



Living in an Abusive Relationship:

*Strategies for Staying Safer
in Peterborough City and County*

Public Legal Education and Information Service of New Brunswick (PLEIS-NB) is a non-profit charitable organization. Its goal is to provide New Brunswickers with information about the law. PLEIS-NB receives funding and in-kind support from the Department of Justice Canada; the New Brunswick Law Foundation and the New Brunswick Office of the Attorney General. “Strategies for Staying Safer” is a tool that has been designed to help women living with a partner who acts abusively to create a plan for staying safer. It may be particularly helpful for women living outside of large urban areas.

The tool offers women who stay in, or return to, an abusive relationship, an opportunity to reflect on the situations in their lives that may put them at risk of serious harm by their partner. Although the tool promotes a self-assessment of risk, women will benefit from having the support and assistance of a trusted helper, in many cases, that will be the local Victim Services Coordinator.

Each woman is the expert on the complexities of her life. This tool encourages women to develop strategies for safer staying by addressing those situations that she feels she can act on. The plan is not a static, one time blueprint. Situations change over time and so should the plan. Women should keep their plan someplace safe and revisit it when possible.

Developing strategies to mitigate risk does not replace risk assessments and danger assessments which may be used by police or professionals. Nor does it replace the need to have a traditional Emergency Leaving Plan for getting away safely in a violent or frightening situation.

Acknowledgments: This safety planning tool was created by Dr. Deborah Doherty. It is based on her collaborative research of nearly twenty years with Dr. Jennie Hornosty who was the Chair of the former Family Violence on the Farm and in Rural Communities Research team. As one of the original teams of the Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre, their ground breaking research led to recommendations on subjects such as responding to firearms victimization and abuse of pets, barriers to leaving abusive relationships and strategies for promoting rural women’s help-seeking behaviour. A special thanks to the members of the New Brunswick Silent Witness Project (www.silentwitness.ca) who encouraged Dr. Doherty to research and analyze female domestic homicides. The findings had a major impact on the development of the tool and they are being shared widely in order to create public awareness on the nature of risk factors in a largely rural province and potential remedies. The tool was also informed by the valuable work of researchers across Canada and elsewhere who are contributing to our growing knowledge of risk and danger assessments, risk management and safety planning. A special thanks to the research and knowledge mobilization provided by the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative (www.cdhipi.ca). Finally, we acknowledge the contribution of the many women survivors of IPV as well as individuals from victim services, transition houses, outreach offices and community agencies and government departments who participated in focus groups and interviews and offered suggestions for implementing the Staying Safer tool. Funding for this safety planning initiative was provided by Victim Services, New Brunswick Department of Justice and Public Safety.

Published by:



**Public Legal Education and Information
Service of New Brunswick**

P.O. Box 6000, Fredericton, NB E3B 5H1

Telephone: 506-453-5369

Family Law Information Line: 1-888-236-2444

Fax: 506-462-5193 Email: pleisnb@web.ca

www.familylawnb.ca www.legal-info-legale.nb.ca

In cooperation with:



YWCA Peterborough Haliburton

216 Simcoe Street, Peterborough, ON K9H 2H7

Telephone: 705-743-3526

Fax: 705-745-4654

Email: info@ywcapeterborough.org

www.ywcapeterborough.org

March 2020 ISBN: 978-1-4605-0447-5

Language Matters

The pronouns used in this document have been purposely selected, not to be heteronormative, but to reflect what statistics tell us: violence against women is predominately inflicted by men.

In Ontario cases coded by the Coroner as domestic violence related deaths, 97% of perpetrators were male and 81% of victims were female (Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee Report Findings, 2017). We do not wish to minimize or discount that intimate partner violence can occur in all intimate partner relationships.

Domestic homicide is happening at alarming rates in Canada, with a woman being murdered every 2.5 days (Canadian Femicide Observatory for Justice and Accountability, 2019). There have been a number of domestic homicides recently in the Peterborough area, including two within a few days of each other in August of 2018. Our community is not immune to this significant problem.

What you should know about...

Developing Strategies for Staying Safer



If you are living with an abusive partner, consider making a plan that helps you feel safer. Even if you are feeling safe now, research shows that abuse doesn't just go away. It typically gets worse over time. Your plan could include your personal strategies for managing risk. These strategies will reflect your unique experiences and social identity. Although you can't control your partner's violence and abuse, you do have choices about how you respond and get to safety.

For some women, leaving is the safest action for them. Safe leaving is very important. Other women make a strategic decision to stay. In some situations, leaving the abuse may seem riskier than staying. Trust your intuition and make choices that you feel are best for your safety. Don't feel pressured to take action. However, do be aware that a violent partner poses a serious risk to your well-being and that of your children.

