



TRANSITION HOME SURVEY 1999-2000



NATIONAL FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

- ➔ There were 96,359 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 5,351 residents in shelters in Canada: 53% were women and 47% were dependent children.
- ➔ 81% (2,281) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 77% were fleeing psychological abuse, 68% physical abuse, 50% threats, 40% financial abuse, 36% harassment, and 30% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 37% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 28% from psychological abuse, 14% from physical abuse, 13% from threats, and 8% from neglect.
- ➔ 55% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 73% (1,681) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 66% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 14% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 8% by a relative, 5% by a current or ex-boyfriend, for 4%, the relationship was unknown and 3% were abused by others.
- ➔ 28% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 62% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 438 shelters reported that they had received 4,921 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (90%), advocacy (89%) and specialized services for older women (84%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (75%), and individual short-term counselling (70%) and advocacy (64%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (74%), crisis telephone line (72%), and advocacy (70%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (79%), indoor recreational spaces (78%), and individual counselling (69%), and group counselling (54%).
- ➔ A majority (68%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible, 32% offer complete or partial services for the hearing impaired and 19% offer complete or partial services for the visually impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 43 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



NEWFOUNDLAND FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 13 facilities in Newfoundland and responses were received from 92% of the shelters.

➔ There were 1,246 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 80 residents in shelters in Newfoundland: 54% were women and 46% were dependent children.
- ➔ 84% (36) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder was admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 72% were fleeing psychological abuse, 67% physical abuse, 58% threats, 36% sexual abuse, 36% harassment, and 11% financial abuse.
- ➔ 25% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 22% from psychological abuse, 11% from physical abuse, and 8% from threats.
- ➔ 50% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 71% (25) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 56% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 22% of women were abused by a relative, 8% by a current or ex-boyfriend, for 8% of the cases, the relationship was unknown and 6% were abused by others.
- ➔ 33% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 33% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 12 shelters reported that they had received 128 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (100%), housing referral (92%), and individual short-term counselling (92%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included advocacy (83%), and crisis telephone line (75%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included advocacy (83%), and crisis telephone line (75%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (58%), and outdoor recreational spaces (50%).
- ➔ A majority (58%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 31 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

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

- ➔ There were 251 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 29 residents in shelters in Prince Edward Island: 12 were women and 17 were dependent children.
- ➔ All of the women (12) residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse. Of these,² 11 were fleeing physical abuse, 11 psychological abuse, 8 threats, 5 harassment, 5 sexual abuse, and 4 financial abuse.
- ➔ 3 women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 3 from threats, 3 from psychological abuse, and 3 from physical abuse.
- ➔ 7 of the women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 9 of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 9 abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser and 3 women were abused by a former spouse or partner or other (e.g. relative, friend, or acquaintance).
- ➔ 4 abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 4 shelters reported that they had received 28 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (3), housing referral (3) and legal services (3).
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 28 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to total number of women admitted for reasons of abuse due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



NOVA SCOTIA FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 19 facilities in Nova Scotia and responses were received from 89% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 8,436 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 178 residents in shelters in Nova Scotia: 47% were women and 53% were dependent children.
- ➔ 85% (71) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 83% were fleeing psychological abuse, 69% physical abuse, 51% financial abuse and 44% threats.
- ➔ 45% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 42% from psychological abuse, 17% from physical abuse, 17% from threats.
- ➔ 58% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 55% (51) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 66% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 24% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 10% were abused by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 30% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 71% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 17 shelters reported that they had received 170 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (88%), individual short-term counselling (88%), group counselling (82%) and parenting skills (82%)
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services include advocacy (71%), individual short-term counselling (65%), group counselling (65%), and crisis telephone line (65%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (82%), and advocacy (76%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (76%), individual counselling (71%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal children (59%).
- ➔ A majority (82%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible and 18% offer partial services for the hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 50 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



NEW BRUNSWICK FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 14 facilities in New Brunswick and responses were received from 100% of the shelters.

