

What is Intimate Partner Violence?

IPV is committed by both women and men, however, women experience violence differently:

- Violence against women is more frequent, severe, and more likely to be life threatening than violent acts against men
- Physical abuse of women is more likely to result in the need for medical treatment
- Women are more likely to experience violence from intimate partners in their homes
- Women are at a greater risk of sexual violence
- The fear of violence is more prevalent in women, potentially preventing them from being fully active members in their communities

Abuse is a pattern of verbal, emotional, physical, or sexual behaviours used by one person in order to gain power and control over another person. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) refers to abuse that occurs in the context of an intimate relationship or family setting

Signs of Abuse:

- Name calling, criticizing, insulting, and ignoring
- Humiliation
- Refusal to help when a person is sick or injured
- Withholding access to money
- Locking a victim out of the home
- Pushing, shoving, throwing objects
- Hitting, choking, punching, biting, slapping, kicking
- Ensuring isolation from family, friends, and work
- Controlling the partner's activities and travels
- Playing mind games
- Threatening to cause physical harm to another or to a family member
- Threatening to take the children or to hurt them
- Threatening to cause harm with a weapon




IPV in Canada

Females are at greater risk of Intimate Partner Homicide than men **5x**



The majority of incidents of gender-based violence are not reported to police, for example:

in 2014, only 5% of sexual assault survivors reported the incident to the police



Women living in the territories experience violence at a rate 8X higher than women living in the provinces



Although Indigenous women make up only 4.3% of the total female population, nearly 1/4 (24%) of Indigenous women in Canada reported having been assaulted by a current or former partner, compared to 7% of non-Indigenous women



4 out of 5 victims of police-reported IPV were women

Transgendered people are nearly as likely as cisgendered women to experience IPV in their lifetimes

