

NWT Family Violence Report Card

September 2013, First Edition



Written and produced by the Coalition Against Family Violence with special thanks to the Status of Women Council of the NWT.





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Executive Summary/Background

Family Violence in the Northwest Territories (NWT) needs to stop if we are to enjoy greater health and wellness within all communities. The reduction of violence will only come from a strategic and integrated approach to reducing and preventing violence. In response to the prevalence of family violence, attempts to address it in a strategic way have been made. In 2003, the Government of the Northwest Territories (GNWT) responded to the Coalition Against Family Violence's 'call to action'. Since then, the GNWT and the Coalition Against Family Violence have worked in partnership on many initiatives framed within two key Action plans (2003-2007/2007-2012). These Action Plans have resulted in additional services and programming as well as the implementation of ongoing funding which has helped stabilize current initiatives. A comprehensive continuum of programs and services for both victims and perpetrators are an essential part of an overall strategy to end family violence.

In 2011, the Coalition released 19 recommendations in the report *Recommendations for addressing gaps, shifting attitudes, and enhancing services to reduce family violence in the NWT*. Since then some of the recommendations have been addressed and funded by the GNWT but there is still much work to be done. Non-profit organizations also continue to work on projects and research funded by various levels of government, industry and community. Research on elder abuse, interpersonal violence and violence against women is currently underway and will help us with our future work in prevention and awareness.

To further understand the situation in the NWT, a Family Violence Report has been developed by the Coalition Against Family Violence. This tool will review services available, as well as identify gaps for families impacted by violence. The Report Card will help to assess our response and effectiveness as a territory in responding to family violence at all levels. Statistics and information included in this report card have been gathered from members of the Coalition.

Dedication to Those Who Work for Change

Addressing violence is difficult. We would like to recognize all those who work to make a difference in the lives of those who are affected by family violence. From front line workers to organizations and governments that are working at a policy level to make systemic change, we thank you.

What is a Report Card?

A report card is a snap shot of how our community is responding to family violence. In time, it will be a way to document, measure and compare community responses to family violence against responses in previous years. For now this document reflects the current state of family violence in the NWT. This baseline data will provide us with a means of comparing changes in the area of family violence over time.

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

The Definition of Family in the Context of Family Violence

When we refer to family in the context of family violence, we are speaking about anyone who has an intimate affiliation with the person whom they are choosing to abuse. This could be an older adult such as a grandparent, or it could be a child. Family could be a couple who is living together, a boyfriend/girlfriend, or same sex partners. This can also include brothers and sisters, aunts and uncles. The term family, in this context is not just limited to the “nuclear” definition of family; it encompasses the whole family dynamic such as extended family and blended family members.

What is Family Violence?

Family violence is a pattern of abuse or violence that occurs between intimate partners or family members. It takes many different forms as seen below. Family violence involves the abuse of power and the betrayal of trust in a relationship. It crosses all socio-economic, religious and ethno-cultural boundaries.

Types of Family Violence

- **Physical Abuse:** Hurting family members;
- **Psychological Abuse:** Threatening members of the family, destroying the things they own or making family members afraid that they aren't safe;
- **Emotional Abuse:** Treating a person in a way that wears down their confidence and self-esteem;
- **Financial Abuse:** Forcing family members to give up money or things;
- **Abusive Control:** Not letting adult family members come and go freely;
- **Sexual Abuse:** Assault carried out in a sexualized manner;
- **Neglect:** Failure to provide adequate care for those that cannot care for themselves;
- **Stalking:** Repeated, unwanted, contact towards a person or anyone known to them;
- **Familial Homicide:** Serious physical harm resulting in death by a family member;
- **Cyber Abuse:** Use of the Internet and related technologies including cell phones to harm, in a deliberate, repeated, and hostile manner; and
- **Witnessing/Exposure to Violence:** Witnessing violence towards a family member.

If you need help immediately please call your local shelter, 24 hour crisis line 1-866-223-7775 or local RCMP.

Who is the Coalition Against Family Violence?

