



Research on:

Women Suffering from Domestic Violence in Canada



YSDN 3008 Information Design 2
Information Design for Advocacy
Phase I: Research and Presentation



Student: Amanda Theyers
Professor: Gary Leroux
October 6th 2015

Table of Contents

Topic Description and Position Statement	3 - 4
Topic Description	3
Position Statement	3 - 4
Appendix	5 - 10
Definition and Services	5
Background Information	6
Then and Now, The Cost, Homicides, Sexual Consent	
Police Involvement - Graphs	7
Reporting Violence	8
Aftermath	9
In Court - Infographics	10
Notes	11 - 13
Bibliography	14

Topic Description and Position Statement

Topic Description

Domestic violence affects many Canadians but it affects women disproportionately more than men. Because a large percentage of the violence against women is due to domestic violence,¹ tackling the problem of domestic violence against women would significantly lower the amount of violence towards women in general. Why is there more domestic violence against women than men? In our society there is severe gender inequality with subtle or blatant messages of power broadcasted daily to society that men are more important than women.² Because of this, some men decide it's in their right to use violence to control the woman, and the woman may feel he has this right. This is not right ethically nor legally and until the view and power of gender roles change, domestic violence against women will continue.

Sub-topics/Key Issues: The subtopics and issues related to domestic violence against women in Canada are: gender inequality, women are reporting violence less to the police,³ more women are experiencing more violence after leaving their abuser,⁴ most family violence victims are female,⁵ most violence against women are from people they know,⁶ almost half of the female victims in Canada are killed by a former or intimate partner,⁷ and shelters for women are often full forcing them to have to turn away hundreds of needy women daily because of it.⁸

Target Audience: The primary target audience is Canadian women, to help empower them. The secondary target audience is Canadian men, to educate them. The primary target audience is divided into two categories: those who need help and those who can help others. For those who need help because they are facing domestic abuse need to know they should seek help if they can and how to go about doing so. Those who are not facing domestic abuse need to be aware that there are women who do need help and by challenging gender inequality they can help stop this violence. They can also find information on how to help someone who they know is facing domestic abuse. As for the secondary target audience, there is the abusers and non-abusers. Those who abuse need to know it's wrong and what they can do help change their behaviour. Those who don't, need to know domestic abuse is a serious issue that needs to be dealt with and that the mentality of both men and women needs

to change if domestic abuse against women in Canada is going to stop.

Position Statement

Headline: Domestic Violence: It's not a Private Matter

Summary statement: Who Needs to do what so that what can happen? Our society needs to stop promoting gender inequality and promote healthy relationships instead, so that men will stop using violence to deal with their female family members and so women will not accept the violence dished onto them.

The Issue: Even when a woman leaves an abusive relationship, they may still be harassed by their spouse or murdered. And if the spouse does not bother them, the woman still has an issue of where she can go if she does leave and she often has children to take care of as well. Women who leave a partner to raise a child on her own is five times more likely to be poor than if she stayed.⁹ This means a woman may also be bound to a relationship due to financial reasons not only fear.

Over the years, the rate of intimate partner homicide against women is actually increasing.¹⁰ And sixty percent of the dating violence occurs after the woman has left the relationship.¹¹ This suggests their partner/ex-partner is using violence to try to control her, preventing her from leaving or retaliating if she does.

In these abusive relationships, men do not know how to treat the women properly nor are they able to let them go if the woman wants to leave. If there is a relationship the woman cannot live with there is often nowhere for her to go so she is often forced to stay. When getting help many avoid getting help from the police even if they can make the situation better for them. For those who do get help from the police, while 65 - 69% of the women were satisfied with the police help,¹² that means 29 - 35% were not. The main reasons for not reporting the incident was either because she believed it could be solved another way or that it was a personal matter.¹³ Therefore there are two major problems: The problem (domestic violence) happening in the first place and how it is being dealt with afterwards (police, shelters, murder, not reporting, staying with an abusive relationship, etc).

Topic Description and Position Statement

Action Needed: As this is a serious and complicated problem the solution for this is not easy and will not be solved by one act. Domestic violence against women can be prevented from happening at all if the man in the relationship does not feel that violence is acceptable. It is more likely that domestic violence will be reduced rather than eliminated. There needs to be a better response to the situation once it happens: stronger punishments against the offenders and places women can go with any children they may have in order to get help and live until they can get back on their feet.

