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RESEARCH

PUBLISHED – JUNE 2025

All Good Project

2025 Festival Report

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MENZIES SCHOOL OF HEALTH RESEARCH

Suggested Citation:

Wardle, F., & Wright, C.J.C. (2025). All Good Project: 2025 Festival Report. Darwin, Menzies School of Health Research.

Funding:

This work was funded by MusicNT as part of an extension of their evaluation of the All Good Project.

Executive summary

Background

MusicNT's All Good Project works with live music venues and festivals across the Northern Territory (NT) to create safer spaces for staff, performers and patrons. The All Good Project aims to increase safety for minority groups, encourage equity and diversity, and work to end discrimination and gender-based violence. The project comprises of policy, marketing, training/education components and a peer harm reduction service. MusicNT has been operating the peer harm reduction service known as All Good since 2023. The service was previously piloted using a model adapted from Dancewize at Bass in the Grass festival in 2021 and 2022. In 2025, MusicNT piloted a 'low sensory space' to complement the wellbeing space. The wellbeing space primarily involved care for alcohol and/or drug intoxication and distress, while the low sensory space aimed to support patrons with sensory needs.

Evaluation

Menzies School of Health Research was commissioned by MusicNT to undertake an evaluation of the All Good Project. The broader evaluation includes both qualitative and quantitative methods to understand whether the All Good Project is meeting its stated objectives. The evaluation includes surveys and interviews with festival and venue patrons and surveys and interviews with venue staff who undertook training.

The current report describes two parts of the evaluation which 1) quantifies service delivery by the 2025 All Good peer harm reduction service at Bass in the Grass festival, the largest single day music festival in the NT, and 2) engages with festival patrons to understand experiences and attitudes relating to sexual violence, alcohol and drug behaviours and prosocial bystanding behaviours, which has been tracked over three years (2023 – 2025).

Data Sources

Service delivery data: All Good service coordinators collated service delivery information collected routinely during the 2025 Bass in the Grass festival. Interactions were recorded using 'clickers' and through client records from both the wellbeing space and low sensory space.

Festival surveys: In May 2025, a Menzies research team attended the Bass in the Grass festival. The study team approached festival attendees and invited them to complete a short survey on participant's mobile phones via a printed QR code. Participants who provided their contact information were also sent a follow-up survey two days after the festival. The follow up survey was open for one week after the festival.

While participants were recruited from patrons who attended Bass in the Grass festival, the first survey asked participants about harassment experiences and bystander behaviour more broadly, at **NT music venues, festivals, gigs or clubs** as well as recall of All Good Project branding. The follow up survey captured experiences of sexual violence and other harms, alcohol and drug behaviours and harm reduction practices at Bass in the Grass 2025 and feedback on interactions with the All Good peer harm reduction service.

Findings

All Good peer harm reduction service

The All Good peer harm reduction service comprised of a wellbeing space, and a low sensory space, co-located with the festival 'chill out area'. The front of the All Good marquees had an education space focussed on alcohol and drug harm reduction and sexual health topics, as well as free merchandise including water bottles, stickers, fans, water, sunscreen, earmuffs, lollipops and other consumables. In addition to this fixed site service, All Good rovers moved throughout the festival grounds, providing water, sunscreen, and other consumables, health promotion advice, as well as general advice on event services and facilities. Rovers also provided a role as active bystanders, intervening to deescalate emerging situations, check in with festival patrons and provide referral support to the wellbeing or low sensory space or other festival services.

Service provision data demonstrate the value of All Good in filling a gap in peer-based care at NT events. A **total of 9445 patron interactions** were recorded at the 2025 Bass in the Grass festival. This included **20 people** who received care in the wellbeing space, **34 people** who received care in the low sensory space, as well as **9391 interactions** by rovers and All Good volunteers stationed at the education space and front of the wellbeing space.

The service appeared to be highly valuable in addition to medical services provided by St John's Ambulance, because of its specialty content area in alcohol and drugs and feeling of safety that it offered patrons. Most respondents in the festival survey (n=235) had familiarity with the All Good Project

brand, which has been trending upwards over the evaluation period. Compared with 2023 and 2024, more participants had seen an All Good Project logo (86% in 2025, vs 81% in 2024, and 55% in 2023). Most 2025 respondents reported that the presence of All Good increased their feelings of safety at the festival (89%, n=126).

Sexual violence

Since 2023, the festival survey has aimed to understand participant experiences of sexual violence (sexual harassment and/or sexual assault) at entertainment spaces across the NT (venues, gigs, nightclubs or festivals). The study provides important data on sexual violence in music venues of the NT, which is otherwise not well captured in other sources. Overall, in 2025, 32% of participants reported an experience of sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (n=75). There were significant differences between female and male participants, with 47% of female participants had experienced sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces, compared with 13% of male participants ($\chi^2 = 22.40$, $p < .001$). There were significant differences for sexually diverse participants, 50% of LGBTQ participants had experienced sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces in the past year, compared with 31% of heterosexual participants ($\chi^2 = 5.81$, $p = .016$).

Past year experiences of sexual violence reported by participants in NT entertainment spaces were consistent in 2025 (36%) and 2024 (33%) but lower than 2023 (52%). One in two participants reported sexual violence in 2023, compared to approximately one in three participants in 2024 and 2025, these results were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 20.54$, $p < .001$). However, these differences need to be interpreted with caution as there were some differences in the way we measured sexual violence in 2024 and 2025 compared to 2023, in order to reduce survey length. When comparing 2024 and 2025 only, there were no significant differences.

The festival follow up survey aimed to understand participant experiences of sexual violence at Bass in the Grass festival itself. These data provide insights on how All Good can best deliver harm reduction messaging and services at this event. Overall, 9% of participants reported an experience of sexual violence at this year's festival (n=5). This was lower than previous years as a proportion of respondents (In 2023 (20%, n=24), vs 2024 (16%, n=23) however was not a statistically significant difference, which may relate to the smaller sample size in 2025 ($\chi^2 = 3.05$, $p = .217$).

Other harms

Experiences of discrimination and aggression at entertainment spaces (music venues, festivals, gigs or clubs) across the NT have remained key variables to track over the evaluation. In 2025, overall, one in four participants had experienced aggression in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (24%, n=56). Approximately one in seven participants had experienced discrimination in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (16%, n=37). These findings have remained consistent with 2023 and 2024 findings on the same measures.

Bystander behaviour

Over the evaluation, bystander behaviour was tracked in two key ways: (1) actual reported bystander activity and (2) bystander confidence.

Actual bystander behaviour was measured by asking participants if they had experienced “people (friends, strangers or staff) stepping in to keep others safe”. In 2025, just under half of participants had experienced active bystanding in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (49%, n=104). Actual bystanding remained consistent between 2025 and 2024 (49% in 2025, 51% in 2024) and higher compared with 2023 (36% in 2023). These comparisons were statistically significant ($\chi^2= 14.93$, $p = .001$).

Bystander confidence (a person’s confidence that they would...) was measured by an adapted bystander efficacy scale (Banyard, 2008). Bystander confidence was tracked in 2023 and 2024 surveys only, with no significant differences between these timepoints found.

Alcohol and drug use

Our survey provides NT-specific data on alcohol and drug use which is helpful to tailor care and information provided by All Good as well as the All Good Project more broadly. A lower proportion of survey respondents at Bass in the Grass reported that they intended to use drugs other than alcohol at the festival (13%), compared to similar studies in other jurisdictions such as NSW (30%) (Healey et al., 2022) and Victoria (24%) (Douglass et al., 2022). Proportionally, this was higher than previous years (7% in 2024 and 9% in 2023) but this difference was not statistically significant. Heavy alcohol use was more common; 71% of patrons intended to drink alcohol at the festival, with almost half of patrons (42%) planning to drink 5 or more standard drinks. These survey results concord with the types of drugs

reported by people receiving care in the All Good wellbeing space (primarily alcohol). In the follow up survey, respondents described experiencing a range of alcohol-related harms, with a third of participants (34%) spending more than planned, and 24% consuming more alcohol than planned. These most commonly experienced harms remained consistent with findings from the 2023 and 2024 surveys.

Use of harm reduction strategies

People who reported that they had previously used drugs other than alcohol, were asked about their harm reduction strategies. Results indicated that many participants were aware of risks of dehydration and overheating, as approximately 22% reported consuming water regularly as their most used harm reduction strategy. One in five people (20%) who had ever used drugs reported no use of harm reduction strategies, which suggests an opportunity for All Good to increase awareness of strategies pre-event.

People who had used alcohol in the past 12 months, were also asked about their use of harm reduction strategies. These participants identified a range of harm reduction strategies they used to keep themselves safe, including eating before or while drinking (65%), never leaving their drink unattended (50%) and deciding on a limit of drinks (50%), with very few using no strategy at all (1%).

When asked about seeing harm reduction messages at the festival, most were either unsure (41%) or reported they had not seen (27%) any harm reduction messages. Continued activities in creating memorable and useful harm reduction information (such as promoting uptake of underutilised strategies), especially in the lead up to events, may support patrons to take actions to keep themselves safe while using alcohol and other drugs.

Strong support for harm reduction measures

The survey demonstrated clear support from patrons for increasing access to harm reduction initiatives at the festival such as ensuring the space has more shaded areas (61%), provision of a drug checking service (61%), increasing access to resources including sunscreen, earplugs, condoms and sanitary products (43%) and more chill out spaces (34%) among others. High levels of support for drug checking, demonstrated in both this survey, 2024 and the 2022 festival data suggest that this may be a valued harm reduction service to consider for future events.

Festival safety

Most survey respondents reported that they perceived the festival to be as safe, or safer in 2025 than in previous years (90%). In descriptive feedback many patrons indicated the festival was well run, well organized and felt safe, for example, *“it was awesome as it was!”*. This speaks to the substantive efforts by event organisers to improve the festival design with safety in mind, including investing in the All Good peer harm reduction service.

Music venue safety

The All Good Project engages with music venues to increase safety and wellbeing through a range of initiatives including; environmental audits, tailored harm reduction advice, bystander training for staff, and support with policies and practices around safety and harm. Survey participants were provided with a list of All Good Project venue harm reduction measures and asked, "if a venue actively works to create a safer space for partying, how likely are you to go there?". Most participants said they would be more likely to go there (80%, n=188), with only a minority saying that it wouldn't impact them (8%, n=19) or be less likely to go there (3%, n=6).

Recommendations

Many of the following recommendations relate to the internal operations of All Good, but some would need to be actioned by other stakeholders involved. Some relate specifically to the Bass in the Grass festival, but these can be extrapolated to other events in future.

All Good Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maintain the project’s focus on preventing sexual violence, given the evidence of sexual violence in music venues and festivals of the NT.- Explore ways to address the disproportionate prevalence of sexual violence experiences for women and sexually diverse music venue patrons of the NT.- Maintain the focus on addressing discrimination and aggression, given the evidence of discrimination and aggression in music venues and festivals of the NT.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue and strengthen delivery of the project, given the need for a program to address the problem of sexual violence, discrimination and aggression harms in music venues and festivals of the NT.
All Good Peer Harm Reduction Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maintain the focus on alcohol harm prevention in the service, given higher levels of alcohol use and strong involvement in harms. - Investigate opportunities to enhance drug information and education both before and at the festival, to develop a stronger culture of safety and harm reduction. - Continue to support accurate data capture at the festival via training of volunteers. - Work with festival organisers and partners to support the implementation of drug checking. - Expand operations into other regions and events in the NT. - Continue engagement and retention of volunteer workforce. - Build patron knowledge of All Good's ability to support safe transport home/access to phone.
Low Sensory Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Refine and strengthen data collection methods for volunteers to ensure the reach and engagement is fully captured. - Co-locate wellbeing space and low sensory space within the chill-out space. - Ensure disability ramp access to service.
Event organisers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue the strong and growing focus on patron wellbeing and safety, including expanded provision of free water, harm reduction and peer services. - Increase shade and chill-out spaces available. - Work with All Good Project and partners to support the implementation of drug checking. - Consider adding harm reduction messaging or information about support to wristbands or lanyards.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retain the co-location of All Good with the medical team and chill-out space. - Continued harm reduction training for leadership staff.
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep distance from the care space to allow harm reduction to serve its purpose fully and encourage people to seek care when they need it. - Offer harm reduction training for officers.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen engagement with All Good to improve referral processes. - Offer harm reduction training to further enhance skills of security staff.
Medical team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to work with All Good to further strengthen collaborative care and referral processes. - Offer harm reduction training to further enhance skills of volunteers.

