



# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

## NATIONAL FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

- ➔ There were 101,248 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April, 1 2001, to March, 31 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 6,286 residents in shelters in Canada: 52% were women and 48% were dependent children.
- ➔ 73% (2,401) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 85% were fleeing psychological abuse, 74% physical abuse, 53% threats, 44% financial abuse, 36% harassment, and 29% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 57% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 43% from psychological abuse, 23% from physical abuse, 21% from threats, and 12% from neglect.
- ➔ 54% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 70% (1,749) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 66% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 10% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 6% by a relative, 6% by a current or ex-boyfriend, for 9%, the relationship was unknown and 3% were abused by others.
- ➔ 29% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 60% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (89%), advocacy (89%) and specialized services for older women 55 plus (84%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (69%), individual short-term counselling (65%), and advocacy (59%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (71%), crisis telephone line (66%), and advocacy (69%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (76%), indoor recreational spaces (80%), group counselling (56%), and programs for children who have witnessed or experienced abuse (68%).
- ➔ 68% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 52% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible and 58% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 23% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 43% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 43 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

*For further information, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at (613) 951-9023, toll-free at 1 800 387-2231 or e-mail: ccjccsj@statcan.ca.*

<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





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### NEWFOUNDLAND FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 14 facilities in Newfoundland and responses were received from 93% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 1,162 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001, to March 31, 2002<sup>1</sup>.

#### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 62 residents in shelters in Newfoundland: 58% were women and 42% were dependent children.
- ➔ 78% (28) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 100% were fleeing psychological abuse, 86% physical abuse, 57% threats, 39% harassment, 43% financial abuse, and 32% sexual abuse
- ➔ 46% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 23% from psychological abuse, and 23% from physical abuse.
- ➔ 39% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 52% (13) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 64% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 14% by a current or ex-boyfriend, 4% were abused by an ex-spouse or ex-partner, and for 18% of the cases the relationship was unknown.
- ➔ 21% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 67% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

#### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (77%), housing referral (85%), and individual short-term counselling (85%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included advocacy (54%) and crisis telephone line (54%). In-house services available to ex-residents included advocacy (69%) and crisis telephone line (62%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (77%) and outdoor recreational spaces (54%).
- ➔ 54% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 38% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 8% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 31% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 15 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





## TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



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### PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 4 facilities in Prince Edward Island and responses were received from 100% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 232 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.

#### **A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002**

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 25 residents in shelters in Prince Edward Island: 48% were women and 52% were dependent children.
- ➔ All of the women (12) residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>1</sup> 58% were fleeing physical abuse, 100% psychological abuse, 83% threats, 42% harassment, 8% sexual abuse, and 17% financial abuse.
- ➔ 60% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother.
- ➔ 58% of the women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; of these children 92% (12) were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 83% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser and 17% women were abused by a former spouse or partner or other (e.g. relative, friend, or acquaintance).
- ➔ 8 abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident.

#### **A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02**

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (75%), housing referral (75%), and legal services (25%).
- ➔ 25% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 25% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 25% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 42 outreach<sup>2</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> Totals do not add to total number of women admitted for reasons of abuse due to multiple responses.

<sup>2</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

## NOVA SCOTIA FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 20 facilities in Nova Scotia and responses were received from 90% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 1,897 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 171 residents in shelters in Nova Scotia: 51% were women and 49% were dependent children.
- ➔ 98% (85) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 98% were fleeing psychological abuse, 73% physical abuse, 48% financial abuse, and 64% threats.
- ➔ 52% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 28% from psychological abuse, 10% from physical abuse, and 7% from threats.
- ➔ 54% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 62% (50) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 65% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 8% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 27% were abused by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 28% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 75% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (100%), individual short-term counselling (83%), group counselling (67%), and parenting skills (78%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services include advocacy (72%), individual short-term counselling (61%), group counselling (61%), and crisis telephone line (61%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (61%) and advocacy (78%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (83%), individual counselling (78%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal children (61%).
- ➔ 72% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 44% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 67% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 11% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 17% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 47 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





## TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

### NEW BRUNSWICK FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 16 facilities in New Brunswick and responses were received from 94% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 2,131 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

#### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 119 residents in shelters in New Brunswick: 54% were women and 46% were dependent children.
- ➔ All of the women (64) residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 100% were fleeing psychological abuse, 77% threats, 81% physical abuse, 53% harassment, 61% financial abuse, and 42% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 83% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 79% from psychological abuse, and 37% from threats.
- ➔ 59% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 67% (37) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 89% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 3% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 8% by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 33% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 29% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

#### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (93%), specialized services for older women 55 plus (20%), and housing referral (87%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (67%) and individual short-term counselling (60%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (67%), crisis telephone line (67%), and advocacy (47%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (93%), outdoor recreational spaces (87%), and individual counselling (93%).
- ➔ 67% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 33% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 33% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 7% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 20% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 33 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