➔ There were 1,878 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 99 residents in shelters in New Brunswick: 56% were women and 44% were dependent children.
- ➔ 98% (54) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 83% were fleeing psychological abuse, 67% threats, 63% physical abuse, 52% harassment, 50% financial abuse, and 20% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 50% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 43% from psychological abuse, 15% from threats, 11% from neglect, and 9% from physical abuse.
- ➔ 50% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 57% (25) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 78% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 11% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 11% by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 31% 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.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 14 shelters reported that they had received 82 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (86%), specialized services for older women 55 plus (86%), and housing referral (86%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (79%) and individual short-term counselling (71%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (79%), crisis telephone line (79%), and advocacy (64%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (93%), outdoor recreational spaces (86%), and individual counselling (50%).
- ➔ (64%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible and (14%) offer partial services for the hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 45 outreach³ 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: ccjscssj@statcan.ca.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



QUEBEC FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 112 facilities in Quebec and responses were received from 92% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 16,842 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 947 residents in shelters in Quebec: 60% were women and 40% were dependent children.
- ➔ 76% (428) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 71% were fleeing psychological abuse, 57% physical abuse, 34% threats, 27% financial abuse, 21% harassment, and 20% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 27% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 18% from psychological abuse, 12% from physical abuse, 6% from threats, and 5% from neglect.
- ➔ 49% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 74% (270) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 78% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 9% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 5% by a relative, and 5% by a current or ex-boyfriend and 3% by others.
- ➔ 22% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 74% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 93 shelters reported that they had received 772 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (100%), group counselling (88%), and advocacy (80%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (83%), individual short-term counselling (83%) and legal services (59%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (93%), crisis telephone line (83%), and legal services (67%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (83%), outdoor recreational spaces (80%), and individual counselling (78%).
- ➔ 42% of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible and 31% offer complete or partial services for the hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 70 outreach³ 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: ccjcsj@statcan.ca.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



ONTARIO FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 147 facilities in Ontario and responses were received from 93% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 29,810 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 2,260 residents in shelters in Ontario: 53% were women and 47% were dependent children.
- ➔ 79% (956) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 78% were fleeing psychological abuse, 68% physical abuse, 54% threats, 41% financial abuse, 40% harassment, and 29% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 37% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 24% from psychological abuse, 13% from physical abuse, 13% from threats, and 7% from neglect.
- ➔ 53% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 75% (703) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 58% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 16% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 10% by a relative, for 6%, the relationship was unknown, 5% by a current or ex-boyfriend, and 4% by others.
- ➔ 26% 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.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 126 shelters reported that they had received 2,046 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (93%), individual short-term counselling (90%), and specialized services for older women 55 plus (89%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (76%) and advocacy (71%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included advocacy (74%), and crisis telephone line (73%) individual short-term counselling (67%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (87%), indoor recreational spaces (85%), and individual counselling (77%).
- ➔ A majority (82%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible and 47% offer complete or partial services for the hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 40 outreach³ 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: ccjcsj@statcan.ca.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



MANITOBA FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 23 facilities in Manitoba and responses were received from 78% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 4,367 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 202 residents in shelters in Manitoba: 37% were women and 63% were dependent children.
- ➔ 99% (74) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 91% were fleeing from psychological abuse, 78% physical abuse, 72% threats, 57% financial abuse, 57% harassment, and 49% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 77% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 58% from psychological abuse, 34% from threats, 32% from physical abuse, and 28% from neglect.
- ➔ 69% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 65% (82) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 76% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 8% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 16% by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 51% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 84% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 17 shelters reported that they had received 281 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ All of the shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: group counselling, advocacy, housing referral, and parenting skills.
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included group counselling (83%), individual short-term counselling (83%), and advocacy (72%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included advocacy (83%), specialized services for older women 55 plus (83%), and group counselling (78%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included individual counselling (94%), outdoor recreational spaces (89%), indoor recreational spaces (83%) and group counselling (78%).
- ➔ A majority (67%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible and 39% offer complete or partial services for the hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 55 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