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Introduction

All Good Project

MusicNT's All Good Project works with live music venues across the Northern Territory (NT) to create safer spaces for staff, performers and patrons. The All Good Project aims to increase safety for minority groups, encourage equity and diversity, and work to end discrimination and gender-based violence.

The project comprises of policy, marketing, training/education components, and a peer harm reduction service, All Good.

The All Good Project conducts a bystander intervention training program for staff of music venues and festivals. The program, like other bystander prevention programs, aims to increase staff knowledge and awareness of problem behaviour, as well as increase the skills and responsibility of these bystanders to take action (Banyard et al., 2007; Powers & Leili, 2018). The All Good Project is underpinned by several assumptions:

- 1) There is a need for a program to address sexual violence in live music venues and festivals in the NT;
- 2) There is a need for a program to address discrimination and violence in live music venues and festivals in the NT;
- 3) Bystander training for venue and festival staff is an effective strategy to bring about change (through improved awareness of, responsibility for and responses to discrimination and sexual violence in venues);
- 4) Supporting venues with policy and procedures to address discrimination and sexual violence is an effective strategy to bring about change; and
- 5) Social marketing/ campaign messaging is an effective strategy to bring about change.

Evaluation

Menzies School of Health Research was commissioned by MusicNT to undertake an evaluation of the All Good Project. The broader evaluation includes both qualitative and quantitative methods to understand whether the All Good Project is meeting its stated objectives. The evaluation includes surveys and interviews with festival and venue patrons; and surveys and interviews with venue staff who undertook training. The current report describes two parts of the evaluation which, 1) quantifies service delivery by

the All Good service; 2) engages with festival patrons to understand experiences and attitudes relating to sexual violence, alcohol and drug behaviours and bystander behaviours, which will be tracked over three years (2023 – 2025).

Data sources

This report focuses on two data sources: 1) service delivery data collated by All Good, and 2) data from a survey of festival patrons.

Service delivery

There are multiple types of service delivery data included in this report.

Rovers

Rovers moved throughout the festival grounds, providing water, sunscreen, and other consumables. They also provided health promotion advice regarding heat exposure, hydration, rest, alcohol and drug use and sexual health, as well as general advice on event services and facilities. Rovers also provided a role as active bystanders, intervening to deescalate emerging situations, check in with festival patrons and provide referral support to the All Good wellbeing space or other festival services. Rovers recorded their interactions with patrons using 'clickers'. These interactions give us an estimate of reach.

Wellbeing space

The All Good wellbeing space was a large marquee set up within the festival 'chill out area'. The front of the marquee had an education area as well as an area for giveaways of merchandise including water bottles, stickers, fans, water, sunscreen, earplugs, lollypops and other consumables.

The wellbeing space was co-located with St John's Ambulance and the National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre. In addition to providing care to individuals experiencing adverse impacts of alcohol and drug intoxication, the team provided acute care to attendees for a range of other conditions that intersected with patron's alcohol and drug use including heat stress, dehydration, sexual health, and relationship issues. Care interactions within the wellbeing space were documented by volunteers using paper-based 'care intervention forms' that provided details on the reason for entering care and care provided.

Interactions at the front of the wellbeing marquee were also recorded using 'clickers' and consisted of general interactions and education interactions. Typically, general interactions were briefer than education interactions and covered more diverse topics, including general advice on event services and facilities, as well as provision of giveaways and merchandise. Education interactions covered patron

interactions on harm reduction for alcohol and other drugs, as well as the provision of brochures for alcohol and other drugs, sexual health, and other wellbeing topics.

Low sensory space

In 2025, All Good launched the low sensory space, aiming to complement the wellbeing space's care for alcohol and drug intoxication with broader wellbeing care for sensory related presentations. The marquee was next to the All Good wellbeing space with a grassed space in between both tents, within the festival 'chill out area'. The low sensory space was also co-located with St John's Ambulance and the National Critical Care and Trauma Response Centre. Care was provided for a range of sensory related presentations, including sensory and mental health concerns, relationship issues, dehydration, and emotional regulation. Support included the provision of water, noise cancelling headphones, sensory support with weighted resources, emotional support, and a low sensory space for festival patrons to rest.



All Good Low Sensory Space: Photo by Paz Tassone

Surveys

Bass in the Grass festival is the largest single day music festival in the NT. This is the third year that Menzies has administered surveys at Bass in the Grass as part of the evaluation of the All Good Project. The survey aims to understand participant experiences of a range of unwanted sexual, physical and discrimination behaviours at music spaces in the NT, as well as bystander intervention behaviour, alcohol and other drug use and harm reduction behaviours.

This data is key to outlining the problem of discrimination and sexual violence in music venues of the NT, given the limited data currently available. The first survey asked participants about harassment experiences and bystander behaviour more broadly, at **NT music venues, festivals, gigs or clubs** as well as recall of All Good Project branding. The follow up survey captured experiences of harm, harm reduction behaviours and alcohol and drug use at the festival itself, as well as feedback on interactions with the All Good service.

Both surveys intentionally asked about a range of sexual violence behaviours to capture participants' experiences quantitatively in a way that doesn't self-exclude or underreport the more trivialised 'minor' forms of sexual violence. Survey questions and descriptions drew from dominant theories and work on safety and violence in the nightlife, music venue and festival setting include the feminist and dominance perspectives and Kelly's (1987) continuum model (Fileborn et al., 2019; Fileborn et al., 2020; Kelly, 1987; Vera-Gray & Kelly, 2020). The authors recognise however that this method does not capture the overlapping and co-occurring continuum of lived harassment experience that is complex and multi-faceted. The festival survey does however capture the prevalence (in past 12 months: May 2024 - May 2025) of sexual violence, discrimination and aggression in NT music venue and festival settings, which address a current gap in the literature. Furthermore, to understand sexual violence experiences more deeply, patrons were asked why they thought this type of harm was occurring in NT music spaces and what could help address the issue.

In previous years participants were asked about their bystander behaviour through measures of confidence and observations of actual bystander behaviour. Bystander confidence was used in 2023 and 2024 surveys, showing similar results both years. Actual bystander experiences in the NT music venue and festival setting were tracked over 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Ethics

Ethics approval was obtained from the Northern Territory Department of Health and Menzies School of Health Research Human Research Ethics Committee (HREC 2022-4267).

Methods

The study team approached festival attendees and invited them to complete a short survey on participant's mobile phones via a printed QR code. Participants received a \$5 Uber voucher and/or a small gift (such as a polaroid photo or sunglasses) for participating. Participants who provided their contact information were also sent a follow-up survey two days after the festival. The follow up survey was open for one week after the festival, and participants went into a draw to win 2 tickets to the 2026 Bass in the Grass festival.

Analysis

Descriptive and data analysis was carried out using Stata (v18) software. Variations between festival patrons between 2023-2025 festival surveying were analysed using chi square test for categorical variables.

Findings

Part 1: Service provision results

The All Good service operated throughout the duration of the single-day festival 2pm – 12am. Compared to previous years, the festival gates opened later, and crowd numbers were estimated to be lower. Overall, there were a total of 9,445 interactions with patrons recorded by All Good. These included 9391 interactions recorded by rovers and volunteers stationed at the front of the wellbeing space, including education interactions that focussed on alcohol and drug, and sexual health harm reduction. Care interactions within the wellbeing space and the low sensory space were also recorded.

Table 1. Interactions by All Good service

Interaction type	N
Contacts (general questions, resources including water, sunscreen etc, AOD education and resources)	9391
Low Sensory Space	34
Wellbeing Space	20
Total interactions	9445

General interactions

Interactions were recorded by rovers who moved throughout the festival grounds and volunteers positioned at the front of the wellbeing marquee. All volunteers recorded interactions using ‘clickers’ and consisted of general interactions and education interactions. General interactions included advice on event services and facilities, as well as provision of giveaways and merchandise. Education interactions covered harm reduction for alcohol and other drugs, as well as the provision of brochures for alcohol and other drugs, sexual health, and other wellbeing topics.

A total of **9391 patron interactions** were recorded.

Wellbeing space

In addition to providing care to individuals experiencing adverse impacts of alcohol and drug intoxication, the team provided acute care to attendees for a range of other conditions including heat stress, dehydration, mental health concerns, sexual health, and relationship issues.

A total for **20 people received care in the wellbeing space.**

Table 2. Summary of care provision in the wellbeing space

	N=20	%
Age of patron		
15-17 years	7	35
18-19 years	1	5
20-24 years	3	15
25+ years	2	10
Not recorded	7	35
Gender		
Male	5	25
Female	9	45
Not recorded	6	30
Substances involved		
Alcohol*	9	45
MDMA*	4	20
Cannabis*	3	15
No substance identified	4	20
Referral pathway		
Self	6	30
Rovers	5	25
Friends	5	25
St John's Ambulance	2	10
Security	2	10
Referral not recorded	0	0
Time in care (mean)	37 mins	
Time in care (range)	3 - 140mins	
Total treating time	741 minutes / 12.35 hours	
Time entering care		
14:00-15:00	0	0
15:00-16:00	0	0
16:00-17:00	2	10
17:00-18:00	1	5
18:00-19:00	2	10
19:00-20:00	5	25
20:00-21:00	3	15
21:00-22:00	2	10
22:00-23:00	2	10
23:00-24:00	3	15
Peak treatment time	19:30-21:00	
Presentations		

Dehydration		
Emotional distress	1	5
Heatstroke		
Harassment		
Violence		
Type of care received		
Water	11	55
Cooling down	3	15
Snacks	4	20
Vomit care	7	35
Lower stimuli environment	0	0
Informal counselling	1	5
Trip sitting	0	0
St Johns referral	3	15
Outcomes		
Returned to party	9	45
Left event	1	5
Transferred to St Johns	2	10
Outcome not recorded	8	40

* Note polysubstance use. Of those reported polysubstance use (n=1), substances included alcohol, MDMA, and cannabis (n=1).

Low sensory space

Overall 48 persons interacted with the space, and **34 individuals received care in the low sensory space**. 14 people were carers, parents or official guests visiting the newly created space. Four patrons returned one or more times to the space to receive care (total episodes of care n=40).

Presentations in this space were for sensory related issues. Any patrons with visible signs of intoxication were referred to the wellbeing space.

Table 3. Summary of care provision in the low sensory space

	N=34	%
Age of patron	Data unavailable	
Gender		
Male	12	35
Female	21	62
Gender fluid	1	3
Referral pathway		
Time in care (mean)	19 mins	
Time in care (range)	1 - 135mins	
Total treating time	740 minutes / 12 hours	
Time entering care		
14:00-15:00	0	0
15:00-16:00	0	0

16:00-17:00	0	0
17:00-18:00	5	15
18:00-19:00	2	6
19:00-20:00	4	12
20:00-21:00	13	39
21:00-22:00	7	21
22:00-23:00	4	12
23:00-24:00	1	3
Peak treatment time	18:00-21:30	

Part 2: Survey results

Baseline survey

Socio-demographic characteristics

Overall, 235 participants completed the baseline survey. Most had not done the survey in 2024 (87%). Participants' median age was 28 years (IQR: 23-37 years) with the majority (70%) living in the Northern Territory or interstate (24%). Most of the sample identified as female (62%). Twelve percent reported they were Aboriginal. Most reported that their highest level of education was a university undergraduate degree (23%), year 12 (23%), postgraduate degree (18%) or TAFE, certificate or diploma (17%).