Specifically we need to start educating our children. How our children is raised affects how they view the world and therefore respond to it. We need to educate them to show them that domestic violence is not acceptable. We also need to educate them that domestic violence is not a private issue and that if they are subjected to violence they should contact the police. For the men already causing abuse, there needs to be more treatment programs to help them stop and change their behaviour. We need to campaign and educate women so they will know that they don't have to put up with abuse and that they can get help, where they can help and what kind of options they have. And finally we need more shelters for women to go to if the situation gets bad enough that the woman is forced to leave her home.

The Advocate: A likely client for this would be the Canadian Women's Foundation. In addition to their programs (Stop the Violence, End Poverty and Empower Girls programs), they support shelters, build communities and conduct research.¹⁴ This infographic supports their view in regards to domestic violence against women and would help support their cause, giving them more support from Canadians by informing more Canadians.

Another possible client would be the Canadian government. The pamphlet and poster could be placed in schools to help educate our children about the issue. It could also be placed in libraries or other places such as community centers, shelters and more to make the information easily accessible to those who may need help.



Fig. 1. From: <http://www.oratechsolve.com/elimination-of-violence-against-women/>.



Fig. 2. From: <https://purplescarfcampaign.wordpress.com/tag/oaith/>.



Fig. 4. From: <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.



Fig. 3. From: http://cwfn.ca/sites/default/files/resources/posters/HOME_revjun15_thumb.jpg.

Appendix

Definition and Services

Definition

“Domestic violence is any use of physical or sexual force, actual or threatened, by your partner or ex-partner... Being married does not change this. A person committing these acts can be arrested, charged, convicted and jailed.... Domestic violence is committed primarily by men towards women... Domestic violence can be a one-time use of force... often these crimes happen in a pattern. The violence might be meant to scare, intimidate or humiliate, or to make a person feel powerless... might also include a number of acts that could sound minor by themselves, but together make up a pattern of abuse. Domestic violence can also take the form of psychological/emotional abuse, verbal abuse, and economic/financial abuse.”¹⁵

Services for Women Experiencing Violence in Ontario

Free services for those who have been exposed to or in fear of violence:¹⁶

1. **Assaulted Women’s Helpline:** 24x7 access that provides: “crisis counseling, safety planning, emotional support, information and referrals.” 1-866-863-0511 TTY: 416-364-8762.¹⁷
2. **Fem’aide:** Similar to the Assaulted Women’s Helpline, but a French service. 1-877-336-2433 TTY: 1-866-860-7082.¹⁸
3. **Talk4Healing:** For to Aboriginal women who have been a victim of sexual assault, who live in Northern Ontario. 1-855-554-HEAL.¹⁹
4. **Victim Support Line:** A multilingual service for Ontario victims of crime that provides information and referrals to support services in the community. 1-888-579-2888 or 416-314-2447.²⁰
5. **Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Treatment Centres:** 24x7 service that provides to anyone who has been recently sexually assaulted.²¹
6. **Sexual Assault and Rape Crisis Centres:** Centres are all over Ontario; they provide services to women who have been victims of sexual assault, harassment and childhood sexual abuse.²²
7. **Women and their children seeking safety from violence and abuse.** Online map will connect women with the nearest shelter at: <http://www.sheltersafe.ca/>.²³
8. **Victim Crisis Assistance and Referral Services:** Gives immediate, on-site assistance to victims of crime 24x7.²⁴ Program staff or specially trained volunteers can “provide on-site, short-term assistance to victims, and make referrals to community agencies for long-term assistance.”²⁵
9. **SupportLink:** Provides “safety planning, information and referral to community services, follow-up contact and where appropriate 911-programmed cell phones” for anyone who has experienced domestic violence, sexual assault or has been stalked.²⁶
10. **Ontario Women’s Justice Network:** Provides legal information, and how to get legal help.²⁷
11. **Family Service Ontario:** Counseling for families for either individual, couple or family.²⁸ They also help families deal with stress, unemployment and financial problems.²⁹ Some services they provide are: “marriage preparation, retirement planning, parent-teen education, seniors’ programs and intensive therapy for survivors of sexual abuse and family violence.”³⁰
12. **Association of Native Child and Family Services Agencies of Ontario:** 807-625-0160.³¹
13. **Jewish and Child Family Services (Toronto):** 416-638-7800.³²
14. **Muslim Family & Child Services of Ontario:** 416-910-1253.³³
15. **Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities:** Get information on partner violence for LGBTQ.³⁴
16. **Victim Quick Response:** Provides short-term, immediate help for victims of serious crime.³⁵
17. **Victim Notification Service:** contacts victims to let them know when their spouse/partner is released from jail.³⁶
18. **Criminal Injuries Compensation Board:** Provides financial aid to those victims of violent crime; conviction of the perpetrator is not required.³⁷
19. **Ontario Human Rights Commission:** info@ohrc.on.ca.³⁸
20. **Human Rights Legal Support Centre:** 1-800-387-9080, TTY: 416-326-0603 or Toll Free: 1-800-308-5561.³⁹
21. **Office for Victims of Crime:** can write them “if there are any gaps in services you require.”⁴⁰