The Coalition Against Family Violence NWT is a group of concerned people who work together on family violence issues. Its members include territorial and community-based groups, both federal, GNWT government departments, and individuals. The Coalition was formed in 1999, when government and non-government organizations began meeting in Yellowknife.

The Coalition Against Family Violence NWT envisions a peaceful, equitable society where all NWT residents, as individuals, members of families, communities, organizations or governments, are valued, respected, safe and free from abuse and inequalities. The Coalition Against Family Violence NWT wants to provide the public with an accurate picture of family violence and its impacts on our families and communities.

High Rates of Violence in the NWT Compared to the Rest of Canada

The NWT is facing a crisis. The high frequency and staggering level of family violence in the NWT is costing the territory in innumerable ways and urgently needs to be addressed. Police statistics indicate that women in the NWT, Nunavut and Yukon experience higher levels of sexual assault and homicide. The rate of reported spousal assaults in the NWT is one of the highest in the country, second only to Nunavut, measuring in at 9 to 12 times the provincial average.¹ In a 2007 survey² of over 750 respondents throughout the NWT it was reported that 88% were either very worried or somewhat worried about family violence in their community. A note of concern rests with 15% of respondents strongly agreeing that only physical violence should be considered family violence. This is not in line with the current definition.

1 Johnson, H. (2006). *Measuring violence against women: Statistical trends 2006*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada

2 NWT Bureau of Statistic (2008). *2007 Family Violence Survey*. Government of the Northwest Territories

Limitations & Data of Collection

This report card provides baseline family violence data which the Coalition Against Family Violence NWT intends to monitor through subsequent report cards. It is important to note that incidences of family violence are significantly under reported and that the data presented in this report is focused solely on individuals who have come to the attention of support services. This report card is not an answer to the problem of Family Violence, and does not replace the need for necessary action in the community.

Note: Statistics are from differing fiscal years (January/December or April/March) depending on how they are collected by organizations.

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

An Example of Current Research

One example of current research in the NWT is the *Rural and Northern Community Response to Intimate Partner Violence* research. It is a 5-year (2011-2016) Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) funded project that is led by Principal Investigator Dr. Mary Hampton from Luther College, University of Regina and Diane Delaney. This project involves academic researchers, community partners and students with the aim of integrating several sources of data to create an action plan that maps the socio-spatial problem of intimate partner violence, creates narratives describing community response in rural and northern areas of the prairie provinces and the NWT and generates a theory of ways to create and sustain non-violent communities in these regions of Canada. In the Northwest Territories, Dr. Pertice Moffitt, Aurora Research Institute, and Lyda Fuller, YWCA are the leads with Heather Fikowski, Aurora College as co-investigator.

Data

Title	2008-2010	2010-2012	Source
Emergency Protection Orders*	114	111	GNWT Department of Justice
Wek'eahkaa Healing Program (Men's Healing Program)	Program started 2013 (Expect stats for next report card.)		Healing Drum/ GNWT Department of Justice
Women who stayed in shelter	595	534	GNWT Department of Health & Social Services
Children who stayed in shelter	479	487	GNWT Department of Health & Social Services
Screening report number of referrals to Child and Family Services due to adult family violence	496	449	GNWT Department of Health & Social Services
Elder Abuse Calls/Advocacy	33	49	NWT Seniors Society

*Total EPOs since 2005 to April 2013 that have been granted 531.

If you need help immediately please call your local shelter, 24 hour crisis line 1-866-223-7775 or local RCMP.

Coroner Statistics

Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Male Victims	2	1	2	2	1
Total Female Victims	1 (unsolved)	2	-	1	4
Total Homicides in NWT	3	3	2	3	5
Homicides Related to Family Violence	-	2	-	2	4

“In this time frame we investigated 45 suicides/undetermined cases and found that 24 of the cases had revealed domestic or family violence in them. As I have stated before it doesn’t matter what the manner of death, we see domestic and family violence in many of our cases including suicide and undetermined deaths”
 ~ Cathy Menard Chief Coroner NWT

RCMP G Division Statistics

Title	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Male Offender (PROS UCR Code 8999-1832*)	402	446	489	412	337
Female Offender (PROS UCR Code 8999-1833*)	85	99	116	134	71
Total Number of Incidents	487	545	605	546	408
Male Offender (cleared by charge/charge recommended)	324	407	465	387	314
Female Offender (cleared by charge/charge recommended)	59	80	102	115	63
Total Number of Charges	383	487	567	502	377

*Incident report was made but charges were not necessarily laid.