Table 4. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants at baseline survey

	N=235	%
Where do you usually live?		
Greater Darwin region	152	64.7
NT regional or remote	13	5.5
Interstate	56	23.8
Overseas	2	0.9
Missing	12	5.1
Gender		
Female/woman	145	61.7
Male/man	77	32.8
Non-binary/trans or other gender	9	3.8
Intentionally skipped question	0	0
Missing	4	1.7
Age group		
16-17 years	26	11.1
18-24 year	50	21.3

25-29 years	56	23.8
30 years and over	97	41.3
Missing	6	2.5
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander		
No	201	85.5
Yes, Aboriginal	27	11.5
Yes, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0	0
Yes, Torres Strait Islander	0	0
Intentionally skipped question	3	1.3
Missing	4	1.7
Highest level of education		
High school, year 10 or lower	17	7.2
High school, year 11	17	7.2
High school, year 12	53	22.6
TAFE, CERT or diploma	41	17.4
University - undergraduate course (e.g. Bachelor degree)	54	23.0
University - postgraduate course (e.g. Masters,	42	17.9
Intentionally skipped question	6	2.6
Missing	5	2.1
Weekly recreational spending		
\$120 or less	114	48.5
Over \$120	109	26.4
Missing	12	5.1
Sexuality		
Heterosexual	161	68.5
Bisexual	37	15.7
Gay or Lesbian	15	6.4
I use a different term	6	2.6
Undecided	4	1.7
Intentionally skipped	5	2.1
Missing	7	3.0
Person with a disability		
No	223	94.9
Yes	12	5.1
Person of colour		
No	213	90.6
Yes	22	9.4
Did you do this survey last year?		
No	204	86.8
Yes	20	8.5
Unsure	3	1.3
Intentionally skipped	2	0.9

Participant alcohol use

Eighty percent of participants had consumed alcohol in the past 12 months. For those who consume alcohol, based on the three-item Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT-C) scores, participants were classified as low (34%), medium (50%) and high (16%) risk of harmful/hazardous drinking behaviour (Table 5). Less than half the sample (42%) thought they would consume 5 or more standard drinks while attending Bass in the Grass.

Table 5. Alcohol use

	N	%
In the last 12 months how often did you have a drink containing	n=235	
Never	26	11.1
Monthly or less	56	23.8
2-4 times a month	55	23.4
2 to 3 times a week	50	21.3
4 or more times a week	26	11.1
Missing	22	9.4
In the last 12 months how many drinks containing alcohol did you have on a typical day when you were drinking?^A	n=187	
1 or 2	64	34.2
3 or 4	50	26.7
5 or 6	34	18.2
7, 8 or 9	10	5.3
10 or more	17	9.1
Missing	12	6.4
In the last 12 months how often did you have six or more drinks on one occasion?^A	n=187	
Never	35	18.7
Less than monthly	68	36.4
Monthly	42	22.5
Weekly	28	15.0
Daily or almost daily	4	2.1
Missing	10	5.3
In the last 12 months how often have you failed to do what was normally expected of you because of alcohol?^A	n=187	
Never	120	64.2
Less than monthly	27	14.4
Monthly	11	5.9

Weekly	7	3.7
Daily or almost daily	3	1.6
Missing	19	10.2
In the last 12 months how often have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because of your drinking? ^A		
Never	106	56.7
Less than monthly	41	21.9
Monthly	12	6.4
Weekly	6	3.2
Daily or almost daily	2	1.1
Missing	20	10.7
Has a relative, friend, doctor, or other health care worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down? ^A		
No	136	72.7
Yes, but not in the last year	19	10.2
Yes, during the last year	14	7.5
Missing	18	9.6
AUDIT-C categories ^A		
Low risk (0-3)	64	34.2
Medium risk (4-7)	94	50.3
High risk (8-12)	29	15.5
Missing	0	0
How many standard drinks do you think you will have at Bass?		
1 or 2	34	14.5
3 or 4	34	14.5
5 or 6	44	18.7
7, 8 or 9	30	12.8
10 or more	24	10.2
I don't plan to drink at Bass in the Grass	37	15.7
Intentionally skipped question	19	8.1
Missing	13	5.5

(A) Among participants who had consumed alcohol in the past 12 months

Participant drug use

Almost half the participants reported they had ever used illicit drugs (48%). In the past month, the most common drugs participants reported using included cannabis (24%), MDMA (17%) and cocaine (16%). A majority (46%) reported they had not used illicit drugs in the past month. A minority (13%) reported they planned to use drugs besides alcohol while attending Bass in the Grass.

Table 6. Drug use

	N=235	%
Have you ever used drugs besides alcohol?		
No	83	35.3
Yes, in the past year	69	29.4
Yes, but not in the past year	43	18.3
Intentionally skipped question	18	7.7
Missing	22	9.4
Drugs used in the past month		
None	109	46.4
Used any drug in past month*	94	40
Cannabis (Marijuana, pot)	57	24.3
MDMA (Ecstasy, pingers)	41	17.4
Cocaine	37	15.7
Ketamine	19	8.1
LSD (trips, acid)	14	6.0
Non-medical use of pharmaceutical stimulants (dexies)	12	5.1
Nitrous oxide (nangs)	11	4.7
Methamphetamine (speed, powder)	9	3.8
Methamphetamine (crystal, ice)	8	3.4
Hallucinogenic mushrooms (psilocybin, magic mushrooms)	7	3.0
Other	6	2.6
GHB/GBL/1,4-B-D (Juice, G)	5	2.1
Amyl nitrites (amyl, poppers)	4	1.7
Synthetic drugs (2CB, NBOME)	2	0.9
Performance/image enhancing drugs (Steroids, growth hormones)	1	0.4
Non-medical use of Viagra/erectile enhancer	0	0
Synthetic cannabinoids (Kronic)	0	0
Intentionally skipped question	24	10.2
Missing	8	3.4
Do you plan to use any drugs while attending Bass in the Grass (besides alcohol)?		
No	171	72.8
Yes	30	12.8
Intentionally skipped question	16	6.8
Missing	18	7.6

*Derived

Music venue attendance

All participants were asked about the number of festivals they had attended in past year, as well as the types of music venues they had gone to in the past year. Most participants had attended 1-3 festivals in the past year including Bass in the Grass 2024 (86%). Pubs were the most popular venue for live music with 73% of participants having gone to a pub in the past year.

Figure 1. Which music venues have you gone to in the past 12 months?

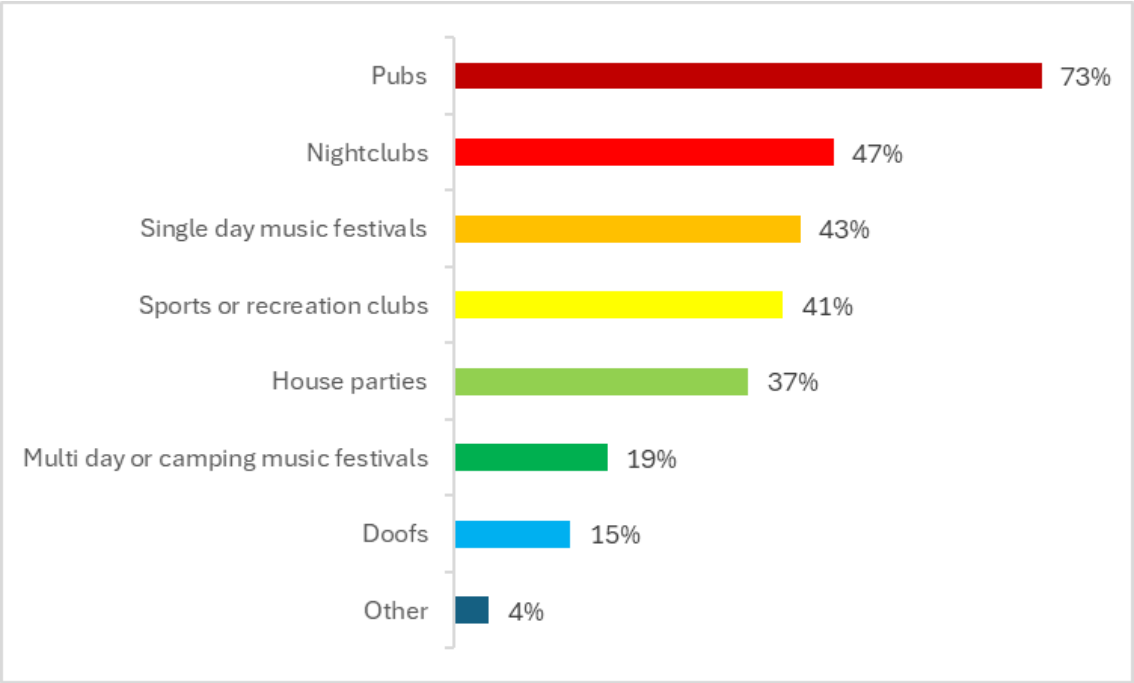


Table 7. Music venue attendance of participants at baseline survey

	N=235	%
Number of festivals attended in past year (including this one)		
1-3 festivals	201	85.5
4-6 festivals	24	10.2
7-10 festivals	2	0.8
10+ festivals	8	3.4
Missing	0	0
In the past 12 months I have gone to		
Pubs		
Yes	172	73.2
No	63	26.8
Nightclubs		
Yes	111	47.2
No	124	52.8

Sports/Recreation clubs		
Yes	96	40.8
No	139	59.2
Single day music festivals		
Yes	101	43
No	134	57
Multi day/camping music festivals		
Yes	45	19.2
No	190	80.8
Doofs		
Yes	34	14.5
No	201	85.5
House parties		
Yes	86	36.6
No	149	63.4
Other not listed		
Yes	10	4.3
No	225	95.7

Sexual violence and other harms at NT entertainment spaces

Participants were asked if they had experienced sexual harassment, sexual assault, discrimination, and aggression at music venues, festivals, gigs, or clubs in the NT in the past 12 months.

Sexual harassment was described as “Unwanted sexual attention or behaviour that made you feel uncomfortable. This can include comments about your appearance, sexual remarks or catcalling, repeated flirting or advances, staring, following you around, or other similar actions that are unwelcome by you.” Overall, one in four participants had experienced sexual harassment in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (28%, n=66). Statistically significant differences were found for male and female participants, with 42% of female participants having experienced sexual harassment compared with 9% of male participants ($\chi^2 = 23.41, p < .001$). Of those participants who identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or queer (LGBQ), 44% had experienced sexual harassment in NT entertainment spaces in the past year, compared with 27% of participants who identified as heterosexual, and these differences were statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 5.19, p = .023$).

Sexual assault was described as “unwanted touching, grinding, groping, fondling, kissing, penetration, or sex without permission. These behaviours could be initiated by someone known or unknown to you, including someone you are in a relationship with.” Overall, one in five participants had experienced sexual assault in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (20%, n=48). Statistically significant

differences were found for male and female participants, with almost three times as many female participants having experienced sexual assault (29%), compared with male participants (10%) ($\chi^2 = 9.06$, $p = .003$). There were significant differences for sexually diverse participants, 36% of LGBTQ participants had experienced sexual assault in NT entertainment spaces in the past year, compared with 18% of heterosexual participants ($\chi^2 = 7.91$, $p = .005$).

Sexual harassment and sexual assault variables were combined to derive a measure of any experience of sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces in the past year. Overall, 32% of participants reported an experience of sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces in the past year ($n=75$). There were significant differences between female and male participants, with 47% of female participants had experienced sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces, compared with 13% of male participants ($\chi^2 = 22.40$, $p < .001$). There were significant differences for sexually diverse participants, 50% of LGBTQ participants had experienced sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces in the past year, compared with 31% of heterosexual participants ($\chi^2 = 5.81$, $p = .016$).

Aggression was described as “Aggression (Verbal or physical acts of aggression, eg. being yelled at or sworn at, aggressive gestures, pushing, shoving, choking, slapping, punching, kicking)”..Overall, one in four participants had experienced aggression in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (24%, $n=56$). There were no significant differences between male and female participants or sexually diverse and heterosexual participants.

Discrimination was described as “Discrimination (e.g. Being treated with less respect than others based on race, gender, disability, religion, or some other personal characteristic)”. 16% of participants had experienced discrimination in NT entertainment spaces in the past year ($n=37$). Experiences of discrimination varied significantly by gender (22% of females compared to 10% of males [$\chi^2 = 3.97$, $p = .046$]), sexual orientation (25% of LGBTQ participants compared to 15% of heterosexual participants [$\chi^2 = 3.97$, $p = .046$]) and cultural diversity (38% of participants who identified as a person of colour compared to 16% of the remaining participants [$\chi^2 = 6.59$, $p = .01$]).