Appendix

Background Information

Then and Now

- domestic violence used to be “private matters” now considered a crime⁴¹
- change due to: pro-charging policies created in 1980s, creation and expansion of domestic violence courts, legislative changes to address crimes with women are mostly the victim, Criminal Code amendments: repeal of rape, introduction of sexual assault offenses in 1983, creation of criminal harassment offence in 1993, appearance of emergency services to help those dealing with violent crime⁴²
- women can also get restraining orders to help protect them against their offenders, prohibiting them from contacting/visiting the victim or places they frequent⁴³
- other than shelters women can also go to “counselors, crisis lines, community centres, shelters, women’s centres, and support groups.”⁴⁴
- most shelters have services culturally geared towards Aboriginal women, such as “traditional health methods, involvement of spiritual elders and access to materials in Aboriginal languages”⁴⁵
- there’s also: “police-based victim assistance programs, court-based services, community-based agencies, sexual assault centres and criminal injury compensation programs”⁴⁶
- domestic violence fell for a decade but now is steady⁴⁷

The Cost

The Department of Justice found that \$7.4 billion is spent in Canada yearly to deal with the aftermath of spousal violence.⁵²

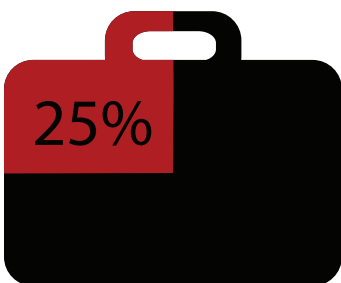
- 40,000 arrests yearly because of domestic violence, 12% of Canada’s violent crime⁵³
- only 22% of domestic crime in Canada is reported⁵⁴
- 83% of reported incidents are against females⁵⁵
- for spousal violence, women are 3 times as likely to experience serious violence⁵⁶
- Women are 80% of the dating violence victims⁵⁷
- about 60% of that violence happens after she leaves the relationship⁵⁸

Homicides

- “On average, every six days a woman in Canada is killed by her intimate partner”⁵⁹
- “In 2011, 76 out of 89 police reported spousal homicides, were women”⁶⁰
- the third increase in intimate partner homicide against females in a four year timespan was in 2010, by 19%⁶¹

Sexual Consent

- Canadian Women’s Foundation’s 2015 survey showed:
 - “only 1 in 3 Canadians know what sexual consent means”⁶²
 - “96% of Canadians believe all sexual activities should be consensual”⁶³
 - “1 to 5 Canadians, ages 18 to 34 believes a woman is giving sexual consent if she sends an explicit photo through email or text”⁶⁴
 - “1 in 10 Canadians believe consent to sexual activity is not needed between long term partners and spouses”⁶⁵



of all female victims of spousal murder, were killed after they left the relationship.⁴⁸



of all female murder victims in Canada are killed by a former/current intimate partner.⁴⁹

“In 2013, almost 7 in 10 family violence victims were female.”⁵⁰



“In 2013, almost 8 in 10 spousal violence victims were female.”⁵¹



Appendix

Police Involvement - Graphs

“Reporting rates of spousal violence to police, by sex of victim, Canada, 1993, 1999, 2004, and 2009”⁶⁶

percent reported to police

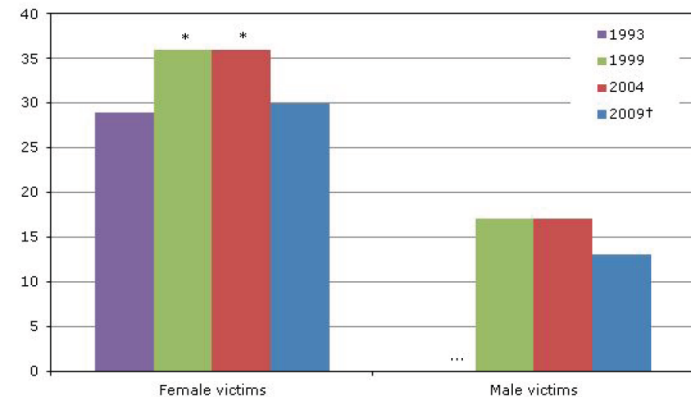


Fig.5. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

“... not applicable † reference category * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
 Note: Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who experienced spousal violence within the previous 5 years. General Social Survey data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut were collected using a different methodology and are therefore excluded. Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1999, 2004, 2009; Violence Against Women Survey, 1993.”⁶⁷