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## QUEBEC FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 110 facilities in Quebec and responses were received from 94% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 21,148 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 1,084 residents in shelters in Quebec: 59% were women and 41% were dependent children.
- ➔ 72% (458) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 78% were fleeing psychological abuse, 59% physical abuse, 39% threats, 34% financial abuse, 26% harassment, and 20% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 49% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 41% from psychological abuse, 19% from physical abuse, 15% from threats, and 8% from neglect.
- ➔ 49% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 72% (309) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 77% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 9% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 4% by a relative 4% by a current or ex-boyfriend, and 2% by others.
- ➔ 25% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 78% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (94%), group counselling (85%), and advocacy (70%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (79%), individual short-term counselling (76%), and legal services (57%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (82%), crisis telephone line (77%), and legal services (66%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (82%), outdoor recreational spaces (80%), and individual counselling (79%).
- ➔ 42% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 29% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 37% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 3% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 38% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 61 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



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## ONTARIO FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 152 facilities in Ontario and responses were received from 93% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 34,588 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2002 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 2,941 residents in shelters in Ontario: 50% were women and 50% were dependent children.
- ➔ 69% (1,019) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 81% were fleeing psychological abuse, 75% physical abuse, 50% threats, 40% financial abuse, 35% harassment, and 25% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 54% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 37% from psychological abuse, 21% from physical abuse, 19% from threats, and 10% from neglect.
- ➔ 56% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 70% (756) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 63% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 11% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 7% by a relative, for 7%, the relationship was unknown, 8% by a current or ex-boyfriend, and 4% by others.
- ➔ 29% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 56% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (95%), individual short-term counselling (93%), and specialized services for older women 55 plus (42%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (70%) and advocacy (68%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included advocacy (80%), crisis telephone line (68%), and individual short-term counselling (77%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (82%), indoor recreational spaces (82%), and individual counselling (72%).
- ➔ 82% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 65% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 69% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 40% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 67% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 49 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

## MANITOBA FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 25 facilities in Manitoba and responses were received from 92% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 6,565 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001, to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2001

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 233 residents in shelters in Manitoba: 44% were women and 56% were dependent children.
- ➔ 98% (99) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 93% were fleeing from psychological abuse, 83% physical abuse, 62% threats, 55% financial abuse, 55% harassment, and 40% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 65% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 52% from psychological abuse, 28% from threats, 35% from physical abuse, and 17% from neglect.
- ➔ 66% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 73% (94) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 72% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 23% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 5% by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 36% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 69% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (96%), individual short-term counselling (91%), and specialized services for older women 55 plus (30%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included group counselling (70%), individual short-term counselling (70%), and advocacy (65%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included advocacy (74%), specialized services for older women 55 plus (13%), and group counselling (70%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included individual counselling (87%), outdoor recreational spaces (91%), indoor recreational spaces (74%), and group counselling (78%).
- ➔ 78% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 74% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 74% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 48% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 39% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 28 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.







# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



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## SASKATCHEWAN FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 23 facilities in Saskatchewan and responses were received from 91% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 4,572 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 225 residents in shelters in Saskatchewan: 46% were women and 54% were dependent children.
- ➔ 67% (70) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 96% were fleeing psychological abuse, 91% physical abuse, 69% threats, 57% financial abuse, 59% harassment, and 36% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 83% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 66% from psychological abuse, 40% from physical abuse, and 28% from threats.
- ➔ 66% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 71% (76) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 67% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 10% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner and 23% by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 40% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 61% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (86%), advocacy (90%), group counselling (67%), and specialized services for older women 55 plus (43%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included individual short-term counselling (62%), crisis telephone line (76%), and advocacy (52%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (71%), advocacy (67%), and crisis telephone line (67%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (90%), indoor recreational spaces (80%), and individual counselling (57%).
- ➔ 52% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 48% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible and 48% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 29% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 48% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 43 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





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## ALBERTA FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 40 facilities in Alberta and responses were received from 90% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 10,642 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 618 residents in shelters in Alberta: 52% were women and 48% were dependent children.
- ➔ 59% (189) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 94% were fleeing psychological abuse, 77% physical abuse, and 59% financial abuse.
- ➔ 61% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 64% from psychological abuse, 35% from threats, 40% from physical abuse, and 17% from neglect.
- ➔ 67% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 69% (183) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 56% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 15% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 29% by others (e.g., current or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or the relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 34% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 47% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (97%), housing referral (94%), individual short-term counselling (94%), and medical services (67%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (72%), individual short-term counselling (78%), and specialized services for older women 55 plus (19%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (81%), advocacy (75%), and crisis telephone line (67%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (92%), indoor recreational spaces (86%), and individual counselling (64%).
- ➔ 86% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 64% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible and 72% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 22% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 44% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 54 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