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

Victim Services

Territorial Victim Services Contacts Totals (April 1, 2012 - March 31, 2013)				
Community	Brief Service Contacts	New Clients	Continuing Cases	Total
Yellowknife	138	235	14	513
Fort Smith	14	18	14	46
Inuvik	9	22	332	363
Hay River	78	179	232	489
Fort Good Hope	126	22	31	179
Fort Simpson	89	27	78	194
Behchoko/Tlicho	83	60	15	158
TOTAL	537	563	842	1,942

Victim Impact Statements for 2012-2013

149 out of a total of 7,393 registered offences with 2,667 offences against the person.

Victims of Crime Emergency Fund for 2012-2013

\$45,941 was disbursed to 65 eligible applicants.

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Coordination

How well do organizations work together to provide a seamless system response to family violence in the NWT? Do community agencies and individuals work together collaboratively to provide a seamless system response to family violence?

No single agency has the mandate or the resources to meet all the needs of victims of family violence. In order to be able to provide a coordinated and seamless response to family violence agencies must agree to work together to improve services to victims of violence.

Service providers are diligently working to provide solution-focused services that victims can access, such as: Emergency Protection Orders, access to shelters, emergency funds, etc. However, more training, better public education, better coordinated services and effective strategies to deal with co-existing issues beyond family violence are needed. The GNWT has been a strong supporter of family violence initiatives. They have actively worked with the Coalition Against Family Violence NWT to implement two Action Plans. Following the sunset of the latest Action Plan the GNWT renewed their commitment to addressing family violence. In May 2012 supplementary funding was granted to address the concerns that the Coalition and the NWT Coroner had expressed.

Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and governmental departments and agencies have also been working on prevention initiatives and providing awareness of the issue of family violence throughout the NWT. Collaborative prevention strategies include: the GNWT supporting the Regional Health Authorities without shelters to develop protocols and community response teams to improve safety for victims of family violence in regions without shelters; YWCA's safety for women in small communities project; the development of the Yellowknife protocol, Territorial Family Violence Awareness Week (Coalition Against Family Violence), the NWT Network to Prevent Abuse of Older Adults Project and World Elder Abuse Day (NWT Seniors Society).

While a lot of good work has been done there is a need to strengthen the coordination of services in order to more effectively support victims as they work towards their own safety and dignity.

"Our health and well-being depends on breaking the silence and working together in meaningful and coordinated ways to end all forms of family violence. When we see violence, we need to speak up. Protecting the most vulnerable people in our society is everyone's responsibility"

~ Honorable Bob McLeod
premier statement
June 14, 2012

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

Consistency

Is there is a common understanding among service providers regarding Family Violence and is this common understanding communicated to men and women who use services? Do community agencies demonstrate a consistent appropriate response to Family Violence throughout the NWT?

In order to work effectively, agencies must first agree on a definition of family violence and abuse. Agencies should also share a vision of a community that does not tolerate violence against women or family violence in any form, and coordinates its responses to adult victims of family violence.

The NWT is a large landscape that presents many unique challenges in terms of service provision. This is especially true for small communities that do not have family violence shelters or RCMP. Victims in these communities depend heavily on informal supports or supports from a distance. It is in these circumstances that having a clear understanding of the complicated nature of family violence is crucial to changing a community's response to violence and victims of violence. The Coalition has worked diligently to bring response based practice theories to the NWT as well as training to better address victim blaming, men who choose to use violence in their relationships and the bystander effect.