“Reporting rates to police by type of spousal victimization against women, Canada, 2009”⁶⁸

percent reported to police

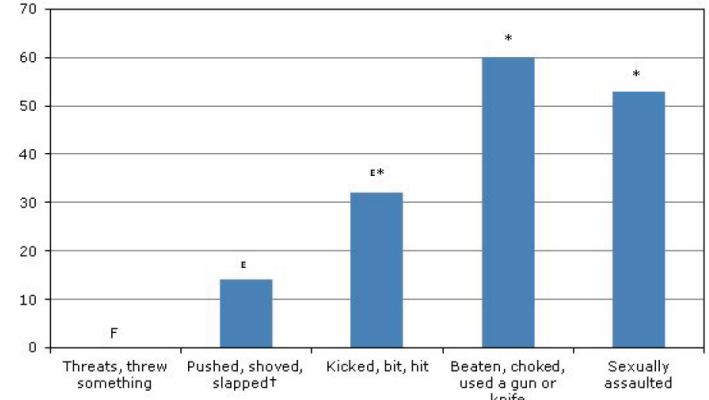


Fig.6. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

“... not applicable † reference category * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
 Note: Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who experienced spousal violence within the previous 5 years. Data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut were collected using a different methodology and are therefore excluded. Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, General Social Survey, 2009.”⁶⁹

“Reason for not reporting spousal violence to police, by sex of victim, Canada, 2009”⁷⁰

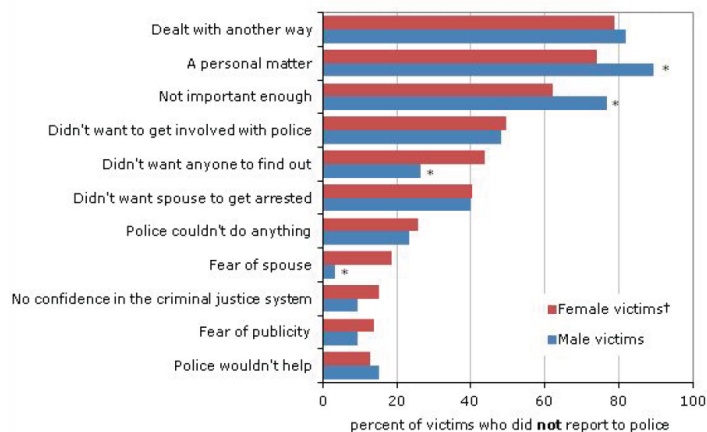


Fig.7. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

“... not applicable † reference category * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
 Note: Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who experienced spousal violence within the previous 5 years and who indicated that the violence did not come to the attention of police. Figures do not add to 100% due to multiple responses. Data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut were collected using a different methodology and are therefore excluded. Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2009.”⁷¹

“Proportion of cleared incidents of violence against women resulting in a charge, by accused-victim relationship, Canada, 2011”⁷²