*For further information, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at (613) 951-9023, toll-free at 1 800 387-2231 or e-mail: [ccjsccsj@statcan.ca](mailto:ccjsccsj@statcan.ca).*

<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





# TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

## BRITISH COLUMBIA FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 100 facilities in British Columbia and responses were received from 91% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 15,909 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 736 residents in shelters in British Columbia: 56% were women and 44% were dependent children.
- ➔ 84% (348) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 89% were fleeing psychological abuse, 76% physical abuse, and 65% threats.
- ➔ 63% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 45% from psychological abuse, 24% from threats, 29% from physical abuse, and 18% from neglect.
- ➔ 41% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 68% (202) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 56% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 8% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 7% by a relative, and 29% by others (e.g., current or ex-boyfriend, friend, acquaintance, or the relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 28% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 56% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.

### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (90%), housing referral (81%), individual short-term counselling (76%), and legal services (62%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (65%), advocacy (49%), and individual short-term counselling (46%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included crisis telephone line (57%), advocacy (62%), and individual short-term counselling (47%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (71%), outdoor recreational spaces (75%), and individual counselling (51%).
- ➔ 84% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 63% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible and 67% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 24% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 26% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 20 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





## TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

### YUKON FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 6 facilities in Yukon and responses were received from 83% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 754 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

#### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 18 residents in shelters in Yukon: 67% were women and 33% were dependent children.
- ➔ 100% (12) of the women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse. Of those admitted for abuse, 100% were fleeing physical abuse, 100% from psychological abuse, and 100% from threats.
- ➔ 44% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother.
- ➔ 42% of the women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 50% (3) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 83% of the abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser.

#### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: short-term counselling (80%), and crisis telephone line (80%). All shelters (100%) provided advocacy and housing referral.
- ➔ All facilities provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included a crisis telephone line and group counselling. In-house services available to women ex-residents included a crisis telephone line (80%), individual short-term counselling (80%), advocacy (100%), legal services (60%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (80%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (100%), individual short-term counselling (60%), programs for child witnesses or victims of abuse (20%), and indoor recreational spaces (80%).
- ➔ 80% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 60% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible and 80% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 20% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 16 outreach<sup>2</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





## TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



### Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 8 facilities in the Northwest Territories and responses were received from 88% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 1,030 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

#### A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 30 residents in shelters in the Northwest Territories: 50% were women and 50% were dependent children.
- ➔ 80% (12) of the women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> 6 women were fleeing physical abuse and 10 psychological abuse.
- ➔ 50% of women with parental responsibilities who were admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother.
- ➔ 67% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 71% (10) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 83% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser and 17% were abused by a relative.

#### A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (100%), housing referral (86%), individual short-term counselling (100%), parenting skills (71%), group counselling (43%), financial assistance or welfare (57%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (57%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included advocacy (43%), crisis telephone line (71%), individual short-term counselling (57%), life skills (29%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (29%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included, advocacy (71%), crisis telephone line (86%), housing referral (57%), financial assistance or welfare (14%), individual short-term counselling (71%), and life skills (29%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (100%), outdoor recreational spaces (86%), individual counselling (57%), group counselling (57%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal children (71%).
- ➔ 29% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible, 29% reported having bedrooms that were wheelchair accessible, and 29% reported having bathrooms that were wheelchair accessible. 14% offer services to people who are blind or visually impaired and 29% offer services to people who are deaf or hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 4 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

*For further information, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at (613) 951-9023, toll-free at 1 800 387-2231 or e-mail: ccjsccsj@statcan.ca.*

<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.





## TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 2001/02



Catalogue no. 85-404-XIE

### NUNAVUT FACT SHEET

The 2001/02 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 524 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 482 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 5 facilities in Nunavut and responses were received from 80% of the shelters.

There were 618 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 2001 to March 31, 2002.<sup>1</sup>

#### **A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 15, 2002**

In a snapshot taken on April 15, 2002, there were 24 residents in shelters in Nunavut: 29% were women and 71% were dependent children.

71% (5) of women residing in shelters on April 15, 2002, were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,<sup>2</sup> all were fleeing physical abuse, 4 were fleeing psychological abuse, and 3 were fleeing threats.

All of the women (100%) escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 28% (4) of these children were under 10 years of age.

All of abused women present on snapshot day were abused by their spouse or partner.

#### **A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 2001/02**

The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (100%), housing referrals (50%), culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (50%), and advocacy (50%).

Facilities also provide in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included advocacy (25%), individual short-term counselling (50%) and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (25%).

In-house services offered to resident children included culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal children (50%) and indoor recreational spaces (25%).

25% of shelters reported having at least one building entrance that was wheelchair accessible.

Facilities reported providing an average of 27 outreach<sup>3</sup> hours per week.

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<sup>1</sup> The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2002 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

<sup>2</sup> Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Outreach work included supplying information, accompanying victims to court, meeting with clients to discuss possibilities/options, and participating in drop-in centres.