Table 8. Harms at music venues, festivals, gigs and/or clubs in the NT

Variables	N=235	%
Sexual harassment		
Yes	66	28.1
No	143	60.9
Intentionally skipped	22	9.3
Missing	4	1.7
Sexual assault		

Yes	48	20.4
No	164	69.8
Intentionally skipped	18	7.7
Missing	5	2.1
Sexual violence*		
Yes	75	31.9
No	131	55.7
Intentionally skipped	14	6
Missing	15	6.4
Aggression		
Yes	56	23.8
No	155	66.0
Intentionally skipped	19	8.1
Missing	5	2.1
Discrimination		
Yes	37	15.7
No	171	72.8
Intentionally skipped	20	8.5
Missing	7	3.0

*Derived

Trends in sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces

In 2023, 2024, and 2025 the Menzies festival study for the evaluation, aimed to understand participant experiences of sexual violence (sexual harassment and/or sexual assault) at entertainment spaces across the NT (venues, gigs, nightclubs or festivals).

Past year experiences of sexual violence reported by participants in NT entertainment spaces were consistent in 2024 (33%) and 2025 (36%). Direct comparisons to 2023 are not possible due to differences in how sexual violence was measured.

Perceptions of sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces

Of those who had experienced some form of sexual violence in NT entertainment spaces in the past year (N=75), participants were asked why they think this harm is occurring in venues or events, and what they think could help address the issue. Many participants attributed sexual violence broadly to intoxication, substance abuse and the disinhibiting effects of alcohol and drugs. Several responses pointed to perpetrator's poor understanding of respectful behaviour, consent and emotional regulation

– especially among men. Some also mentioned a lack of education from a young age and poor role modelling. Participants described unhelpful societal and cultural norms referencing misogyny and patriarchy, hypermasculinity, sexism and racism, and Northern Territory culture that may tolerate or excuse harmful behaviour. These factors were described as reinforcing harmful attitudes and entitlement particularly among men. Many participants mentioned a “lack of respect for others”, especially towards women and LGBTIQ+ people. Some specifically stated that men feel “entitled to women’s bodies” or act without accountability. Environmental factors were mentioned by several participants, noting the role of crowded, hot, and chaotic settings where people feel disinhibited and normal social boundaries are ignored. A lack of accountability was also described by several participants, including poor consequences for bad behaviour, inconsistent intervention from staff or peers and some felt “it’s always happening” and nothing changes.

When asked what they think could help address the issue of sexual violence in music spaces, many participants emphasised the importance of education and awareness as key strategies to address the issue. Education was repeatedly highlighted, with calls for targeted learning from a young age, particularly around topics such as consent, respectful relationships, emotional literacy, and appropriate social behaviour. Several responses stressed the need for education specifically directed at men, as well as broader cultural shifts driven by schools, families, peer groups, and public role models. Awareness campaigns, advertising, and consistent messaging were also suggested as tools to challenge harmful norms and promote more respectful and informed behaviours.

In addition to education, participants proposed a range of practical and systemic measures. These included improved safety infrastructure at events, such as more safety stalls, independent support personnel, and better-trained security staff who are genuinely committed to attendee wellbeing. Harm reduction strategies like pill testing and promoting hydration were mentioned, along with public health efforts to address risky alcohol use. Many participants also called for stronger accountability, including clear consequences for harmful behaviour, better reporting processes, and a collective culture of bystander intervention. Some acknowledged the complexity of the issue, viewing it as a long-term societal challenge requiring generational change and sustained commitment.

Figure 2. Infographic: Victim-survivor responses to why sexual violence is occurring



Figure 3. Infographic: Victim-survivor responses to what could address the issue of sexual violence

WHAT COULD ADDRESS SEXUAL VIOLENCE @🎵 EVENTS & VENUES?

Summary of 2025 survey responses by victim-survivors (n=75)



Education & Awareness

- Most frequently suggested solution
- Topics: consent, respect, emotional wellbeing, social behaviour
- Tailored education for men
- Involvement from homes, schools, peers, and influencers
- Use of awareness campaigns & consistent messaging



Safety & Event Measures

- More safety stalls at events
- Independent support staff (not linked to security or management)
- Better security personnel who genuinely care
- No tolerance policies for harmful behaviour



Harm Reduction & Public Health

- Pill testing and drug safety checks
- Encouraging hydration
- Public health campaigns about alcohol use



Accountability & Culture Change

- "See something, say something" mindset
- Clear consequences for inappropriate behaviour
- Improved reporting pathways

Bystander behaviour in NT entertainment spaces

Actual bystander behaviour was measured by asking participants if they had experienced "people (friends, strangers or staff) stepping in to keep others safe" music venues/festivals/gigs or clubs in the NT in the past 12 months. A slight majority had not experienced active bystanding in NT entertainment

spaces (51%, n = 108), with just under half of participants having experienced active bystanding in NT entertainment spaces (49%, n = 104).

Compared to 2023, both 2024 and 2025 surveys found an increase in the proportion of people who report having seen actual bystanding in NT entertainment spaces (49% in 2025, 51% in 2024 and 36% in 2023) (Figure X). These comparisons were statistically significant ($\chi^2= 14.93, p = .001$).

Figure 4. Experiences of prosocial bystander behaviour

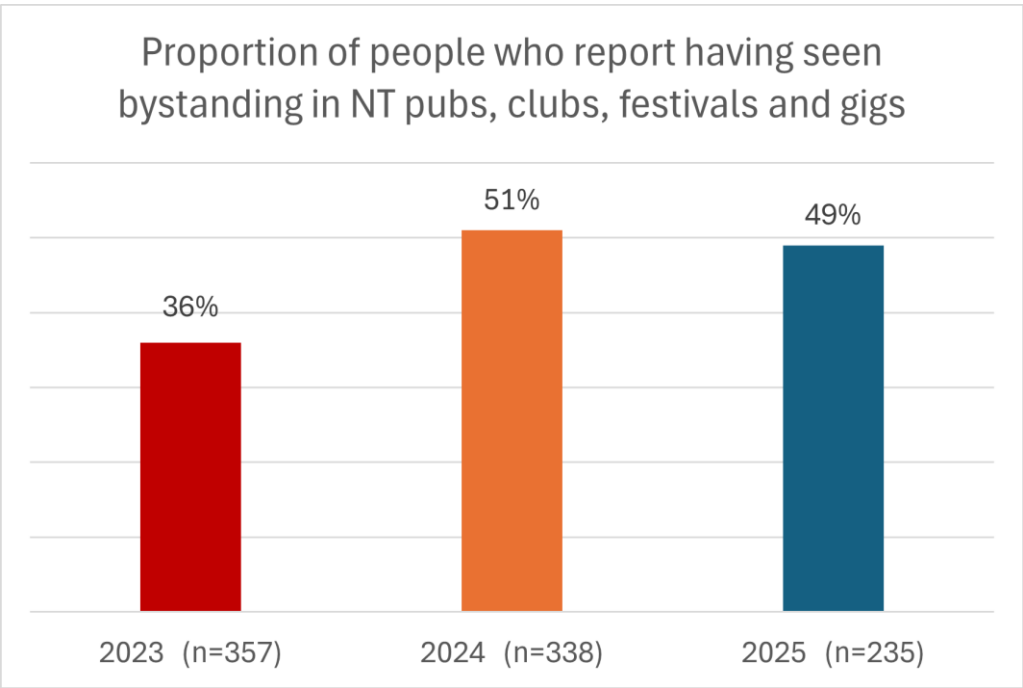


Table 9. Experiences of prosocial bystander behaviour

	N=235	%
Actual bystanding behaviour		
Yes	104	44.3
No	108	46
Intentionally skipped	21	8.9
Missing	2	0.8

Perceptions of safety in NT entertainment spaces

Participants were provided with a list of initiatives related to the work of the All Good Project and asked whether these made them feel more or less safe. Participants indicated that zero tolerance practices for sexual harassment, such as kicking out a patron who is pursuing someone or being a creep (89%, n=210) and zero tolerance policies for sexual harassment (87%, n=204) made them feel more safe.

Figure 5. All Good Project Initiatives and perceptions of safety (n=235)

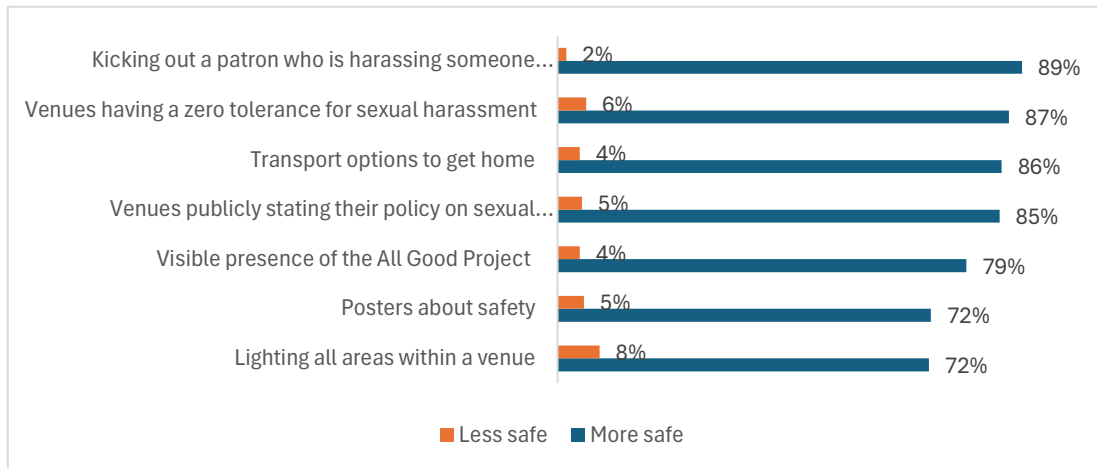


Table 10. Initiatives to improve perceptions of safety In NT entertainment spaces

Variables	N=235	%
Posters about safety		
More safe	169	71.9
Less safe	12	5.1
Intentionally skipped	48	20.4
Missing	6	2.6
Venues having a zero tolerance for sexual harassment		
More safe	204	86.9
Less safe	13	5.5
Intentionally skipped	13	5.5
Missing	5	2.1
Venues publicly stating their policy on sexual harassment		
More safe	200	85.1
Less safe	11	4.7
Intentionally skipped	19	8.1
Missing	5	2.1
Kicking out a patron who is harassing someone		
More safe	210	89.4
Less safe	4	1.7
Intentionally skipped	15	6.4

Missing	6	2.6
Lighting all areas within a venue		
More safe	168	71.5
Less safe	19	8.1
Intentionally skipped	41	17.4
Missing	7	3
Transport options to get home		
More safe	201	85.5
Less safe	10	4.3
Intentionally skipped	18	7.7
Missing	6	2.6
Visible presence of All Good Project		
More safe	185	78.7
Less safe	10	4.3
Intentionally skipped	32	13.6
Missing	8	3.4

Safety in NT entertainment spaces

Participants were asked a series of questions about venue responses to harm and the commercial viability of venue safety measures. Participants were asked “Venue staff and security can’t always see everything that happens in a venue, if someone is harassing another patron (being a creep, not taking no for an answer, pursuing them without consent) should music venues kick them out when someone reports it (even if they didn’t see it)?”. Most participants responded yes that music venues should kick them out, even if they didn’t see it (63%, n=147) with a quarter of participants saying a venue should not kick them out (25%, n=59).

Participants were also asked, “Venues can take different actions to make partying safer. These include: providing free water, having well-lit areas (no dark spaces), offering chill-out zones, staff and security trained to intervene early in harm, approaches of zero tolerance on harassment or violence. If a venue actively works to create a safer space for partying, how likely are you to go there?”. Most participants said they would be more likely to go there (80%, n=188), with only a minority saying that it wouldn’t impact them (8%, n=19) or be less likely to go there (3%, n=6).

Table 11. Music venue safety measures

	N=235	%
If someone is harassing another patron, should music venues kick them out		

when someone reports it (even if they didn't see it)?		
Yes	147	62.6
No	59	25.1
Intentionally skipped	25	10.6
Missing	4	1.7
If a venue actively works to create a safer space for partying, how likely are you to go there?		
More	188	80
Less	6	2.6
Won't impact me	19	8.1
Intentionally skipped	18	7.7
Missing	4	1.7

Transport

Participants were asked how they planned to get home from the festival (or to wherever they were staying). The most popular option for participants was Uber (32%, n=74), followed by getting a lift from someone (18%, n=42), and walking (12%, n=28). Very few participants had not planned a way home, <1% 'don't know'.