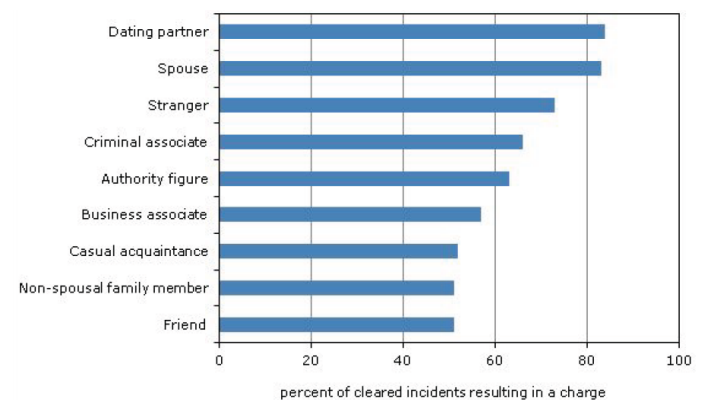


Fig.8. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

“Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.”⁷³

Appendix

Reporting Violence

Reporting Violence

- female spousal victims were more likely to report the incident if they were physically injured, feared for their lives or had a greater number of incidents⁷⁴
- the women with the lowest amount of education, and lowest income levels (less than \$30,000) were more likely to contact the police⁷⁵
- reporting between minorities/non-minorities, immigrants/non-immigrants were about the same⁷⁶
- 84% of the reported spousal incidents to the police were done by the female victims themselves⁷⁷
- 95% did so because they wanted the violence to end and to receive protection⁷⁸
- for 85% of the reported incidents, police came to the location of the incident⁷⁹
- after police involvement, incidents of spousal violence decreased for 48% of female victims, stayed the same for 23% and increased for 6%⁸⁰
- 1 in 7 female victims of spousal violence get a restraining order⁸¹
- in 2009, 15% got a restraining or protection order⁸²
- 32% of these orders were breached⁸³
- 65% of the female victims who had the order breached reported it⁸⁴
- 8 out of 10 female victims of spousal violence turned to informal sources of help such as family and friends⁸⁵
- a quarter of female victims of spousal violence used social services⁸⁶
- in 2009, 38% of female victims of spousal violence used a social service⁸⁷
- 32% turned to counselors or psychologists, next most common was crisis centres/lines and community/family centres at 26% combined⁸⁸



Fig. 9. From: <http://www.politicalavenue.com/freepoliticalbooks/VIOLENCE-AGAINST-WOMEN/PIC-DOMESTIC-violence-against-women-from-www-politicalavenue-com.jpg>.



Fig. 10. From: http://iinfour.ca/wp-content/uploads/Break_the_silence_by_MisisShine-300x300.jpg.

Appendix

Aftermath

“Number of treatment programs for violent men, Canada, 1984 to 2008”⁸⁹

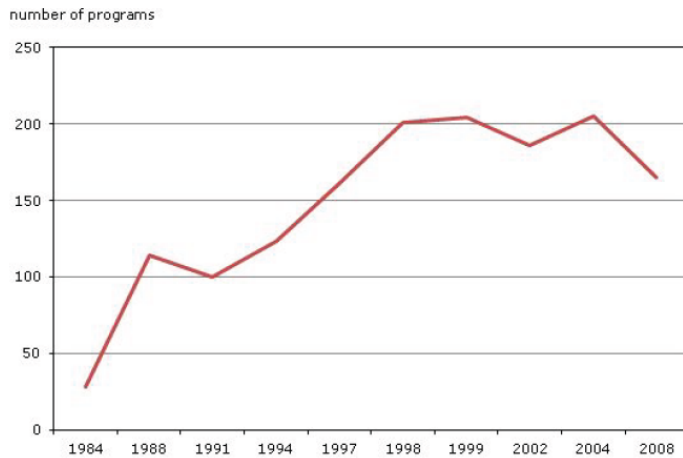


Fig. 11. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

“Source: Health Canada, Canada’s Treatment Programs for Men Who Abuse Their Partners, 1994, 1997, 1999, 2002, and 2004. Public Health Agency of Canada, Canada’s Treatment Programs for Men Who Abuse Their Partners, 2008.”⁹⁰

