

The background is a textured orange color with two large, solid orange circles. A thin white horizontal line is positioned above the text.

# Appendix H

**Share With Us Survey  
Analysis Report –  
Quantitative Data**

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## Acknowledgement of Country

Curious Communities Consulting acknowledges the lands of the Kurna people and their deep cultural connection with the land and waterways. We would like to pay our respects to Elders past, and present, and the younger generation of emerging leaders.

We acknowledge the damage that colonisation and the dispossession of land has had and continues to have on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. The land was never ceded. Always was and always will be, Aboriginal Land.

As people who work with data, we would like to also acknowledge that historically data has not been used to the benefit of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and has contributed to the perpetuation of damaging narratives and actions against First Nations Peoples. We are committed to the upholding of data sovereignty principles when working with data that involves Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People.

## Language and definitions

The following language and definitions have been used throughout this report.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Victim-survivor	Refers to respondents in the Survey who identified that they were a person who was currently experiencing or had ever experienced DFSV.
Supporter	Refers to respondents in the Survey who identified they were currently supporting or had previously supported someone with an experience of DFSV.
Respondents/Individuals	This term is used when referring to the collective population of people who responded to the Survey, inclusive of both victim-survivors and supporters.
Demographic subgroup	Refers to demographics characteristics that have been used to define sub-populations of survey respondents, noting that a respondent can identify with more than one demographic sub-population (e.g. a person may identify as CALD and as LGBTIQ+)
The Survey	Refers to the online “Share with Us” survey put forward by the Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence to capture the voices, advice and lived experience of victim-survivors of DFSV and their supporters in South Australia.
Aboriginal	The term Aboriginal is used throughout this report to refer to both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People.

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## Acronyms

The following acronyms have been used throughout this report.

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AOD	Alcohol and other drugs
CALD	Culturally and Linguistically Diverse
DFV	Domestic and Family Violence
DFSV	Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence
DPP	Department of Public Prosecutions
DV	Domestic Violence
EA	Emergency Accommodation
DVCL	Domestic Violence Crisis Line
LSC	Legal Services Commission
SAPOL	South Australian Police

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# About this Report

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Curious Communities was commissioned by the Royal Commission into Domestic, Family and Sexual Violence (the Commission) to support with analysis of the Share with Us Survey (the Survey). The Survey provided opportunities for victim-survivors and those who have supported people experiencing violence (supporters) to share information, lived experience and provide advice to the Commission about systems who respond to domestic, family and sexual violence (DFSV) in South Australia.

The Survey asked respondents a series of questions including their demographic information (age, gender, disability, cultural background etc.), role (lived experience, or supporter of someone with lived experience), and their experiences with different service systems and supports (police, family court system, DFSV specific services etc.). There was also an opportunity for respondents to leave a text, audio or video response at the end of the Survey to share additional information not captured in the body of the Survey. Thematic analysis of the text and audio responses was provided to the Royal Commission in a separate report to support an understanding of key themes and recommendation within these responses.

## Purpose and Scope of this Report

The purpose of this report was to provide analysis that identified key themes within the quantitative information as they directly related to the questions asked within the Survey. Thus, the key messages and analysis is limited to the data that was available through the Survey, and we were unable to provide any narrative hypotheses about why themes or trends may be occurring. For example, if respondents were asked, “how many services did you seek support from for your experience of DFSV?” in the Survey, we were only able to report on how many services were sought, not the reasons that people may have been seeking one or more services, if this was not explicitly asked in the Survey.

This report is intended to be used by the Commission as a supplementary resource to support their understanding of the experiences Survey respondents who have experienced DFSV or supported someone experiencing DFSV in South Australia. It has not been commissioned to be a standalone report and as outlined further below, is not representative of all experiences of DFSV

## Representation of Lived Experiences

The results of the Survey that are expressed in this report do not represent the whole community of DFSV victim-survivors in South Australia. The Survey was an online mechanism used by the Commission to provide opportunities for those with lived experience of DFSV to share their experiences, thoughts and advice with the Commission. The Survey was voluntary, and the information provided in the Survey is only reflective of individuals who were willing and/or able to access and engage with the Survey to share their experience. Additionally, the online and written modality of the Survey delivery may have impacted individuals or populations (e.g. people living regionally or remotely, low literacy skills, English as second language) from accessing the Survey, and therefore results reflect responses of individuals with access to the internet, computing facilities, and/or support to engage with the Survey. Thus, while the responses of the Survey are helpful to understand aspects of the experience of DFSV (inclusive of being a victim-survivor or supporter of a victim-survivor) in the South Australian population, they are not representative of the total population.

## Analysis of the Survey Responses

There were 1,147 responses to the Survey. Of those responses, 815 were fully completed and 332 were partially completed. To maximise the ability to analyse the Survey results, it was agreed that partially completed Surveys would be included in the analysis where the respondent had consented for their Survey results to be used. Due to the decision to include partially completed Surveys, this means that the total number of responses overall (including both victim-survivors and supporters), and the number of responses for sub-population groups for each Survey question may vary. The number of responses has been included throughout the report where possible, and further details regarding the total responses to each survey question are available in Appendix 1.

It should also be noted that some demographic characteristic questions in the Survey were only asked of victim-survivors, and not of supporters. Therefore, demographic subgroup analysis was only able to be completed for victim-survivors.

Of the completed survey responses 519 respondents (n=519/815, 63.7%) left a text/ audio response that was able to be coded and thematically analysed. All text/audio responses were coded, and pertinent quotes were selected to provide further context to the themes. This qualitative analysis was provided in a separate report to the Royal Commission.

## Confidentiality and privacy

To protect the privacy and anonymity of people who have responded to the Share with Us Survey, we have suppressed quantitative responses that represent less than 5 people, and suppressed other related responses where it is possible to back calculate the number of individuals in any categories. Where possible, we have also grouped responses to questions as appropriate when individual categories would have otherwise represented a small number of people.

# Key Findings

## Quantitative Survey Data

### Demographic Patterns

- There were 1,147 responses to the Survey inclusive of both completed and partially completed responses.
- Victim-survivors who responded to the Survey were most likely to be women, over the age of 30, who did not identify as Aboriginal, or CALD.
- Just under 1 in 4 supporters were responding to the Survey as either a parent (23.2%) or a friend (22.1%) of a victim-survivor.
- Victim-survivors and supporters who answered the Survey were most often reported to be from the metropolitan area of Adelaide; residents of Southern Adelaide and Northern Adelaide were the two most represented regions.

### Victim-Survivor Key Findings by Demographic Subgroup

#### Aboriginal Victim-Survivors

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and are Aboriginal:

- Reported more often in the Survey that they sought legal support for: intervention orders (72.7%), child custody or access issues (81.8%), financial issues (54.5%), and property settlement (54.5%), when compared to other victim-survivor subgroups
- Almost half (n=6/31, 42.9%) reported that their perpetrator went to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders, compared to approximately a quarter of victim-survivors who aren't Aboriginal (n=150/581, 25.8%).
- Approximately a third (33.3%) reported not knowing what the result of the court proceedings were, as compared to other victim-survivor subgroups.

#### CALD Victim-Survivors

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and identified as CALD:

- More often reported seeking legal support for divorce or separation (65.0%), when compared to all other demographic subgroups.
- Equally reported (n=11/44, 25.0%) when compared to victim-survivors who weren't CALD (n=150/587, 25.6%) that their perpetrator went to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders.
- Approximately a third (27.3%) reported not knowing what the result of the court proceedings were, as compared to other victim-survivor subgroups.

#### LGBTQIA+ Victim-Survivors

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and identified as LGBTQIA+:

- Were more likely than all other demographic subgroups to report seeking legal advice or information about the perpetrators actions (67.5%).
- Were less likely to report receiving any police intervention response, including receiving general information from SAPOL when compared to the overall victim-survivor population who responded to the Survey.
- Approximately 1 in 4 (23.8%) reported having charges or intervention orders withdrawn by the prosecution.

### **Victim-Survivors with a Disability/ Carer of a Person with Disability**

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and identified as having a disability:

- Were slightly more likely to report seeking support from a specialist DFSV service than the overall response (n=115/232, 49.6%), as were individuals who were caring for someone with a disability (n=43/79, 54.4%).
- 1 in 4.5 (n=52/232, 22.4%) reported their perpetrator going to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders compared to 1 in 3.7 victim-survivors who did not have a disability (n=109/402, 27.1%).
- 1 in 8, or 11.9% of victim-survivors were both a person with a disability and a carer of a person with a disability.

### **Pregnant Victim-Survivors**

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and were pregnant:

- Over 1 in 3 (37.5%) reported that SAPOL did meet their needs
- Almost a third (28.6%) reported withdrawing the charges or intervention order against the perpetrator.

### **Female Victim-Survivors**

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and identified as women:

- 1 in 4 (26.7%) reported their perpetrator going to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders.
- Over 1 in 3 (38.1%) reported that SAPOL did meet their needs.

### **Male Victim-Survivors**

Victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey and identified as men:

- Most often reported that SAPOL had not met their needs (14.3%), when compared to all other victim-survivor subgroups.
- Just under half reported their perpetrator received a “non-conviction outcome” (42.9%) in court.

## Top 5 Reported Co-Occurring Barrier for Support for Demographic Subgroups

Victim-survivors were most likely to report experiencing the following barriers to seeking support:

- Feeling embarrassed, ashamed and/or to blame for what occurred (**blame, 55.9%**)
- Didn't anyone would hold the perpetrator to account (**accountable, 50.6%**)
- Worried the perpetrator might find out (**worried, 47.6%**)
- Worried that I would not be believed or treated well (**believed, 49.5%**); and
- Didn't think it was possible to be kept safe from the perpetrator (**safety, 38.1%**)

Analysis of the co-occurrence of these top 5 barriers explored how likely demographic subgroups were to be experiencing 1 of more of the top 5 barriers to seeking support at the same time, or none of the top 5 co-occurring barriers\*.

\*To note: where it has been expressed that a proportion of a demographic subgroup was experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support, this does not mean that they were not experiencing any barriers to seeking support. It simply means that within the top 15 patterns of co-occurrence, in at least one of the patterns, they were not experiencing any of the top 5 most reported barriers to seeking support.

Of all victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who were Aboriginal:

- 1 in 4 (26.3%) reported experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
- 1 in 6 (15.8%) reported experiencing all 5 barriers to seeking support; and
- 1 in 14 (7.0%) reported experiencing 3 barriers: **blamed, believed, and worried**

- Of all victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond and identified as CALD:
- 1 in 3 (29.7%) reported experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
- 1 in 10 (10.8%) reported experiencing all 5 barriers to seeking support; and
- 1 in 15 (6.8%) reported experiencing 1 barrier only – **blamed**
- Of all victim-survivors who were pregnant at the time of their experience of DFSV:
- 1 in 5 (19.3%) reported experiencing all top 5 barriers to seeking support
- 1 in 7 (14.7%) reported experiencing none of the 5 barriers to seeking support; and
- 1 in 12 (8.3%) reported experiencing 3 barriers: **blamed, believed, and worried**
- Of all victim-survivors from the LGBTQIA+ community:
- 1 in 5 (19.4%) reported experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
- 1 in 6 victim-survivors (17.8%) reported experiencing all 5 barriers to seeking support; and
- 1 in 11 (9.3%) reported experiencing 3 barriers: **blamed, believed, and worried.**

## Service and Support Interactions

- Half of all victim-survivors and supporters contacted 4 or more supports for their experience of DFSV (n=465/915, 50.9%).
- Victim-survivors who were women and victim-survivors who were male were similarly as likely to report experiencing 1-9 barriers to seeking support (n=448, 78.3%, and n=35, 83.4%).
- The general pattern observed for victim-survivors was that the smaller number of supports sought for an experience of DFSV, the higher the ease of finding supports to meet needs; or inversely, the higher the number of supports sought, the lower the ease of finding the right service for needs.

## Legal Support

- Victim-survivors (inclusive of subgroups) and supporters were more likely to report a legal service did not meet their needs than they were to report their needs being met.
- On average, victim-survivors were proportionately most likely than supporters to report asking for legal support for: child custody or access issues (54.5%), intervention orders (54.1%), and advice or information about the perpetrator's actions (48.6%).
- Victim-survivors were most likely to rate their experience of legal services as a 1 out of 5 (n=81, 28.7%), with 1 indicating a poor experience, and 5 indicating an excellent experience.

## Police Support

- The majority of victim-survivors (including all victim-survivor subgroups), and supporters reported SAPOL did not meet their needs.
- On average, most victim-survivor demographic subgroups reported that SAPOL were most likely to deliver general information to them.
- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Eyre and Western region were the least likely to contact SAPOL regarding the incidence of DFSV (50.0%), and those in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region were the most likely to contact SAPOL regarding the incidence of DFSV (73.9%).
- All respondents were proportionately most likely to report asking for SAPOL to: Issue an intervention order (56.0%), intervene in a bad situation (54.6%) and arrest and charge the perpetrator with a criminal offence (49.2%).

## Criminal and Family Court

- Overall, victim-survivors and supporters reported most often in the Survey that the perpetrator did not go to court for criminal charges and/or intervention orders (n=546, 65.3%)
- On average, all victim-survivor demographic subgroups were significantly more likely to report the criminal justice system as ineffective rather than effective, based on their experiences.
- Across most victim-survivor demographic subgroups, just over half of responses indicated that family court orders required them to still maintain contact with the perpetrator.
- 1 in 4 victim-survivors (n=35/144, 24.3%), and 1 in 2 supporters (n=24/50, 48.0%) responded that their family court orders conflicted with any existing intervention or protection orders.
- When asked "using a scale of 0 to 5, How well did the family court keep the victim and any involved children safe from further harm? (0=not at all, 5= extremely well)", 2 in 3 victim-survivors (n=70, 61.4%) and supporters (n=27, 65.9%) provided scores of 0-1, indicating a significant response that the family court did not keep the victim-survivor, and any children involved safe from further harm.

## Support for Children

- The majority of victim-survivors (inclusive of demographic subgroups) and supporters reported that children were not provided with any additional support with their experience of DFSV separate to the victim-survivor.
- 1 in 4.4 victim-survivors (n=75/331, 22.7%), compared to 1 in 10 supporters (n=10/98, 10%) found it "not at all easy" to find support for the children.