SASKATCHEWAN FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 21 facilities in Saskatchewan and responses were received from 90% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 3,464 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 189 residents in shelters in Saskatchewan: 41% were women and 59% were dependent children.
- ➔ 96% (74) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 82% were fleeing psychological abuse, 77% physical abuse, 69% threats, 45% financial abuse, 43% harassment, and 35% sexual abuse.
- ➔ 51% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 45% from psychological abuse, 31% from physical abuse, and 23% from threats.
- ➔ 73% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 64% (68) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 81% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 12% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner and 7% by others (e.g., boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 34% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 72% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 18 shelters reported that they had received 131 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (95%), advocacy (89%), group counselling (84%), 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 individual short-term counselling (79%), crisis telephone line (68%), and advocacy (53%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (74%), advocacy (74%), and crisis telephone line (63%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (84%), indoor recreational spaces (74%), and individual counselling (68%).
- ➔ A majority (58%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible and (32%) offer partial services for the hearing impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 34 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



ALBERTA FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 37 facilities in Alberta and responses were received from 89% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 13,242 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 533 residents in shelters in Alberta: 52% were women and 48% were dependent children.
- ➔ 76% (209) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 94% were fleeing psychological abuse, 83% physical abuse, and 67% financial abuse.
- ➔ 59% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother, 41% from psychological abuse, 19% from threats, 18% from physical abuse, and 18% from neglect.
- ➔ 67% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 80% (200) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 62% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 15% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, and 23% by others (e.g., current or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or the relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 32% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 63% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 32 shelters reported that they had received 641 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (97%), housing referral (94%), individual short-term counselling (91%), and medical services (91%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (76%), individual short-term counselling (76%), and specialized services for older women 55 plus (70%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included individual short-term counselling (88%), advocacy (82%), and crisis telephone line (73%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor (85%), indoor recreational spaces (79%), and individual counselling (64%).
- ➔ A majority (88%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible, 24% offer complete or partial services for the hearing impaired and 18% offer partial services for the visually impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 62 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



BRITISH COLUMBIA FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 99 facilities in British Columbia and responses were received from 94% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 14,163 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 689 residents in shelters in British Columbia: 54% were women and 46% were dependent children.
- ➔ 82% (303) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 74% were fleeing psychological abuse, 66% physical abuse, 49% threats.
- ➔ 32% of women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from psychological abuse, 28% from witnessing abuse of their mother, 13% from threats, 9% from physical abuse, 5% from neglect and 5% from sexual abuse.
- ➔ 54% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 71% (201) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 71% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, and 12% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner, 11% by others (e.g., current or ex-boyfriend, friend, acquaintance, or the relationship was unknown) and 6% by a relative.
- ➔ 32% 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.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 90 shelters reported that they had received 533 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (92%), housing referral (85%), individual short-term counselling (84%), and legal services (77%).
- ➔ Facilities also provided in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included crisis telephone line (75%), advocacy (62%), and individual short-term counselling (56%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included crisis telephone line (65%), advocacy (62%), and individual short-term counselling (59%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor recreational spaces (69%), outdoor recreational spaces (67%), and individual counselling (58%).
- ➔ A majority (74%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible, (23%) offer complete or partial services for the hearing impaired and 8% offer partial services for the visually impaired.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 17 outreach³ 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: ccjcsj@statcan.ca.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



YUKON FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

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

- ➔ There were 795 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 30 residents in shelters in Yukon: half were women and half were dependent children.
- ➔ 14 women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse. Of those admitted for abuse, 10 were fleeing physical abuse and 3 were fleeing from psychological abuse.
- ➔ 7 of the women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 10 of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 12 of the abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 5 shelters reported that they had received 66 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ All shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: crisis telephone line, advocacy and group counselling.
- ➔ All facilities also 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 (5) and group counselling (5), individual short-term counselling (4), advocacy (4), legal services (4), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (3).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included outdoor recreational spaces (4), group counselling (4) programs for child witnesses or victims of abuse (4) and indoor recreational spaces (3).
- ➔ A majority (4) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 22 outreach² 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: ccjcsj@statcan.ca.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² 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 1999-2000



NORTHWEST TERRITORIES FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

The questionnaire was sent to 7 facilities in the Northwest Territories and responses were received from 100% of the shelters.