Table 12. Planned transportation from the festival

	N=235	%
How do you plan to get home from the festival (or to wherever you are staying)?		
Uber	74	31.5
Lift from someone	42	17.9
Walking	28	11.9
Driving myself	21	8.9
Festival bus	12	5.1
E-scooter	10	4.3
Taxi	4	1.7
Public transport	4	1.7
Don't know	1	0.4
Other	1	0.4
Bike	0	
Skipped	21	8.9
Missing	17	7.2

Harm reduction strategies

Participants who had ever used drugs (n=112) reported whether they planned to or had already implemented a range of harm reduction strategies (Figure 6). Most commonly, participants reported they planned to consume water regularly (22%), ensure they were with people who knew they were using drugs (21%) and obtain information from friends/others who had already tried the substance from the same batch (21%). These most commonly reported harm reduction strategies were consistent with 2024 results.

Participants who had used alcohol in the past 12 months (n=187) reported whether they planned to or had already implemented a range of alcohol related harm reduction strategies (Figure 7). Most commonly, participants reported they planned to eat before or while drinking (65%), followed by never leaving their drink unattended (50%) and deciding on a limit of drinks (50%).

Figure 6. Harm reduction strategies among participants who had ever used drugs

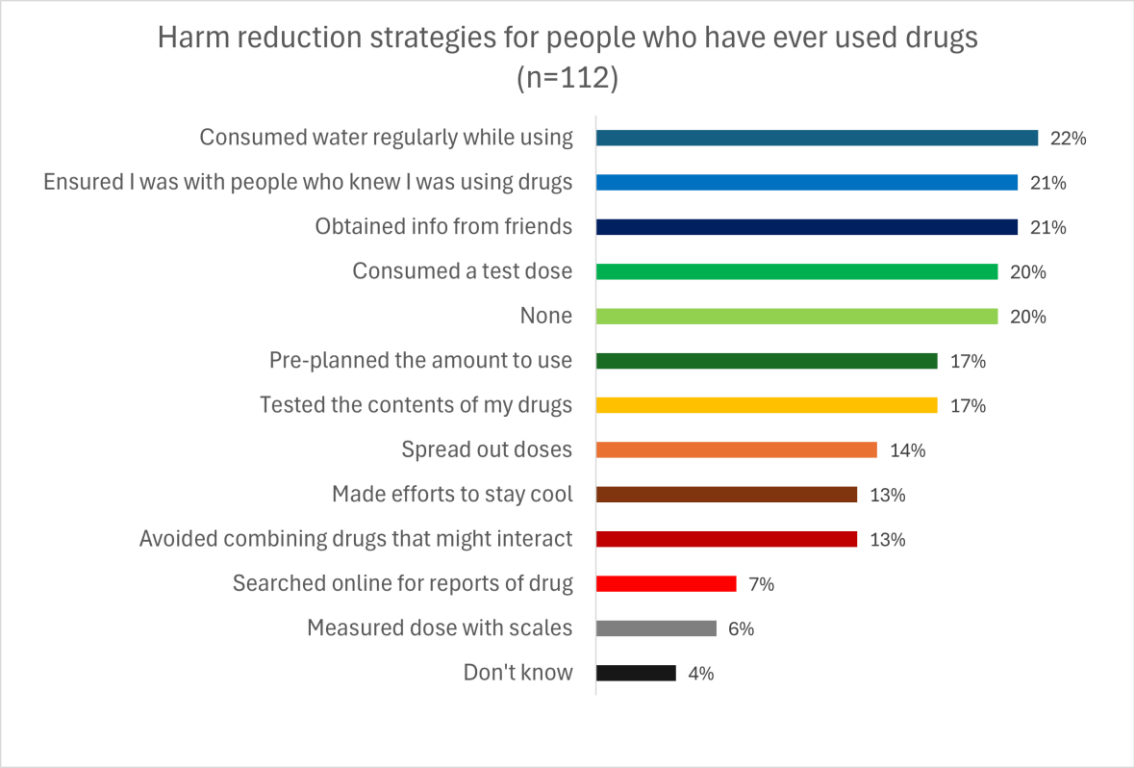
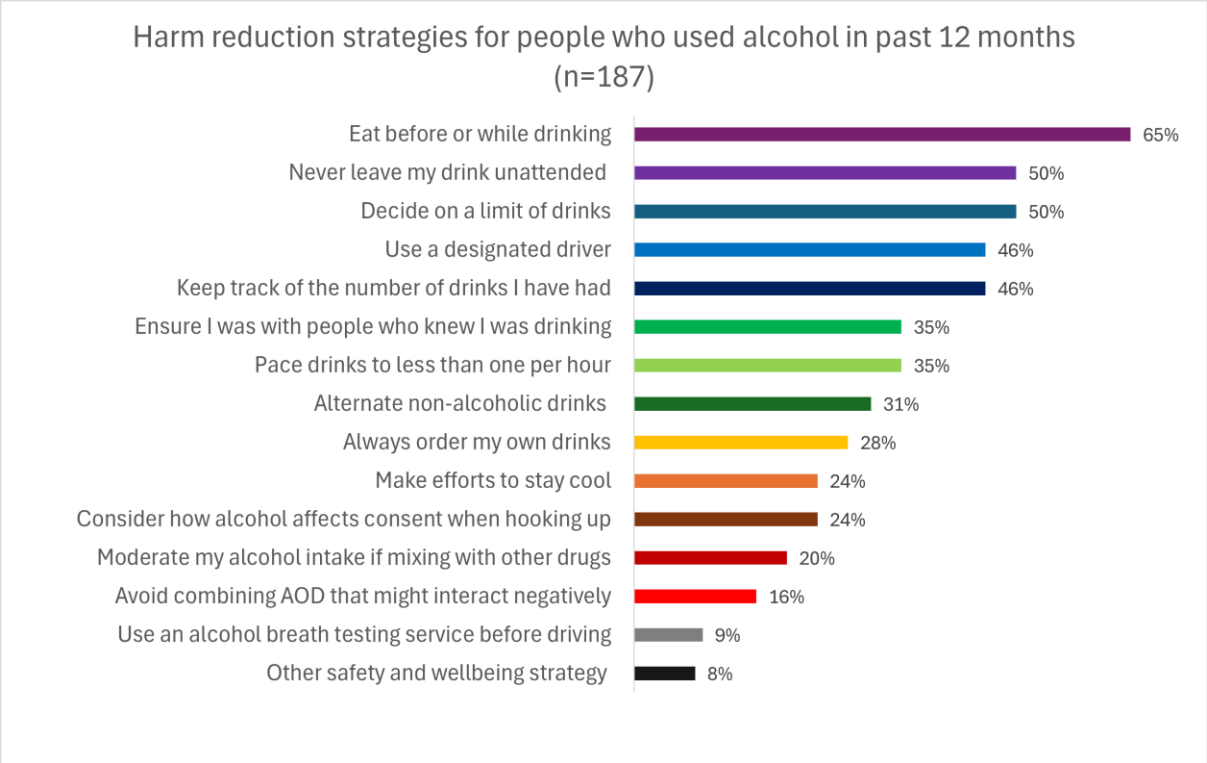


Figure 7. Harm reduction strategies for those who planned to use alcohol at the festival



All Good Project brand recognition

Participants were asked if they were familiar with All Good Project branding logos. Familiarity with the All Good Project brand has been trending upwards. Compared with 2023 and 2024, a higher proportion of participants reported they had seen an All Good Project logo (86% in 2025, vs 81% in 2024, and 55% in 2023). These comparisons were statistically significant ($\chi^2= 76.97, p < .001$).

In the current survey, 71% had seen an All Good logo at the festival, 3% outside the festival only, and 5% both at the festival and outside of the festival. In written responses several participants described seeing All Good Project logos in Darwin city, while other responses included Bass in the Grass materials and advertising, around libraries and public buildings, Peachy parties, Darwin festival and other festivals.

Participants were also asked if the presence of All Good increases their feelings of safety. For most the presence of All Good increased their feelings of safety (89%, n=146), a minority reported that All Good did not increase their feelings of safety (12%).

Figure 6. All Good Brand Recognition trends 2023-2025

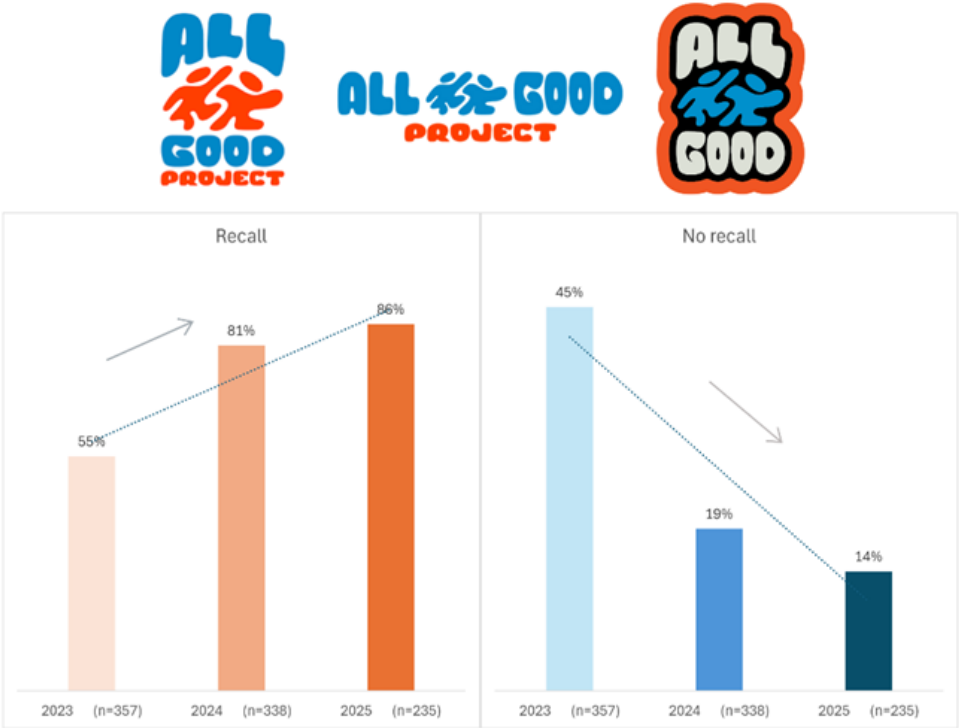


Figure 7. All Good Brand Recognition trends 2023-2025



Table 13. All Good Brand Recognition

	N=235	%
Have you seen any of the 3 All Good logos?		
Yes, today at the festival	166	70.6
Yes, but not today at the festival	6	2.6
Yes, both today and outside of the festival	11	4.7
Never seen any of these logos before	29	12.3
Skipped	14	6
Missing	9	3.8
Does the presence of All Good increase your feelings of safety?		
Yes	146	62.1
No	19	8.1
Skipped	16	6.8
Missing	54	23

Follow-up survey

Socio-demographic characteristics

Overall, 56 participants completed the follow-up survey in the week following the festival. Overall, the sample is similar demographically to the baseline sample. There were a majority of female participants (61%, n=34), and compared with the onsite survey, participants had a slightly older median age of 31 years. Most had not done the survey last year (88%, n=49).

Table 14. Socio-demographic characteristics of participants who completed follow-up survey

	N=56	%
Usual residence		
Greater Darwin region	36	64.3
NT regional or remote	4	7.1
Interstate	12	21.4
Overseas	1	1.8
Missing	3	5.4
Gender		
Female/woman	34	60.7
Male/man	17	30.4
Non-binary/ trans or other gender	0	0
Missing	5	8.9
Age group		
16-17 years	5	8.9
18-24 year	9	16.1
25-29 years	10	17.9
30 years and over	30	53.6
Missing	2	3.6
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander		
No	45	80.4
Yes, Aboriginal	9	16
Yes, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	0	0
Yes, Torres Strait Islander	0	0
Intentionally skipped question	1	1.8
Missing	1	1.8
Highest level of education		
High school, year 10 or lower	1	1.8
High school, year 11	3	5.4
High school, year 12	12	21.4

TAFE, CERT or diploma	11	19.6
University - undergraduate course (e.g. Bachelor degree)	15	26.8
University - postgraduate course (e.g. Masters, Doctorate)	11	19.6
Intentionally skipped question	0	0
Missing	3	5.4
Weekly recreational spending		
\$120 or less	25	44.6
Over \$120	29	51.8
Missing	2	3.6
Sexuality		
Heterosexual	35	62.5
Gay or Lesbian	4	7.1
Bisexual	9	16.1
Use a different term	4	7.1
Undecided	1	1.8
Intentionally skipped question	1	1.8
Missing	2	3.6
Person with a disability		
No	52	92.9
Yes	4	7.1
Person of colour		
No	48	92.9
Yes	8	7.1

Festival safety and services

Most participants were attending the festival for the first time (41%, n=23), a minority had attended the festival once before (30%, n=17) or twice before (14%, n=8). Among participants who previously attended Bass in the Grass (n=33), 42% reported that they felt more safe (n=14), 48% reported it felt 'about the same' level of safety (n=16) and 9% reported it felt less safe compared to other years (n=3).

