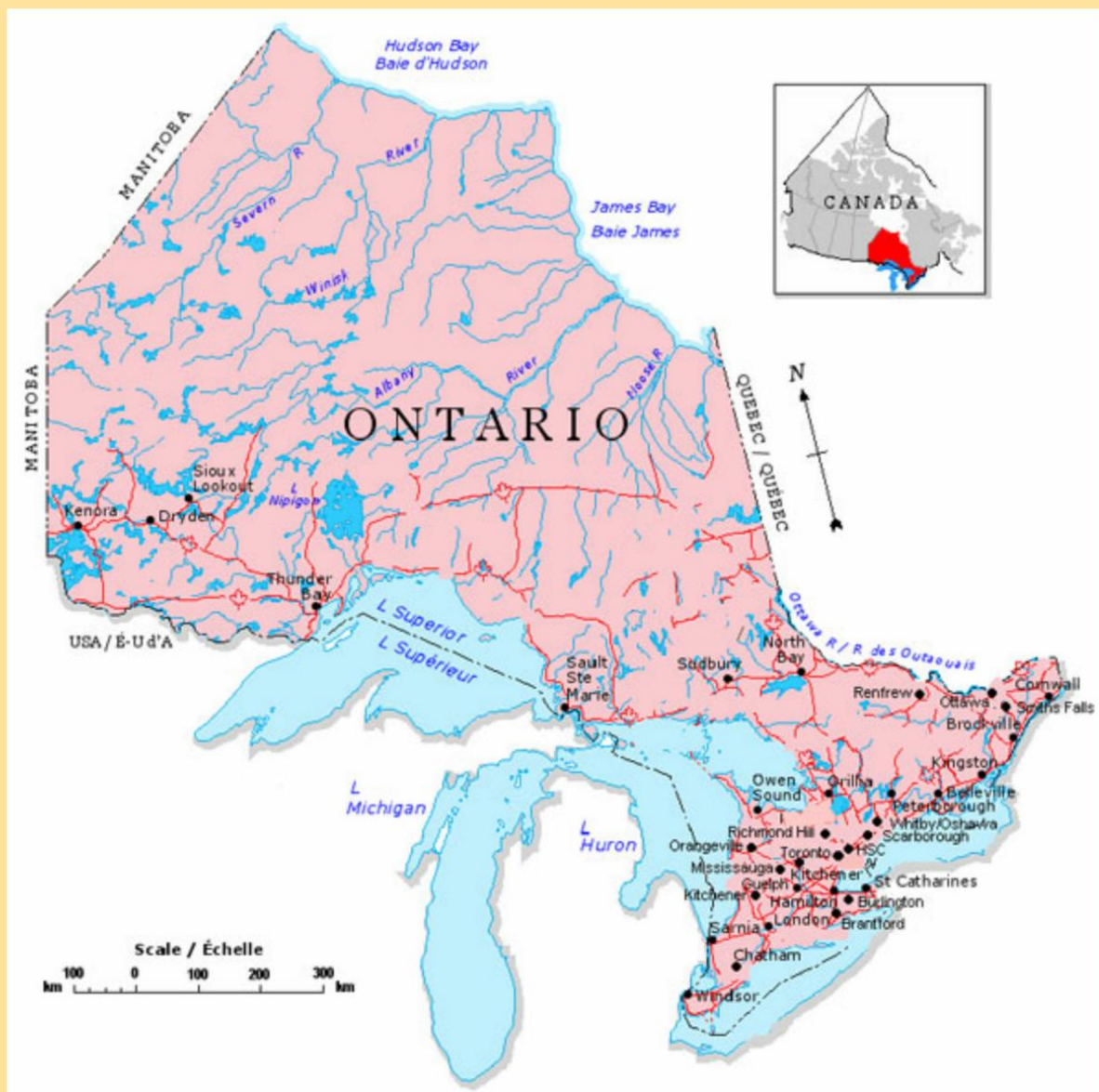
52% vs. 40%



**-AND-**

be referred to  
community  
agencies for  
ongoing support

45% vs. 32%



For more information or to locate one of Ontario's 35 Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Treatment Centres, please visit:

[www.sadvtreatmentcentres.ca](http://www.sadvtreatmentcentres.ca)

For a full report of the data please see: Du Mont, Macdonald, Benoit et al. (2016). Indigenous adult and adolescent women's use of services at Ontario's sexual assault treatment programs: An exploratory study of the impact of police involvement. A report prepared for the Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional Services.