

The Gap in the Gender Gap

Violence Against Women in Canada

Kate McInturff





CCPA

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The Gap in the Gender Gap

Violence Against Women in Canada

1.8 Million Canadians, 9 Billion Dollars

Much has been made of Facebook COO Sheryl Sandberg's advice to women to 'lean in' in order to achieve full representation in leadership positions – in politics, in business, and in their communities.¹ However, it is more than a crisis of confidence keeping women from making it to the top. It is also the high level of violence they are experiencing. The World Health Organization estimates that 1 in 4 women in Canada will experience intimate partner violence or sexual violence in her lifetime.²

When asked by Statistics Canada, 677,000 Canadians (or 2.41% of the adult population) reported having experienced sexual assault in the past five years. 1.2 million Canadians reported having experienced intimate partner violence in the past five years. 70% of the Canadian women who report having experienced spousal violence are working women and 71% have a university or college degree.³ 57% of Canadians who report having experienced sexual assault work and 29% are students.⁴ One third (33.5%) of all Canadians who reported having experienced sexual assault had household incomes of \$100,000 or more.⁵ Equal access to health care, education and

economic security are necessary, but clearly not sufficient to ensure the well-being of women in Canada.

Two forms of violence experienced predominantly by women are singled out here: intimate partner violence and sexual assault. This report focuses on these two forms of violence in large part because there is some tracking of police reported incidence and self-reported incidence of these two forms of violence. Intimate partner violence is defined by Statistics Canada as: “violence committed by legally married, separated, divorced, common-law partners, dating partners (current and previous) and other intimate partners. The intimate partner category is based on victims aged 15 to 89.”⁶ There are three categories of sexual assault as defined by the *Criminal Code*: “Sexual assault level 1 (s.271): An assault committed in circumstances of a sexual nature such that the sexual integrity of the victim is violated. Level 1 involves minor physical injuries or no injuries to the victim; Sexual assault level 2 (s.272): Sexual assault with a weapon, threats, or causing bodily harm; Aggravated sexual assault (level 3): Sexual assault that results in wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim.”⁷

What happens to Canadians after they have experienced these forms of violence? For victims of spousal violence, leaving the violence means facing years of economic insecurity. A recent study found that women who had left abusive domestic partners relied on food banks at nearly twenty times the rate of average Canadians, up to three years after leaving the abusive situation.⁸ Victims of sexual assault report both immediate injuries and long-term mental health impacts, both of which also result in lost education, work and income.⁹

It is important to underscore the personal impact of violence. However, there are other impacts of intimate partner violence and adult sexual assault, including an impact on the economy. Two studies have provided estimates of the economic cost of intimate-partner violence in Canada.¹⁰ The 2012 Justice Canada report: *An Estimation of the Economic Impact of Spousal Violence in Canada* identifies the total cost of intimate partner violence in Canada as \$7.4 billion per year. The report includes estimates for pain and suffering as well as direct costs such as medical care costs and lost productivity. The direct costs of intimate partner violence in Canada total \$1.9 billion per year.

There are currently no Canadian estimates of the cost of adult sexual assault. However, using the methodology developed to measure the cost of intimate partner violence it is possible to provide a rough estimate, which has been calculated here.¹¹ Significant costs are missing from this calcula-

tion (such as the number of suicides and suicide attempts resulting from sexual assault) and are therefore assigned a cost of zero. The direct costs of sexual assault are estimated to be more than \$546 million a year. If pain and suffering are calculated at the rates given for sexual assault in the Justice Canada report, that number rises to \$1.9 billion. With more information about prevalence and impact this number will only rise.

Based on these estimates, the combined cost of adult sexual assault and intimate partner violence is \$334 per person in Canada.¹² This compares to the cost of the use of illegal drugs in Canada which is an estimated \$262 per person and the cost of smoking in Canada which is an estimated \$541 per person.¹³ The same cost effectiveness arguments that have led to more effective public policy to address smoking are equally relevant here. The question is not how much more do we need to spend to address this issue, but how much can we save by working to end these forms of violence.

Estimates of the current level of public spending specifically earmarked to address these forms of violence are equally difficult to make, for different reasons. At both the federal and provincial level, spending on programs that address these forms of violence is often folded into larger programs, such as victim services. Provincial and territorial governments provide highly variable levels of detail in their public accounts, making it impossible to determine an accurate total for public spending on adult sexual assault and intimate partner violence. The level of services provided, such as the number of shelters or rape crisis centres, does not necessarily indicate the level of public funding, as these services are not exclusively supported by public funds.

Based on available information, the federal government spent \$79.9 million on programs and services related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault in the fiscal year 2011–12.¹⁴ This works out to \$2.77 per person.¹⁵ Ontario, the only province for which there is sufficiently detailed public accounts, spent approximately \$188 million on programs and services related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault in the fiscal year 2011–12. This represents \$16.87 per person for the Province of Ontario.¹⁶

What Is the Status of Women in Canada?

If we want to know how women are doing in Canada we are going to have to ask more women more questions, and ask them more often. As it stands, different government departments measure different indicators of well-being for women, with different levels of regularity. These measures include

the once every five year report on women in Canada produced by Statistics Canada, and single issue reports produced by relevant departments on, for example, women's health, women and disability, income and employment. These single-issue reports are useful and important. However, because they are not produced regularly they cannot tell us much about the rate of change or progress in improving the status of women.

In 1993, Canada undertook a thorough and well-designed survey of levels of violence against women. However, because the survey has never been repeated, there is no way to measure progress (or the lack thereof) over the subsequent two decades. The only regular measure of adult sexual assault and intimate partner violence that is conducted by the federal government is the once every five year *General Social Survey* (GSS) on victimization. This survey includes questions about experiences of these kinds of violence that provide a better estimate than the *Uniform Crime Reporting Survey*, which necessarily counts only those cases reported to the police, and only for the police services that participate in the Survey.

There are international measures of the status of women that are produced annually and which, therefore, make it possible to track change over time in the areas that they measure.¹⁷ These indices include the *Global Gender Gap Report*, the *Gender Inequality Index*, the *Gender Empowerment Measure*, and the Gender Equity Index produced annually by the World Economic Forum, the United Nations, and SocialWatch respectively. These indices provide a useful snapshot of women's economic status, their longevity, their education, and their political participation. Not one of these international measures tracks violence against women. They do not track women's experience of violent crime in general or violence perpetrated against women because they are women. Yet violence impacts women's health, women's ability to access higher education, women's economic security, and women's ability to participate in public life.

It isn't yet possible to draw a direct correlation between particular federal, provincial and territorial policies and rates of violence. These correlations may exist, but there is not enough information about how the policies are being rolled out, what their impact is, and how much support is being provided for the implementation of those policies. There is also the ongoing problem of the lack of regularly conducted, regionally specific, detailed surveys of levels of violence against women.

For example, levels of adult sexual assault appear to be going up and intimate partner violence appears to be going down. One reason may be that there have been more coherent and better funded policies and pro-

grams put in place to address intimate partner violence, in comparison to the public policy approach to sexual assault. Seven provinces and territories have specific policies and/or action plans to address intimate partner violence, two have comprehensive policies to address violence against women and only two have stand-alone policies or action plans to address sexual assault. However, the *General Social Survey* cannot provide reliable information about the impact of these provincial strategies for any but the most populous provinces because they do not survey a large enough sample of the affected populations of smaller provinces and territories.¹⁸

There are a number of other factors that need to be accounted for in any effective and holistic approach to ending violence against women. These factors include (but are not limited to) social roles and attitudes, behavioral risk factors for perpetration and victimization, regional and demographic differences, justice and policing policies, and intersecting forms of discrimination and violence. A comprehensive evaluation of the causes of violence against women is beyond the scope of this report. So too is an evaluation of violence against girls.