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# Survey Results

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This chapter explores results of the quantitative Share with Us Survey questions, excluding the text/audio responses which were provided to the Royal Commission in a separate report.

In the Survey, questions were asked both of victim-survivors, and supporters. Where possible, responses from both victim-survivors and supporters have been combined to reflect an overall response to each question, as well as analysed separately. This was not possible for all questions or demographic items due to different questions sometimes being posed to victim-survivors and supporters in the Survey; therefore, available data will be indicated above each result item. A full list of available data for each question can be reviewed in Appendix 1.

## Who Responded

The following section reviews who responded to the Share with Us Survey by disclosed demographic characteristics and demographic subgroup.

## Demographic Breakdown

There were 1,147 responses to the Survey inclusive of both completed and partially completed responses. Of the 815 respondents who completed the Survey, 7 in 10 respondents (n=585/815, 71.8%) chose to provide de-identified demographic details.

**To note, some demographic questions asked of victim-survivors were not asked of supporters.**

Any analysis finding with less than 5 individual responses were combined with other categories, where possible, to maintain confidentiality, any table cells where there were less than 5 individuals were suppressed, along with a second cell to avoid back-calculation and re-identification.

To note, the Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CALD) indicator was identified in the Survey through asking about language spoken in the home. It is highly likely that individuals identified by this method is an underrepresentation of the actual number of CALD individuals responding to the Survey. There is currently no agreed upon definition in Australia regarding what constitutes CALD and therefore it is typical that cultural identity be understood through multiple points of data, including primary language spoken at home, country of birth, and visa status.

Table 1 outlines demographic characteristics for both victim-survivors *and* supporters as these characteristics were asked of both groups of respondents in the Survey.

**Table 1: Demographic overview of responses by all, victim-survivors and supporters\*^**

Demographic Item	Victim-survivor		Supporter		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Age Group</b>						
Under 19 years	##	##	##	##	7	0.9
20 – 29 years	59	9.3	15	8.5	74	9.1
30 – 39 years	154	24.3	34	19.2	188	23.2
40 – 49 years	165	26.0	42	23.7	207	25.5
50 – 59 years	145	22.9	37	20.9	182	22.4
60 – 69 years	72	11.4	33	18.6	105	13.0
70 years and over	29	5.3	13	7.3	42	5.2
Prefer not to say	##	##	##	##	6	0.7
<b>Total individuals responded</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Pregnant/caring for children</b>						
Not pregnant or caring for any children	267	41.6	44	23.9	301	36.4
Not pregnant but caring for one or more children	257	40.0	99	53.8	366	44.3
Pregnant, not caring for any other children	##	##	##	##	16	1.9
Pregnant as well as caring for one or more children	77	12.0	20	10.9	97	11.7
Prefer not to say/Don't know	##	##	##	##	46	5.6
<b>Total individuals responded</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\*Items may have a different overall number of responses, which is why a total n for the table is not reported. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

^The section relating to pregnancy and childcare for supporter refers to whether a supporter was providing help to someone who was pregnant or caring for children at the time of the DFSV experience. For victim-survivors, it refers to whether they, themselves were pregnant or caring for children at the time of their DFSV experience.

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

### Summary:

- Supporters of people experiencing DFV were generally older than victim-survivors who responded to the Survey.
- Supporters were more likely to respond on behalf of a victim-survivors who was not pregnant but had one or more children in their care than if the victim-survivor was responding to the Survey (53.8% compared to 40.0%, respectively).

Table 2 below outlines further demographic characteristics only for victim-survivors, as victim-survivors were asked to answer additional questions relating to their demographics in the Survey.

**Table 2: Demographic overview of responses by victim-survivors\*\*^**

Demographic Item	Victim-survivors	
	n	%
<b>Gender</b>		
Woman or female	576	90.9
Man or male	43	6.8
Non-binary*	7	1.1
I use a different term/prefer not to say	8	1.3
<b>CALD</b>		
Yes	44	7.0
No	570	90.3
Prefer not to say	17	2.7
<b>Aboriginal</b>		
Yes – Aboriginal	27	4.3
No	581	91.9
Prefer not to say	24	3.8
<b>Sexual Orientation</b>		
Straight/heterosexual	503	79.3
Queer	14	2.2
Gay or lesbian	16	2.5
Bisexual	73	11.5
I use a different term	8	1.3
Don't know/prefer not to say	20	3.2
<b>Disability#</b>		
Experiencing a disability	232	34.6
Caring for someone with a disability	79	11.8
No	344	51.3
Prefer not to say	16	2.4

\*The number of victim-survivors responding to the Survey who identified themselves as being outside of the gender binary was too low to be able to quantify any patterns without potentially re-identifying the individuals.

^ Items may have a different overall number of responses, which is why the total n is not reported for this table. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

# victim-survivors were able to select multiple options to this response, for example they were able to select that they were both experiencing a disability, and caring for someone with a disability, thus the response numbers may appear higher, and the percentage would reflect total responses, rather than individuals.

**Summary:**

- Victim-survivors who responded to the Survey were most likely to be women, over the age of 30, who did not identify as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander, or CALD.
- Over 1 in 3 (34.6%) victim-survivors responding to the Survey identified experiencing a disability, and 1 in 8 (11.8%) identified as caring for someone with a disability.
- 1 in 6 (n=103/634, 16.2%) victim-survivors who were willing and able to respond to the Survey identified as being LGBTQIA+.

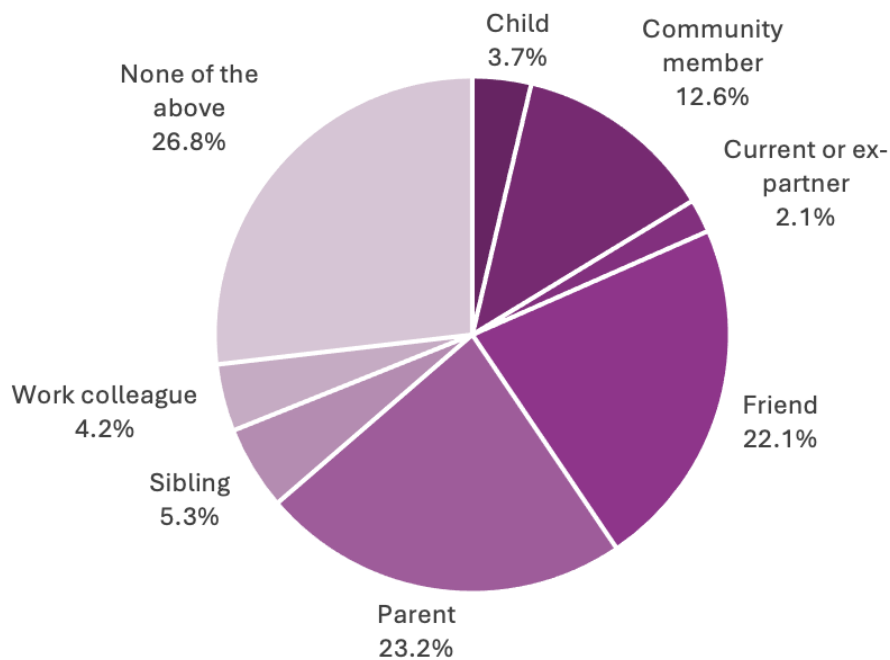
**Relationship to victim-survivor**

When supporters were asked what their relationship was to the victim-survivor they supported, 177 responded. Some responded with multiple options. The proportions are summarised in Figure 1 below.

**Summary:**

- There were an almost equal number of supporters who were a friend or parent of the victim-survivor (22.1% and 23.2% respectively).
- Just over 1 in 4 supporters (26.8%) were responding to the Survey as a person that was not defined in the Survey options.

**Figure 1: Relationship to victim**



## Intersecting Factors for Victim-Survivors

Figure 2 below shows the intersecting overlap of three factors: victim-survivors supporting someone with a disability, victim-survivors with a disability, and victim-survivors who were currently pregnant at the time of the Survey. The figure below represents 634 victim-survivors, each who disclosed at least one of the three factors listed. The proportion in the larger circles represents what proportion of victim-survivors identified with each demographic characteristic (e.g. 49.4% identified as a person with a disability).

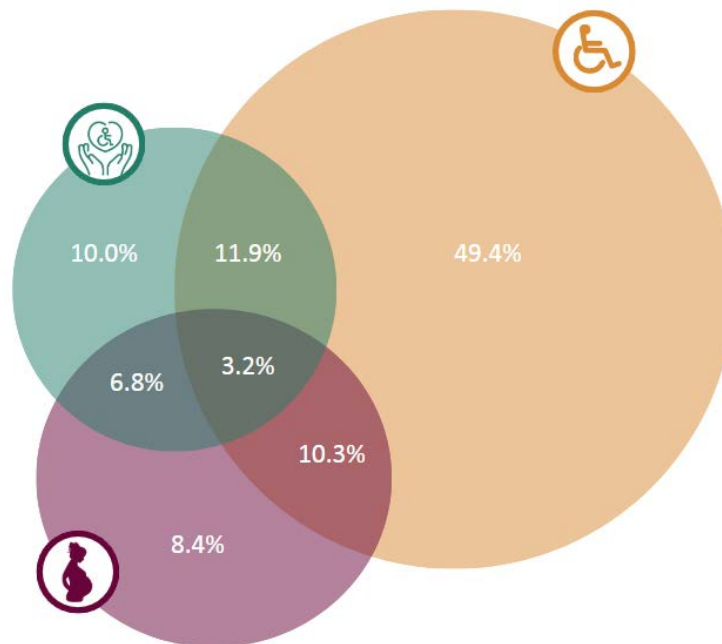
The proportions in the overlapping sections of the circles is referring to the proportion of victim-survivors who identified as having 2 of the

3 selected characteristics (e.g. 1 in 8, or 11.9% of victim-survivors were both a person with a disability and a carer of a person with a disability), and all 3 of the selected characteristics (e.g. 1 in 31, or 3.2% of victim-survivors identified as a person with a disability, were pregnant at the time of their DFSV experience, and were a carer for someone with a disability).

### Summary:

- 1 in 3 (10.3 + 6.8 + 11.9; 29%) victim-survivors were experiencing two of the factors listed
- 1 in 31 (3.2%) victim-survivors were experiencing all three of the factors listed: having a disability, supporting someone with a disability, and currently pregnant at time of the Survey.

**Figure 2: Intersection of victim-survivors who were supporting someone with a disability, currently pregnant, and/or have a disability**



## Location of Respondents

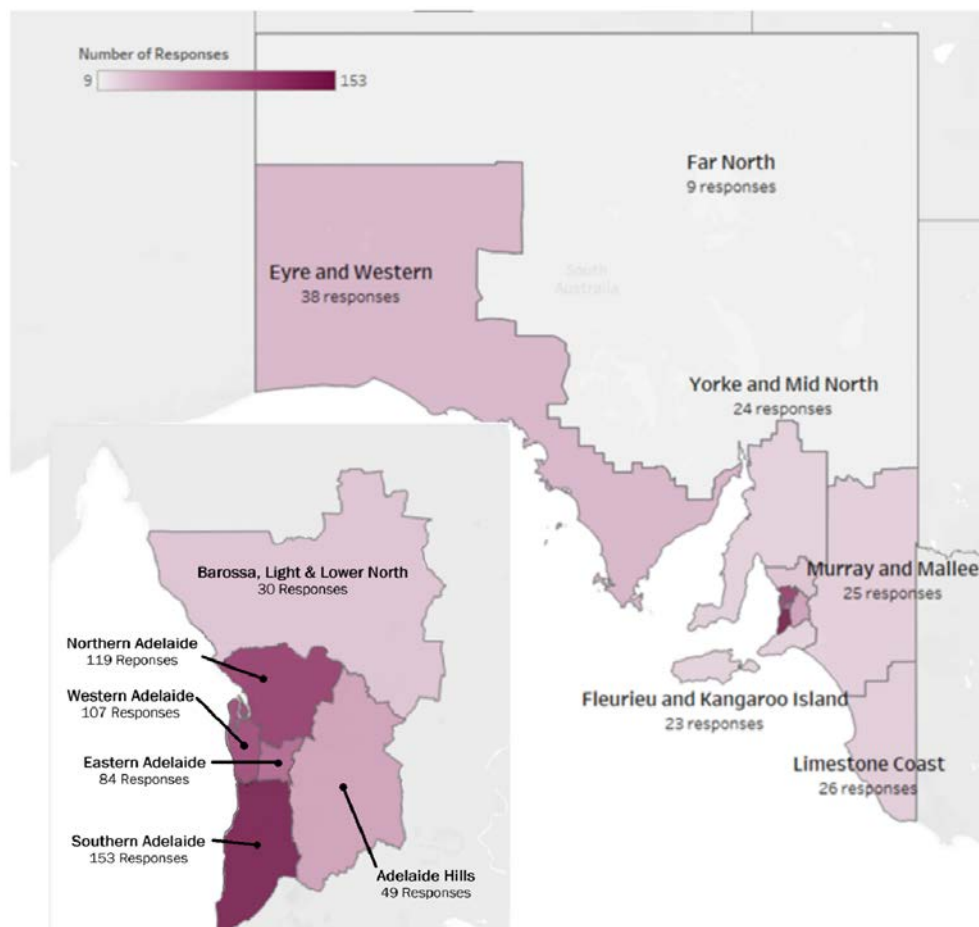
Both victim-survivors and supporters were asked to provide a postcode of usual residence after completing the Survey. To note: postcode information was asked in reference to an address at the time of survey completion and may not represent where any instances of DFSV had taken place. Responses have been mapped to geographic region level to maintain confidentiality of responses. Figure 3 below represents the number of both victim-survivors, and supporters who disclosed a postcode in their Survey response, by region. This represents the region of usual residence of 6 in 10 respondents who either partially or fully completed their Survey

(n=702/1,147, 61.2%). There were also 15 responses received from individuals who experienced DFSV in South Australia but had since moved state. Responses were received from all regions in South Australia.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors and supporters responding to the Survey were most likely to be from the metropolitan area; residents of Southern Adelaide and Northern Adelaide were the two most represented regions.
- Victim-survivors and supporters were least likely to be from the Far North or Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region.