“Number of shelters for abused women, Canada, 1975 to 2010”⁹¹

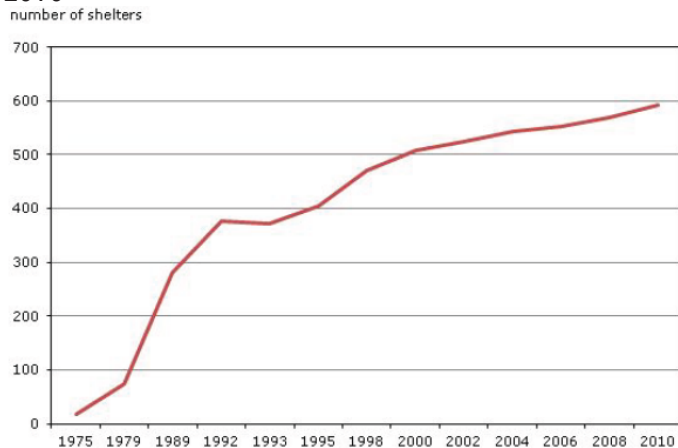


Fig. 12. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

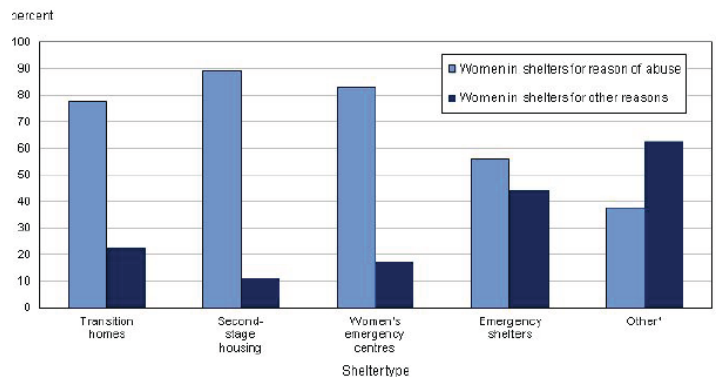
“Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey.”⁹²

Shelters for Abused Women

- everyday Canada houses more than 3,300 women and their 3,000 children in an emergency shelter so they can escape domestic violence⁹³
- Victims Services Survey (VSS), an administrative survey of the victim service providers found in 2009/2010, 911 victim programs were across Canada for all genders⁹⁴

- three-quarters of their clients from April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010 were female, 86% seeking help to deal with a violent crime⁹⁵
- 54% of female clients who were victims of violent crime, their partner was the violent perpetrator⁹⁶
- 64% of the criminal injury compensation applicants in 2009/2010 were women⁹⁷
- those who got assistance 44% requested services due to physical assault, 28% for sexual⁹⁸
- Canada Apr. 16/2014: 627 shelters for abused women⁹⁹
- on the same day, 338 women and their 201 children weren’t allowed in shelters across Canada, 56% due to it being full¹⁰⁰
- across Canada, 66% of the women residents in the shelter were there due to emotional abuse and 50% were there due to physical abuse¹⁰¹

Women staying at shelters, by type and whether for reasons of abuse, Canada, April 16, 2014



1. Includes all other residential facilities offering services to abused women with or without children, not otherwise classified. Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey.

Fig. 13. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14207-eng.htm>.

What to do if Someone you Know is Facing Domestic Violence

- if they are in immediate danger call 911¹⁰²
- be aware that her abuser may be very dangerous¹⁰³
- do not talk about her situation in a means that may get back to her abuser¹⁰⁴
- offer her help but do not force her take it¹⁰⁵
- listen if she wants to talk about the situation but don’t force her to talk¹⁰⁶
- give her respect¹⁰⁷
- do not force her to leave her relationship - it may not be safe for her to do so¹⁰⁸
- learn about the services that are available in the community¹⁰⁹

Appendix

In Court - Infographics

“Those convicted of spousal violence less likely than other violent offenders to get prison, 1997-2002”¹¹⁰

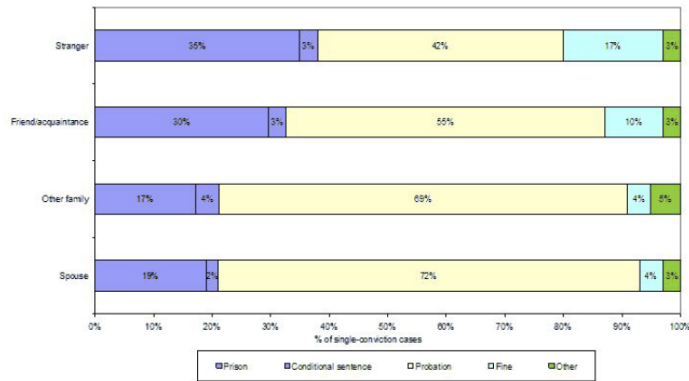


Fig. 14. From: <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/jr/l2/p5e.html>.

¹1. To examine the victim-offender relationship, all cases where there were multiple victims were excluded.

²2. Refers to the most serious sentence imposed.