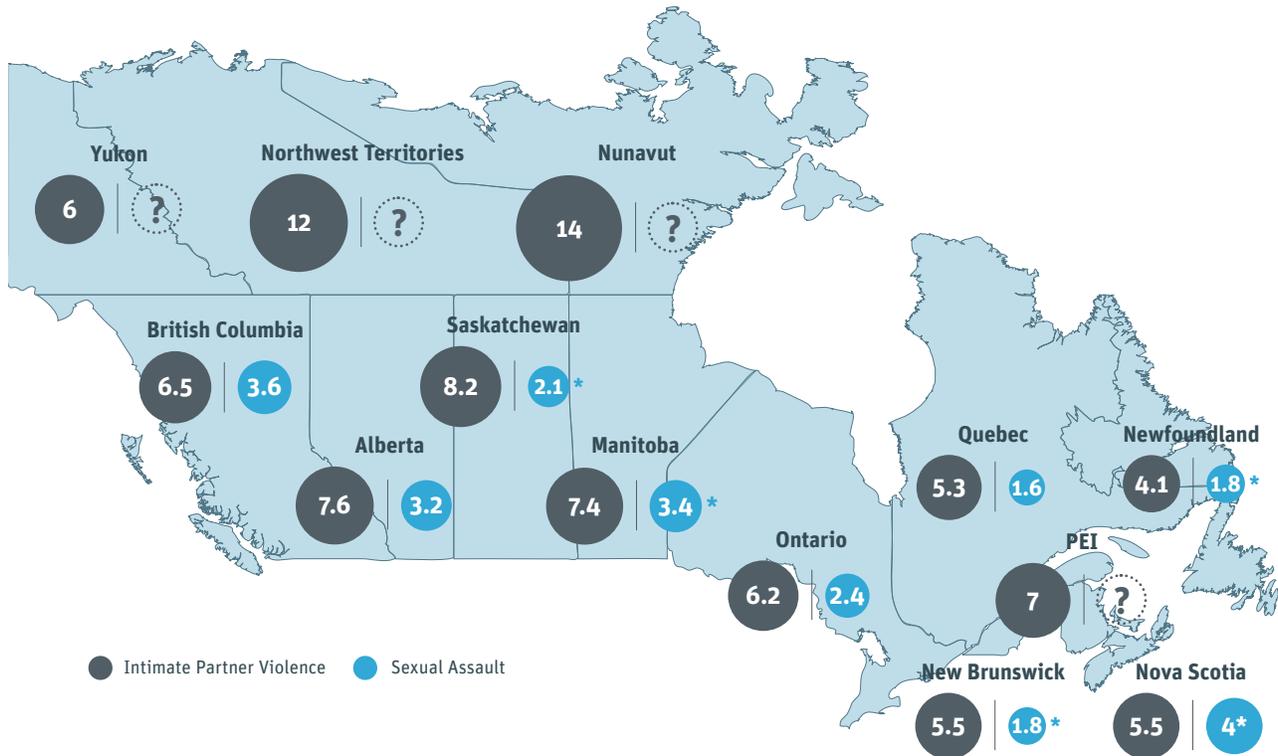
The Cost of Ignorance

We need to know if rates of violence against women are going up or down and why. If we do not have consistent, detailed information about levels of sexual assault and intimate partner violence, we have no foundation from which to evaluate the effectiveness of any intervention. Nor can we safely say what the status of women in Canada is.

We need to know how much it costs and how much is being spent in order to evaluate where public funds will have the greatest impact. In a world of limited resources, cost will necessarily be a factor in making decisions about public spending and public policy. More information about cost and impact can provide a basis for more effective interventions.

The difficulty of collecting data about violence against women has been a barrier to progress in ending that violence. However, the data that does exist tells us three things very clearly: this problem is big, it comes at a high cost, and we are making little or no progress in putting a stop to it. Much of what follows is incomplete. But if we don't start filling in the data gap, we are never going to close gender gap.

FIGURE 1 Percentage of Population (Age 15 and Older) Who Have Experienced Intimate Partner Violence or Sexual Assault in the Past 5 Years, by Province and Territory



* Based on the 2004 General Social Survey as the sample size for the 2009 General Social Survey was too small

Canada

Levels of Violence

Rates of self-reported sexual assault have risen slightly over the past decade, from just over half a million in 1999 (or 2.1% of the adult population) to 677,000 incidents (or 2.4% of the adult population) reported in 2009. The number of incidents of sexual assault reported to police has declined very slightly over the past decade, from 24,499 incidents in 2001 to 21,821 in 2011. The growing gap between the level of police reports and the level of self-reported assaults reflect the finding (by the police) that fewer cases of sexual assault are being reported to the police.¹⁹

Over a million Canadians reported experiencing spousal violence in the past five years in the 2009 General Social Survey.²⁰ The 1,186,000 Canadians who reported experiencing spousal violence represent 6.2% of the affected population. This demonstrates a decline from the 1999 General Social Survey, in which 1,239,000 Canadians (7.4% of the affected population) reported having experienced spousal violence in the past five years. On any given day, more than 8,256 Canadian women and children will seek protection from a shelter or transition home.²¹

Spending and Services

Federal spending on programs that address violence against women and girls is spread out across a number of departments and agencies. The federal government does not have either a stand-alone policy on intimate partner violence or sexual assault. Nor does the federal government have a national action plan to address violence against women. A comprehensive total for federal spending is not possible, as some spending envelopes are committed to addressing multiple forms of violence (such as the *Family Violence Initiative*) and some expenditures are simply not detailed enough to determine if a particular project or grant is aimed at addressing violence against women.

The federal government's *Family Violence Initiative* is the primary mechanism for addressing intimate partner violence but is not exclusively concerned with intimate-partner violence. Research, programming, services and funding are also directed to other forms of family violence, including child abuse and elder abuse. The mandate of the *Family Violence Initiative* is to increase public understanding of family violence, increase the capacity of the criminal justice system to respond to family violence, and to support research on family violence.²² The Initiative is shared across fifteen federal

departments and agencies.²³ *The Family Violence Initiative* provides \$7 million annually in federal funding to eight departments.²⁴

Status of Women Canada is the federal department mandated to promote the equal participation of women in Canadian society. Addressing violence against women is one of three priorities for Status of Women. In the fiscal year 2011–12, Status of Women allocated \$14.2 million to organizations for the purpose of addressing violence against women and girls.²⁵ The Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development allocated \$31.9 million “to enhance the safety and security of women and children living on reserve” in 2011–12.²⁶ The government committed \$13 million in funding to the *Federal Victims Strategy for the same budget year. Like the Family Violence Initiative, the Federal Victims Strategy does not focus exclusively on intimate partner violence or sexual assault, but addresses victims of violent crime in general.*

In the 2010 federal budget, the Government of Canada also committed \$10 million over two years to address the disproportionately high levels of violence experienced by Aboriginal women and girls. The \$10 million included: \$4 million for a National Police Support Centre for Missing Persons; \$1 million for pilot projects for at-risk Aboriginal women; \$2.15 million over two years to the Department of Justice’s Victims Fund; \$1.5 million over two years to develop community safety plans; \$850,000 in 2010–11 to Aboriginal organizations and Public Legal Education groups; \$500,000 for the development of a national compendium of promising practices in the area of law enforcement and the justice system.²⁷

Based on available information the federal government spent approximately \$79.9 million on programs and services related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault in the fiscal year 2011–12.²⁸ This represents \$2.77 per capita.²⁹ This total potentially double counts money spent as part of the Family Violence Initiative and money earmarked for reducing violence against Aboriginal women and girls. It potentially undercounts federal services not explicitly earmarked for addressing violence against women. It also includes the total budget for programs that support services for victims of other violent crimes.