Participants were asked what services they would like to see available at NT festivals in the future. More shade (61%) and pill testing services (61%) featured strongly, followed by more resources/giveaways (43%), and more chill out spaces (34%). Drug checking services continue to be strongly supported by NT festival patrons (Wardle et al., 2024). In descriptive answers some participants said they would like to see more coffee shops/stalls available at future festivals.

Open-ended responses to the question ‘do you have any suggestions for how to improve safety and wellbeing at Bass in the Grass festival in the future?’ highlighted a mix of positive feedback and constructive suggestions. Verbatim responses are included in the Appendix. Many responses expressed appreciation for the event’s organisation and atmosphere, praising the staff and volunteers and encouraging the team to continue their efforts, such as “Love the great work – thank you to all volunteers and staff” and “keep doing what you’re doing!”. However, several areas for improvement were identified.

Concerns about security were raised, with some participants describing situations where they felt unsafe or unable to access help when needed. Environmental wellbeing was another key theme, with calls for more shaded areas and better control of smoking in crowds to support people with respiratory conditions. One participant recommended clearer signage—particularly at entry points—to help people navigate the space and find services. Transport safety was another key theme, with one participant stating, “*I had to walk to the casino with my eleven-year-old daughter and felt unsafe,*” due to limited transport options and phone reception close to the festival site. Other suggestions included a closer Uber pick-up zone, and taxi rank, and asking patrons on arrival if they had a safe way home. A few participants proposed ideas to support younger festivalgoers, adding emergency contact details to wristbands or lanyards and access to free phones.

Table 15. Did Bass in the Grass feel more safe or less safe than previous years?

	N=33	%
A lot more safe	3	9.1
A bit more safe	11	33.3
About the same	16	48.5
Slightly less safe	1	3
A lot less safe	2	6.1

Figure 8. Did Bass in the Grass feel more safe or less safe than previous years?

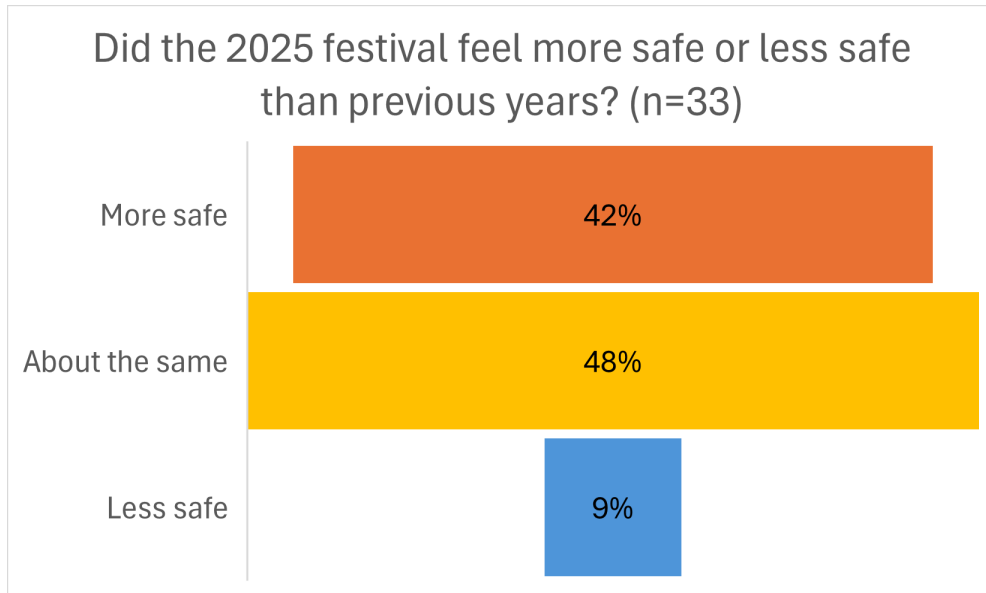


Table 16. What services would you like more of at future NT festivals?

	N=56	%
Services		
More shade	34	60.7
Pill testing / drug checking	34	60.7
More resources: sunscreen, band-aids condoms, sanitary products, vomit bags, snack foods, blankets, earplugs	24	42.9
More chill out spaces	19	33.9
More drug information / education	14	25
More signage about peer education and care service	10	17.9
More drug amnesty bins	7	12.5
More peer support teams	6	10.7
More psychosocial counselling and referral options	5	8.9
More first aid	5	8.9
Other	3	5.4
None of the above	2	3.6

Recall of and interaction with All Good peer harm reduction service

When asked more specifically about interactions with All Good, most (89%) of the sample recalled seeing All Good staff and volunteers at the festival and of these participants, 77% reported interacting with the service. For example, 60% chatted with staff and/or volunteers, 60% accessed free items including lollipops, sunscreen, glitter, earplugs and water, 14%

reported using the chillout space. All participants who saw All Good but did not interact with them reported this was because they did not require help (100%), no participants were unsure of the service’s purpose.

Among participants who did interact with All Good peer harm reduction service, most reported being very satisfied (61%) or satisfied (30%) with the services they used; no participants reported dissatisfaction. Most participants who used the All Good chill out or wellbeing space reported satisfaction with the service (71% very satisfied and 14% satisfied), no participants reported dissatisfaction.

Most (70%) participants had seen All Good rovers around the festival. For those who saw All Good rovers around the festival (n=39), most reported that the rovers were often (46%) or always (21%) visible and often (21%) or always (72%) approachable. A minority reported that the rovers were rarely visible (8%) and no participants reported that the rovers were rarely approachable. There was a statistically significant increase in participant recall of All Good rovers (59% in 2023, compared with 76% in 2024: $\chi^2= 8.88, p = .012$). Differences between 2024 and 2025 were unable to be compared statistically due to response numbers.

The proportion of participants who recalled seeing the All Good service at the festival remained consistent in 2025 (89%) and 2024 (89%), however statistical testing was not possible due to response numbers.

Participants were asked for feedback on how All Good could best support them and others to party safe. In descriptive answers, participants highlighted the great work of All Good: “Ensure they keep going and are well supported”, “Maintain presence in multiple festival areas” and “I’m honestly impressed with what you’re doing. NSW is so far behind.”

Feedback for All Good
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make the venue and security more drug aware, as seeing people doing drugs was not an uncommon occurrence• Tell people not to dance into other people• I'm honestly impressed with what you're doing. NSW is so far behind• Ensure they keep going and are well supported• Maintain presence in multiple festival areas

- More activities with free cheap prizes, supportive spaces, more informative signage
- Being there for support
- Education

Figure 9. Increased visibility of All Good service

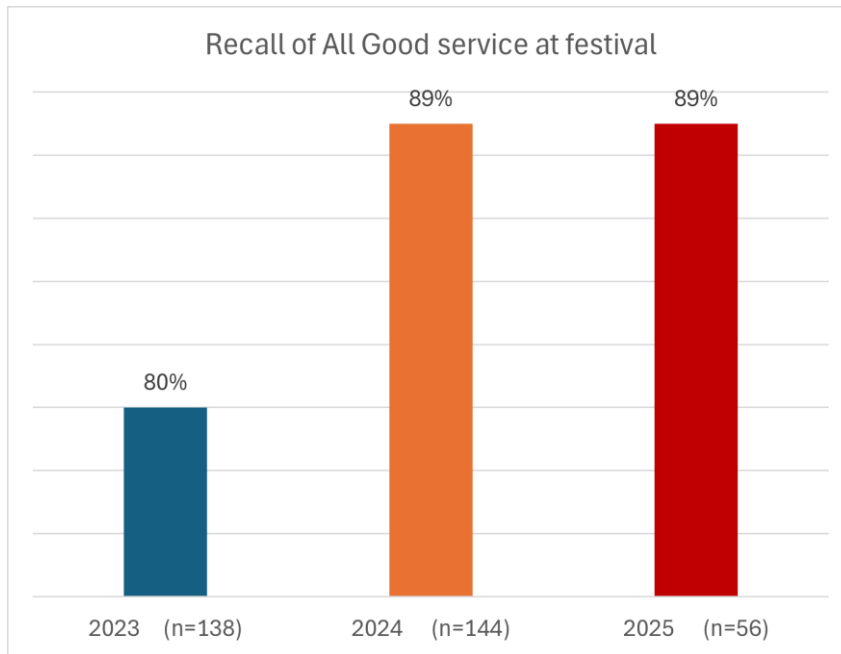


Figure 10. Increased visibility of All Good rovers

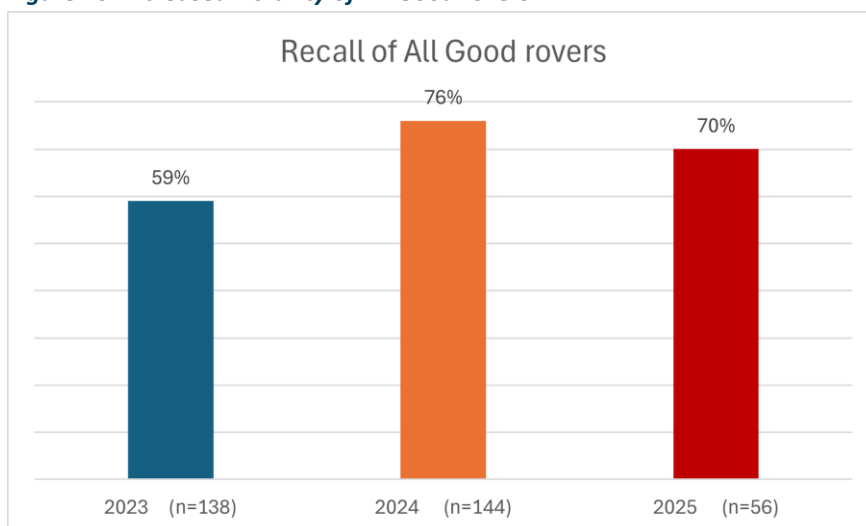


Table 17. Participant's recall of All Good peer harm reduction service

	N=56	%
Do you recall seeing All Good staff and volunteers at the festival (they were wearing orange, blue and white shirts)? All Good are a peer education/care and drug information services.		
No	3	5.4
Yes	50	89.3
Unsure	1	1.8
Missing	2	3.6
Did you interact with any of the following ALL GOOD services, staff or resources? (select all that apply)^A		
	N=50	
Any interaction with All Good service ^D	43	86
Chatted with All Good Festival staff and/or volunteers	30	60
Accessed other free items (lollipops, sunscreen, glitter, earplugs, water)	30	60
Used their chill out / wellbeing or low sensory support space	7	14
None	6	12
Received information about reducing harms from drug use	5	10
Accessed free sexual health products (e.g. condoms, dental dams, female condoms)	8	16
Received information about local services	7	14
Accessed their medical and peer care service	1	2
Received information about bloodborne viruses or sexually transmissible infections	4	8
Asked an All Good Festival staff or volunteer to help someone else	2	4
Other	1	2
Got a referral to another service	0	0
Intentionally skipped question	1	2
Spoke to counsellor	0	0
For those who recalled ALL GOOD but who didn't interact, can you tell us why you did not interact with ALL GOOD staff or services at the festival?		
	N=6	
Had no need to	6	100
Didn't know their purpose or what services they provided	0	0
Couldn't find the All Good tent when I needed to	0	0
Couldn't find any All Good rovers when I needed to	0	0
Other	0	0
Intentionally skipped	0	0
How would you rate the assistance provided and interaction with the ALL GOOD services that you used?^B		
	N=43	
Very dissatisfied	0	0
Dissatisfied	0	0
Neutral	4	9.3
Satisfied	13	30.2

Very satisfied	26	60.5
Intentionally skipped question	0	0
For participants who used the wellbeing space, how satisfied were you with the level of care?^c	N=7	
Very dissatisfied	0	0
Dissatisfied	0	0
Neutral	1	14.3
Satisfied	1	14.3
Very satisfied	5	71.4
Did you see All Good rovers around the festival?	N=56	
Yes	39	69.6
No	2	3.6
Unsure	12	21.4
Intentionally skipped	1	1.8
Missing	2	3.6
For participants who saw All Good rovers, how visible/noticeable were the rovers?	N=39	
Never	0	0
Rarely	3	7.7
Sometimes	9	23.1
Often	18	46.2
Always	8	20.5
Intentionally skipped	1	2.5
For participants who saw All Good rovers, how approachable were the rovers?	N=39	
Never	0	0
Rarely	0	0
Sometimes	2	5.1
Often	8	20.5
Always	28	71.8
Intentionally skipped	1	2.5

(A) Among participants who recalled seeing All Good (n=46), (B) Among participants who interacted with All Good (n=41), (C) Among participants who used the wellbeing or chill out space (n=6), (D) Derived

Sexual violence at 2025 festival

While the survey completed at the festival asked about past 12 month experiences in live music venues, the follow up survey asked specifically if they had experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault at *Bass in the Grass festival 2025*.