Figure 3: Number of responses by region, mapped\*



\* This map represents only respondents who disclosed their postcode, and excludes respondents who were living interstate

## Where People Sought Support

Respondents were asked: "Have you ever asked for help or support for domestic, family and/ or sexual violence from any of the following [services] in South Australia?". Both victim-survivors (n=685) and supporters (n=230) answered this question. The percentage point differences between victim-survivors and supporters that are greater than 10 are highlighted in purple below.

## Services Sought for Support

### Summary:

- Supporters reporting being in contact the Domestic Violence Crisis Line (DVCL) more often than victim-survivors (37.0% compared to 18.4%).
- Victim-survivors most often reported contacting a counsellor, family/friends/neighbours or the South Australia Police (SAPOL) for support with instances of DFSV, as did supporters, though to a lower overall proportion.

**Table 3: Supports contacted by victim-survivors, and supporters**

Contact any of the following for support	Victim-survivor (n=685)		Supporter (n=230)		Total* (n=915)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
1800 Respect	226	33.0	88	38.3	314	34.3
The Domestic Violence Crisis Line	126	18.4	85	37.0	211	23.1
A service for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people	15	2.2	48	20.9	63	6.9
A service for migrants or people who speak English as a second language	##	##	##	##	45	4.9
A specialist rape and sexual assault service	79	11.5	55	23.9	134	14.6
A different domestic, family and sexual violence service	160	23.4	61	26.5	221	24.2
A men's support service	18	2.6	31	13.5	49	5.4
A doctor or other health service, including children's health services	234	34.2	51	22.2	285	31.1
A counsellor or psychologist	406	59.3	96	41.7	502	54.9
A bank, Centrelink, or other financial service	159	23.2	52	22.6	211	23.1
A legal service	235	34.3	83	36.1	318	34.8
South Australia Police	360	52.6	129	56.1	489	53.4
Department of Child Protection	85	12.4	84	7.3	169	18.5
The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme	52	7.6	40	3.5	92	10.1
Family/ friends/ neighbours	400	58.4	89	38.7	489	53.4
A community or religious group	73	10.7	18	7.8	91	9.9
My workplace	165	24.1	18	7.8	183	20.0
Other - please specify	93	13.6	23	10.0	116	12.7
None of the above	96	14.0	23	10.0	119	13.0

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1. ## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

## Seeking Multiple Services by Demographic Factors

Table 4 below explores the number of victim-survivors and supporters who reported seeking out support and the number of supports they contacted to seek support for an instance of DFSV. The “number of supports contacted” column to the left indicates the grouped number of supports sought by each individual. Refer to Table 3 for the full list of support options.

### Summary:

- Overall, victim-survivors and supporters reported similar proportions relating to how many supports they contacted for support with DFSV.
- Half of all victim-survivors and supporters contacted 4 or more supports for the experience of DFSV (n=465/915, 50.9%).
- 9 in 10 victim-survivors and supporters contacted at least 1 support for the experience of DFSV (n=796/915, 87.0%)

**Table 4: Number of supports contacted by victim-survivors, and supporters**

Number of supports contacted	Victim-survivor (n=685)		Supporter (n=230)		Total* (n=915)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
0	96	14.0	23	10.0	119	13.0
1-3	236	34.5	95	41.3	331	36.2
4-6	184	26.9	53	23.1	237	25.9
7-9	116	16.9	31	13.5	147	16.1
10 or more	53	7.8	28	12.2	81	8.9

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed responses. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

Figure 4 below shows the proportion of victim-survivors who contacted 7 or more different supports, by demographic subgroups. This was calculated by analysing the information in Table 4, by demographic responses provided from victim-survivors.

#### Summary:

- Victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal reported most often in the Survey to have contacted 7 or more services for support with their experience of DFSV, compared with other victim-survivor subgroups.
- Victim-survivors who are male were least likely to report contacting 7 or more services for support with their experience of DFSV, when compared to other victim-survivor subgroups.

**Figure 4: Proportion of victim-survivors contacting 7 or more supports, by demographic subgroups**

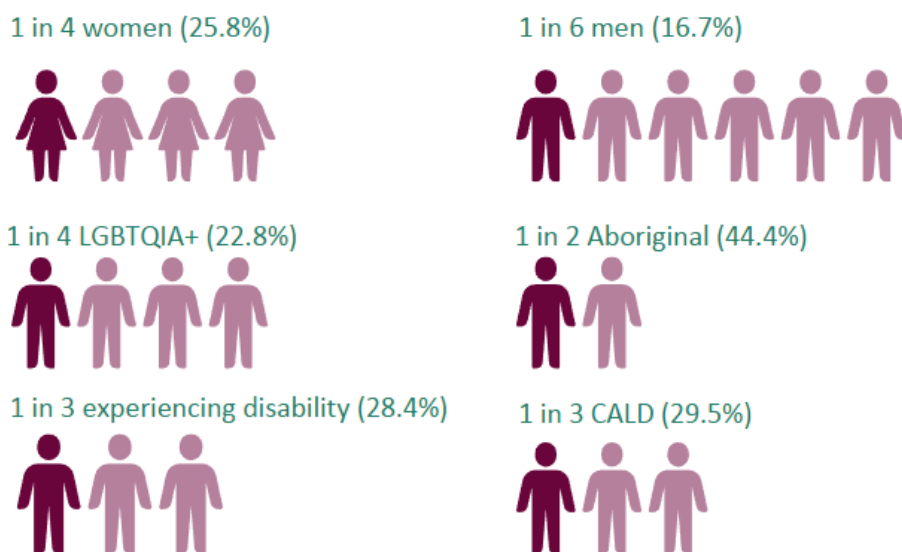
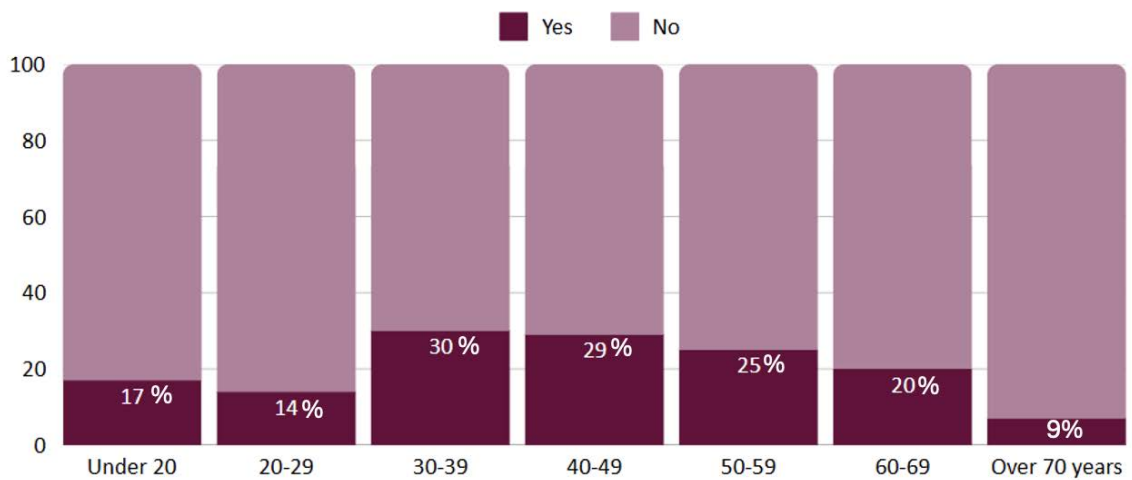


Figure 5 below shows the proportion of victim-survivors who contacted 7 or more different supports, by age. This was calculated by analysing the information in Table 4, by demographic responses provided from victim-survivors.

**Summary:**

- Victim-survivors aged between 40-59 were most likely to contact 7 or more supports than those in other age groups.
- Victim-survivors aged over 70 were least likely to contact 7 or more supports than those in other age groups.

**Figure 5: Proportion of victim-survivors contacting 7 or more supports, by age group**



## Other Support Services Contacted

There were 83 total responses who listed a support they contacted under the “other” category which allowed respondents to enter free text. These responses were analysed and coded under category groupings. There were some responses (n=5) that couldn’t be coded, due to the response not relating to the question (e.g. talking about why they didn’t seek support rather than supports they sought). After filtering for responses, 78 total responses were available for coding. Some responses reflected more than one support in the free text field, and in this instance, all supports listed in a response were coded.

- Education institutions such as universities and schools (n=12), and NGOs (n=12) were the most listed support in the responses who selected “other” when asked where they went for support whilst experiencing DFSV.

## Barriers to Seeking Support

Respondents were asked: “Did any of the reasons below stop you from seeking help or support or make it harder to seek help or support?”. Both victim-survivors (n=656) and supporters (n=206) answered this question. This question was a multi-select question, meaning individuals may be represented more than once in the below table if they selected multiple barriers to seeking support. Percentage point differences between victim-survivors and supporters that are greater than 10 are highlighted in green below.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors were most likely to identify feeling “embarrassed, ashamed or to blame for what occurred”, that “no one would hold the perpetrator to account” and “worried they would not be treated well”, as barriers to seeking support.
- Supporters were most likely to identify feeling “worried the perpetrator might find out”, that “no one would hold the perpetrator to account”, and “embarrassed, ashamed or to blame for what occurred”, as barriers to seeking support
- Victim-survivors reported “not wanting support” (n=19, 2.9%) as a barrier much more often in the Survey when compared with supporters (n=36, 17.5%).

**Table 5: Barriers to seeking support by victim-survivors, and supporters**

	Victim-survivor		Supporter		Total*	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
<b>Prevention from Seeking Support</b>						
Was not sure if what happened was domestic, family and/or sexual violence	188	28.7	44	21.4	232	26.9
Did not want help or support	19	2.9	36	17.5	55	6.4
Did not know who to contact	191	29.1	57	27.7	248	28.8
Worried the perpetrator might find out	312	47.6	98	47.6	410	47.6
Worried a member of my community would find out	120	18.3	51	24.8	171	19.8
Did not think it was possible to keep me safe from the perpetrator	250	38.1	70	34.0	320	37.1
Was not able to speak to someone in my own language	8	1.2	20	9.7	28	3.2
Was not able to find help from someone who understood my culture or my community	22	3.4	25	12.1	47	5.5
Worried that I would not be believed or treated well	325	49.5	74	35.9	399	46.3
Was talked out of seeking help	114	17.4	28	13.6	142	16.5
Worried that information would be shared without my consent, and/or that another service may get ...	154	23.5	61	29.6	215	24.9
Did not think anyone would hold the perpetrator to account	332	50.6	91	44.2	423	49.1
Did not want the perpetrator to get into trouble	129	19.7	54	26.2	183	21.2
The perpetrator threatened or attempted self-harm or suicide	167	25.5	57	27.7	224	26.0
The perpetrator threatened to (or did) take or harm children	154	23.5	61	29.6	215	24.9
The perpetrator threatened to (or did) harm a pet or animal	98	14.9	34	16.5	132	15.3
Did not have access to money to leave or seek help or support	218	33.2	62	30.1	280	32.5
Felt embarrassed, ashamed and/or to blame for what occurred	367	55.9	79	38.4	446	51.7
The service(s) I contacted could not or would not help me	186	28.4	56	27.2	242	28.1
Last time I asked for help I had a bad experience	188	28.7	48	23.3	236	27.4
Other - please specify	121	18.5	30	14.6	151	17.5
None of the above	32	4.9	23	11.2	55	6.4

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Multiple Barriers for Seeking Support by Demographic Factors

Table 6 below explores the number of victim-survivors and the reported number of barriers for seeking support for an instance of DFSV, by gender. The number to the left indicates the grouped number of identified barriers to seeking support for each individual. To note, the low number of responses of victim-survivors who were outside the gender binary meant that further analysis was not able to occur for this subgroup.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors who were women and victim-survivors who were male were similarly as likely to report experiencing 1-9 barriers to seeking support (n=448, 78.3%, and n=35, 83.4%)

To explore the barriers to seeking support for victim-survivors further, UpSet plots<sup>1</sup> were used across various demographic subgroups. UpSet plots are a way to visualise the relationship, or intersections between 4 or more sets of data.

**Table 6: Grouped number of barriers to seeking support by victim-survivors, by gender**

	Female		Male	
	n	%	n	%
0	26	4.5	##	##
1-3	173	30.2	13	31.0
4-6	158	27.6	12	28.6
7-9	117	20.5	10	23.8
10 or more	98	17.1	##	##
<b>Total*</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

<sup>1</sup> Alexander Lex, Nils Gehlenborg, Hendrik Strobel, Romain Vuillemot, Hanspeter Pfister. UpSet: Visualization of Intersecting Sets IEEE Transactions on Visualization and Computer Graphics (InfoVis), 20(12): 1983--1992, doi:10.1109/TVCG.2014.2346248, 2014.

## Co-Occurring Barriers for Seeking Support by Demographic Factors

The UpSet plots below explore the relationship between the co-occurrence of the top 5 barriers to seeking support. The words in **bold parentheses** after the description reflect abbreviations of the top 5 reported barriers for seeking support in this section.

- I felt embarrassed, ashamed and/or to blame for what occurred (**blame**)
- I did not think anyone would hold the perpetrator to account (**accountable**)
- I was worried the perpetrator might find out (**worried**)
- I was worried that I would not be believed or treated well (**believed**); and
- I did not think it was possible to keep me safe from the perpetrator (**safety**)

The co-occurrence of these barriers was investigated by victim-survivors, and by demographic subgroups of victim-survivors. UpSet plots showing notable differences between a demographic subgroup when compared to victim-survivors are discussed below.

### How to interpret the Upset Plot

First orient yourself to the bar chart on the left-hand side. This shows the overall proportions of victim-survivors who experienced each barrier to seeking support, for example:

- 47.6% of victim-survivors were worried the perpetrator might find out
- 38.1% of victim-survivors did not think it was possible to be kept safe from the perpetrator, and so on.