Alberta

Levels of Violence

More than 3% of the adult population of Alberta reported having experienced a sexual assault in the 2009 *General Social Survey*.³⁰ Levels of sexual assault have remained relatively stable over the past decade in Alberta, particularly when measured as a percentage of the population. The only significant change is the rise in the level self-reported sexual assault between the 2004 and the 2009 *General Social Survey*. This increase in the gap between the number of police-reported cases and the higher number of self-reported cases could be attributed to several causes. One factor is the increase in the level of men reporting sexual assaults (itself attributable to changing social norms and increased awareness of male sexual assault).³¹ Another factor is the growing gap between the level of police reports and the level of self-reported assaults reflect the finding (by the police) that fewer cases of sexual assault are being reported to the police.³²

More than 7% of the population of Alberta has experienced intimate partner violence in the past five years.³³ On any given day, more than 200 Albertan women will seek protection from a shelter or transition home.³⁴ There are 50 shelters in total in Alberta, with 1304 spaces available to women fleeing abuse and their children. The rate of women residing in shelters or transition homes has nearly doubled over the past decade.³⁵ This is both a good news story about the increased level of support available to women fleeing violence, and a bad news story about the persistence of that violence.

Spending and Services

Funding for sexual assault centres and shelters are provided by the Alberta Ministry of Human Services. Human Services spent \$1.6 million on services for victims of sexual violence in 2011, including support for nine sexual assault centres.³⁶ The Province of Alberta also spent \$30,420,000 on shelters for women in 2011.³⁷ This money provides funding for twenty-nine shelters and two second-stage housing facilities.³⁸ Six shelters on First Nations' reserves receive funding from the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.³⁹ Funding for policing services and for victims services are also dispersed by the Ministry of the Solicitor General and Public Security, although it is not possible to know how much of the \$12 million allocated to "Victims Programs" goes to victims of sexual assault or intimate partner violence, for example.⁴⁰

The Department of Human Services spent just under \$11 million in 2011 on “prevention of family violence and bullying” programs (in addition to the \$30 million spent on shelters).⁴¹ Programs funded include regional family violence and bullying prevention coordinators and public education campaigns, including “Family Violence Prevention Month” and “Speak up for Those Who Are Silenced.” These programs are directed at the prevention of bullying and child abuse as well as spousal violence.

British Columbia

Levels of Violence

3.6% of the population of British Columbia report having experienced a sexual assault in the 2009 General Social Survey.⁴² This represents an increase from 2.1% in 2004.⁴³ The number of police-reported sexual assaults per year has declined over the past decade from 3466 in 2002 to 2632 in 2011.⁴⁴ This increase in the gap between the lower number of police-reported cases and the higher number of self-reported cases could be attributed to several causes. One factor is the increase in the level of men reporting sexual assaults in the General Social Survey (itself attributable to changing social norms and increased awareness of male sexual assault).⁴⁵ Another factor is the growing gap between the level of police reports and the level of self-reported assaults reflect the finding (by the police) that fewer cases of sexual assault are being reported to the police.⁴⁶

Rates of spousal violence appear to have decreased over the past decade. In 1999, just under 10% of the population reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years.⁴⁷ In 2009, that number had declined to 6.5% of the population of British Columbia.⁴⁸ On any given day, 348 women will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in British Columbia.⁴⁹ As of 2011, there were 111 shelters in total in BC, with 1,586 spaces available to women fleeing abuse and their children. The number of shelters has increased only slightly over the past decade, as has the number of women residing in shelters or transition homes.⁵⁰

Spending and Services

British Columbia has had a domestic violence policy in place since 1993 (*Violence Against Women in Relationships*.) In 2010 the provincial government put in place the *Domestic Violence Action Plan*. The *Domestic Violence Ac-*

tion Plan is focused primarily on the police and judicial response to police-reported cases of domestic violence. It also addresses child welfare, where children are witness to or victims of violence. It does not address domestic violence prevention. There is no equivalent policy dealing with sexual assault.

The Ministry of Justice currently oversees the majority of the programs directed at addressing violence against women. These programs include the Provincial Protective Measures Unit, Domestic Violence Units, a crisis line, and other victim services. The Ministry provides funding to “over 160 police-based and community-based victim service programs, over 65 outreach and multicultural outreach programs, and over 180 counseling programs for women and children impacted by violence.”⁵¹ Funding for shelters and transition houses are administered through the BC Housing Corporation.

How much the provincial government spends on these programs specifically is unclear, as annual reports and budget documents do not provide line item accounts of spending. In a recent statement, the Government of British Columbia committed to spending \$70 million a year for “prevention and intervention services and programs to better protect B.C. families involved in domestic violence and other crimes.” The \$70 million would include funding for transition houses (administered by the BC Housing Corporation), support for victim services, counseling and outreach services and the crisis line.⁵²

It is also unclear how much provincial funding goes to sexual assault services and sexual assault prevention programs. The provincial government cut funding to sexual assault centres in 2003. Currently, sexual assault centres receive limited support from the government “via contract for services for victim services or stopping the violence counseling programs.”⁵³

Manitoba

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in Manitoba has remained nearly unchanged over the past decade — ranging from 1486 in 2002 to 1477 in 2011.⁵⁴ 3.4% of the population of Manitoba reported having experienced a sexual assault in the 2004 General Social Survey.⁵⁵ This is the only year for which there was a large enough sample surveyed to measure levels of self-reported sexual assault at the provincial level in Manitoba.

Rates of spousal violence have remained equally static over the same period. In 1999, 46,000 Manitobans, or 7.7% of the population, reported hav-

ing experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years.⁵⁶ In 2009, that number was 48,000, or 7.4% of the population.⁵⁷ On any given day, nearly 100 women will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in Manitoba.⁵⁸

Spending and Services

There are five organizations in Manitoba that provide services for victims of sexual assault, along with services for victims of domestic violence, but no stand alone sexual assault centres.⁵⁹ As of 2011, there were 29 shelters in total in Manitoba, with 894 spaces available to women fleeing abuse and their children. The number of shelters has increased only slightly over the past decade, as has the number of women residing in shelters or transition homes.⁶⁰

In 2011–12 the Government spent \$13,099,000 on the Family Violence Prevention Program.⁶¹ These funds support a range of services and programs, including shelters, victims assistance programs, crisis lines, counseling services, public education and prevention programs.⁶² There are 10 provincially funded shelters and the Government spends \$1.3 million each year on facilities that house family violence programs.⁶³

The Department of Justice oversees victim services, which includes the recently amalgamated Domestic Violence Support Service and Domestic Violence Intervention Unit, The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, and a Family Liaison Contact for the families of missing and murdered Aboriginal women and girls. In total the Department of Justice spent \$4.3 million on Victims Services in 2011–12, but it isn't possible to estimate what share of that total went to domestic violence services.⁶⁴

The Government of Manitoba does not have a consolidated sexual assault policy or stand alone program to address sexual assault. In 2013, the province hosted a symposium on sexual assault which, according to the Minister of Family Services, “will be used to develop a consultation plan for a sexual assault prevention strategy in Manitoba.”⁶⁵

New Brunswick

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in New Brunswick has declined over the past ten years, from 746 reported incidents in 2002 to 548 reported

incidents in 2011.⁶⁶ 1.8% of the population of New Brunswick reported having experienced a sexual assault in the 2004 General Social Survey.⁶⁷ This is the only year for which there was a large enough sample surveyed to measure levels of self-reported sexual assault at the provincial level in New Brunswick. Without consistent data on self-reported levels of sexual assault, it is impossible to say whether rates of sexual assault are going down in fact, or whether it is simply rates of reporting that are in decline. However, the level of decline in police reported sexual assaults is greater than the estimated 10% decrease in reporting. Thus, it appears likely that sexual assault has decreased.