This safety planning tool will help you identify personal strategies to increase your safety. You don't have to address every potential risky situation all at once. Start with a few that you feel would make a difference in your life. The road to a safer and healthier life is a journey, not necessarily a one-stop destination.

To create your plan, go to **Step 1**. Start thinking about people you trust to tell about the abuse in your relationship. Then go to **Step 2**. Review the checklist of risk factors. Think about the kinds of situations that make you fearful or impact on your sense of safety. Who are the people and agencies that could help you with specific concerns? **Step 3** will help you to build your own personal safety plan based on the strategies (both existing and new) you selected for reducing the risk of harm to yourself, your children, your family, your pets and your property.

Remember...



- ◆ Making a safety plan can help increase your safety
- ◆ Changing your safety plan often will keep it relevant to your needs
- ◆ Being aware of resources to help you cope and end your isolation is empowering
- ◆ Telling people and service providers you trust about the abuse may help to increase your safety
- ◆ Being aware that no safety plan or protection order is an absolute guarantee of safety is important
- ◆ Keeping your plan in a safe place where your partner will not find it is crucial

You are not alone.

Local organizations like YWCA Peterborough Haliburton specialize in safety planning and are here to help you safely create change in your life.

Refer to page 23 for a list of local resources and supports in Peterborough City and County

STEP 1

Deciding to Tell About the Abuse in My Life

You can use this safety planning tool alone or with someone else you trust to play a role in your plan. Although you will have to decide for yourself if and when you will tell others about the abuse, consider that friends, family, neighbours and even co-workers can help protect you if they know what is happening.

If your partner has been charged with a crime because he harmed you, Victim Services will help you with safety planning. If you are not involved with the police, consider talking to a family violence professional – someone who can help assess your risk. Trust your intuition and make choices that you feel are best for your safety – don't be pressured into action.

If you are reluctant to reach out for help, consider the following:

What I might think about reaching out...	Consider this..
People won't want to help me. What happens in my home is really none of their business.	It could be a matter of life or death. Violence in the community is everyone's business - so do reach out. When someone is hurting you, your children or even your pets - it's wrong and it is against the law.
I don't know what to say.	Just say that you are living in an abusive relationship and you need someone to talk to who will listen, be supportive and not blame you for the abuse.
It might make things worse. If he finds out he will be really angry. He has even said that he would kill me.	Doing nothing could make things worse – abuse often gets worse over time. If he threatens you or the people helping you, let the police know. Be sure to say if there are weapons available.
It's not serious enough to involve the police.	Police are trained to respond – and even if the behaviour is not criminal, they know about other resources to help families experiencing abuse.

<p>People won't believe me because I have lived with abuse for so long.</p>	<p>Maybe some people won't believe you. But some probably suspect that something is wrong. Tell someone you trust. Say you were afraid to speak out because you thought people might "take sides" or blame you. Explain your fears and concerns – like not having the support you need such as money, a place to live, a job, a babysitter, or transportation, etc.</p>
<p>How can I tell my friends or neighbours; they are his friends too.</p>	<p>When they learn you are being abused and living in fear, they will likely be supportive. If not, turn to someone else.</p>
<p>I should wait until somebody offers to help me.</p>	<p>Even people who care about you may not reach out because they don't know what to say. They may be afraid to insult you if they are wrong. Don't wait – they may be waiting for you.</p>
<p>I don't want to start actions in my life that I have no control over.</p>	<p>It is understandable that you want to be in control and manage your risks how and when you need to. Seek out services and resources that respond to your specific needs.</p>
<p>He has threatened to take the kids or harms the pets or property – and he has all the rights.</p>	<p>Both parents have rights to custody and access so it is important to contact services that offer accurate legal information, advice and/or support.</p>
<p>I want my marriage to work. He keeps promising he will change.</p>	<p>You can't change your partner, but if he is willing, encourage him to find appropriate counselling and services that help him to become accountable for his actions and stop abusing you.</p>
<p>Best that I stay so that the children have a father.</p>	<p>Children who witness family violence are more likely to grow up and model the behavior that they have witnessed. You can talk to a counsellor about the impact of family violence on your children.</p>
<p>If I tell people about the abuse, I'm afraid Child Protection will take away my children.</p>	<p>Child Protection will not blame you for your partner's actions. However, they will discuss with you various options for keeping your children safe.</p>

STEP 2

Identifying Situations that Put Me at Risk

CHECKLIST Could I be at risk?

You can use the checklist below to help identify the situations in your relationship that may signal that the abuse you are experiencing will grow into serious physical harm.