Depending on individual and community circumstances, options to victims may be very limited and safety may be a significant issue. There are five shelters in the NWT to service all 33 communities. Many women have to leave their home communities to access shelter services. Further, with the lack of housing, trauma treatment programs and other supports required to leave an abusive relationship permanently, many find themselves returning to their home community and violent partners. At this time helping develop strong communities that take a stand against family violence is integral to changing the landscape of how our families develop and what is considered acceptable by peers and leadership.

If you need help immediately please call your local shelter, 24 hour crisis line 1-866-223-7775 or local RCMP.

Capacity

There is no one size fits all approach to addressing family violence. As a territory do we offer the right supports or enough supports in each community?

There are many different ways to help support victims; and many different moments along the victim's journey where help might be useful.

Addressing family violence in the NWT will require a long term political and financial commitment as well as creative and innovative options for improving safety and creating an environment in which family violence is unacceptable. As we have continued to expand the range of services available to both victims and perpetrators we have been able to offer individuals options when fleeing from violence or trying to change their behavior.

One of our most significant challenges lies in how to enhance safety and provide support to individuals in small communities with very limited choices for support. Protocols need to be in place and well documented /rehearsed so that when situations of family violence are brought forward from the community there is a menu of options and support available.

Currently What Needs to be Improved?

Although we have improved in our capacity to collect information a centralized data collection system is required so that relevant data is readily accessible to researchers, front line workers, media and individuals seeking information on family violence. The NWT needs a fatality review committee. The number of sudden deaths in the NWT related to a history of family violence is alarming. Domestic violence fatality reviews are an innovative and promising means of understanding and preventing domestic violence deaths, homicides and suicides.

Consistency and accessibility need to improve so that remote locations in the NWT can offer the same services as the larger centers. Our rates of violence remain high and need to be a priority concern for all levels of government to ensure a healthy territory. Violence also needs to be viewed as an unacceptable choice in every home, community and workplace.

It is imperative to raise awareness around family violence and establish social norms that makes violence unacceptable. We cannot achieve this without connecting community residents to services and programs in an equitable way so that all residents have the same level of service. Systemic inequities will continue if victims are too afraid to report, those choosing to use violence do not know where to seek help or those witnessing violence do not know what to do. Changing community attitudes and behaviors that contribute to violence are key in improving women's safety and the safety of their families. We can achieve this by building strong networks amongst leaders within communities and by holding service providers and institutions accountable to addressing community needs. All levels of government, industry and community members need to set ending family violence as a priority and work together if we ever hope to have strong healthy communities in the NWT free from violence.

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

Currently in NWT What is Working Well?

Although the work is challenging we are currently working well in many areas. Here are some examples:

Coalition Against Family Violence

A Coalition made up of territorial organizations and concerned citizens, government and non-government entities is continuing to hold policy makers accountable and lobbying for change within the NWT. The Coalition meets once a month and is administered through the Status of Women Council of the NWT.

A Common Risk Assessment Tool (ODARA)

A common risk assessment tool (Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment) was implemented in 2009/2010. This is an actuarial tool that measures the likelihood that a perpetrator will reoffend against his female partner. The RCMP 'G' division amended their policies so that as of March 15, 2010 the use of the ODARA tool is mandatory for all male offender family violence investigations in the NWT. The information collected through this tool is also submitted to Crown Prosecutors as part of their court package. The ODARA is the most accurate tool currently available in calculating recidivism. ODARA can also be used by shelter workers, victim services workers, health care professionals and social workers to support safety planning with victims. The use of a shared tool will ensure that agencies have a mutual understanding of risk.

RCMP Dedicated Position

"G" Division RCMP staffed a dedicated position (Family Violence Coordinator) this past April to coordinate family violence initiatives and training for RCMP members across the NWT. The Family Violence Coordinator also participates in several government and non-government committees that address family violence issues, providing input and support from a policing perspective.