Then, if you look at the coloured column graphs, and corresponding dots below them, you can ascertain patterns of co-occurrence, where the dots with the colours filled in indicate the co-occurring patterns. If we look at the top four columns as an example, we can see that:

- 1 in 5 victim-survivors (19.7%) reported experiencing none of the 5 most reported barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
- 1 in 6 victim-survivors (16.3%) reported experiencing all 5 of the most reported barriers to seeking support
- 1 in 13 victim-survivors (7.8%) reported experiencing only 1 of the top 5 barriers – **blame**; and
- 1 in 21 victim-survivors (4.7%) reported simultaneously experiencing 4 of the top 5 barriers to seeking support: **worried, blame, believed, accountable** and **safety**

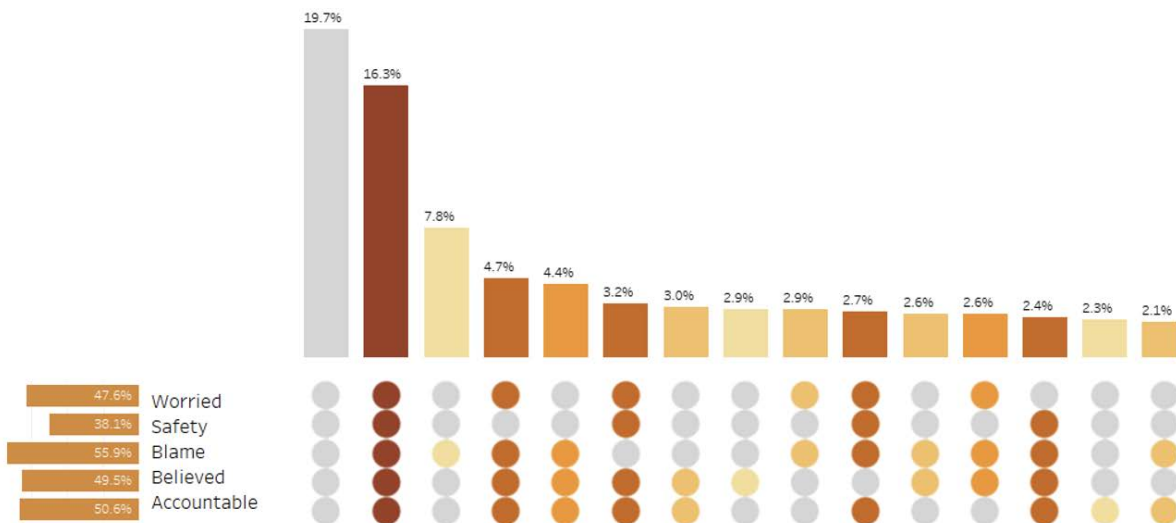
**To note:** Wherever the interpretation of the Upset Plot (above) and co-occurring barriers for demographic subgroups (below) states that “none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support were being experienced”, this does not mean that the population, or demographic subgroup was not experiencing any barriers to seeking support. It simply means that within the top 15 patterns of co-occurrence, in at least one of the patterns, they were not experiencing any of the top 5 most reported barriers to seeking support.

Figure 6 below shows the 15 most common patterns of co-occurrence of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for all victim-survivors.

**Summary:**

- Of the top 15 co-occurrences of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for victim-survivors (79.6% of the total patterns of co-occurrence):
  - 46.9% experienced more than 1 of the top 5 barriers to seeking support,
  - 19.7% experienced none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support; and
  - 13.0% experienced 1 of the top 5 barriers to seeking support

**Figure 6: Co-occurrence of the top 5 barriers to seeking support**



### Top 3 patterns of co-occurrence of the top 5 barriers to seeking support by demographic subgroups of victim-survivors:

- Of all victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal:
  - 1 in 4 (26.3%) reported experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
  - 1 in 6 (15.8%) reported experiencing all top 5 barriers to seeking support; and
  - 1 in 14 (7.0%) reported experiencing 3 barriers: **blamed, believed, and worried**
- Of all victim-survivors who able and willing to respond who are CALD:
  - 1 in 3 (29.7%) reported experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
  - 1 in 10 (10.8%) reported experiencing all top 5 barriers to seeking support; and
  - 1 in 15 (6.8%) reported experiencing 1 barrier only – **blamed**
- Of all victim-survivors who were pregnant at the time of their experience of DFSV:
  - 1 in 5 (19.3%) reported experiencing all top 5 barriers to seeking support
  - 1 in 7 (14.7%) reported experiencing none of the 5 barriers to seeking support; and
  - 1 in 12 (8.3%) reported experiencing 3 barriers: **blamed, believed, and worried**
- Of all victim-survivors from the LGBTQIA+ community:
  - 1 in 5 (19.4%) reported experiencing none of the top 5 barriers to seeking support for an experience of DFSV.
  - 1 in 6 victim-survivors (17.8%) reported experiencing all top 5 barriers to seeking support; and
  - 1 in 11 (9.3%) reported experiencing 3 barriers: **blamed, believed, and worried**

### Other Barriers to Seeking Support

In addition to the pre-defined responses regarding barriers to seeking out support, there was an “other” category that when selected, allowed respondents to enter in free-text. There were 119 responses that listed a barrier to seeking support under this “other” category and these responses were coded under category titles. There were some responses (n=5) that couldn’t be coded due to the response not relating to the question (e.g. “see answer above”, “thank you”). After filtering for responses, 114 total responses were available for coding. Some responses reflected more than one barrier in the free text field, and in this instance, all barriers listed in a response were coded.

It is noted that some of the free text “other responses” broadly reflect some of the themes in the pre-defined responses (e.g. “stigma/shame” in the “other response” and “believed” in the pre-defined responses). Although themes were similar, “other” responses were not combined with the pre-defined responses to preserve the integrity of the written responses, where the respondent had identified they felt their “other”/ free text response was different to that of the pre-defined fields.

- Stigma/shame (n=23) was the most named barrier where respondents used the “other” field to enter free text, followed by concerns about threats/coercion and safety (n=19), and unsatisfactory responses from police (n=17), respectively.

## Specialist Support Services

Respondents were asked to think about one experience or situation involving domestic, family and/or sexual violence that they were willing to answer questions about. They were then asked when that experience was, if they reached out to any specialist DFSV services for help, and what help they asked for. Both victim-survivors (n=659) and supporters (n=202) answered this question, the number of responses for each question are reported in the sections below.

## Reach out for support

Table 7 and Table 8 below show responses to the first two questions: when was the experience of DFSV, and did you contact support services for the incidence.

### Summary:

- Supporters more often reported an incidence of DFSV that had occurred more recently; 7 in 10 (40.1%+29.7%, 69.8%) were reporting on an incident of DFSV that was ongoing or occurred in the last 12 months.
- Victim-survivors reported more often in the Survey that their DFSV incident happened more than 12 months ago; just under 1 in 2 (n=293, 44.6%) were reporting on an incident that happened more than 5 years ago, compared with 1 in 10 supporters (n=19, 9.4%).

**Table 7: When was the referenced experience of DFSV by victim-survivors, and supporters**

When was the experience of DFSV you're referencing in your responses	Victim-survivor (n=657)		Supporter (n=202)		Total* (n=859)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
The experience is ongoing	129	19.6	81	40.1	210	24.4
Within the last 12 months	73	11.1	60	29.7	133	15.5
More than 12 months ago but less than 5 years ago	162	24.7	42	20.8	204	23.7
More than 5 years ago	293	44.6	19	9.4	312	36.3

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

**Summary:**

- Supporters were more likely (72.8% compared to 46.9%) to report that they or the victim-survivor they were supporting reached out for support, than victim-survivors were to report reaching out for support themselves, for the DFSV experience being reported on in the Survey.

**Table 8: Whether support was sought by victim-survivors, and supporters**

Did you seek support from a specialist DFSV service for this incidence of DFSV?	Victim-survivor (n=659)		Supporter (n=202)		Total* (n=861)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Yes	309	46.9	147	72.8	456	53.0
No	333	50.5	41	20.3	374	43.4
Prefer not to say/Don't know	17	2.6	14	6.9	31	3.6

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Support Services by Victim-Survivor Demographic Subgroups

Of the victim-survivor subgroups who were willing and able to respond to the Survey, the following patterns were observed when comparing DFSV specific service seeking by subgroup:

- Victim-survivors who were men were less likely to seek support (17/43, 39.5%) than women (n=272/576, 47.2%). The number of victim-survivors who are outside the gender binary was too small to report.
- Victim-survivors who were currently pregnant (n=56/89, 62.9%) and victim-survivors who are Aboriginal (n=16/27, 59.3%) reported seeking support for experiences of DFSV more often in the Survey than all other victim-survivor subgroups.
- Victim-survivors from CALD communities were aligned with the overall response for all victim-survivors (n=20/44, 45.5%), as were people from the LGBTQIA+ community (n=49/103 47.6%) regarding their responses to seeking support in the Survey.
- People experiencing disability were slightly more likely to report seeking support from a specialist DFSV service than the overall response (n=115/232, 49.6%), as were individuals who were caring for someone with a disability (n=43/79, 54.4%).

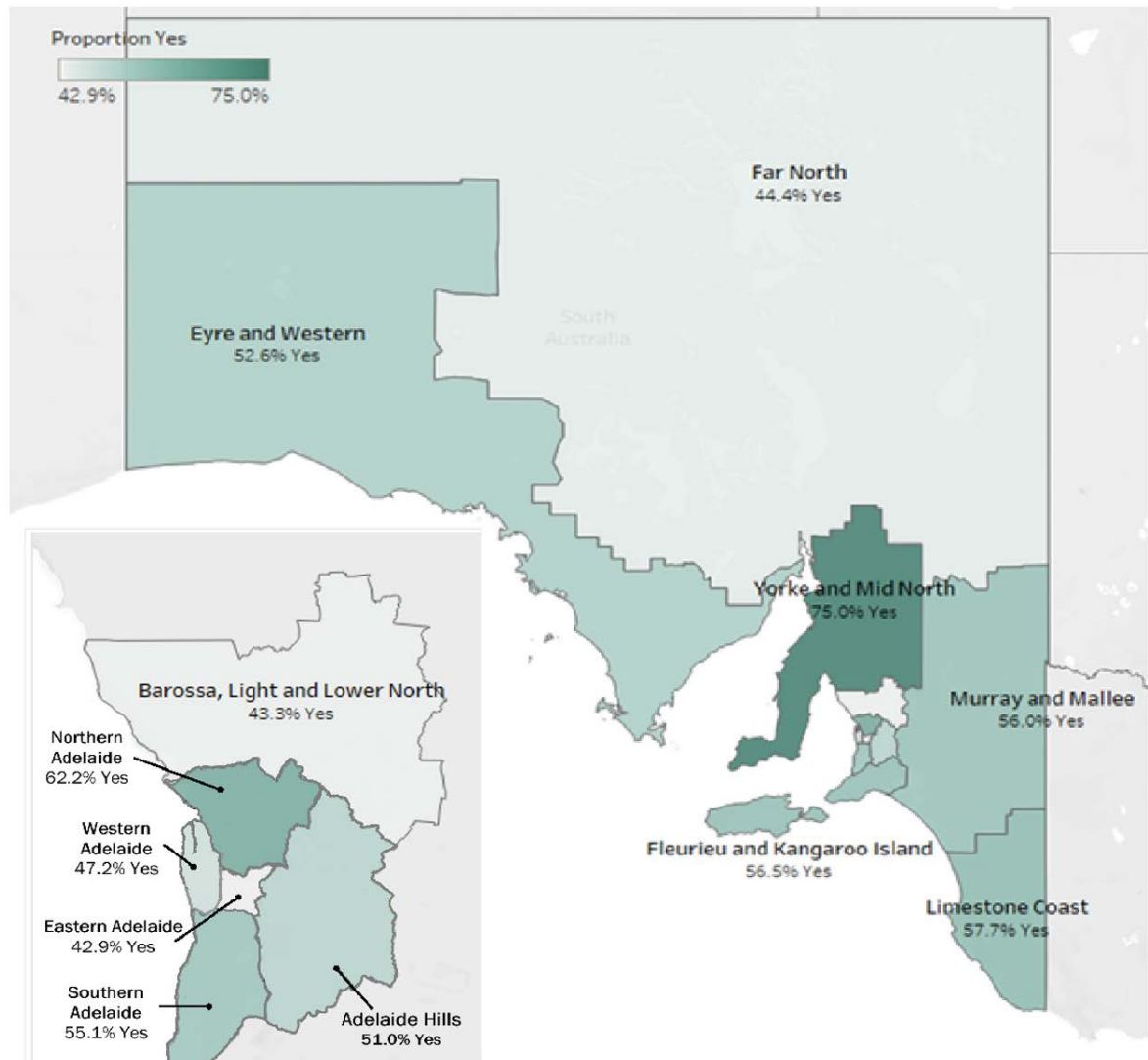
## Support Services by Region

Figure 7 below shows the proportion of victim-survivors and supporters who stated “Yes” to the question “Did you seek support from a specialist DFSV service” and provided a postcode at the end of their Survey, filtered up to SA Government Region level.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Yorke and Mid North region were the most likely to have sought support from specialist DFSV services (75.0%)
- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Eastern Adelaide region were the least likely to have sought support from specialist DFSV services (42.9%)

Figure 7: Proportion of respondents who stated they did reach out to support services



## What Specialist Supports Were Sought

Table 9 below shows what supports were sought by victim-survivors and supporters. You can observe that the number of responses for this question was much lower, and this is due to only people who stated “Yes” to the question “Did you seek support from a specialist DFSV service” being asked this follow-up question. The vast majority of victim-survivors (n=302/309, 97.7%) and supporters of victim-survivors (n=139/147, 94.6%) who responded “Yes” to the above question, chose to answer this follow-up question. Percentage point differences of more than 10% between victim-survivors and supporters are highlighted in yellow.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors and supporters sought most support options provided in the Survey proportionally to one another.
- Approximately two thirds (n=197, 65.2%) of victim-survivors reported contacting counselling services, compared to just over half of supporters (n=75, 54.0%)
- Supporters in the Survey more often than victim-survivors reported seeking support for emergency accommodation (42.4% compared to 32.1%), services for children (35.3% compared to 24.8%), and help with alcohol or drug use (16.5% compared to 6.0%)

**Table 9: What supports were sought by victim-survivors, and supporters**

	Victim-survivor (n=302)		Supporter (n=139)		Total* (n=441)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Information about domestic, family and/or sexual violence	136	45.0	75	54.0	211	47.8
Safety planning	142	47.0	72	51.8	214	48.5
Help making my home safer	98	32.5	46	33.1	144	32.7
Help leaving a relationship or household	134	44.4	70	50.4	204	46.3
Help staying in a relationship or household	23	7.6	12	8.6	35	7.9
Program for supporting a perpetrator to stop using violence	30	9.9	16	11.5	46	10.4
Emergency accommodation	97	32.1	59	42.4	156	35.4
Help finding longer term housing	71	23.5	38	27.3	109	24.7
An emergency financial payment	83	27.5	52	37.4	135	30.6
Help with visas or immigration	5	1.7	10	7.2	15	3.4
A referral for legal help	102	33.8	55	39.6	157	35.6
Counselling	197	65.2	75	54.0	272	61.7
Services for children	75	24.8	49	35.3	124	28.1
Disability support or advocacy	20	6.6	7	5.0	27	6.1
Help with drug or alcohol use	18	6.0	23	16.5	41	9.3
Help with physical health	39	12.9	22	15.8	61	13.8
Help with mental health	152	50.3	63	45.3	215	48.8
Help to keep a pet safe	29	9.6	18	12.9	47	10.7
Other - please specify	47	15.6	18	12.9	65	14.7
None of the above	##	##	##	##	5	1.1

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

### Finding a Service that Meets Needs

Both victim-survivors and supporters were asked on a scale of 0-5, "How easy was it to find the right service(s) for your needs?", (0=impossible, 5=extremely easy).