The left-hand column sets out a checklist of possible risk factors. These situations are referred to as risk factors because research shows they are linked to an increased risk for partner violence.

ASK YOURSELF: Which of these factors could put me at harm? Then, consider who might offer support. In addition to trusted friends and family, professionals can help you to assess your risk. Put a check in the circle beside the ones you would like to work on in your plan. You don't have to do everything at once. Come back often when you are ready to develop some other strategies. As you develop your safety plan in **Step 3**, you can tailor your actions for improving your safety in your own ways.

Personal perception of risk

Research shows that women can often predict that their partner will become more abusive at certain times of the day, or month, or year. Violence may be associated with certain places like the camp, the bedroom, or visiting certain friends.

ASK YOURSELF: Does the abuse get worse at certain predictable times – like the weekend, when he's drinking, payday, holidays, summer, when kids are away, during harvest, when he is unemployed, during hunting season, etc.? Is it more difficult to think about your safety at these times? Does location change the strategies you might use to feel safer? What would help?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

Life events

Research shows that abuse and violence sometimes gets worse when a couple is dealing with a change in their life such as a new baby, separation, failing health, and financial problems.

ASK YOURSELF: Is the stress of a certain life event(s) associated with abuse? Has the abuse worsened when you were pregnant? After the birth of a child? Is it related to job loss, financial problems, retirement, or ill-health? Are you dealing with any life events that make you concerned for your safety? What strategies could you use to feel safer? Who could help?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Threats of suicide

When a partner or ex-partner is suicidal, it can be a dangerous time for both partners and the children. Research shows that the most common form of domestic murder-suicide in Canada involves a man killing his current or former spouse. Between 2002 and 2016, one-third of the women killed by an intimate partner in Ontario were victims of murder-suicides.

ASK YOURSELF: Is your partner depressed, anxious or overwhelmed by life events or financial problems? Does he threaten suicide? Does he blame you? How does this affect your ability to stay safe? Are there weapons in the house that make you more fearful? Who could you turn to for help?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Attitudes and values that reinforce the way he treats me

Sometimes attitudes about women's role in the family reinforce controlling behaviour by her partner. Friends and families may blame women experiencing abuse for what is happening. They may make excuses for the abusive partner.

ASK YOURSELF: Does he tell you're worthless and stupid? What about family and friends? Do service providers in your community have attitudes or beliefs that make it difficult for you to deal with the abuse or stay safe? Who would understand and support you?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Presence/absence of children, pets and other family members

Research shows that disputes over custody, contact with the children, primary care and control of the children, or the presence of step-children may increase the risk for violence. Many women cannot afford a lawyer and they don't know their legal rights or services to help them with their family law issues.

ASK YOURSELF: How does the presence of children and loved ones affect your decisions when he gets abusive? Does he threaten to harm them? Is he more violent when the children are away or present? How could you address your family law concerns? What strategies could you put in place for the safety of your children, pets or property?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Personal supports

Women are most resilient when they have strong, positive support persons in their lives. Abusive partners may resent your personal supports. Increasing isolation can signal the potential for serious harm.

ASK YOURSELF: Has he isolated you from family and friends? Do you have people you can turn to for support? Is getting personal support a barrier to leaving or making a safety plan? Think about what would help - access to a computer, a babysitter, a drive to town, money for a taxi?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Available resources and access to services

Many women are not aware of the services and supports available to help them. For a list of resources in Peterborough City and County, see page 23.

ASK YOURSELF: What kind of services would you like to use? Does he stop you from seeking help? What are the issues with access to services that you could address when developing a strategy for staying safer?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Emotional responses

Emotional responses to living with abuse are part of your personal history. Thus, each woman will have a unique set of individual risk and protective factors that make her feel scared and alone, or supported and happy.

ASK YOURSELF: Are there emotions and feelings that keep you in the relationship? Do you feel helpless, ashamed, or sad because of the abuse? Do you feel others will reject you if you leave the relationship? Are you depressed? Who could help you think about how your emotional responses affect your safety?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Alcohol and/or drug use

Alcohol and drug use have serious implications for personal safety. Alcohol and drugs do not cause abuse but can increase the level of abuse and risk. Including ways to stay in control and deal with situations involving drugs and excessive drinking may keep you out of a potentially risky situation.

ASK YOURSELF: Does your use of alcohol / drugs affect the way he treats you? Does your use of alcohol / drugs affect your ability to stay safe? Who could you talk to about staying safe when alcohol/drugs are being consumed?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

Physical and mental health

Mental health issues and stress do not cause abuse, but do increase risk of harm and death.

ASK YOURSELF: Do you live with health issues, physical or mental, that make it difficult to make a safety plan? Does your partner have mental health issues that affect your safety?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

Economic stressors – unemployment, financial worries

Research shows that unemployment and financial problems in an abusive relationship may be associated with increased risk for harm.