- ➔ There were 954 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 53 residents in shelters in the Northwest Territories: 49% were women and 51% were dependent children.
- ➔ All of the women (26) residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse. Of those admitted for abuse,² 65% were fleeing physical abuse and 46% psychological abuse.
- ➔ 54% of women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 68% (15) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 69% of abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser, 23% of women were abused by a former spouse or partner or a current or ex-boyfriend, 8% by others (e.g., friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown) and 4% were abused by a relative.
- ➔ 19% of abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 40% of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 5 shelters reported that they had received 39 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: advocacy (100%), housing referral (100%), individual short-term counselling (86%), parenting skills (86%), group counselling (71%), and financial assistance or welfare (71%) 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 (71%), crisis telephone line (71%), individual short-term counselling (57%), life skills (57%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (43%). In-house services available to women ex-residents included, advocacy (71%), crisis telephone line (71%), housing referral (71%), financial assistance or welfare (71%), individual short-term counselling (57%), and life skills (57%).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included indoor and outdoor recreational spaces (86%), individual counselling (57%), group counselling (57%), and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal children (43%).
- ➔ A majority (43%) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 12 outreach³ 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.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

³ 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 1999-2000



NUNAVUT FACT SHEET

The 1999-2000 Transition Home Survey is conducted on a biennial basis as part of the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. The questionnaire was sent to 508 shelters in Canada known to be providing residential services for women victims of abuse and their children. Responses were received from 467 shelters (92%).

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

- ➔ There were 911 admissions of women and dependent children reported from April 1, 1999 to March 31, 2000.¹

A PROFILE OF RESIDENTS, APRIL 17, 2000

- ➔ In a snapshot taken on April 17, 2000, there were 59 residents in shelters in Nunavut: 44% were women and 56% were dependent children.
- ➔ 92% (24) of women residing in shelters on April 17, 2000 were victims of abuse and the remainder were admitted for reasons other than abuse, such as housing problems. Of those admitted for abuse,² 17 were fleeing physical abuse, 6 psychological abuse, 3 financial abuse and 3 sexual abuse.
- ➔ 10 women admitted for abuse indicated that they were also protecting their children from witnessing abuse of their mother.
- ➔ 16 of the women escaping abusive situations were admitted with their children; 81%(22) of these children were under 10 years of age.
- ➔ 17 of the abused women indicated that their spouse or partner was the abuser. The rest were abused by others (e.g., former spouse or partner, boyfriend or ex-boyfriend, relative, friend, acquaintance, or relationship was unknown).
- ➔ 10 of the abused women had reported police intervention for the most recent violent incident to police and, in 4 of these reported cases, charges were laid against the abuser.
- ➔ On April 17, 2000, 5 shelters reported that they had received 4 requests for various services (housing, non-housing and other) from non-residents and ex-residents.

A PROFILE OF SHELTERS, 1999-2000

- ➔ The majority of shelters offered the following in-house services to women residents: individual short-term counselling (4), parenting skills (3), culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (3), and advocacy (3).
- ➔ Facilities also provide in-house services to women who are non-residents in need of assistance. These services included advocacy (4), individual short-term counselling (3) and culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal women (3).
- ➔ In-house services offered to resident children included culturally sensitive services for Aboriginal Children (3), indoor recreational spaces (3), and outdoor recreational spaces (3).
- ➔ A majority (3) of reporting facilities are completely or partially wheelchair accessible.
- ➔ Facilities reported providing an average of 22 outreach³ 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: ccjcsj@statcan.ca.

¹ The precise reporting period may vary. Shelters were asked to provide information for the twelve-month period ending March 31, 2000 or their own twelve month fiscal period.

² Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

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