Rates of spousal violence have also declined over the last decade. In 1999, 34,000 residents of New Brunswick, or 7.9% of the population, reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years.⁶⁸ In 2009, that number was 25,000, or 5.5% of the population.⁶⁹ On any given day, nearly 50 women will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in New Brunswick.⁷⁰

Spending and Services

There are currently 13 transition houses with a total of 170 beds and 14 domestic violence outreach workers in New Brunswick. The Government provides funding in the form of an annual grant to the transition houses, to cover a partial amount of the total operating costs.⁷¹ The Department of Social Development committed \$750,000 to support housing services for victims of domestic violence in 2011–12.⁷²

The Province delivers the majority of services to survivors of abuse through Regional Resource Planning and Action Networks. The Province provides some support to the regional networks through the Department of Social Development.⁷³ The Department of Public Safety is responsible for first response to incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault. The total budget estimate for all Victim Services within the Department of Public Safety was \$2,270,000 for 2011–12.⁷⁴ The Department of Justice is responsible for the Domestic Violence Court. There is one Domestic Violence Court, located in Moncton, which has now transitioned from a pilot phase to becoming permanent.

There is one sexual assault centre in New Brunswick. As part of an effort to provide more comprehensive coverage of sexual assault services, the Government of New Brunswick has announced a three-year grant to the sexual assault centre of \$200,000 per year for three years.⁷⁵

The Government of New Brunswick has an integrated policy on violence against women. The policy covers both sexual assault and intimate-partner violence. The policy sets out a wide range of goals, including: to provide victim services, such as housing and income-support, counseling and health care services, early intervention and prevention programs, public awareness campaigns, legal aid, and a domestic violence legislation framework.⁷⁶

Newfoundland and Labrador

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in Newfoundland and Labrador have declined over the past ten years, from 552 reported incidents in 2002 to 330 reported incidents in 2011.⁷⁷ 1.8% of the population of the province reported having experienced a sexual assault in the 2004 General Social Survey.⁷⁸ This is the only year for which there was a large enough sample surveyed to measure levels of self-reported sexual assault at the provincial level in Newfoundland and Labrador. Without consistent data on self-reported levels of sexual assault, it is impossible to say whether rates of sexual assault are going down in fact, or whether it is simply rates of reporting that are in decline. However, the level of decline in police reported sexual assaults is greater than the estimated 10% decrease in reporting. Thus, it appears likely that sexual assault has decreased.

Rates of spousal violence have declined slightly over the last decade. In 1999, 14,000 residents of Newfoundland and Labrador, or 4.7% of the population, reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years.⁷⁹ In 2009, that number was 13,000, or 4.1% of the population.⁸⁰ On any given day, nearly 50 women will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in Newfoundland and Labrador.⁸¹

Spending and Services

There are 7 transition homes, 5 second-stage housing shelters, 2 women's emergency centres, and 1 emergency shelter in Newfoundland and Labrador.⁸² Collectively these shelters provide space for 194 women and children at a time. Five shelters provide services specifically to Aboriginal women. Three shelters provides services in Aboriginal languages. There is one sexual assault centre, located in St. John's.

The Women's Policy Office is responsible for oversight of the provincial strategy to address violence against women. The *Violence Prevention Initiative* covers a range of forms of violence, including: "violence against women, children and youth, Aboriginal women and children, seniors, persons with disabilities and others who are victims of violence because of race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or economic status."⁸³ The Initiative covers a broad range of activities and programs, including violence prevention, public education, counseling and services for survivors of violence, training for public employees, and services tailored to the prevention of violence against Aboriginal women. The Initiative also includes funding for research on levels of violence, attitudes towards violence and the effectiveness of violence prevention programs.

In 2006, the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador committed to spending \$1.25 million annually to implement the Violence Prevention Initiative. The \$1.25 million goes to several departments. The Women's Policy Office had an annual budget of \$4,220,958 in 2011–12.⁸⁴ Of that budget, \$2,462,194 was dispersed through grants and subsidies. Those grants were not exclusively to programs addressing violence against women. Out of the \$2.4 million, \$178,000 was dispersed as part of the Aboriginal Women's Violence Prevention Grants program; \$820,000 was granted to the 10 Regional Coordinating Committees against Violence; \$105,000 was granted to the Transition House Association of Newfoundland and Labrador; and \$110,000 was granted to the Newfoundland and Labrador Sexual Assault Crisis and Prevention Centre.⁸⁵

Funds for shelters and transition houses are largely supported through the Department of Health and Community Services. This department provides funds to four Regional Integrated Health Authorities which, in turn, provide some support, on a grant basis, to twelve shelters and transition homes.

The Department of Justice administers victim services and family justice services. The Department of Justice is also tasked with conducting "research and analysis on specialized family violence courts and develop recommendations for Newfoundland and Labrador."⁸⁶

Northwest Territories

Levels of Violence

Levels of sexual assault and intimate partner violence in the Northwest Territories are largely unknown. The population is small and the surveys used

to collect national data on levels of violence do not include a large enough sample of the population to provide reliable information.

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in the Northwest Territories have remained static over the past ten years — ranging between 0.5% and 0.6% of the adult population.⁸⁷ There is no data on levels of self-reported sexual assault in the Northwest Territories.

Rates of spousal violence are significantly higher than the national average. 12% of the population of the Northwest Territories reports having experienced intimate partner violence in the past five years.⁸⁸ 3% of the population reported experiencing intimate partner violence to the police in 2010. On an average day 58 women and children reside in shelters.⁸⁹

Spending and Services

There are no sexual assault centres in the Northwest Territories.⁹⁰ There are 6 shelters in the Territory (2 transition homes and 4 women’s emergency centres) offering 64 beds to women and children seeking shelter from violence.⁹¹ There is a territory-wide 24-hour crisis line staffed by trained volunteers as well as local crisis lines supported by shelters and counseling services.

The Department of Health and Social Services provides funds through the “Family Violence Funding” program for emergency shelters and counseling. This funding is part of the delivery of the Northwest Territories’ *Family Violence Action Plan*. The plan addresses spousal violence as well as child abuse, elder abuse and the impact of witnessing violence on children. The budget estimate for family violence funding for 2011–12 was \$2,302,000.⁹² The \$2.3 million funds a broad range of programs, only some of which are focused on spousal violence.

The Women’s Advisory Office provides \$50,000 annually in grants through the “Women’s Initiative” program. They also provide \$236,000 to the Northwest Territories Native Women’s Association and \$368,000 to the Status of Women Council. The Status of Women Council provides advocacy and training in support of the Family Violence Action Plan.

Nova Scotia

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in Nova Scotia have remained nearly unchanged over the past ten years, at 0.1% of the adult population.⁹³

Rates of self-reported sexual assault are higher than the national average, with 4.0% of the population of the province reported having experienced a sexual assault in the 2004 General Social Survey.⁹⁴ This is the only year for which there was a large enough sample surveyed to measure levels of self-reported sexual assault at the provincial level in Nova Scotia.