NWT Family Violence Shelters

While shelters are not the only answer to family violence, they are a critical component in a comprehensive NWT response. Enhanced funding provided to the five territorial family violence shelters has resulted in the implementation of funding models necessary for shelters to broaden the support continuum by providing client support programs, outreach into the community/region and some prevention-focussed activities. Improved collaboration and coordination within the Territorial Family Violence Shelter Network has also allowed the shelters to share best practice information and work on projects, including the development of a common policy and procedures manual. Shelters for women and their children who experience partner abuse are located in Yellowknife, Hay River, Fort Smith, Inuvik and Tuktoyaktuk.

If you need help immediately please call your local shelter, 24 hour crisis line 1-866-223-7775 or local RCMP.

Emergency Protection Orders (EPOs)

Emergency Protection Orders can be part of a longer-term safety plan for victims and their children and keep them from requiring residential services. It places the burden of inconvenience on the perpetrator by making them leave the residence as opposed to the victim having to move and start over. EPOs are for emergencies only. Victims can also get a regular Protection Order for non-emergencies.

Victim Services

Victim Services are available in-person in 7 communities in the NWT with telephone outreach contact to victims in other communities. A new Victim Services Program will be established in Tulita in 2013-2014. All programs have one Victim Services Program Worker except for Yellowknife and Hay River, which have both a worker and a coordinator. Unlike shelters, these programs do not operate 24/7/365, although workers are very dedicated and follow-up as quickly as possible the next working day.

Family Violence Service Provider Training

Front line service providers have received training in Response-Based Practice and work to give victims positive responses when they come in or call for help. They have also had the opportunity to learn more about Motivational Interviewing, Narrative Therapy and Compassion Fatigue.

Prevention & Awareness Raising Campaigns

One of the priorities the Coalition identified was a need for a social marketing campaign across the NWT. The development of a social marketing campaign is a primary prevention initiative aimed to change attitudes and beliefs about family violence, with the goal of reducing incidents of violence and ultimately ending the violence. The Department of Health & Social Services (GNWT) is currently developing a campaign of this nature that is expected to launch in 2014.

Aside from the larger social marketing campaign, the Coalition Against Family Violence has been funded by the GNWT for several years to launch a territory wide Family Violence Awareness Week which includes: resources for communities, promotion items, media ads, and for the last three years small \$1,000 grants to communities that wish to host their own events.

Programming for Children Who Witness Abuse

The Children Who Witness Abuse programs in Hay River and Fort Smith and Project Child Recovery at the YWCA Yellowknife work to lessen the impacts of family violence on children. Some of the work involves primary prevention (ex. promoting healthy relationships through school based programming). The programs also act as secondary prevention strategies because they offer programming for children and youth who have been exposed to violence and are at risk of perpetrating or being victimized by violence later in life.

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

Programming for Men Who Use Violence in their Intimate Relationships

The Community Justice & Policing Division of the Department of Justice (GNWT) has started a new healing program for men who have used violence in their relationships. The program is for men who want to change their behavior to better their relationships with themselves, their partners, their children and their communities. The program is being piloted through the Healing Drum Society in Yellowknife (A New Day or Wek'eahkaa). The Wek'eahkaa Healing Program at the Healing Drum Society offers free individual and group counseling to men who have used violence and abuse in their relationships. Men over the age of 18 interested in developing better relationships can contact the Healing Drum to book an appointment, or they can be referred through the courts or other agencies. The Wek'eahkaa Healing Program is for medium and high risk offenders to allow additional healing for individuals who choose to be violent.

The NWT does have a Domestic Violence Treatment Option (DVTO) Court. The DVTO Court allows people who have used violence against a spouse to take responsibility for their behaviour. Currently, DVTO is provided in Yellowknife and Behchoko, NT. The DVTO is for low risk offenders and provides an opportunity to participate in an eight week Planning Action Responsibly Toward Non-Violent Empowered Relationships (P.A.R.T.N.E.R) program. To date, there have been five completed programs with 27 participants successfully completing the program.

Abuse of Older Adults

The latest and most significant initiative in this area was led by the NWT Seniors' Society in establishing the NWT Network to Prevent Abuse of Older Adults. Initial research was conducted in 2010 and the subsequent Building Networks Symposium was offered. In a conference held in Yellowknife in 2011, Leading the Way, a "living network" was born including partnering agencies and older adults across the NWT with a focus on the eradication of abuse towards older adults. This network is the first model of community and regional support networks in Canada where older adults lead the way to safer lives and safer communities.