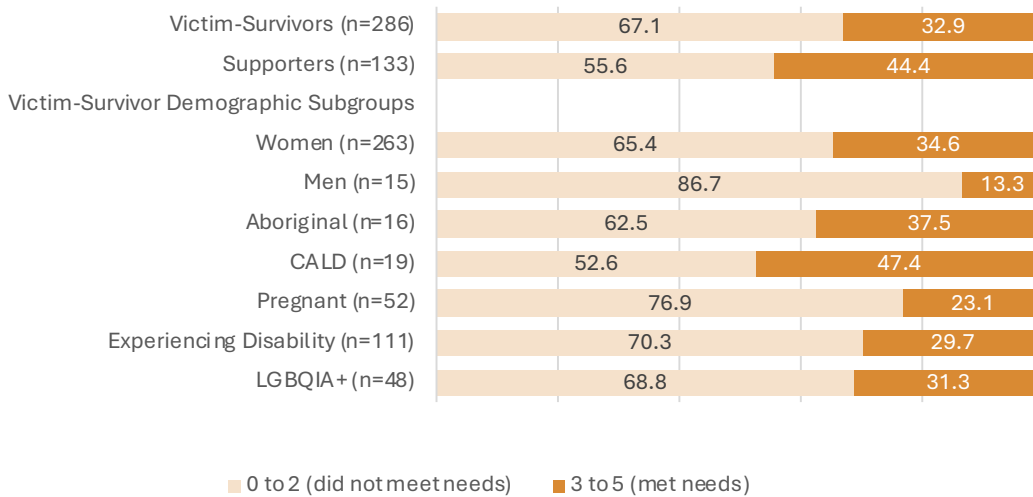
6 in 10 responses provided (n=266/419, 63.5%) were a 2 or lower, indicating difficulties in finding the right services to meet needs.

Due to the low number of responses within some demographic subgroups, responses were collapsed into two categories where 0-2 indicated "did not meet needs" and 3-5 indicated "did meet needs" to demonstrate any differences between demographic subgroups. Figure 8 below is a proportion bar chart that shows responses by demographic subgroup.

### Summary:

- Overall, the majority of victim-survivors, supporters, and victim-survivor demographic subgroups reported it was not easy to find a service that met their needs.
- Victim-survivors who were men reported most often that services did not meet their needs, compared to all other demographic subgroups (86.7%).
- Victim-survivors who were identified as CALD were most likely to report finding the right service for their needs (47.4% did meet needs), though this was still below half of all responses.

**Figure 8: Proportion chart, how easy was it to find the right service(s) for your needs\***



\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed responses. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

Table 10 below shows how many supports were sought by victim-survivors by how easy they reported finding support. To orient yourself to the table, the far-left column groups the number of supports sought by each victim-survivor, and the top row denotes responses to the Likert scale (0=impossible, 5=extremely easy). The n’s in each column indicate the number of individuals for each grouped number of supports sought, by Likert scale score. The percentage represent the proportion of those individuals who responded with the corresponding score in the column above.

For example, the top left cell indicates that 9 people sought 0-3 supports, and of those 9 people, 37.5% of them rated the ability to find the support they needed as 0 (impossible). Following to the next column, we see that 27 people sought 0-3 supports, and of those 27 people, 35.5% rated the ability to find the support they needed as 1.

**Summary:**

- The general pattern observed in the table above was that the smaller number of supports sought, the higher the ease of finding supports to meet needs; or inversely, the higher the number of supports sought, the lower the ease of finding the right service for needs.

**Table 10: How many supports were sought by victim-survivors by how easy it was to find support to meet your needs?\***

Number of supports sought	On a scale of 0-5, how easy was it to find the right service for your needs?											
	0		1		2		3		4		5	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
0 to 3	9	37.5	27	35.5	33	35.9	24	40.7	14	56.0	6	60.0
4 to 6	6	25.0	22	28.9	32	34.8	25	42.4	##	##	##	##
7 or more	9	37.5	27	35.5	27	29.3	10	16.9	##	##	##	##

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed responses. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

Table 11 below summarises responses from victim-survivors and supporters to the question, “How well did the selected service meet your needs?”, (0=not at all, 5=extremely well).

**Summary:**

- Both victim-survivors and supporters were split almost 50/50, in that half rated that services did not meet needs well (scores of 0-2; 57.4% and 55.9% respectively), and half rated that services did meet their needs (scores of 3-5; 42.6% and 44.1% respectively).

**Table 11: How well did the service meet needs\***

How well did the service meet your needs?	Victim-survivors (n=258)		Supporters (n=127)		Total (n=385)	
	n	Col %	n	Col %	n	Col %
0	25	9.7	8	6.3	33	8.6
1	72	27.9	33	26.0	105	27.3
2	51	19.8	30	23.6	81	21.0
3	54	20.9	39	30.7	93	24.2
4	34	13.2	12	9.5	46	11.9
5	22	8.5	5	3.9	27	7.0

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed responses. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

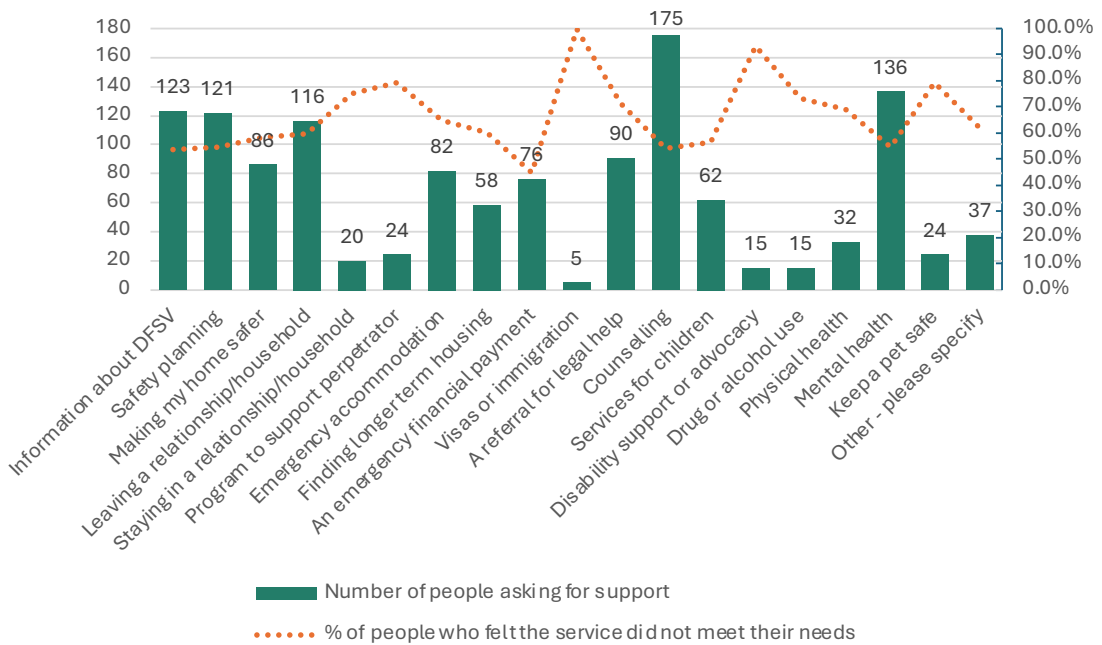
Figure 9 below is a dual axis graph that represents the number of victim-survivors asking for each selected service, and the proportion of victim-survivors who felt that the service did not meet their needs (indicated as above, by a score of 0-2). Victim-survivors who had not rated how well the service met their needs were omitted from the visual to prevent any bias of the results.

To orient yourself to the graph, if you look at the first column on the left, you can see that 123 victim-survivors sought information about DFSV (and rated how well the service met their needs), and the proportion line shows approximately 55% of victim-survivors felt the services did not meet their needs well, as indicated by following the secondary y axis, showing the proportions.

**Summary:**

- Every victim-survivor who asked for help with visas or immigration services (n=5) identified that the service they contacted did not meet their needs.
- Victim-survivors who sought support for an emergency financial payment (n=76) were the least likely to report that the service did not meet their needs, this is the only support option that reported a dissatisfaction ratio of less than half of all victim-survivors (44%).

**Figure 9: Type of services contacted by how well the service met the needs of victim-survivors\***



\* This figure includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Other Supports

There were 37 responses for the question “what help did you ask for?” under the “other” category which allowed respondents to enter free text. These responses were coded under category titles. Of these responses, 20 contained no text, and 8 could not be coded due to not relating to the question being asked (e.g. talked about supports they couldn’t access). After filtering responses, 9 total responses were available for coding. Some responses reflected more support asked for in the free text field, and in this instance, all supports stated in a response were coded.

- For the question “what help did you ask for?”, Police were the most common support listed under “other” (unable to report on “n value” due to all values for this question being less than 5 for each category once coded).

## Legal Services

Respondents were asked “Did you seek help from a lawyer or legal service?”. Just under half of victim-survivors (n=296/651, 45.5%), and supporters (n=83/192, 43.2%) who answered this question, reported they did seek help from a legal service.

### Legal services by demographic subgroups

Table 12 below is a proportion table, where the n’s refer to the number of victim-survivors within each demographic subgroup who selected “Yes” to each legal support type, and the proportions indicate the total proportion of each demographic subgroup that said ‘Yes’ for each legal support type. For example, the top left-hand corner shows that, overall, 142 victim-survivors sought advice or information about the perpetrators actions, and this is 48.6% of all victim-survivors who responded to that question. To note, victim-survivors may identify with more than one of the selected demographic subgroups and therefore individuals may be represented more than once in the table below.

### Summary:

- On average, victim-survivors were proportionately most likely to report asking for legal support for: child custody or access issues (54.5%), intervention orders (54.1%), and advice or information about the perpetrator’s actions (48.6%).
- When compared to other victim-survivor subgroups, victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal reported more often in the Survey that they sought legal support for: intervention orders (72.7%), child custody or access issues (81.8%), financial issues (54.5%), and property settlement (54.5%).
- Victim-survivors who able and willing to respond who are CALD were more likely when compared to all other demographic subgroups to report seeking legal support for divorce or separation (65.0%).
- Victim-survivors who are from the LGBTQIA+ community who were willing and able to respond, were more likely than all other demographic subgroups to report seeking legal advice or information about the perpetrators actions (67.5%).

Table 12: Proportion table, legal supports by victim-survivor demographic subgroups\*

Type of legal support sought		Overall	Female	Male	Aboriginal	CALD	Pregnant	Experiencing Disability	LGBTQIA+
Advice or information about the perpetrator's actions	n	142	129	11	7	10	23	49	27
	% Y	48.6	49.4	47.8	63.6	50.0	41.8	47.1	67.5
Intervention Orders	n	158	142	14	8	12	35	55	18
	% Y	54.1	54.4	60.9	72.7	60.0	63.6	52.9	45
Tenancy or housing issues	n	53	50	##	##	##	7	21	9
	% Y	18.2	19.2	##	##	##	12.7	20.2	22.5
Divorce or separation	n	135	122	9	7	13	22	44	15
	% Y	46.2	46.7	39.1	63.6	65.0	40.0	42.3	37.5
Child custody or access issues	n	159	145	9	9	12	45	49	17
	% Y	54.5	55.6	39.1	81.8	60.0	81.8	47.1	42.5
Financial issues	n	125	114	8	6	9	20	47	16
	% Y	42.8	43.7	34.8	54.5	45.0	36.4	24.0	40
Property settlement	n	122	110	7	6	9	19	43	12
	% Y	41.8	42.1	30.4	54.5	45.0	34.5	41.3	30
A Victims of Crime payment	n	46	43	##	##	##	7	25	7
	% Y	15.8	16.5	##	##	##	12.7	24.0	17.5
Disability advocacy	n	18	17	##	##	##	5	16	##
	% Y	6.2	6.5	##	##	##	9.1	15.4	##
Other - please specify	n	33	28	##	##	6	5	11	##
	% Y	11.3	10.7	##	##	30.0	9.1	10.6	##

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

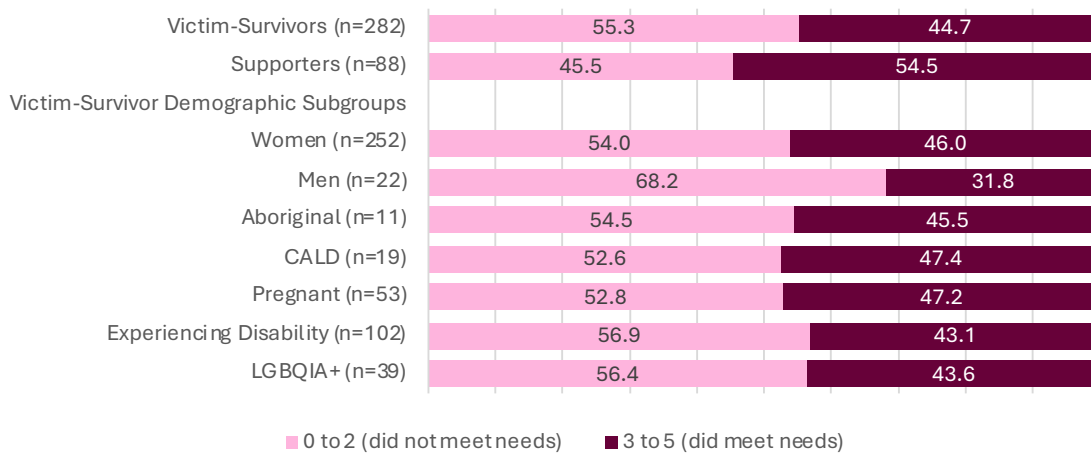
### Legal services meeting needs

Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 0 (not at all) to 5 (extremely well), how well did the lawyer or legal services meet their needs. Due to the low number of responses within some demographic subgroups, responses were collapsed into two categories where 0-2 indicated “did not meet needs” and 3-5 indicated “did meet needs” to demonstrate any differences between demographic subgroups. Figure 10 below is a proportion bar chart that shows responses by demographic subgroup.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors (inclusive of subgroups) and supporters were more likely to report a legal service did not meet their needs than they were to report their needs being met.
- Across victim-survivor demographic subgroups, men were most likely to report that a legal service had not met their needs (68.2%)
- Across all other victim-survivor demographic subgroups, over 4 in 10 reported that the legal service met their needs.