Rates of spousal violence have declined slightly over the last decade. In 1999, 38,000 residents of Nova Scotia, or 7.2% of the population, reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years.⁹⁵ In 2009, that number was 31,000, or 5.5% of the population.⁹⁶ On any given day, 168 women and children will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in Nova Scotia.⁹⁷

Spending and Services

There are 18 shelters with 304 beds available to women and children fleeing abuse in Nova Scotia. These include 12 transition homes, 5 second-stage shelters and 1 emergency shelter.⁹⁸ There are two sexual assault centres in Nova Scotia and some of Nova Scotia's shelters provide sexual assault support services.⁹⁹ There are several 24 hour crisis lines available across the province. The Department of Justice launched its first Domestic Violence Court Program in 2012.¹⁰⁰

Funding for Transition Houses and Intervention Programs is provided by the Department of Community Services, which budgeted an estimated \$6,328,000 for funding to these programs in 2011–12.¹⁰¹ The Department of Health provides support for the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner Program. The Government just announced a one-time grant of \$100,000 to the Halifax-based Avalon Sexual Assault Centre.¹⁰² It also committed to providing an additional \$100,000 for an emergency fund “to ensure organizations across the province have the resources to help those in need.”¹⁰³ An additional \$700,000 has been promised to “help communities to address sexual violence.”¹⁰⁴

The Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women oversees the *Domestic Violence Action Plan*. The estimated 2011–12 budget of the Advisory Council was \$912,000.¹⁰⁵ Funding for the programs outlined in the 2010 *Domestic Violence Action Plan* are shared across several departments. The plan includes an outline of services provided for prevention, education, risk assessment, policing, prosecution, counseling, and support services.

Nunavut

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in Nunavut have declined steadily over the past ten years, from 308 (1.7% of the adult population) in 2002 to 201 (0.9% of the population) in 2011.¹⁰⁶ There is no data on self-reported levels of sexual assault in Nunavut.

There is no long-term data on intimate partner violence in Nunavut. In 2010, there were 1191 cases of police reported intimate partner violence, representing 5.3% of the adult population. The 2009 General Social Survey found 14% of residents of Nunavut reported experiencing intimate partner violence in the past five years. On a snapshot day in 2010, 68 women and children sought protection from a shelter or transition home in Nunavut.¹⁰⁷ This is double the number of women and children found to be seeking protection on the same day in 2008. The number of beds available in shelters has also doubled in the same period. This suggests that the apparent increase in recorded incidents of intimate partner violence can be attributed, in part, to the increased availability of services, not an actual rise in incidents.

Spending and Services

There are 7 facilities for those fleeing abuse, including 3 transition homes, 3 emergency shelters, and one emergency centre.¹⁰⁸ In total, these facilities have 72 beds available to victims of abuse.¹⁰⁹ There is one crisis line available from 7pm-midnight daily. There is no sexual assault centre in Nunavut.

The Department of Health and Social Services holds the primary responsibility for responses to family violence. The Department had a budget of \$3,846,000 for family violence services in 2011–12.¹¹⁰ These services include counseling, transportation and referrals. The Department of Health and Social Services also provides funding for shelters and transition homes.

The Women's Secretariat, which sits in the Executive of the Government, holds responsibility for ensuring legislation, policies and programs are gender sensitive and work towards gender equality. The Women's Secretariat disperses \$50,000 annually in small grants to women's organizations.

The Women's Secretariat is itself advised by the Qullitt Status of Women Council which is responsible for promoting the equality of women in Nunavut. The annual budget for the Qullitt Status of Women Council (2011–12) was \$250,000. In 2006 Qullitt hosted a symposium aimed at developing a strategy on violence against women.¹¹¹ However, no such strategy has been

implemented. The Government also committed to developing a *Nunavut Family Violence Strategy* by the end of the year in 2011.¹¹²

Ontario

Levels of Violence

Over a quarter of a million residents of Ontario report having experienced a sexual assault in the 2009 General Social Survey.¹¹³ The number of self-reported incidents of sexual assault have increased by nearly 100,000 over ten years, from 179,000 in 1999 to 265,000 in 2009.¹¹⁴ The number of police-reported sexual assaults per year has declined only slightly over the past decade from 8362 (0.09% of the adult population) in 2002 to 7821 (0.07% of the population) in 2011.¹¹⁵ The growing gap between the level of police reports and the level of self-reported assaults reflect the finding (by the police) that fewer cases of sexual assault are being reported to the police.¹¹⁶

Rates of spousal violence have been stagnant over the past decade. In 1999, 6% of the population (366,000 Ontarians) reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years. In 2009, 6% of Ontarians reported experiencing spousal violence. However, with the growing population of Ontario, this means that the number of actual incidents has now reached nearly half a million (453,000 Ontarians). On any given day, 3,459 women will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in Ontario.¹¹⁷

Spending and Services

There are 171 shelters in Ontario, including 57 transition homes, 36 second-stage housing shelters, 33 emergency shelters, 31 women's emergency centres, 8 family resource centres, and 6 other types of shelter.¹¹⁸ These shelters provide 4,081 spaces to women and children fleeing abuse.

There are 41 Sexual Assault Centres in Ontario, which receive funding from the Province.¹¹⁹ There are 35 Sexual Assault Treatment Centres located in hospitals across the province.¹²⁰

The Province of Ontario has both a *Sexual Violence Action Plan* and a *Domestic Violence Action Plan*. As part of the 2011 *Sexual Violence Action Plan* the Government committed to spending \$5.2 million on public education, \$1.6 million on “training and education programs for service providers and professionals in the community, health, education and justice sectors”; \$3 million to Sexual Assault Centres; \$3.7 million on interpretation services;

and \$1.95 to address human trafficking.¹²¹ In the 2012 *Ontario Domestic Violence Action Plan Update* the province commits to spending \$14 million for the Transitional and Housing Support Program.¹²²

In the 2011–12 budget year, the Province provided funding to address violence against women through several departments and agencies. The largest share of spending comes from the Ministry of Community and Social Services, which spent \$141,804,716 on social services addressing violence against women.¹²³ The Ontario Women’s Directorate spent \$7,684,216 on Violence Prevention Initiatives.¹²⁴ The Ministry Of The Attorney General provided \$11,050,482 in grants for partner assault response programs; \$12,943,618 in grants for sexual assault initiatives; \$676,200 for the Supportlink Program, which provides victims of domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking with safety planning and cell phones; and \$300,000 to the Barbara Schliker Clinic, which provides legal representation and counseling services to women experiencing violence.¹²⁵ The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board also provides direct financial awards to victims of crime, including \$6,251,123 in awards to victims of domestic assault; \$7,088,448 in awards to adult victims of sexual assault; and \$552,566 in awards to victims of mixed domestic/sexual assault.¹²⁶

Based on available information the Government of Ontario spent approximately \$188 million on programs and services related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault in the fiscal year 2011–12. This represent \$16.87 per person for the Province of Ontario.¹²⁷

Prince Edward Island

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in Prince Edward Island declined significantly between 2002–06 (from 147 incidents to 60 incidents per year).¹²⁸ Since 2006, rates of police reported sexual assault have been relatively steady. There is no data on self-reported levels of sexual assault in Prince Edward Island.