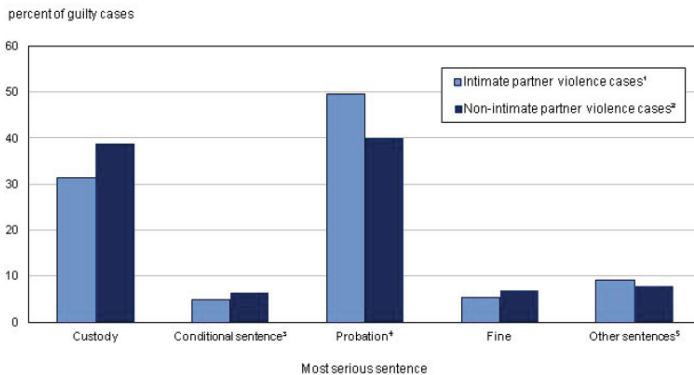
³3. Other sentences include restitution, compensation, conditional or absolute discharge or a suspended sentence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, UCR2ACCS linked database.¹¹¹

For Intimate Partner Violence cases that were completed in adult criminal courts....¹¹²



Chart 2
Guilty cases completed in adult criminal court, by most serious sentence and relationship, Canada, 2005/2006 to 2010/2011



¹1. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners, dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners.

²2. Refers to violence committed by parents, children, brothers, sisters, extended family members, friends, acquaintances, business or criminal associates, authority figures, neighbours and strangers.

³3. The conditional sentencing option came into force under Bill C-41 in September 1996. When a conditional sentence is imposed, the accused serves his/her sentence in the community under supervision. For a conditional sentence to be imposed, the following conditions must be met: the offence must not be subject to a mandatory minimum sentence; the maximum length of the prison sentence associated with the offence must be less than two years; and the court must have good reason to believe that the offender will not be a threat to the community. The accused who receives a conditional sentence must comply with certain conditions, such as house arrest, curfews, refraining from drinking alcohol or driving, treatment programs or community service orders. The accused may be imprisoned if he/she violates these conditions.

⁴4. Probation is mandatory in cases where the accused receives a conditional discharge or a suspended sentence.

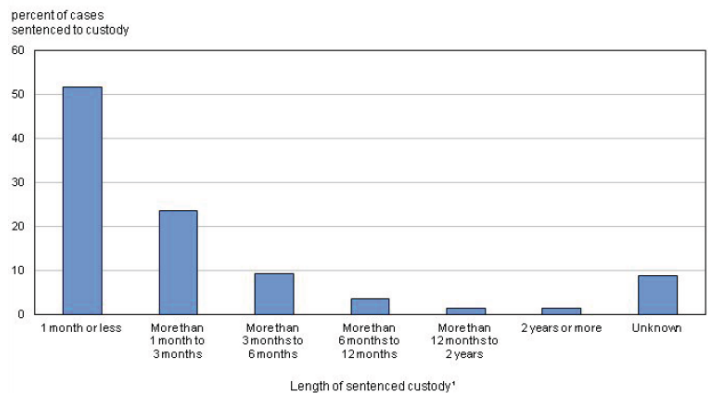
⁵5. Includes restitution, unconditional or conditional discharge, suspended sentence, community service order and cease and desist order. The figures for the "other sentences" category are weak, since these sentences are among the less serious penalties and are often imposed in conjunction with other less serious penalties.

Note: Includes victims who were between 15 and 89 years of age at the time of the incident. Excludes incidents for which the age or sex of the victim was unknown. Excludes incidents in which the accused was between 12 and 17 years at the time of the incident. A case can result in more than one sentence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey-Integrated Criminal Court Survey linked database, 2005/2006 to 2010/2011.

Fig. 15. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14203-eng.htm>.

Guilty cases of intimate partner violence sentenced to custody in adult criminal court, by length of sentenced custody, Canada, 2005/2006 to 2010/2011



¹1. The length of custody sentences excludes time spent in detention before sentencing and the credit for time spent in detention before the sentence is handed down. The length of custodial sentences could be affected if the sentence was served in pre-trial detention. For example, "time served," or time spent in detention before the court decision and sentencing (which is not uncommon for more serious offences), is likely to affect the length of the sentence.

Note: Includes victims who were between 15 and 89 years of age at the time of the incident. Excludes incidents for which the age or sex of the victim was unknown. Excludes incidents in which the accused was between 12 and 17 years at the time of the incident. A case can result in more than one sentence.

Source: Statistics Canada, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey-Integrated Criminal Court Survey linked database, 2005/2006 to 2010/2011.

Fig. 16. From: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14203-eng.htm>.

Notes

1. “Section 4: Responses to Violence Against Women,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified February 25, 2013, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

2. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Sara Beattie and Hope Hutchins, “Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2014,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified July 6, 2015, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14207-eng.htm>.

9. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. “Section 4: Responses to Violence Against Women,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified February 25, 2013, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

13. Ibid.

14. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

15. “Violence in the Family,” *Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General*, last modified August 12, 2015, <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/violence.asp>.

16. “Getting Help: Services for Women Experiencing Violence,” *Ontario Women’s Directorate*, last modified February 24, 2015, <http://www.women.gov.on.ca/owd/english/ending-violence/help.shtml>.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

25. Ibid.

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid.

29. Ibid.

30. Ibid.

31. Ibid.

32. Ibid.

33. Ibid.

34. Ibid.

35. Ibid.

36. Ibid.

37. Ibid.

Notes

38. Ibid.

39. Ibid.

40. “Violence in the Family,” *Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General*, last modified August 12, 2015, <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/violence.asp>.

41 “Section 4: Responses to Violence Against Women,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified February 25, 2013, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

42. Ibid.

43. Ibid.

44. Ibid.

45. Ibid.

46. Ibid.

47. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

48. Ibid.

49. Ibid.

50. “The Daily Family Violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2013,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified January 15, 2015, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/150115/dq150115a-eng.htm>.

51. Ibid.

52. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

53. Ibid.

54. Ibid.

55. Ibid.

56. Ibid.

57. Ibid.

58. Ibid.

59. Ibid.

60. Ibid.

61. Ibid.

62. Ibid.

63. Ibid.

64. Ibid.

65. Ibid.

66. “Section 4: Responses to Violence Against Women,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified February 25, 2013, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

67. Ibid.

68. Ibid.

69. Ibid.

70. Ibid.

71. Ibid.

72. Ibid.

73. Ibid.

74. Ibid.

75. Ibid.

76. Ibid.

77. Ibid.

Notes

78. Ibid.

79. Ibid.

80. Ibid.

81. Ibid.

82. Ibid.

83. Ibid.

84. Ibid.

85. Ibid.

86. Ibid.

87. Ibid.

88. Ibid.

89. Ibid.

90. Ibid.

91. Ibid.

92. Ibid.

93. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

94. “Section 4: Responses to Violence Against Women,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified February 25, 2013, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.

95. Ibid.

96. Ibid.

97. Ibid.

98. Ibid.

99. Sara Beattie and Hope Hutchins, “Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2014,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified July 6, 2015, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14207-eng.htm>.

100. Ibid.

101. Ibid.

102. “The Facts About Violence Against Women,” *Canadian Women’s Foundation*, accessed September 19, 2015, <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.

103. Ibid.

104. Ibid.

105. Ibid.

106. Ibid.

107. Ibid.

108. Ibid.

109. Ibid.

110. Marie Gannon and Karen Mihorean, “Sentencing Outcomes: A Comparison of Family Violence and NonFamily Violence Cases JustResearch no.12,” *Government of Canada: Department of Justice*, last modified January 7, 2015, <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/jr/jr12/p5e.html>.

111. Ibid.

112. Pascale Beaupré, “Cases in adult criminal courts involving intimate partner violence,” *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*, last modified July 8, 2015, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14203-eng.htm>.

Bibliography

- Beattie, Sara and Hope Hutchins. "Shelters for abused women in Canada, 2014." *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*. Last modified July 6, 2015. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14207-eng.htm>.
- Beaupré, Pascale. "Cases in adult criminal courts involving intimate partner violence." *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*. Last modified July 8, 2015. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2015001/article/14203-eng.htm>.
- Gannon, Marie and Karen Mihorean. "Sentencing Outcomes: A Comparison of Family Violence and NonFamily Violence Cases JustResearch no. 12." *Government of Canada: Department of Justice*. Last modified January 7, 2015. <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/jr/jr12/p5e.html>.
- "Getting Help: Services for Women Experiencing Violence." *Ontario Women's Directorate*. Last modified February 24, 2015. <http://www.women.gov.on.ca/owd/english/ending-violence/help.shtml>.
- "Section 4: Responses to Violence Against Women." *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*. Last modified February 25, 2013. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2013001/article/11766/11766-4-eng.htm>.
- "The Daily Family Violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2013." *Government of Canada: Statistics Canada*. Last modified January 15, 2015. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/150115/dq150115a-eng.htm>.
- "The Facts About Violence Against Women." *Canadian Women's Foundation*. Accessed September 19, 2015. <http://www.canadianwomen.org/facts-about-violence>.
- "Violence in the Family." *Ontario Ministry of the Attorney General*. Last modified August 12, 2015. <http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/family/violence.asp>.