Overall, a minority of participants had experienced sexual harassment at the festival (9%, n=5) and a minority of participants had reported experiencing sexual assault at the festival (4%, n=2).

A measure of sexual violence was derived by combining any experience of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault at Bass in the Grass festival 2025. Overall, in 2025, a minority of participants had experienced sexual violence at the festival (9%, n=5). Small sample size precludes statistical comparison over time in this measure.

Table 18. Experiences of sexual violence at 2025 festival

	N=56	%
Sexual harassment		
Yes	5	8.9
No	49	87.5
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6
Sexual assault		
Yes	2	3.6
No	51	91.1
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	3	5.4
Sexual violence*		
Yes	5	8.9
No	48	85.7
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	3	5.4

*Derived

Bystander behaviour at 2025 festival

While the survey completed at the festival asked about past 12 month experiences in live music venues, the follow up survey asked specifically about bystander behaviour at Bass in the Grass festival 2025.

Bystander behaviour at the festival was tracked in two keyways. Firstly, actual bystander behaviour was measured by asking participants if they had witnessed “People (friends, strangers or staff) stepping in to keep others safe”. Secondly, bystander behaviour related to sexual violence was measured by asking participants if they had witnessed sexual violence

(sexual assault and/or sexual harassment) at the festival and for those who had, they were further asked how they responded and what impacted their response.

Under half of participants (41%, n=23) reported they had seen actual bystander behaviour at the festival, while half (50%, n=28) said they had not witnessed people (friends, strangers or staff) stepping in to keep others safe.

A measure of witnessing sexual violence was derived by combining any witnessing of sexual harassment and/or sexual assault at Bass in the Grass festival 2025. Overall, a minority of participants had witnessed sexual violence at the festival (14%, n=8).

Table 19. Actual bystander behaviour at 2025 festival

	N=56	%
Did you witness people (friends, strangers or staff) stepping in to keep others safe?		
Yes	23	41.1
No	28	50
Intentionally skipped	2	3.6
Missing	3	5.4

Table 20. Bystander experiences of sexual violence at 2025 festival

	N=56	%
Did you witness sexual harassment at the festival?		
Yes	7	12.5
No	47	83.9
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6
Did you witness sexual assault at the festival?		
Yes	4	7.1
No	50	89.3
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6
Did you witness sexual violence at the festival?*		
Yes	8	14.3
No	46	82.1
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6

Table 21. Bystander responses to sexual violence at 2025 festival

	N=8	%
How did you respond to witnessing sexual violence at the festival?		
Intervened in some way	7	87.5
Told the offender to stop	1	12.5
Left the area	1	12.5
Told security	0	0
Ignored the situation	0	0
Told staff	0	0
Told peer volunteers	0	0
Used aggressive or forceful reactions	0	0
Left the venue	0	0
Told/called the police	0	0
Reported the incident to someone after I left the venue/event	0	0
Took some other action	1	12.5
Intentionally skipped	1	12.5
Prefer not to say		
Was there anything that impacted how you responded?		
Difficult to identify the offender/perpetrator in the crowd	2	25
I expect this type of behaviour in the festival/music venue setting	1	12.5
Was unsure if I should intervene	0	0
The incident was 'minor' / not serious enough	5	62.5
Didn't feel confident to intervene	0	0
The victim/ receiver of the unwanted behaviour was intoxicated	2	25
Difficult to find someone to report to	1	12.5
Didn't think police will respond appropriately	1	12.5
Didn't think staff will respond appropriately	0	0
Didn't think security will respond appropriately	1	12.5
Not my responsibility to intervene	1	12.5
Other	0	0
Clothing/appearance of the victim/ receiver of unwanted behaviour	0	0
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Prefer not to say	1	12.5

Aggression and discrimination at 2025 festival

Participants were asked if they had experienced or witnessed discrimination or aggression at Bass in the Grass festival 2025. Like in the onsite survey, descriptors were used to suggest the types of behaviours within each of the categories.

Aggression was described in the survey as “Aggression (Verbal or physical acts of aggression, e.g. being yelled at or sworn at, aggressive gestures, pushing, shoving, choking, slapping, punching, kicking)”. Overall, aggression was the most common harassment behaviours experienced at the 2025 festival (11%, n=6), and the most witnessed harassment behaviour (29%, n=16).

Discrimination was described as “Discrimination (e.g. Being treated with less respect than others based on race, gender, disability, religion, or some other personal characteristic)”. Discrimination was the least reported harassment behaviour experienced at the festival (5%, n=3) and least witnessed harassment behaviour (7%, n=4).

Figure 11. Sexual violence, aggression and discrimination at 2025 festival (n=56)

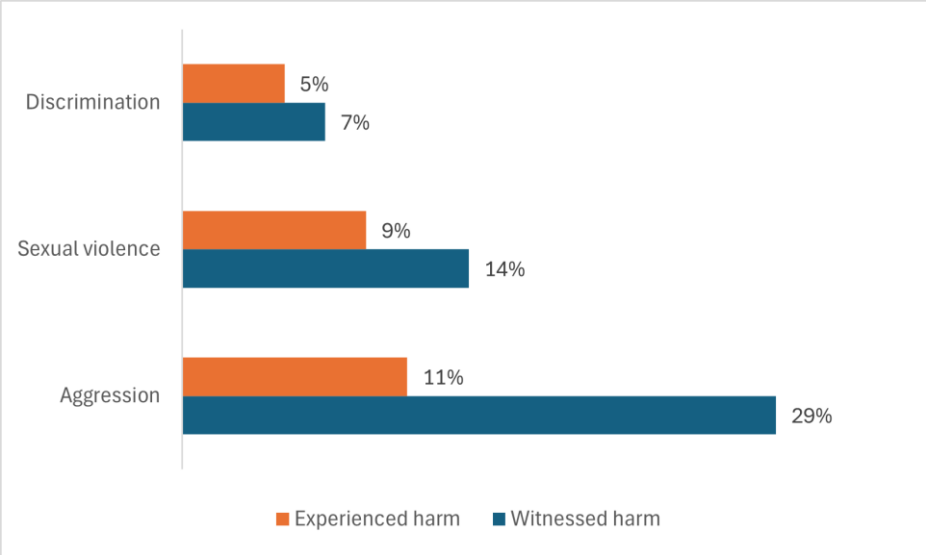


Table 22. Aggression and discrimination at 2025 festival

	N=56	%
<u>Experienced</u>		
Aggression		
No	48	85.7
Yes	6	10.7
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6
Discrimination		
No	51	91.1
Yes	3	5.3
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6
<u>Witnessed</u>		

Aggression

No	37	66.1
Yes	16	28.5
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	3	5.4

Discrimination

No	50	89.3
Yes	4	7.1
Intentionally skipped	0	0
Missing	2	3.6

Alcohol and other drug use at 2025 festival

The National Health and Medical Research Council guidelines to reduce health risks from drinking alcohol suggest that healthy men and women should drink no more than 4 standard drinks on any one day due to increased risk of acute harms such as injuries (NHMRC, 2020).

Most participants drank at least one standard drink of alcohol (10g of ethanol) at the festival (75%, n=42), with 16% consuming 10 or more (n=9). Most participants did not use any drugs (besides alcohol) at the festival (68%), a minority reported they used a drug (besides alcohol) at the festival (20%). Of those who reported use of a drug (n=11), most used MDMA (13%, n=7) and cocaine (9%, n=5). Less than 4% (n < 3) of participants reported using ketamine, cannabis, amyl nitrites, methamphetamines (ice, crystal), and non-medical use of pharmaceutical stimulants. No participants reported using LSD, methamphetamines (speed, powder), nitrous oxide, GHB, non-medical use of Viagra, psilocybin mushrooms, performance enhancing drugs, synthetic drugs or synthetic cannabinoids.

Figure 12. Number of standard drinks consumed at 2025 festival (n=56)

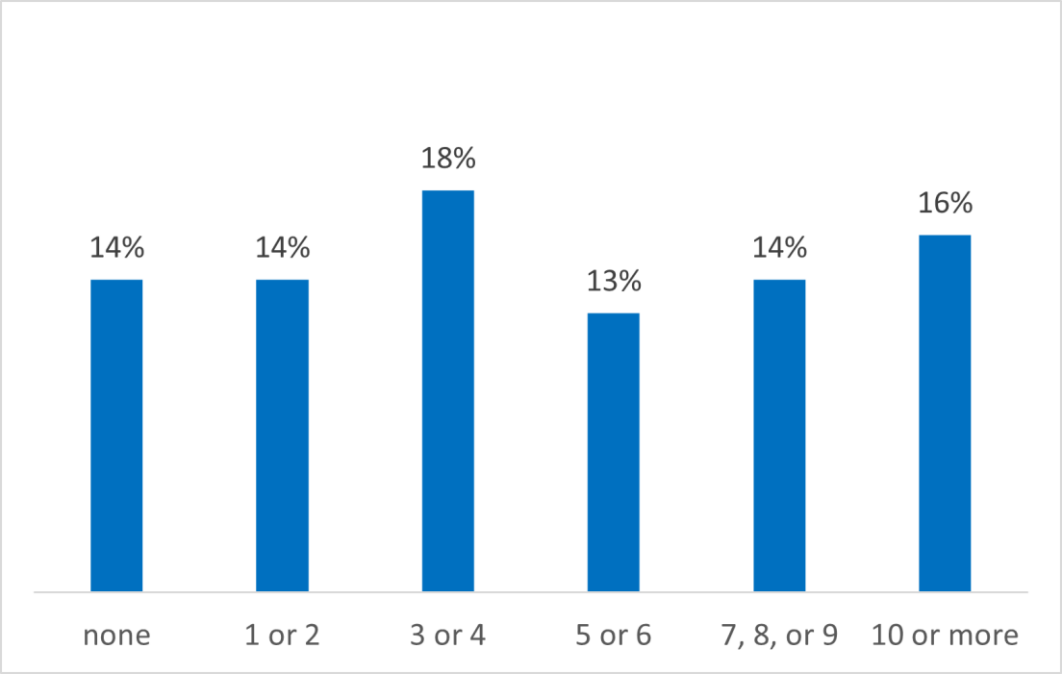
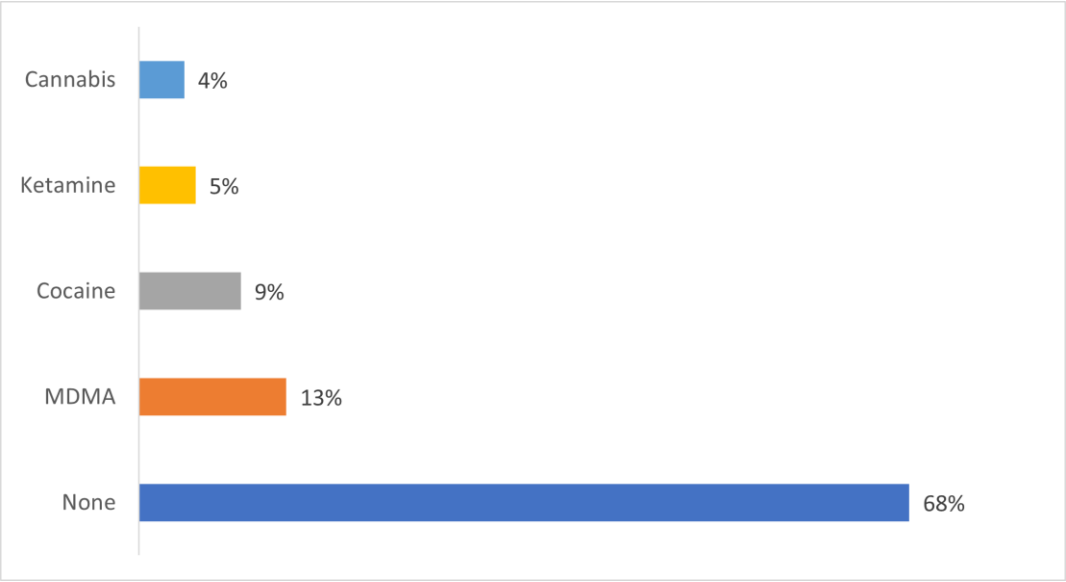


Figure 13. Drugs participants most reported using at 2025 festival (n=56)



Recall of harm reduction messaging at 2025 festival

Participants were asked if they saw any messages about harm reduction at the festival (e.g. keeping safe while partying or using drugs and alcohol). Most participants were either unsure (41%, n=23) or had not seen any harm reduction message at the festival (27%, n=15). Of those who recalled seeing harm reduction messages (25%, n=14), the messages they recalled included "safe sex", "All Good stalls", messages about consent and respect like "ain't nobody got time for creeps", as well as the provision of free water.