In 2010, there were 414 cases of police reported intimate partner violence in Prince Edward Island, representing 0.3% of the adult population.¹²⁹ Levels of self-reported intimate partner violence have varied over the past ten years. In 1999 9.6% of the population of Prince Edward Island reported having experienced intimate partner violence in the past five years. That

number went down in 2004, to 5.1% of the PEI's residents, but rose again in 2009 to 7.0%.¹³⁰

On a snapshot day in 2010, 37 women and children sought protection from a shelter or transition home in PEI.¹³¹ This is double the number of women and children found to be seeking protection on the same day in 2008.

Spending and Services

There are 4 shelters operating in Prince Edward Island (2 second-stage housing shelters and 2 emergency shelters).¹³² In total, these facilities have 54 beds available to victims of abuse.¹³³ There is one sexual assault centre on Prince Edward Island: the PEI Rape and Sexual Assault Centre, which is funded in part by the provincial government. The province has committed to putting in place a Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner system in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital.¹³⁴

The Department of Community Services and Seniors houses Family Violence Services and Support Programs. Family Violence Services provides support for emergency shelters and transition housing, a 24 hour crisis line, outreach services, public education and community support services for those affected by family violence (including violence against children and seniors). Family Violence Services provided \$866,200 in grants to service organizations in 2011–12.¹³⁵

The Department of Community Services and Seniors also houses the Inter-ministerial Women's Secretariat, which is responsible for the promotion of gender equality, including preventing and responding to violence against women. The Inter-ministerial Women's Secretariat's budget was \$435,800 for 2011–12, including \$289,000 in grants awarded to community organizations for a variety of services including public education and training. The Prince Edward Island Advisory Council on the Status of Women provides additional support for promoting gender equality, including violence prevention. The Council is funded by the province. Their annual budget for 2011–12 was \$200,000.¹³⁶

The Premier's Action Committee on Family Violence Prevention was established in 1995 "to provide education and awareness about family violence prevention and to implement and promote a provincial family violence prevention strategy." The Premier's Action Committee on Family Violence Prevention has an annual budget of \$9,900 in 2011–12.¹³⁷ The province does not have a sexual violence strategy or policy.

Quebec

Levels of Violence

Over 100,000 residents of Quebec report having experienced a sexual assault in the 2009 General Social Survey.¹³⁸ The number of self-reported incidents of sexual assault has increased over the past ten years, from 83,000 in 1999 (1.4% of the population) to 107,000 in 2009 (1.6% of the population).¹³⁹ The number of police-reported sexual assaults per year has declined slightly over the past decade from 4143 (0.07% of the adult population) in 2002 to 3855 (0.06% of the population) in 2011.¹⁴⁰ The growing gap between the level of police reports and the level of self-reported assaults reflect the finding (by the police) that fewer cases of sexual assault are being reported.¹⁴¹

Rates of spousal violence have experienced a more significant decline in the last decade. In 1999, 7.4% of the population reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years. In 2009, rates of self-reported spousal violence had dropped to 5.3%. The total number of residents of Quebec who report experiencing spousal violence, however, still amounts to nearly a quarter of a million people. On any given day, 1,437 women and children will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in Quebec.¹⁴²

Spending and Services

There are currently 126 shelters in Quebec, including 99 transition homes, 13 second-stage shelters, 5 women's emergency centres, 2 emergency shelters and 7 other types of shelters.¹⁴³ There are 40 sexual assault centres operating in Quebec. The Government of Quebec runs a 24-hour domestic violence crisis line.

Quebec has an integrated, multi-departmental domestic violence strategy and a sexual assault strategy.¹⁴⁴ The Ministry of Culture, Communications and the Status of Women is responsible for directing the Government's policy on gender equality, including with respect to intimate partner violence and sexual violence. The estimated budget for 2011–12 for the Council on the Status of Women is \$4 million and the budget for the Secrétariat à la condition féminine is \$5.8 million.¹⁴⁵ The Ministry of Justice is responsible for victims' services. The Ministry of Health and Social Services is responsible for funding in support of shelters and transition homes. In 2010, the budget for shelters was \$68 million.¹⁴⁶

Saskatchewan

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in Saskatchewan has declined slightly over the past ten years, from 1495 incidents in 2002 to 1123 incidents in 2011.¹⁴⁷ 2.1% of the population of the province reported having experienced a sexual assault in the 2004 General Social Survey.¹⁴⁸ This is the only year for which there was a large enough sample surveyed to measure levels of self-reported sexual assault at the provincial level in Saskatchewan.

Rates of spousal violence have declined slightly over the last decade. In the 1999 General Social Survey, 9.5% of the population reported having experienced some form of spousal violence in the previous five years.¹⁴⁹ In 2009, rates of self-reported spousal violence had dropped to 8.2%.¹⁵⁰ On any given day, more than 400 women and children will seek protection from a shelter or transition home in Saskatchewan.¹⁵¹

Spending and Services

There are currently 26 shelters operating in Saskatchewan, including 10 transition homes, 7 second stage shelters, 6 emergency shelters, 2 emergency shelters and 1 residential healing centre.¹⁵² Saskatchewan has three Domestic Violence Court programs.¹⁵³ There are 10 sexual assault centres.

The Department of Justice and the Attorney General oversees the majority of programs related to intimate partner violence and sexual assault, including funding for shelters (off reserve), sexual assault centres, victims services and community services for those experiencing violence. Within the Department of Justice the Interpersonal Violence and Abuse Unit provides funding for non-governmental organization providing intimate partner violence and sexual violence support services. The budget for all programs related to interpersonal violence and abuse (which includes services to children who are affected by abuse) was \$9.3 million in 2011–12.¹⁵⁴

The province has domestic violence legislation but does not have a provincial strategy or action plan for either intimate partner violence or sexual violence.

Yukon

Levels of Violence

The level of police-reported sexual assaults in the Yukon has been relatively steady over the past ten years, at 0.2% of the population.¹⁵⁵ There is no data on levels of self-reported sexual assault in the Yukon.

In 2009, 6% of the adult population of the Yukon reported having experienced spousal violence in the past five years.¹⁵⁶ This is the only year for which there is data on self-reported rates of spousal violence in the Yukon. On a snapshot day, 19 women and children were seeking protection from a shelter or transition home in the Yukon.¹⁵⁷

Spending and Services

There are currently 6 shelters operating in the Yukon, including five transition homes and one second-stage housing facility.¹⁵⁸ There is no stand-alone sexual assault centre in the Yukon, although support services are offered through some of the territory's shelters. There is a 24 hour crisis line.

The Women's Directorate is responsible for territorial policy on violence against women. They also chair an inter-agency initiative on addressing violence: Circles of Respect and Equality (CORE). The 2011–12 budget for the Women's directorate was \$1.7 million. Health and Social Services provides funding to transition homes (funding is also provided by the federal government for on-reserve services.) The Department of Justice provides funding for victim services, including services to victims of family violence and sexual assault.

The territory has family violence legislation but does not have a territorial action plan to address either intimate partner violence or sexual assault. However, the Department of Justice and the RCMP are currently working on a response to a recent review of policing in the Yukon that recommended “the establishment of a comprehensive framework to address Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.”¹⁵⁹

Alternatives

Although the federal government has named violence against women as one of its priority areas, there is no coherent federal policy addressing violence against women at the moment.¹⁶⁰ There is a mechanism for federal-provincial-territorial coordination and there have been efforts to harmonize provincial and territorial legislation. However, coordination is not the same as coherence. Coherence requires leadership at the national level.

Violence against women is a complex problem and one that requires multiple points of intervention. However, complexity is no excuse for incoherence or a lack of coordination. Nor is it an excuse for inadequate funding. Quite the opposite. We can put an end to violence against women. Federal and provincial governments have an important role to play in doing so. In order to be more effective, however, we need: more information about the nature and scope of the problem, a coherent and coordinated plan to address the problem, and adequate political, financial and human resources put behind that plan.

