

2022 Snapshot on Gender-Based Violence in Peterborough



Peterborough
Domestic
Abuse
Network

Combined City and County Statistics
January 2022 - December 2022

DV = Domestic Violence
IPV = Intimate Partner Violence
SA = Sexual Assault
GBV = Gender-Based Violence

Community Profile [2]

- 147,684 Population
- 33,520 People between 15 and 34
- 15,725 10.9% people living in poverty
- 7,095 Indigenous people
 - 2 First Nations: Curve Lake and Hiawatha First Nations
- \$18.95 Living Wage for a single adult[3]

Anyone can experience violence and victimization. In Canada, GBV disproportionately affects women, Two-Spirit and transgender people. Indigenous women, women with disabilities and 2SLGBTQ+ people experience much higher rates of domestic and sexual violence, while also experiencing barriers to accessing services. Women between the ages of 15 and 34 also experience higher incidences of violence. [4] This information is not available locally for specific groups.

Hospital Care

- 97 Clients seen for SA
- 80 Clients seen for DV/IPV
- 14 Clients seen combined SA and DV/IPV
- 105 New SA Counselling Clients
- 65 New DV Counselling Clients

Safety & Supports

- 1353 DV/IPV Emergency Shelter Crisis Calls/Texts
- 588 Number of Sexual Assault Centre Crisis Calls/Texts/Online contact
- 349 Clients served by Sexual Assault Centre
 - 87 Women accessed START (YWCA) service hub
- 316 Total SA Community Counselling Visits
- 484 Total DV Community Counselling Visits

Children, Youth & Families

- 9 Children/youth under 16 years presented to hospital for SA related concerns
- 32 (8) Youth (and families) who accessed emergency shelter (YES Shelter) and support due to DV/IPV situations
- 15 (27) CAS families (and children) supported by DV/SV caseworker
- 40 Children in Indigenous child witness to violence program

This snapshot is a way to demonstrate and measure the impact of gender-based violence in our community. This information is only part of the picture - 2/3 of women report only accessing informal supports, meaning they aren't included in this data. [1]



Policing & Justice

Rates of reporting gender-based violence to police are notably very low across Canada. In a national survey, 1 in 5 people experiencing IPV said the violence they experienced was reported to police. [1] Only 6% of survivors of sexual assault said their experience of violence was reported. [4]

Combined Statistics: Peterborough Police Service & OPP

- 2,046 ↑ 2.4% Police DV Occurrences
- 423 ↑ 3% Police DV Charges
- 272 ↑ 21.4% DV Related Assault Charges
- 21 ↑ 75% DV Related Sexual Assault Charges

DV Occurrences Involving:

- 16 0% Forcible Confinement
- 2 ↑ 100% Attempted Murder
- 4 ↓ -64% Firearms

- 314 DV Clients receiving court support
- 26% Probation & Parole cases related to DV /IPV
- 6.1% Probation and Parole cases related to SA
- 112 Individuals participating in Partner Assault Response (PAR) program

80% of violence is never reported to police [1]



Housing & Homelessness

Gender-based violence is one of the leading causes of homelessness among women and children

Gender-based violence is one of the main causes of homelessness among women and children. Risk of homelessness, poverty, limited housing availability and lack of affordability are leading barriers for women and gender diverse people to leave abusive situations. [5] Peterborough's low vacancy rate (1.1% in 2022, the lowest in Ontario), high rates of poverty and very limited affordable housing pose significant barriers to people seeking to leave abuse.

Women and Children Who Accessed DV Shelters → 191

of Calls from Women with/without Children Denied Admission** → 440

**Denied Admission means either they did not meet the mandate or were turned away as women stay longer in DV shelters due to lack of safe, affordable housing.

Monthly average number of people experiencing homelessness on the City By Name List → 306

Women impacted by GBV accessing transitional housing and supports → 247

Minimum hourly wage (full-time) required to affordably rent a bachelor apartment [6] → \$17.91

Individuals Moved to Rent-Geared-to-Income (RGI) Housing → 70

Individuals on RGI Waitlist → 1525

Years of Wait time for RGI Housing → 10+

Individuals on Special-Priority-Placement (SPP) RGI Waitlist for people fleeing abuse or human trafficking → 59

Wait time for SPP RGI Housing → 1 - 1.5 Years

Total Individuals who Received Rent Subsidies (COHB and Municipal Rent Supplements) → 809

Recommendations

The Renfrew Inquest, completed in June 2022, provided 86 recommendations to prevent future femicides through federal, provincial and local action. [7] PDAN is actively working toward the following:

- R1 - Declaring IPV/DV an Epidemic
- R2 - Ensure that IPV/DV is included in every municipality's Community Safety and Well-Being Plan
- R23 - Develop and Implement a new approach to public education to promote awareness and reach a broader audience
- R44 - High Risk Committees - broaden this work to include DV/IPV cases

PDAN also recommends alignment with the 5 pillars of the National Action Plan to End GBV: Supports, Prevention, Responsive Justice System, Implementing Indigenous Approaches, Social Infrastructure and an Enabling Environment

Gaps

The following gaps have been identified by local survivors of DV/IPV and service providers:

- System navigation, consistent support, transition planning across services (i.e. case management, especially for complex situations)
- Access to safe, affordable housing
- Community education and prevention, especially with youth
- Funding for long term counselling
- Training to ensure services and organizations know how to support survivors and refer them to appropriate help, including health, community & social services, schools, workplaces, faith-based organizations
- Lack of community awareness; stigma
- Access to longer term, safe shelter
- Gaps identified by the Human Trafficking Coalition

Sources

- [1] Conroy, S. (2021). "Spousal violence in Canada, 2019". Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics. Statistics Canada.
- [2] Statistics Canada. (2023). (table). Census Profile. 2021 Census of Population. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 98-316-X2021001. Ottawa.
- [3] United Way Peterborough & District. (2023). "The Gap: Living Wage Report 2022".
- [4] Cotter, A. (2021). "Criminal victimization in Canada, 2019" Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics. Statistics Canada.
- [5] WomanACT (2018). "Canada's Approach to a Human Rights-Based National Housing Strategy: A Violence against Women perspective: Submission to the Ministry of Families, Children and Social Development, Government of Canada". National Housing Strategy (NHS) Consultations.
- [6] Armstrong, P. (2023). "Housing is Fundamental: 2023" United Way Peterborough & District.
- [7] Renfrew Inquest is: Office of Chief Coroner. (2022). "Jury Recommendations: Inquest into the death of: Carol Culleton, Anastasia Kuzyk & Nathalie Warmerdam"

Thank you to the following community partners for providing local statistics:

City of Peterborough, Peterborough Police Service, Ontario Provincial Police, PRHC, YWCA Peterborough Haliburton, CCRC, KSAC, Kawartha Haliburton CAS, Nijkiwendidaa Anishnaabekweg Services Circle, Anishnaabe Kwewag Gamig Regional Women's Shelter, Peterborough Probation and Parole, John Howard Society, YES Shelter for Youth and Families



Peterborough Domestic Abuse Network

A network of people and organizations working to end intimate partner violence in Peterborough City and County. We are committed to providing coordinated, consistent and compassionate services and support to survivors of intimate partner violence.

<https://www.ccr-ctbo.com/pdan/>