The survey at the festival asked about planned harm reduction strategies. The follow up survey asked about harm reduction strategies that participants had actually used. Among participants who reported using alcohol at the festival the most common harm reduction strategies they used on the day was to eat before or while drinking (76%), never leave their drink unattended (62%), be with people who knew they were drinking (50%) and to keep track of the number of drinks (48%). These strategies remained the most commonly used harm reduction strategies for people who used alcohol at the festival when tracked over 2023, 2024 and 2025 surveys.

Table 23. Harm reduction strategies among those who reported using alcohol at festival

	N=42	%
Eat before or while drinking	32	76.2
Never leave my drink unattended	26	61.9
Ensure I was with people who knew I was drinking	21	50
Keep track of the number of drinks I have had	20	47.6
Make efforts to stay cool	18	42.9
Decide on a limit of how many drinks I will have	16	38.1
Alternate non-alcoholic drinks	16	38.1
Always order my own drinks so I can keep track of what I am drinking	13	30.9
Use a designated driver	13	30.9
Pace drinks to less than one per hour	13	30.9
Consider how alcohol affects a person's ability to consent when 'hooking up'	6	14.3
Moderate my alcohol intake if mixing with other drugs	3	7.1
Avoid combining drugs and alcohol that might interact to have negative effects	2	4.7
Other safety and wellbeing strategy	1	2.4
None of the above	1	2.4
Intentionally skipped question	1	2.4
Use an alcohol breath testing service at the festival before driving	0	0
Don't know	0	0

For participants who reported using drugs at the festival (n=11), the most common harm reduction strategies they used on the day was ensuring they were with people who knew they were using drugs (55%) and regular water consumption (45%). Followed by, consuming a test dose (36%) and making efforts to stay cool (28%). These strategies remained among the most commonly used strategies for people who used drugs at the festival when tracked over 2023, 2024 and 2025 surveys.

Table 24. Harm reduction strategies among those who reported using drugs at festival

	N=11	%
Ensured I was with people who knew I was using drugs	6	54.5
Consumed water regularly while using	5	45.4
Consumed a test dose (i.e. started with a smaller amount to see what it was like)	4	36.4
Made efforts to stay cool (e.g., took regular breaks from dancing)	3	27.3
Obtained information from friends/others who had already tried the substance from the same batch	3	27.3
Spread out doses (e.g., waited certain length of time before redosing)	3	27.3
Avoided combining drugs that might interact to have negative effects (e.g., overdose)	2	18.2
Pre-planned the amount of drugs I wanted to use (and stuck to that plan)	2	18.2
None	2	18.2
Measured dose with scales before consuming	1	9.1
Searched online for reports of the drug by its stamp/appearance before use	1	9.1
Tested the contents/purity of my illicit drugs (e.g., colorimetric or reagent testing kit) before use	0	0
Don't know	0	0

Alcohol and other drug related harms

For participants who used alcohol or drugs at the festival (n=38) the most common alcohol and other drug related harms that participants experienced included spending more money than planned (34%), drinking more alcohol than originally planned (24%), using other recreational drugs (18%), smoking more tobacco than planned (13%), vaping more than originally planned (8%) and feeling very anxious (8%).

Table 25. Alcohol and other drug related harms at/after festival

	N=38	%
Spent more money than planned ^B	13	34.2
Drank more than originally planned ^B	9	23.7
Used other recreational drugs ^B	7	18.4
Smoked more tobacco ^B	5	13.2
Vaped more than originally planned ^B	3	7.9
Felt very anxious/freaked out ^B	3	7.9
Used cannabis ^B	2	5.3
Said, wrote, texted or did embarrassing things ^B	2	5.3
Lost or damaged my valuable items ^B	2	5.3
Got into a verbal argument with a stranger ^B	2	5.3
Overheated or got heatstroke ^B	1	2.6
Vomited unintentionally ^B	1	2.6
Could not get home / found it difficult to get home ^B	1	2.6
Made impulsive purchases online ^B	1	2.6
Got into a verbal argument with a family member or friend ^B	1	2.6
Went swimming ^B	1	2.6
Said, wrote, texted or did something I regretted (including sexual interactions and tattoos) ^B	0	0
Had sex that could have led to an unwanted pregnancy or sexually transmitted infection ^B	0	0
Deliberately pushed, shoved or got into a fight with someone ^B	0	0
Had an accident, injury or fall, including incidents not requiring medical attention ^B	0	0
Used any form of medication to get high ^B	0	0
Gambled (e.g. casino, pokie machine, placed a bet) ^B	0	0
Did not use a seatbelt or appropriate safety gear (e.g. helmet) while in a vehicle ^B	0	0
Vomited intentionally to continue drinking ^A	0	0
Passed out as a result of drinking ^A	0	0
Drove a vehicle or e-scooter when I was unsure OR knowing I was over the legal blood alcohol limit ^A	0	0
Broke / damaged something that didn't belong to me ^B	0	0
Was asked to leave a party or venue ^B	0	0
Stole something ^B	0	0
Caused shame or embarrassment to someone else ^B	0	0
Had a bad trip ^C	0	0
Overdosed on drugs ^C	0	0

(A) Among participants who reported consuming alcohol at festival (n=38), (B) Among participants who reported consuming alcohol or using any drug at festival (n=38), (C) Among participants who reported using any drug at festival (n=11)

Transport

In the first survey participants were asked how they planned to get home. In the follow up survey participants were asked how they got home from the festival (or to wherever they were staying). The most popular option for participants actual transportation was getting a lift from someone (21%), walking (20%), Uber (18%) or festival bus/public transport (14%).

Participants were asked “Did you experience any harm while trying to get home from the festival?”. No participants reported any experiences of harm getting home from the festival. Several descriptive responses spoke about feeling safe getting home and going home with trusted and sober people, “No not at all. Had to go by everyone walking into town area, they were all friendly and was a great atmosphere”, “No I was safe with people I trusted”. Other responses described witnessing harm on the way home “none myself but there was a punch up just outside of the bus stop”. While other participants described concerns about safe access to taxi or pick up zones, citing concerns with traffic and distance to the Casino taxi rank.

Table 26. Planned and Actual transportation from 2025 festival

	N=56	%	N=56	%
Transportation	Planned		Actual	
Uber	21	37.5	10	17.9
Lift from someone	13	23.2	12	21.4
Walking	7	12.5	11	19.6
Festival bus/Public transport	7	12.5	8	14.3
Driving myself	6	10.7	5	8.9
Taxi	1	1.8	3	5.4
E-scooter	0	0	0	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0
Bike	0	0	0	0
Skipped	1	1.8	1	1.8
Missing	0	0	6	10.7

What is a typical night out

Project partner MusicNT wanted to capture how patrons describe a typical night out. Participants were asked to write the top three words to describe a typical night out in Darwin.

A typical night out in Darwin was most commonly described as fun, energetic, and social, with many highlighting a lively, friendly, and easy-going atmosphere. However, responses also reflected a mix of experiences, from safe and relaxed, to chaotic, sweaty, loud, and occasionally sketchy or expensive. Heat, alcohol, and dancing were recurring themes in participant response (Figure X).

Figure 14. Participant descriptions of a typical night out in Darwin



Recommendations

Many of the following recommendations relate to the internal operations of All Good, but some would need to be actioned by other stakeholders involved. Some relate specifically to the Bass in the Grass festival, but these can be extrapolated to other events in future.

All Good Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maintain the project's focus on preventing sexual violence, given the evidence of sexual violence in music venues and festivals of the NT.- Explore ways to address the disproportionate prevalence of sexual violence experiences for women and sexually diverse music venue patrons of the NT.- Maintain the focus on addressing discrimination and aggression, given the evidence of discrimination and aggression in music venues and festivals of the NT.- Continue and strengthen delivery of the project, given the need for a program to address the problem of sexual violence, discrimination and aggression harms in music venues and festivals of the NT.
All Good Peer Harm Reduction Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Maintain the focus on alcohol harm prevention in the service, given higher levels of alcohol use and strong involvement in harms.- Investigate opportunities to enhance drug information and education both before and at the festival, to develop a stronger culture of safety and harm reduction.- Continue to support accurate data capture at the festival via training of volunteers.- Work with festival organisers and partners to support the implementation of drug checking.- Expand operations into other regions and events in the NT.- Continue engagement and retention of volunteer workforce.- Build patron knowledge of All Good's ability to support safe transport home/access to phone.
Low Sensory Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Refine and strengthen data collection methods for volunteers to ensure the reach and engagement is fully captured.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Co-locate wellbeing space and low sensory space within the chill-out space. - Ensure disability ramp access to service.
Event organisers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue the strong and growing focus on patron wellbeing and safety, including expanded provision of free water, harm reduction and peer services. - Increase shade and chill-out spaces available. - Work with All Good Project and partners to support the implementation of drug checking. - Consider adding harm reduction messaging or information about support to wristbands or lanyards. - Retain the co-location of All Good with the medical team and chill-out space. - Continued harm reduction training for leadership staff.
Police	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep distance from the care space to allow harm reduction to serve its purpose fully and encourage people to seek care when they need it. - Offer harm reduction training for officers.
Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthen engagement with All Good to improve referral processes. - Offer harm reduction training to further enhance skills of security staff.
Medical team	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue to work with All Good to further strengthen collaborative care and referral processes. - Offer harm reduction training to further enhance skills of volunteers.

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Appendix

Do you have any suggestions for how to improve safety and wellbeing at Bass in the Grass festival in the future? (N=56)

Positive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No it was awesome as it was. • Love the great work thank you to all volunteers and staff • keep putting on a great event • keep doing what you're doing! maybe more shade • Not that I can recall. Lots of good messages seemed well signed and displayed
Security / crowd control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have more security people, bc I felt very unsafe while there I ran into a problem and when the problem occurred we tried calling out for security but nobody came to help, so we had a bunch of strangers coming over to try and help • Make sure that people are checked on if they seem off.
Smoking/vaping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more strict control on the smoking situation. I'm heavily asthmatic and the amount for people smoking cigarettes, weed or tapes in the crowd made it much harder to enjoy myself than usual as breathing became difficult
Shade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more shade, more exposure throughout the venue (not just one area)
Stalls	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coffee station as in van? Maybe ☺ There's a fair few parents that go and it's great to see Takes a community to make a community

Signage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more directions at the gate on what to do, see, where safe spaces are etc. when we arrived at base we literally had no idea on what to do, see or where anything really was and if it was available to us.
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A taxi rank. I had to walk to the casino with my eleven year old daughter and felt unsafe. We left before the free buses had started and had no phone reception to order an uber • Closer Uber pickup zone • maybe ask people on the way in if they have a safe way home?
Safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • for younger people they should be made aware of a "free phone" if they need to call home or perhaps they could write an emergency contact on a lanyard or the bracelet they get given so if in an emergency their parents can be contacted.