Recommendations

1. Canada needs to conduct **regular, sensitive, detailed surveys of incidence of sexual assault and intimate partner violence**. These surveys need to include a large enough sample of the population to allow measurements to be made at the provincial and territorial level. These surveys need to be conducted repeatedly over time in order to measure the impact and effectiveness of public policies and programs over time. These surveys need to ask questions about perpetration, not only about victimization.
2. Canada needs a coherent, coordinated, well-resourced **national action plan** to address violence against women. More than a dozen countries around the world have developed national action plans to address violence against women – including governments with similar federal systems, such as Australia.¹⁶¹ The United Nations has called on all governments to have a national action plan to address violence against women by 2015. Analysis of the experiences of these countries demonstrates the effectiveness of a more coherent and coordinated strategy.¹⁶²
3. **Prevention, Protection, Remedy**: Canada has played a leading role in developing a three-tiered, rights-based approach to addressing violence against women internationally. This approach calls for distinct policy responses aimed at the prevention of violence against women, the protection

of women from violence and remedy for survivors of violence. Solutions need to address the factors that contribute to perpetration and recidivism. Public education for everyone is important, however, up to this point significant emphasis has been put on teaching women and girls about the risks of victimization. Yet we do this for no other public safety issue. For example, the response to the problem of drunk driving is not to educate the population about how not to be hit by a drunk driver. Current public education campaigns are beginning to address themselves to potential perpetrators and bystanders—encouraging bystanders to intervene if they see the potential for violence. This is an important shift away from a framework in which victims are held responsible for the crime committed against them.

3. Distinct needs, distinct responses: to be effective Canadian policy must address the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different communities. Domestic and international human rights bodies have repeatedly identified the urgent need to address the disproportionate levels of violence experienced by Aboriginal women in Canada.¹⁶³ There is growing recognition that women with disabilities experience violence at much higher rates than average.¹⁶⁴ Young women are far more likely to be victims of sexual assault.¹⁶⁵ Rural and urban communities face distinct challenges with respect to services and policing.

4. A Solution to Fit the Problem: the vast majority of incidence of sexual assault and intimate partner violence are never reported to the police.¹⁶⁶ While the criminal justice system is necessarily part of the solution to addressing these forms of violence, it cannot be the only solution. Solutions that meet the needs of survivors of violence must meet those survivors where they are—through the provision of services at the community level. Moreover, research demonstrates that the most effective public policy interventions come from meaningful collaboration between policy-makers and civil society.¹⁶⁷

Too Big to Fail

This problem affects too many Canadians and comes with too great a personal and public cost for Canada to continue on its current path. Without a significant investment of political, financial and human resources, we will see levels of violence against women continue to remain at the current level. Canada can do better. Millions of Canadians and billions of dollars depend on it.

Appendix A

Calculating The Cost Of Sexual Violence

THERE ARE NO studies of the cost of sexual violence in Canada comparable to those of intimate partner violence. However, using the methodology developed in *An Estimation of the Economic Impact of Spousal Violence in Canada* it is possible to make an approximate calculation of some of the economic costs of sexual violence. This estimate is necessarily conservative both because of the lack of available data and the levels of underreporting of sexual violence. Where insufficient information is available, the cost is estimated at zero.

The table below lists the categories for which the cost of intimate partner violence was calculated by Justice Canada and, where possible or relevant, the comparable cost for sexual assault. Per incident costs are multiplied by total incidents based on available information.

Type	Item	Cost Per Unit	Average Annual Total Cost For All Incidents
Justice System Costs			
Police Costs ¹⁶⁹	Sexual Assault (level 1)	\$10,320 per incident	\$144,366,480
	Sexual Assault (level 2)	\$33,181 per incident	\$11,049,273
	Sexual Assault (level 3)	\$51,225 per incident	\$5,839,650
Court ¹⁷⁰	Average criminal court cost per case	\$1,408	\$11,656,832
Prosecution	Prosecution cost per criminal case	\$1,166	\$9,653,314
Legal Aid	Average legal aid expenditure per criminal court case	\$811	\$6,714,269
Incarceration ¹⁷¹	Average daily cost of holding a provincial offender in incarceration	\$161	\$51,932,160
Conditional Sentences	Cost of supervising an offender with a conditional sentence	\$24/day	Insufficient data
Probation ¹⁷²	Provincial parole	\$32/day	\$26,490,240
Civil Protection Orders	Cost of issuing a civil protection order	\$400	Insufficient data
Victim Costs			
Health Care	Physician visit ¹⁷³	\$55/per visit	\$2,606,450
	Emergency department visits ¹⁷⁴	\$266/per visit	\$3,529,820
	Acute hospitalization	\$1,044/day	Insufficient data
Mental Health Services ¹⁷⁵	Diagnosed mental health issue	\$1,246	\$75,918,780
Suicide Attempts (Medical Cost)	7.74 days average hospital stay × \$1044/day	\$8013	Insufficient data
Productivity Losses ¹⁷⁶	Lost wages for female victims ¹⁷⁷	\$136/day	\$11,233,065
	Lost wages for male victims	\$249/day	\$1,788,384
	Lost household services ¹⁷⁸	4hrs/day × \$15.60/hour	\$9,183,882
	Lost education ¹⁷⁹	\$39.41 per school day (college or university)	\$1,682,078
Other Personal Costs	Special phone features	\$10/mo	Insufficient data
	Pain and suffering	\$86,800 ¹⁸⁰	\$1,410,326,400 ¹⁸¹
Third-Party Costs			
Social Services Costs ¹⁸²	Crisis Lines	\$40/incident	\$7,311,600
	Support Centres	\$450/incident	\$82,255,500
	Victim Services	\$453/incident	\$82,803,870
Losses to Employers	Lost output	5.2% of total of lost wages	\$ 677,115
	Tardiness and distraction	\$137.64/mo	Insufficient data
	Administration ¹⁸³	\$7.40/day absent	\$664,357
Total Cost			\$ 1,957,683,519

Appendix B

Federal Spending on Sexual Assault and Intimate Partner Violence: 2011–12

	2011–12
Family Violence Initiative	
Public Health Agency ¹⁸⁴	\$1,900,000
RCMP ¹⁸⁵	\$257,676
Justice Canada ¹⁸⁶	\$2,106,142
Other agencies [Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation; Citizenship and Immigration Canada; Department of Canadian Heritage; Statistics Canada; Status of Women Canada] ¹⁸⁷	\$2,736,182
Health Canada ¹⁸⁸	\$8,452,675
Human Resources and Skills Development Canada ¹⁸⁹	\$250,000
Status of Women Canada ¹⁹⁰	\$14,211,099
Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development ¹⁹¹	\$31,954,360
Federal Victim Strategy	\$13,000,000
Federal funding to address the issue of missing and murdered Aboriginal women [\$10 million over 2 years] ¹⁹²	\$5,000,000
Total	\$79,868,134