**Figure 10: Proportion chart, how well did the legal service meet your needs\***



\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## South Australian Police (SAPOL)

Respondents were asked whether they contacted SAPOL about the incidence of DFSV they were referencing in their Survey, what they wanted SAPOL to do, and what they did do. Both victim-survivors and supporters answered these questions, the number of responses for each question are reported in the sections below.

### Contacting SAPOL for help

Just over half of victim-survivors (n=353/647, 54.6%) contacted SAPOL about an experience of DFSV, compared to just under three quarters of supporters (n=132/191 69.1%). Women victim-survivors were more likely to report contacting SAPOL (n=300/536, 55.9%) than men (n=14/36, 38.9%). Women who were pregnant were more likely than all other demographic subgroups to report contacting SAPOL for their experience of DFSV (n=62/89, 69.7%) in the Survey.

Victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal (n=15/27 55.6%) and individuals from CALD communities (n=25/44, 56.8%) were aligned with the proportion of overall victim-survivors' responses, as were victim-survivors with disability (n=122/232 52.6%) and members of the LGBTQIA+ community (n=52/103 50.5%).

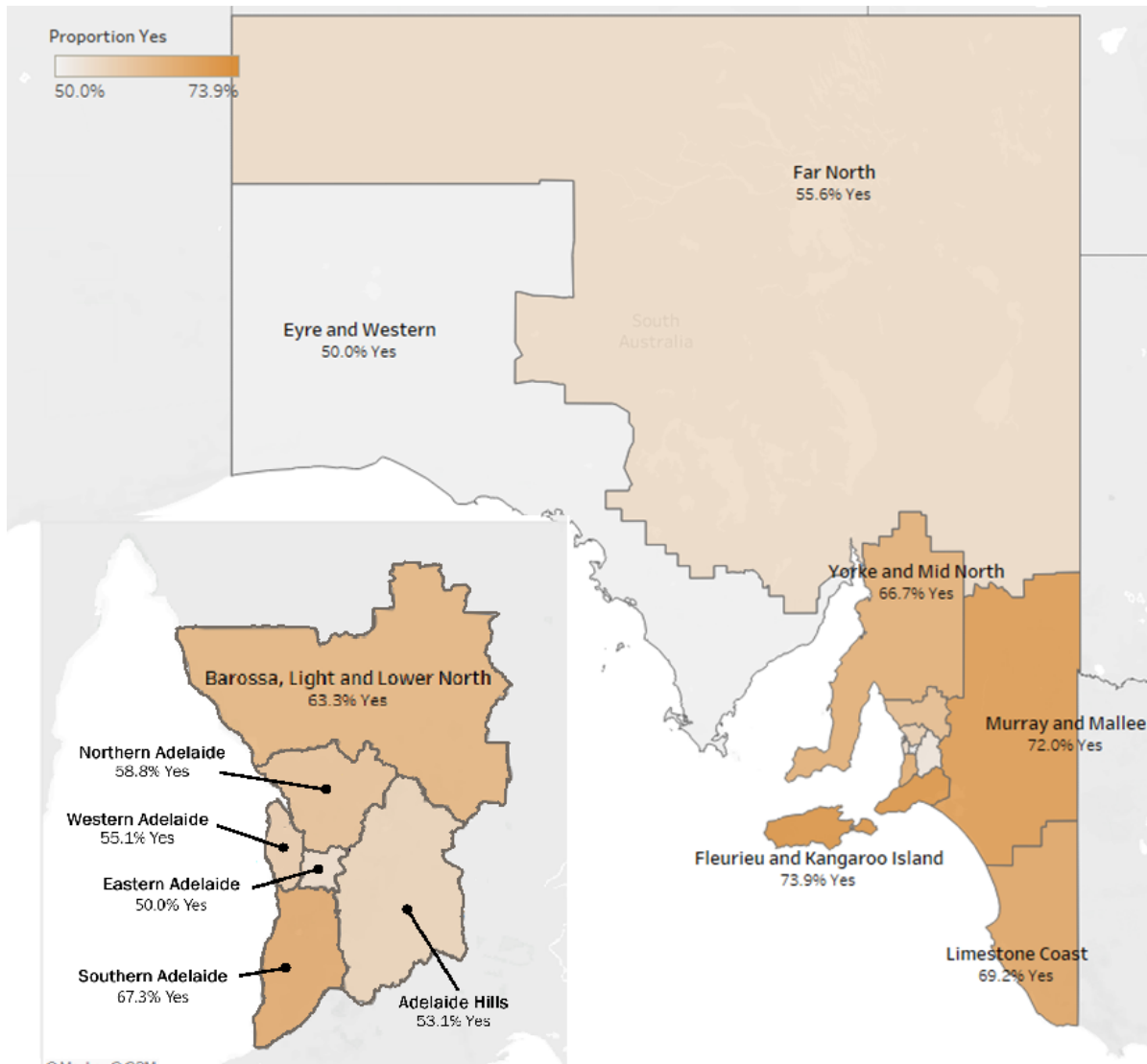
### Contacting SAPOL for help by region

Figure 11 below explores the proportion of both victim-survivors and supporters that did contact SAPOL regarding their experience of DFSV and provided a postcode at the end of their Survey, filtered up to SA Government Region level.

#### Summary:

- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Eyre and Western region, and Eastern Adelaide were the least likely to contact SAPOL regarding the incidence of DFSV (50.0%).
- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region were the most likely to contact SAPOL regarding the incidence of DFSV (73.9%)
- There was more variation in regional areas regarding reported rates of SAPOL contact for victim-survivors and supporters, whereas metropolitan areas were more congruent with one another.

Figure 11: Whether SAPOL was contacted, by region



## What Did You Want SAPOL to Do?

Table 13 below is a proportion table, where the n's refer to the number of respondents who selected each response about what they wanted SAPOL to do, by demographic subgroups, and the proportions indicate the total proportion of that demographic subgroup who selected "Yes". For example, the top left-hand corner shows that, overall, 174 victim-survivors wanted SAPOL to provide general information, and the proportion indicates that this represents 36.3% of all victim-survivors who responded "Yes" to that question.

### Summary:

- All respondents were proportionately most likely to report asking for SAPOL to: Issue an intervention order (56.0%), intervene in a bad situation (54.6%) and arrest and charge the perpetrator with a criminal offence (49.2%).
- Victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal reported more often than all other demographic subgroups to ask SAPOL for support to remove the perpetrator from the property (33.3%).
- Victim-survivors who were pregnant were more likely than all other demographic subgroups to ask SAPOL for support to: Intervene in a bad situation (60.7%) and issue an intervention order (63.9%).

Table 13: What did you want SAPOL to do and what did they do, by demographic subgroups\*

What did you want SAPOL to do?		Overall Response Groups			Victim-Survivor Demographic Subgroups						
		Overall	Victim-survivor	Supporter	Female	Male	Aboriginal	CALD	Pregnant	Experiencing Disability	LGBTQIA+
Overall responses		n=480	n=351	n=129	n=325	n=19	n=15	n=25	n=61	n=120	n=52
Provide general information	n	174	131	43	124	5	5	8	18	46	20
	% Y	36.3	37.3	33.3	38.2	26.3	33.3	32.0	29.5	38.3	38.5
Refer to support services	n	129	100	29	97	##	##	6	15	37	11
	% Y	26.9	28.5	22.5	29.8	##	##	24.0	24.6	30.8	21.2
Intervene in a bad situation	n	262	184	78	174	7	8	13	37	55	24
	% Y	54.6	52.4	60.5	53.5	36.8	53.3	52.0	60.7	45.8	46.2
Issue an intervention order	n	269	188	81	178	8	9	15	39	67	26
	% Y	56.0	53.6	62.8	54.8	42.1	60.0	60.0	63.9	55.8	50.0
Arrest & charge the perpetrator with a criminal offence	n	236	170	66	156	9	8	9	28	71	28
	% Y	49.2	48.4	51.2	48.0	47.4	53.3	36.0	45.9	59.2	53.8
Evicted the perpetrator from the property	n	120	84	36	81	##	5	6	16	28	12
	% Y	25.0	23.9	27.9	24.9	##	33.3	24.0	26.2	23.3	23.1
None of the above	n	42	33	9	30	##	##	##	6	11	8
	% Y	8.8	9.4	7.0	9.2	##	##	##	9.8	9.2	15.4

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## What Did SAPOL Do?

Table 14 below is a proportion table that shows, of all the numbers victim-survivors who asked for specific support from SAPOL, what proportion actually received it, by demographic subgroups. This table represents only individuals who said both that they wanted one of the support responses, and that they did provide it.

### Summary:

- On average, most victim-survivor demographic subgroups reported that SAPOL were most likely to deliver general information to them.
- There were gendered differences in the support reported as received from SAPOL for victim-survivors; men were far less likely to receive support from SAPOL to: intervene in a bad situation, issue an intervention order, and arrest and charge the perpetrator with a criminal offence but were more likely to have the perpetrator evicted from the property.
- People identifying as LGBTQIA+ were less likely to report receiving all intervention responses, including receiving general information from SAPOL when compared to the overall victim-survivor population who responded to the Survey.

Table 14: What did SAPOL do, by victim-survivor demographic subgroups\*

	Provide general information	Refer to support services	Intervene in a bad situation	Issue an intervention order	Arrest and charge the perpetrator with a criminal offence	Evict the perpetrator from the property
<b>Overall Victim-Survivor Response</b>	n=88/131 67.2%	n=47/100 47.0%	n=76/184 41.3%	n=85/188 45.2%	n=75/170 44.1%	n=32/84 38.1%
<b>Gender</b>						
Man or Male	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
Woman or Female	n=85/124 68.5%	n=46/97 47.4%	n=75/174 43.1%	n=83/178 46.6%	n=72/156 46.2%	n=31/81 38.3%
<b>Age Group</b>						
Under 19	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
20-29	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
30-39	n=20/34 58.8%	n=11/29 37.9%	n=18/54 33.3%	n=22/53 41.5%	n=22/49 44.9%	n=11/27 40.7%
40-49	n=27/33 81.8%	n=12/25 48.0%	n=27/54 50.0%	n=27/53 50.9%	n=23/44 52.3%	n=13/21 61.9%
50-5	n=25/38 65.8%	n=13/25 52.0%	n=17/41 41.5%	n=18/44 40.9%	n=18/41 43.9%	##
60-69	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
Over 70	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
<b>Other Demographic subgroups</b>						
Experiencing disability	n=33/46 71.7%	n=18/37 48.6%	n=15/55 27.3%	n=29/67 43.3%	n=28/71 39.4%	n=8/28 28.6%
Aboriginal	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
CALD	##	##	##	##	##	##
	##	##	##	##	##	##
Pregnant	n=13/18 72.2%	n=8/15 53.3%	n=13/37 35.1%	n=22/39 56.4%	n=13/28 46.4%	n=6/16 37.5%
LGBTQIA	n=11/20 55.0%	##	##	n=10/26 38.5%	n=8/28 28.6%	##

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

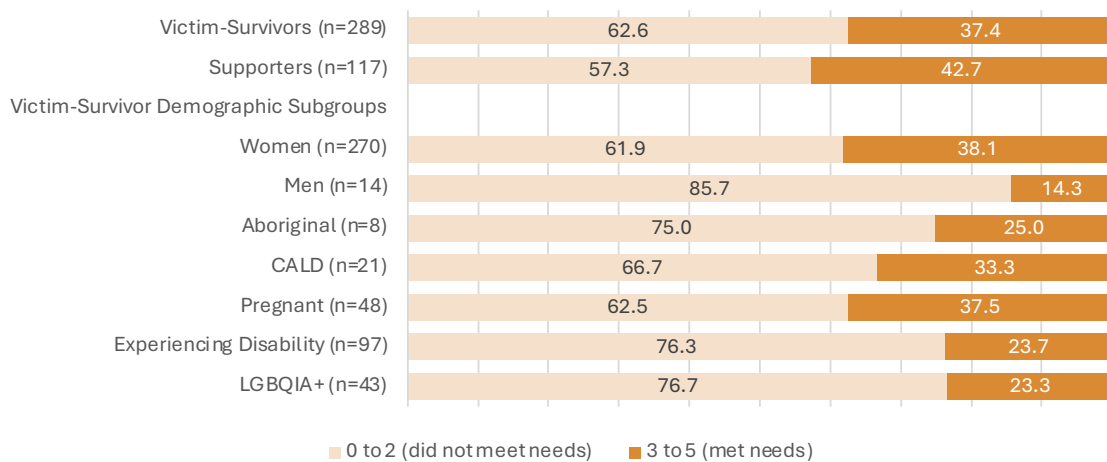
## How Well did SAPOL Meet Needs?

Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 0 (not at all) to 5 (extremely well), how well SAPOL met their needs. Due to the low number of responses within some demographic subgroups, responses were collapsed into two categories where 0-2 indicated “did not meet needs” and 3-5 indicated “did meet needs” to demonstrate any differences between demographic subgroups. Figure 12 below is a proportion bar chart that shows responses by demographic subgroup.

### Summary:

- The majority of victim-survivors (including all victim-survivor subgroups), and supporters reported SAPOL did not meet their needs.
- Across victim-survivor demographic subgroups, male victim-survivors reported most often that SAPOL had not met their needs (14.3%).
- Over 1 in 3 supporters (42.7%), victim-survivors (37.4%), women victim-survivors (38.1%), pregnant victim-survivors (37.5%), and CALD victim-survivors (33.3%) reported that SAPOL did meet their needs.

Figure 12: Proportion chart, how well did SAPOL meet your needs\*



\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Criminal Justice

Respondents were asked whether the perpetrator went to court for any criminal charges and/or intervention orders because of DFSV, what the result was in court, the length of court proceedings, and satisfaction with the criminal justice system.

## Court Attendance

### Summary:

- Overall, victim-survivors and supporters reported most often in the Survey that the perpetrator did not go to court for criminal charges and/or intervention orders (n=546, 65.3%)
- Victim-survivors reported more often that the perpetrator did not go to court for the incidence of DFSV than supporters (n=445, 68.8% and n=101, 53.4%, respectively).

**Table 15: Did the perpetrator go to court for any criminal charges and or/Intervention orders due to DFSV?\***

	Victim-survivors (n=647)		Supporters (n=189)		Total (n=836)	
	n	Col %	n	Col %	n	Col %
Yes	167	25.8	57	30.2	224	26.8
No	445	68.8	101	53.4	546	65.3
Prefer not to say	11	1.7	9	4.8	20	2.4
Don't know	24	3.7	22	11.6	46	5.5

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Court Attendance by Victim-survivor Demographic Subgroups\*

The findings below reflect the responses of victim-survivor subgroups regarding whether their perpetrator went to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders in relation to the incidence of DFSV they were referring to in the Survey.

\* The following findings include answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

- Approximately 1 in 4 victim-survivors who were women (n=154/576, 26.7%) reported that their perpetrator went to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders, compared to approximately 1 in 6 male victim-survivors (n=7/43, 16.3%).
- Almost half of victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond and who are Aboriginal (n=6/31, 42.9%) reported that their perpetrator went to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders, compared to approximately a quarter of victim-survivors who aren't Aboriginal (n=150/581, 25.8%).
- Victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are part of the CALD community (n=11/44, 25.0%) equally reported when compared to victim-survivors who weren't CALD (n=150/587, 25.6%) that their perpetrator went to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders.
- 1 in 2.5 victim-survivors who were pregnant at the time of the incidence of DFSV (n=36/89, 40.4%) reported their perpetrator going to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders, compared to approximately 1 in 4 victim-survivors who weren't pregnant (n=130/553 23.5%).
- Approximately 1 in 4.5 victim-survivors with a disability (n=52/232, 22.4%) reported their perpetrator going to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders compared to 1 in 3.7 victim-survivors who did not have a disability (n=109/402, 27.1%).
- 1 in 5 victim-survivors who identified as LGBTQIA+ (n=21/103, 20.4%) reported their perpetrator going to court for criminal offences and/or intervention orders when compared to approximately 1 in 4 victim-survivors who were not part of the LGBTQIA+ community (n=141/531, 26.6%).

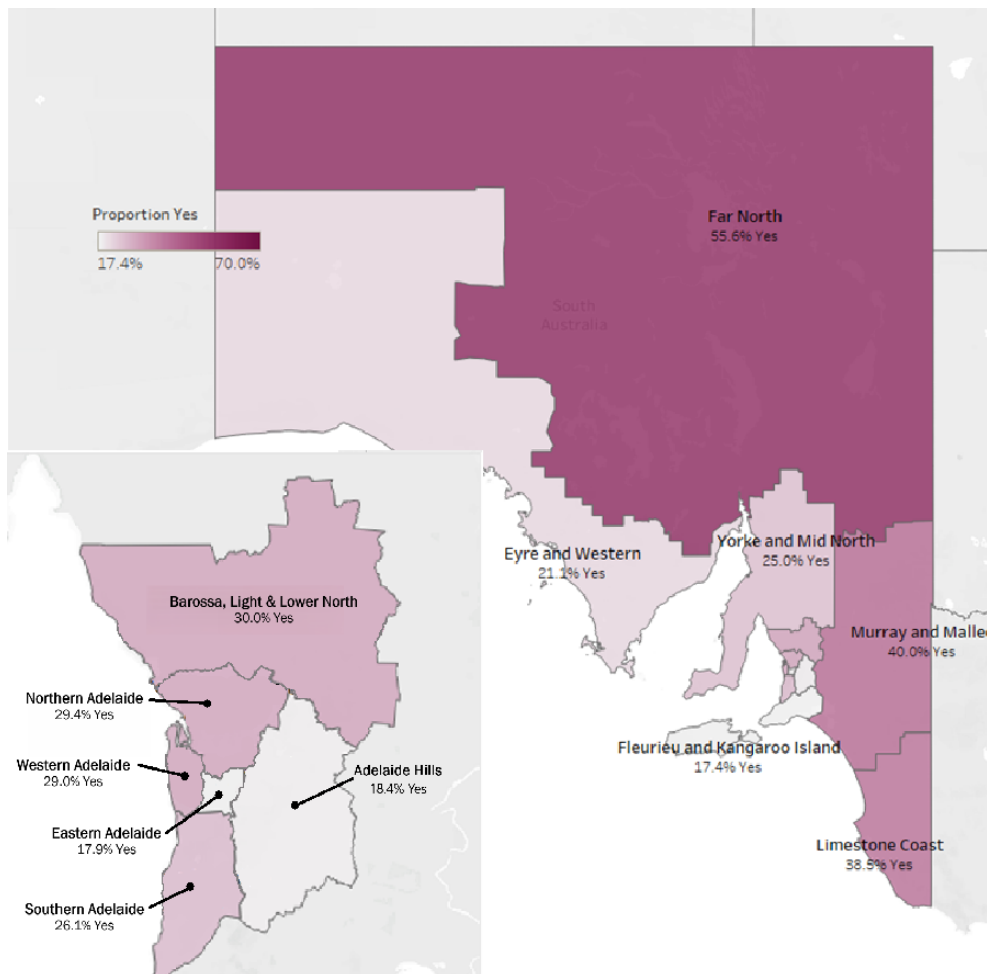
## Court Attendance by Geography

Figure 13 explores the proportion of both victim-survivors and supporters that reported the perpetrator went to court for criminal charges and/or intervention orders due to DFSV and provided a postcode at the end of their Survey, filtered up to SA Government Region level.

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Far North region were the most likely to report that the perpetrator went to court (55.6%).
- Victim-survivors and supporters in the Fleurieu and Kangaroo Island region were the least likely to report that the perpetrator went to court (17.4%). This is contrasting to Figure 11, where 73.9% of victim-survivors and supporters reported contacting SAPOL regarding their experience of DFSV.
- Victim-survivors and supporters in regional South Australia were more likely to report that the perpetrator went to court than victim-survivors and supporters in the metropolitan area.

Figure 13: Whether the perpetrator went to court, by region



## Result of Court Proceedings by Demographic Subgroup

### Summary:

- Victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal, and those who were identified as CALD reported in the Survey more often that they had an intervention order issued or confirmed (83.3% and 81.8%, respectively), when compared to responses from other demographic subgroups.
- Approximately a third (33.3%) of victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond who are Aboriginal, or who were identified as CALD (27.3%), and just under a quarter of victim-survivors who were pregnant (22.9%), reported not knowing what the result of the court proceedings were, as compared to other victim-survivor subgroups.
- Almost a third of victim-survivors who were pregnant (28.6%) reported withdrawing the charges or intervention order.
- Approximately 1 in 4 (23.8%) of LGBTQIA+ victim-survivors reported having charges or intervention orders withdrawn by the prosecution.
- Just under half of male victim-survivors reported their perpetrator received a “non-conviction outcome” (42.9%).

**Table 16: Result of Court Proceedings, by overall response groups and victim-survivor demographic subgroups**

		Overall Response Groups			Victim-Survivor Demographic Subgroups						
		Overall	Victim-survivor	Supporter	Female	Male	Aboriginal	CALD	Pregnant	Experiencing Disability	LGBTQIA+
Overall number of responses*	n	221	166	55	154	7	6	11	35	51	21
An intervention order was issued or confirmed	% Y	60.2	63.3	50.9	64.3	57.1	83.3	81.8	60.0	62.7	61.9
The perpetrator was convicted of all charges	% Y	12.2	13.9	7.3	14.3	0.0	16.7	9.1	5.7	13.7	19.0
The perpetrator was only convicted of some or one of the charges	% Y	14.9	13.3	20.0	13.6	0.0	16.7	9.1	11.4	19.6	23.8
The perpetrator received a 'non-conviction' outcome	% Y	15.8	16.9	12.7	15.6	42.9	16.7	9.1	5.7	15.7	14.3
I withdrew the charges and/or intervention order	% Y	14.5	11.4	23.6	11.7	14.3	16.7	9.1	28.6	7.8	4.8
Prosecution withdrew the charges and/or intervention order	% Y	14.9	16.3	10.9	16.9	14.3	0.0	18.2	11.4	17.6	23.8
The court dismissed the case or perpetrator was found not guilty	% Y	5.9	4.2	10.9	3.2	14.3	16.7	9.1	5.7	3.9	0.0
I don't know what the result was	% Y	11.3	9.6	10.9	9.7	14.3	33.3	27.3	22.9	11.8	4.8

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Length of Court Proceedings

Table 17 below shows the length of time the court proceedings have taken for the incident of DFSV reported on, for both victim-survivors and supporters.

### Summary:

- Approximately 1 in 2 victim-survivors (n=81, 48.8%) reported in the Survey that the incidence of DFSV they were referring to had court proceedings took less than 12 months to resolve, compared to approximately 1 in 3.5 supporters (n=15, 27.3%).
- 1 in 5 victim-survivors (n=34/166, 20.5%) and supporters (n=12/55, 21.8%) were referring to an incident where the court proceedings were still ongoing.

**Table 17: Length of court proceedings**

	Victim-survivors (n=166)		Supporters (n=55)		Total* (n=221)	
	n	Col %	n	Col %	n	Col %
Less than 12 months	81	48.8	15	27.3	96	43.4
12 months, but less than 2 years	26	15.7	13	23.6	39	17.6
2 years, but less than 5 years	19	11.5	5	9.1	24	10.9
More than 5 years	##	##	##	##	7	3.2
Still ongoing	34	20.5	12	21.8	46	20.8
Don't know	##	##	##	##	9	4.1
<b>Total*</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

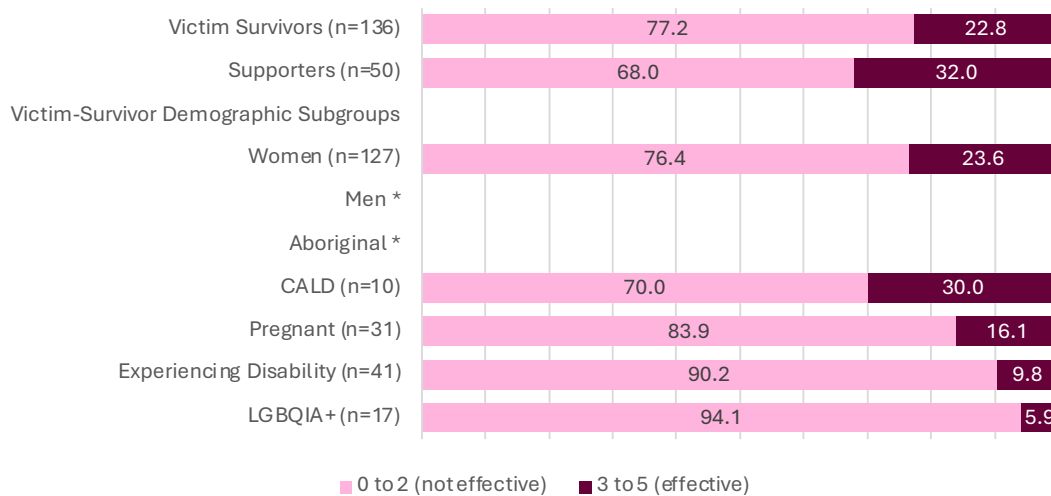
### How Well Did the Criminal Justice System Meet Needs?

Respondents were asked to rate on a scale from 0 (not at all) to 5 (extremely effective), how effective the South Australian criminal justice system was. Due to the low number of responses within some demographic subgroups, responses were collapsed into two categories where 0-2 indicated “not effective” and 3-5 indicated “effective” to demonstrate any differences between demographic subgroups. Figure 14 below is a proportion bar chart that shows responses by demographic subgroup.

#### Summary:

- On average, victim-survivors and supporters were significantly more likely to report the criminal justice system as ineffective rather than effective, based on their experiences.
- The majority of responses from all demographic subgroups (including those who are CALD) reported the criminal justice system as being ineffective. However, compared to other victim-survivor demographic subgroups, people who identified as CALD reported more often in the Survey that the criminal justice system was effective (30.0%).

Figure 14: Proportion chart, how well did the criminal justice system meet your needs?^



^ This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

\*The number of responses received for the denoted demographic subgroup is less than 5 and cannot be reported.

## Family Court

Respondents were asked if they had any interactions with the family court in relation to the perpetrator, whether there were any orders requiring them to remain in contact with the perpetrator, and whether any of these orders conflicted with an existing intervention order.

When asked if they had any interactions with the family court, just under 1 in 4 victim-survivors (n=150/646, 23.2%) responded "Yes", that they had contact, and just under 1 in 3 supporters responded (n=51/188, 27.1%) "Yes", that the victim-survivor they were supporting had contact with the family court. Table 18 below summarises responses by demographic subgroups regarding the question 'have you received Family Court Orders which require you to remain in contact with the perpetrator?'

