

## Victim support services

Free, confidential support services are available to help you recover.



Search for a support service that's right for you at [www.qld.gov.au/victimsupportservices](http://www.qld.gov.au/victimsupportservices)

## Victim register

### Adult offenders

If the offender is an adult who has been sentenced and is serving a term of imprisonment, you can apply to receive information about them. This can include:

- the length of their sentence
- their current Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) location
- their eligibility for discharge or release
- the results of parole applications and decisions
- their date of discharge or release.



For further information and to apply, visit the QCS Victims Register at [www.qld.gov.au/victimregisteradult](http://www.qld.gov.au/victimregisteradult)

### Youth offenders

If the offender is aged 17 or under who has been sentenced and is serving a term of detention in a youth detention centre, you can receive information about them. This can include:

- how long their period of detention is
- when they will be released
- if they are transferred to an adult prison or a facility in another state
- if they are given permission to engage in activities outside the detention centre
- if they run away from the detention centre
- if they are sentenced to a further period of detention
- if they die while in detention.



For further information visit the Youth Victims Register at [www.qld.gov.au/victimregisteryouth](http://www.qld.gov.au/victimregisteryouth)



## Support with your financial assistance application

Victim support services can help you apply for financial assistance including:

VictimConnect.....	1300 318 940
PACT.....	1800 449 632
54 Reasons .....	1800 874 996
WWILD .....	(07) 3262 9877
Queensland Homicide Victim Support Group (QHSVG) .....	1800 774 744

## Contact Victim Assist Queensland

- Visit [www.qld.gov.au/victims](http://www.qld.gov.au/victims)
- Call 1300 546 587
- Email [VictimAssist@justice.qld.gov.au](mailto:VictimAssist@justice.qld.gov.au)



Have you  
experienced  
domestic or  
family violence?  
**We can help you.**



Queensland  
Government

## What is DFV?

Domestic and family violence (DFV) is when one person in a relationship uses violence or abuse to maintain power and control over the other person. The person using violence could be your partner, ex-partner, family member or an informal carer.

DFV doesn't always involve physical violence – it can take many forms including coercive control and psychological, financial and other non-physical forms of abuse. DFV can be an ongoing pattern of behaviour or an isolated instance of abuse or violence.



For more information  
about DFV visit  
[www.qld.gov.au/needtoknow](http://www.qld.gov.au/needtoknow)

## Victim Assist Queensland

Victim Assist Queensland helps victims of crime in Queensland recover by:

- providing financial assistance to eligible victims
- connecting victims with specialist support services.

## Financial support for DFV victims

We may provide financial assistance to eligible DFV victims, by helping with safety and recovery expenses such as:

- medical treatment
- counselling
- travel costs to attend appointments more than 20km away
- damaged clothing
- legal costs associated with the application process
- loss of earnings.

In addition to these expenses, we may provide financial assistance in some circumstances, for other recovery expenses such as:

- home and personal security
- relocation expenses to get away from the violence
- up to 90 days of emergency accommodation
- furniture, appliances and household items
- travel costs associated with helping police and/or attending court on trial days
- cultural recovery for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander victims.

We can also help pay for the funeral of a person or an unborn child lost due to violence.

## Types of injuries

Experiencing DFV can result in different types of injuries:

- **Physical injury**  
An injury to the body caused by the violence.
- **Psychological injury**  
A psychological illness, disorder or impairment caused by the violence.
- **Aggravation of pre-existing conditions**  
A medical condition, psychological illness or disability made worse by the violence.
- **Adverse impacts**  
Examples include a sense of violation, reduced self-worth, increased fear or insecurity and negative impacts on sexual relationships.

## Eligibility

To be eligible for financial assistance, the violence **must** have happened in Queensland, injured the victim and been reported. Victims of DFV are considered 'special primary victims' and can report to a:

- counsellor
- doctor/General Practitioner (GP)
- psychologist
- psychiatrist
- police officer, or
- domestic and family violence specialist

Other special primary victims include:

- victims of sexual offences
- children.

## Apply for financial assistance



Apply for financial assistance  
that's right for you at  
[www.qld.gov.au/victimssapply](http://www.qld.gov.au/victimssapply)

If you don't have a safe and private email address, apply using our paper forms at  
[www.qld.gov.au/victimssapplyforms](http://www.qld.gov.au/victimssapplyforms)

### Adult victims of DFV

The person who was injured by DFV – should use the primary victim application form.

Bystanders who saw or heard DFV – should use the witness application form.

Each victim must complete an application form, attach their identification and provide information about their injuries.

If the violence was not reported to police, the victim must tell us who they reported the violence to. That person will need to provide a special primary victim report or letter for the application.

### Child victims of DFV

If a child (under 18) was injured by DFV, or lives/has lived in a home where DFV happened – their parent, guardian or a lawyer needs to complete a primary victim application form on their behalf.

Each child victim must have their own application form. The person signing the application must provide their identification, their relationship to the child and information about the child's injuries.

If the violence was not reported to police, the person signing the application must tell us who they reported the violence to. That person will need to provide a special primary victim report or letter for the application.