Notes

- 1 Sandberg, Sheryl (2013). *Lean In: Women, Work and the Will to Lead*. New York: Knopf.
- 2 *Global And Regional Estimates Of Violence Against Women: Prevalence And Health Effects Of Intimate Partner Violence And Non-partner Sexual Violence*. Geneva: World Health Organization. 2013.
- 3 Sinha, Maire (2013). *Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends, 2011*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 4 Perreault, Samuel and Shannon Brennan (2011). “Criminal Victimization in Canada: 2009.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 5 Perreault, Samuel and Shannon Brennan (2011). “Criminal Victimization in Canada: 2009.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
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- 7 Brennan, Shannon and Andrea Taylor-Butts (2008). *Sexual Assault in Canada: 2004–07*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 8 Varcoe C. et al. (2011). “Attributing Selected Costs to Intimate Partner Violence in a Sample of Women Who Have Left Abusive Partners.” *Journal of Canadian Public Policy*, vol 373.
- 9 Brennan, Shannon and Andrea Taylor-Butts (2008). *Sexual Assault in Canada: 2004–07*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada; Zang, Tingh et al. (2012). *An Estimation of the Economic Impact of Spousal Violence in Canada*. Ottawa: Justice Canada; Varcoe C. et al. (2011). “Attributing Selected Costs to Intimate Partner Violence in a Sample of Women Who Have Left Abusive Partners.” *Canadian Public Policy*, vol 373.
- 10 Zang, Tingh et al. (2012). *An Estimation of the Economic Impact of Spousal Violence in Canada*. Ottawa: Justice Canada; Varcoe C. et al. (2011). “Attributing Selected Costs to Intimate Partner Violence in a Sample of Women Who Have Left Abusive Partners.” *Canadian Public Policy*, vol 373.
- 11 See Appendix for detailed breakdown of the calculation of the cost of sexual assault.
- 12 Based on total estimated costs for 2009 in Zang, Tingh et al. (2012). *An Estimation of the Economic Impact of Spousal Violence in Canada*. Ottawa: Justice Canada and authors own estimates

of the costs of sexual assault (detailed in Appendix). Per capita for population age 15 and over in 2009 (as incidents are only for population age 15 and over and rates of incidence are based primarily on the 2009 *General Social Survey*).

13 Rehm, Jurgen et al. (2007). “The Costs of Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Tobacco in Canada, 2002.” *Journal of Studies on Alcohol and Drugs*. November 2007.

14 See appendix for detailed account.

15 Federal spending for fiscal year 2011–12, calculated at a total of \$79,868,134 (see appendix for details) and population age 15+ for 2011.

16 Provincial spending for fiscal year 2011–12, calculated at a total of \$188,351,370. Population age 15 and older for 2011 (11,163,956), source: “CAN-SIM Table 051-0001: Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

17 McInturff, Kate (2013). *Closing Canada’s Gender Gap: Year 2240 Here We Come*. Ottawa: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.

18 Efforts have been made to supplement the GSS data for the Territories and Nunavut with in-person interviews and additional telephone interviews.

19 Brennan, Shannon and Andrea Taylor-Butts (2008). *Sexual Assault in Canada: 2004–07*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

20 Perreault, Samuel and Shannon Brennan (2011). “Criminal Victimization in Canada: 2009.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

21 CAN-SIM Table 256-0017. “Transition home survey, one-day snapshot of women residing in shelters because of spousal abuse, Canada, provinces and territories.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

22 *The Family Violence Initiative: Year Five Report*. Ottawa: Health Canada. 2002

23 Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Department of Justice Canada, Department of Canadian Heritage, Public Health Agency of Canada, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Statistics Canada, Status of Women Canada, Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, Correctional Service of Canada, the Department of National Defence, Health Canada, Human Resources and Skills Development Canada, Public Safety Canada and Service Canada. Source: “Family Violence Initiative.” Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada. Online: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ncfv-cnivf/initiative-eng.php>

24 “Family Violence Initiative.” Ottawa: Public Health Agency of Canada. Online: <http://www.phac-aspc.gc.ca/ncfv-cnivf/initiative-eng.php>

25 “Disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards: 2011–12.” Ottawa: Status of Women Canada. <http://www.swc-cfc.gc.ca/account-resp/pd-dp/dgc-dsc/rep-rap-eng.html>

26 “Order/Address Of The House Of Commons: Q.,1329.” April 25, 2013. Ottawa: Library of Parliament. See also: “Disclosure of Grant and Contribution Awards: 2011–12.” Ottawa: Department of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development. <http://www.aadnc-aandc.gc.ca/prodis/grtcon/rprts-eng.asp>

27 “Backgrounder A: Concrete Steps to Address the Issue of Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women.” Ottawa: Department of Justice. 2010.

28 See appendix for detailed account.

29 Federal spending for fiscal year 2011–12, calculated at a total of \$79,868,134 (see appendix for details) and population age 15+ for 2011.

- 30** “CAN-SIM Table 051-0001: Estimates of population, by age group and sex for July 1, Canada, provinces and territories.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 31** Sinha, Maire (2013). *Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends, 2011*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 32** Brennan, Shannon and Andrea Taylor-Butts (2008). *Sexual Assault in Canada: 2004–07*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 33** Perreault, Samuel and Shannon Brennan (2011). “Criminal Victimization in Canada: 2009.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 34** “CAN-SIM Table 256-0017: Transition home survey, one-day snapshot of women residing in shelters because of spousal abuse, Canada, provinces and territories.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 35** Sinha, Maire (2013). *Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends, 2011*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 36** *Human Services Annual Report: 2011–12*. Edmonton: Government of Alberta. <http://humanservices.alberta.ca/abuse-bullying/15666.html>
- 37** *Human Services Annual Report: 2011–12*. Edmonton: Government of Alberta. <http://humanservices.alberta.ca/abuse-bullying/15666.html>
- 38** Canadian Network Of Women’s Shelters & Transition Houses (2011). *Scan On Funding And Policy Initiatives To Respond To Violence Against Women*. Toronto: Canadian Women’s Foundation.
- 39** Canadian Network Of Women’s Shelters & Transition Houses (2011). *Scan On Funding And Policy Initiatives To Respond To Violence Against Women*. Toronto: Canadian Women’s Foundation.
- 40** *Solicitor General and Public Security Annual Report: 2011–12*. Edmonton: Government of Alberta. <http://www.solgps.alberta.ca/Publications1/Annual%20Reports/2012/2011%20-%202012%20Solicitor%20General%20Annual%20Report.pdf>
- 41** *Human Services Annual Report: 2011–12*. Edmonton: Government of Alberta. <http://humanservices.alberta.ca/abuse-bullying/15666.html>
- 42** Perreault, Samuel and Shannon Brennan (2011). “Criminal Victimization in Canada: 2009.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 43** Gannon, Maire and Karen Mihorean (2005). “Criminal Victimization in Canada, 2004.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 44** “CAN-SIM Table 252-0051: Incident-Based Crime Statistics, by Detailed Violations.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 45** Sinha, Maire (2013). *Measuring Violence Against Women: Statistical Trends, 2011*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 46** Brennan, Shannon and Andrea Taylor-Butts (2008). *Sexual Assault in Canada: 2004–07*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 47** Besserer, Sandra and Catherine Trainor (2001). “Criminal Victimization in Canada, 1999.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 48** Perreault, Samuel and Shannon Brennan (2011). “Criminal Victimization in Canada: 2009.” *Juristat*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 49** CAN-SIM Table 256-0017. “Transition home survey, one-day snapshot of women residing in shelters because of spousal abuse, Canada, provinces and territories.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.

- 50** “CAN-SIM Table 256-0013: Transition home survey, annual admissions of women and children to transition homes and other shelters, by type of shelter, Canada, provinces and territories.” Ottawa: Statistics Canada.
- 51** *Annual Service Plan Report (2012)*. Victoria: Ministry of Justice.
- 52** “Stand up and stop violence against women.” Victoria: Government of British Columbia, April 14th, 2013. <http://www.newsroom.gov.bc.ca/2013/04/stand-up-and-stop-violence-against-women.html>
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