### Summary:

- Across most victim-survivor demographic subgroups, just over half of responses indicated that family court orders required them to still maintain contact with the perpetrator.
- Approximately 3 in 4 responses from male victim-survivors (n=11, 73.3%), and from supporters (n=34, 75.6%), indicated that family court orders required them/the person they were supporting to still maintain contact with the perpetrator.
- When asked if the family court orders conflicted with any existing intervention or protection orders, 1 in 4 victim-survivors (n=35/144, 24.3%), and 1 in 2 supporters (n=24/50, 48.0%) responded that they did.

**Table 18: Family court contact orders**

	Yes		No		Total*
	n	%	n	%	n
<b>Overall Response Groups</b>					
Overall	117	60.3	77	39.7	194
Victim-survivors	83	55.7	66	44.3	149
Supporters	34	75.6	11	24.4	45
<b>Victim-survivor demographic subgroups</b>					
Female	72	55.8	57	44.2	129
Male	##	##	##	##	15
Aboriginal	##	##	##	##	7
CALD	##	##	##	##	7
Pregnant	22	53.7	19	46.3	41
Experiencing Disability	29	53.7	25	46.3	54
LGBTQIA+	6	54.5	5	45.5	11

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Length of Family Court Proceedings

Table 19 below shows the length of time the family court proceedings have taken for the incident of DFSV reported on, reported by both victim-survivors and supporters.

### Summary:

- If the family court was involved, both victim-survivors and supporters reported most often in the Survey on an incident of DFSV that proceedings were still ongoing for (29.7% and 51.0%, respectively).

**Table 19: Length of family court proceedings**

	Victim-survivors		Supporters	
	n	Col %	n	Col %
Less than 12 months	21	14.2	##	##
12 months, but less than 2 years	25	16.9	5	10.2
2 years, but less than 5 years	35	23.6	13	26.5
More than 5 years	23	15.5	##	##
Still ongoing	44	29.7	25	51.0
<b>Total*</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## responses have been suppressed due to small numbers, to preserve confidentiality and to avoid back calculation.

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## The Family Court's Role in Child and Victim-Survivor Safety

Table 20 below shows responses to the question using a scale of 0 to 5, "How well did the family court keep the victim and any involved children safe from further harm?", (0=not at all, 5=extremely well).

### Summary:

- 2 in 3 victim-survivors (n=70, 61.4%) and supporters (n=27, 65.9%) provided scores of 0-1, indicating a significant response that the family court did not keep the victim-survivor, and any children involved safe from further harm.

**Table 20: Scale responses: how well did family court keep victim and children safe\***

	Victim-survivors		Supporters		Total	
	n	Col %	n	Col %	n	Col %
0	23	20.2	9	22.0	32	20.6
1	47	41.2	18	43.9	65	41.9
2	26	22.8	8	19.5	34	21.9
3+	18	15.9	6	14.6	24	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Due to low response numbers, responses of 3, 4 and 5 have been collapsed, and further demographic subgroup analysis is unable to occur.

## Pregnancy and Children

Respondents were asked whether the victim-survivor was caring for children at the time of the incident of DFSV, whether the children were provided with any help and support separate to the victim, and how easy it was to find support for children.

## Whether respondents were pregnant

Table 21 shows whether victim-survivors were pregnant or caring for children at the time of the incident of DFSV, or supporters were helping a victim-survivor who was pregnant or caring for children.

### Summary:

- 1 in 2.5 victim-survivors (n=257, 40.0%) reported they were not pregnant or caring for any children at the time of the DFSV incident, compared to 1 in 4 supporters (n=44, 23.9%) who reported providing help to a victim-survivor who was not pregnant or caring for any children at the time of their DFSV incident.

**Table 21: Pregnant or caring for children**

	Victim-survivors (n=642)		Supporters (n=184)		Total* (n=826)	
	n	Col %	n	Col %	n	Col %
Not pregnant or caring for any children	257	40.0	44	23.9	301	36.4
Not pregnant but caring for one or more children	267	41.6	99	53.8	366	44.3
Pregnant, not caring for any other children/ or caring for one or more children <sup>^</sup>	89	13.9	24	13.0	113	13.3
Prefer not to say/Don't know	29	4.5	17	4.9	46	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

<sup>^</sup> Two options have been collapsed to avoid back calculation: respondents who were pregnant, and not caring for other children, and respondents who were pregnant and were caring for one or more children.

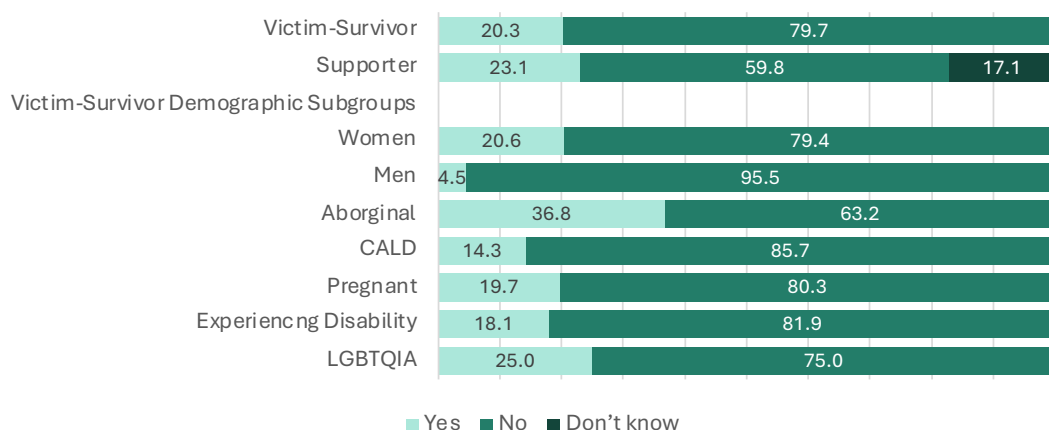
## Help and Support for Children

Respondents were asked if children were provided with any help and support separate to the victim-survivor. Predominantly, responses indicated that children were not provided with help and support separate to the victim-survivor. Figure 15 below shows the proportion of people across demographic subgroups who reported they had help and support for their children, separate to that of the victim-survivor.

### Summary:

- The majority of victim-survivors (inclusive of demographic subgroups) and supporters, reported that children were not provided with any additional support with their experience of DFSV separate to the victim-survivor.
- On average, 2 in 10 victim-survivors and supporters reported they had children who were provided with help and support separate to the support provided to the victim-survivor.
- Although the majority reported their children did not receive additional support (63.2%), victim-survivors who were able and willing to respond and are Aboriginal reported more often that their children were provided with extra support (36.8%), when compared to other victim-survivor demographic subgroup responses.
- Men most often in the Survey that their children were not provided with extra support (95.5%) when compared to all other victim-survivor demographics subgroup responses.

**Figure 15: Whether children were provided with extra support, by demographic subgroups\***



\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

## Ease of finding support for children

Respondents were asked, on a scale of 0 to 5, "How easy was it to find support for children experiencing DFSV?", (0=not at all easy, 5 = Extremely easy).

### Summary:

- 1 in 4.4 victim-survivors (n=75/331, 22.7%), compared to 1 in 10 supporters (n=10/98, 10%) found it "not at all easy" to find support for the children

**Table 22: How easy was it to find support for children**

	Victim-survivors		Supporters		Total	
	n	Col %	n	Col %	n	Col %
0	75	22.7	10	10.2	85	45.7
1	126	38.1	35	35.7	161	86.6
2	72	21.8	34	34.7	106	57.0
3	34	10.3	12	12.2	46	24.7
4	##	##	##	##	19	10.2
5	##	##	##	##	12	6.5
<b>Total*</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* This table includes answers from individuals who partially completed the Survey where an answer to this question was given in their partially completed response. For total response numbers across Survey items please refer to Appendix 1.

# Appendix 1 - Summary of data responses

Item	Number of Responses	Total Proportion Responses
<b>General</b>		
Response start date and time	1,147	100.0%
Response end date and time	1,147	100.0%
Response progress (0-100%)	1,147	100.0%
Duration (time taken to fill in response)	1,147	100.0%
Is survey finished?	1,147	100.0%
Unique response ID	1,147	100.0%
q_recaptcha score	1,147	100.0%
Would you like a definition of what we mean when we talk about domestic, family and sexual violence?	1,050	91.5%
Would you like to continue to the consultation ?	1,047	91.3%
Which of the following best describes you and your DFV experience?	1,015	88.5%
Have you ever asked for help or support with domestic, family and/or sexual violence from any of the following in South Australia? (select all that apply)	685	59.7%
Have you ever asked for help or support with domestic, family and/or sexual violence from any of the following in South Australia? If other - text	87	7.6%
Did any of the reasons below stop you from seeking help or support or make it harder to seek help or support? (select all that apply)	656	57.2%
Did any of the reasons below stop you from seeking help or support or make it harder to seek help or support? If other - text	120	10.5%

Item	Number of Responses	Total Proportion Responses
<b>Please think about one experience or situation involving domestic, family and/or sexual violence that you are willing to answer some questions about. Please answer the questions below about that experience.</b>		
When was that experience?	657	57.3%
Did you reach out to a specialist domestic, family or sexual violence support service for help?	659	57.5%
What help or support did you ask for? (select all that apply)	659	57.5%
What help or support did you ask for? If other - text	46	4.0%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how easy was it to find the right service(s) for your needs?	286	24.9%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how well did the service(s) meet your needs?	258	22.5%
Did you seek legal help from a lawyer or legal service?	651	56.8%
What help did you ask for? (select all that apply)	292	25.5%
What help did you ask for? If other - text	33	2.9%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how well did the lawyer or legal service meet your needs?	282	24.6%
Did you contact South Australia Police about domestic, family and/or sexual violence?	647	56.4%
What did you want South Australia police to do? (select all that apply)	351	30.6%
What did South Australia police do? (select all that apply)	350	30.5%
Did the perpetrator go to court for any criminal charges and/or intervention orders because of the domestic, family and/or sexual violence?	647	56.4%
What was the result in court (select all that apply):	166	14.5%
How long did the court proceedings take?	166	14.5%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how effective was the South Australian criminal justice system?	136	11.9%
Have you had any interactions with the Family Court in relation to the perpetrator	646	56.3%
Have you received Family Court orders which require you to remain in contact with perpetrator?	149	13.0%
Have you received Family Court Orders which conflicted with any terms of an intervention order made for your protection?	144	12.6%
How long did it take to resolve your Family Court matter?	148	12.9%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how well did the Family Court keep you and any involved children safe from further harm?	114	9.9%
When the domestic, family and/or sexual violence was happening, were you pregnant and/or caring for children?	642	56.0%
Were the children provided with any help and support that was separate to the help and support provided to you?	330	28.8%
On a scale of 0-5, how easy was it to find support for children experiencing domestic, family and/or sexual violence?	331	28.9%

Item	Number of Responses	Total Proportion Responses
<b>Supporter Questions</b>		
Have you ever asked for help or support for someone experiencing domestic, family and/or sexual violence from any of the following in South Australia? (select all that apply)	230	20.1%
Have you ever asked for help or support with domestic, family and/or sexual violence from any of the following in South Australia? If other - text	23	2.0%
Did any of the reasons below stop you or them from seeking help or support or make it harder to seek help or support? (select all that apply)	206	18.0%
Did any of the reasons below stop you or them from seeking help or support or make it harder to seek help or support? If other - text	30	2.6%
<b>Please think about one experience of helping someone going through domestic, family and/or sexual violence that you are willing to answer some questions about. Please answer the questions below about that experience.</b>		
When was that experience?	202	17.6%
Did you reach out to a specialist domestic, family or sexual violence support service for help?	202	17.6%
What help or support did you ask for? (select all that apply)	139	12.1%
What help or support did you ask for? If other - text	17	1.5%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how easy was it to find the right service(s) for your needs?	133	11.6%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how well did the service(s) meet your needs?	127	11.1%
Did you seek legal help from a lawyer or legal service?	192	16.7%
What help did you ask for? (select all that apply)	93	8.1%
What help did you ask for? If other - text	11	1.0%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how well did the lawyer or legal service meet your needs?	88	7.7%
Did you contact South Australia Police about domestic, family and/or sexual violence?	191	16.7%
What did you want South Australia police to do? (select all that apply)	129	11.2%
What did South Australia police do? (select all that apply)	129	11.2%
Did the perpetrator go to court for any criminal charges and/or intervention orders because of the domestic, family and/or sexual violence?	189	16.5%
What was the result in court (select all that apply):	55	4.8%
How long did the court proceedings take?	55	4.8%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how effective was the South Australian criminal justice system?	50	4.4%
Did the victim have any interactions with the Family Court in relation to the perpetrator?	188	16.4%
Did the victim receive Family Court orders which required them to remain in contact with perpetrator?	51	4.4%

Item	Number of Responses	Total Proportion Responses
Did the victim receive Family Court Orders which conflicted with any terms of an intervention order made for their protection?	50	4.4%
How long did it take to resolve their Family Court matter?	49	4.3%
On a scale of 0 to 5, how well did the Family Court keep you and any involved children safe from further harm?	41	3.6%
When the domestic, family and/or sexual violence was happening, were they pregnant and/or caring for children?	184	16.0%
Were the children provided with any help and support that was separate to the help and support provided to them?	117	10.2%
On a scale of 0-5, how easy was it for them to find support for children experiencing domestic, family and/or sexual violence?	98	8.5%
<b>Demographic Questions</b>		
What is your age now? (grouped)	634	55.3%
How do you describe your gender? Gender refers to current gender, which may be different to sex recorded at birth and may be different to what is indicated on legal documents.	633	55.2%
How do you describe your gender? Gender refers to current gender, which may be different to sex recorded at birth and may be different to what is indicated on legal documents.: I use a different term (please specify - text)	5	0.4%
What was your sex recorded at birth? A person's sex is based upon their sex characteristics, such as their chromosomes, hormones and reproductive organs. Sex recorded at birth refers to what was determined by sex characteristics observed at birth or infancy.	632	55.1%
How do you describe your sexual orientation?	634	55.0%
What is your current postcode?	631	55.1%
Are you of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent?	632	55.0%
Do you speak a language other than English with your family or community?	631	3.3%
Do you speak a language other than English with your family or community? (Please specify - text)	38	3.3%
Do you live with a disability/disabilities or chronic health condition(s)? (Multiple selections apply)	634	55.3%
What is your relationship to the victim?	177	15.4%