**If you need help immediately please call your
local shelter, 24 hour crisis line 1-866-223-7775
or local RCMP.**

Conclusion

There is certainly no quick fix for issues around family violence in the NWT. The impact of family violence on the community is far-reaching. It comes into our children's classrooms when a student is disruptive because they could not sleep the night before. It comes into our lives when we worry about our friend that we no longer spend time with because of their new boyfriend. It comes into our homes when we see grandmothers that have no food in their cupboards because their kids have taken their cheque to spend on other things. You could be sitting next to a fellow employee who has suffered the effects of violence in their home.

We must remain committed to the work we are currently doing and look at ways to engage the community, industry and all levels of government to help in the fight to eradicate family violence.

Some of the ways that we recommend are:

- Raise awareness of the problem of family violence and establish social norms that makes violence unacceptable.
- Connect community residents to services and programs in an equitable way so that all residents have the same level of service.
- Change social and community attitudes and behaviors that contribute to violence.
- Build networks of leaders within communities that stand up against family violence.
- Hold services and institutions accountable to addressing community needs.

This Report Card is not the answer, but a tool to increase opportunities to review public policy, share knowledge and help form new policies. With this tool we can better identify actions and changes needed to further the development of strategies on how to make northern families violence free and healthy.

If you would like to know more about family violence please call 1-888-234-4485 for more information on how you can help.

Thank you to the members of the Coalition Against Family Violence NWT

- Status of Women Council of the NWT
- Native Women's Association of the NWT
- RCMP
- Association of Social Workers in Northern Canada
- Centre for Northern Families
- NWT Senior's Society
- Salvation Army
- YWCA
- The Healing Drum Society
- Northern Territories Federation of Labour
- Alternatives North
- NWT Housing Corporation
- GNWT - Department of the Executive
- GNWT - Department of Justice
- GNWT - Department of Health & Social Services
- Shelter Directors of the NWT
- John Howard Society
- NWT Disabilities Council
- YK Victim Services
- White Ribbon Campaign
- Aurora College
- Individual Advocates and Concerned Citizens

**If you need help immediately please call your
local shelter, 24 hour crisis line 1-866-223-7775
or local RCMP.**

Need Help? We Can Help!

Family Violence Crisis Lines

YWCA Alison McAteer House (Emergency Protection Order designate)	Toll Free Yellowknife	1-866-223-7775 873-8257
Family Support Centre (24 Hours)	Hay River	crisis: 874-6626 874-3311
Transition House 24 hours	Inuvik	777-3877
Sutherland House 24 hours	Fort Smith Toll Free	872-4133 1-877-872-5925
Women and Children's Crisis Centre	Tuktoyaktuk	977-2000
Centre for Northern Families	Yellowknife	873-9131

Victim Services

Yellowknife (collect calls accepted)	Yellowknife	920-2978 cell 765-8811
Hay River	Hay River Reserve & Hay River	876-2020 874-6701
Hay River Outreach Worker	Hay River Reserve & Hay River	874-5707
Fort Good Hope	Fort Good Hope	598-2247
Inuvik	Inuvik	777-5493
Beaufort Delta Outreach	Aklavik or Paulatuk	777-5480
Fort Simpson	Fort Simpson	695-3136 cell 695-6732
Tłicho	Behchoko & Tłicho Communities	392-6381 ext. 1332
Fort Smith	Fort Smith	873-3520
Manager, NWT Victim Services	Yellowknife	920-6911
Coordinator, NWT Victim Services	Yellowknife	920-6244

Other Contacts

Kid's Help Phone	Toll Free	1-800-668-6868
NWT Help Line & AIDS Info Line 7pm-11pm	Toll Free Yellowknife	1-800-661-0844 920-2121
Status of Women Council of the NWT & Coalition Against Family Violence NWT	Toll Free Yellowknife	1-888-234-4485 920-6177
NWT Disabilities Council	Toll Free Yellowknife	1-800-491-8885 873-8230
Seniors' Information Line	Toll Free Yellowknife	1-800-661-0878 920-7444
Legal Services Board (collect calls accepted)	Yellowknife	873-7450
Beaufort Delta Legal Services Clinic	Toll Free Inuvik	1-800-661-0704 777-7340
Healing Drum Society Wek'eahkaa Healing Programs (program for men who use violence)	Toll Free Yellowknife	1-866-898-3893 766-2007
YWCA Project Child Recovery	Yellowknife	920-277 ext. 313

If you or members of your family are in danger of family violence, you can get fast protection through an Emergency Protection Order (EPO)

To apply, call Alison McAteer House toll free at

1-866-223-7775

or
your nearest RCMP detachment.

Detachment Telephone

Aklavik	978-1111
Behchokò	392-1111
Déline	589-1111
Fort Good Hope	598-1111
Fort Liard	770-1111
Fort McPherson	952-1111
Fort Providence	699-1111
Fort Resolution	394-1111
Fort Simpson	695-1111
Fort Smith	872-1111
Gamètì	392-1111
Hay River	874-1111
Inuvik	777-1111
Łutsel K'e	370-1111
Normen Wells	587-1111
Paulatuk	580-1111
Sachs Harbour	690-1111
Tuktoyaktuk	977-1111
Tulita	588-1111
Ulukhaktok	392-1111
Wha Tì	573-1111
Wrigley	695-1111
Yellowknife	669-1111

If you are worried about the situation it's worth a phone call.

Family Violence is
EVERYONE's Business,
What Will YOU Do?

Glossary of Terms

Victim: A person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime that was done to them.

Perpetrator: Someone who regularly or habitually chooses to abuse or neglect someone. Also known as Abuser, Offender, or person that chooses to use violence.

Response: An answer of reply, in words, action or inaction that results from external stimulus .

Resistance: The refusal to accept or comply with something; the attempt to prevent something by action or argument.

Prevention: The action of taking steps to stop and/or reduce something from occurring.

Violence: Behavior involving physical, psychological, emotional, financial, sexual and/or neglectful actions with the intent to control, hurt, damage, and/or kill someone.

Small vs. Large Community: A large centre is a population of 2,000+ with RCMP and most services available such as Yellowknife, Fort Smith, Hay River or Inuvik. Small communities have a population of less than 2,000 and may not have services such as RCMP, doctors or full-time health representatives. They may be fly-in only. In many such communities, the programs and services that are delivered in larger centres do not translate well, do to lack of capacity, resources and community dynamics.

Gender Based Analysis: Gender based analysis is an integrated and systematic process of research and analysis that takes both men and women into account using a variety of quantitative and qualitative data. This data is considered in the policy and program development cycle. It is a process that examines the differences in women's and men's lives, and identifies the potential impact of policies and programs in relation to these differences.

Informal Supports: Informal support systems are generally families, friends, associates, co-workers, etc. They are not organized like formal structures such as Victims Services, Shelter's, Government or Non-Government Organizations.

ODARA: The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA), is a procedure to predict future wife assaults and was developed by the Ontario Provincial Police and the Ontario Ministry of Health. It is an actuarial risk assessment such that its scores rank wife assaulters on risk for repeated domestic violence. Thus, a male domestic offender can be placed into one of seven categories of risk. Higher scores on the ODARA also indicate that an accused assaulter will commit more assaults, commit them sooner, and cause more injury (in a range of injury from none to lethality) than an accused with a lower score.

Victim Impact Statement: A statement that tells the court how the crime has affected you. It answers questions like "How did it make you feel? How did it affect you emotionally?" It is not a statement about what happened during the crime or what you would like to see happen to the accused. If the accused is found guilty it may be used at the Sentencing Hearing.



**If you would like to learn more about the
Coalition Against Family Violence NWT
please call 1.888.234.4485 or
email council@statusofwomen.nt.ca**