ASK YOURSELF: Does your financial situation affect your decision to stay or leave? Do you have your own income source? Do you have your own bank account? Is your partner unemployed? Are financial problems causing problems and stress? Could someone help you develop some strategies for coping with your financial situation?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

Extreme jealousy

Extreme jealousy can be a warning sign of potential violence.

ASK YOURSELF: Does he accuse you of being unfaithful for no reason? Does he tell you he can't live without you? Does he threaten to kill himself if you leave him? Does he threaten to kill you if you ever find someone else? How does extreme jealousy impact your safety plans? What could you do about it?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

Presence of weapons, especially long guns

20% of female domestic homicide victims are killed with hunting rifles.

ASK YOURSELF: Are you fearful of the guns in the home? Has he threatened (directly or indirectly) to shoot you? Is dealing with firearms part of your safety plan?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Fear - warning signs

Sometimes an abusive partner does not give any signals before an abusive incident – but many do. Listen to your instincts.

ASK YOURSELF: Can you sometimes predict when he will hurt you? Does he look a certain way, say certain things or get angry when discussing certain subjects? Does he get depressed, talk about suicide, or have angry outbursts? Can you think of strategies for responding to these warning signs?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Increasing physical violence

Once violence happens in a relationship, it usually gets worse over time. Research shows that many women killed by their partners had been increasingly subjected to choking, sexual assault and abuse.

ASK YOURSELF: Has he recently become more physically violent? Has he started to choke you? Do you feel you have to give in when he wants to have sex? Does increased physical violence affect your strategies for staying safe? Who could you talk to about this?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

○ Reaction to past attempts to leave

Past violent behaviour is a strong predictor that it will happen again. Many women harmed by their partners had a prior history of abuse and violence in the relationship.

ASK YOURSELF: In the past, have you told him you wanted to leave? How has he reacted? Has he stalked you, threatened to commit suicide, kill you, harm the children or destroy pets? How does this affect your safety planning? Have you created an Emergency Leaving Plan in case you decide to leave?

A service, agency, or individual I trust to help me: _____

Emergency Leaving

*If you decide to leave the abusive relationship,
even if it is not an emergency
you should **NOT** tell your partner about your plans.
Get to safety and then call or text
or have someone else explain that you have left.*



STEP 3:

My Safety Plan

Your “**Safety Plan**” is a response to your checklist and notes from **Step 2** where you identified the risk factors in your relationship. You have also identified agencies and people who you trust to help you. Include them in your safety plan. You may not be ready to take action in all areas of your life all at once. Deal with the ones that you know you can do something about – and work on the others over time. Nobody can predict every possible scenario, but if you plan and think ahead about what you might do in case your partner becomes violent to you, the children, the pets, your property or others you love, you may be prepared to protect yourself.

Each strategy you create may help to reduce risk and increase your safety.

**Keep your plan in a safe place
where your partner will not find it.**



MY SAFETY PLAN

Personal perception of risk

I will be alert...

to the potential that he will become more violent when:

My strategy...

for dealing with abuse that tends to happen at certain predictable times is:

Outside my home...

he is most likely to abuse me:

My strategy...

for dealing with abuse when it happens is:

Life events

He is upset lately because of...

(a life event like pregnancy, retirement, illness, etc.)

My strategy...

for dealing with abuse that tends to happen at certain predictable times is:

MY SAFETY PLAN

Threat of suicide

I will take his threats of suicide seriously.

My strategy...

I will talk to: _____

about removing firearms / ammunition from the house.

I will call, **Suicide Prevention & Support: 1-833-456-4566 or 911.**

I will seek advice from: _____

(doctor, emergency room)

Attitudes and values that reinforce the way he treats me

I will talk to...

a family violence professional:

(someone who can help me talk about the abuse that is happening)

I will explain my...

situation to: _____

(someone who will not condone the abuse or make excuses for my partner. If they do, I will look for support from another person.)

Presence / absence of children, pets, other family members

If I have children...

I will help them to create and practice their own emergency safety plans. I will make sure they know the abuse is not their fault. I just want them to get to safety. I will find out about family law issues and my legal rights and protections. I can contact a family lawyer

_____ or call **Legal Aid Ontario 1-800-668-8258.**

I will contact: _____ to ask about the impact of family violence on children and services that can help them.

I will contact: _____ if I am concerned for my children's emotional well-being.

I will contact: _____ if I am concerned for my children's safety.

If I have pets...

I will contact YWCA Crossroads Shelter for referrals to safe shelter programs for pets. Or, I can ask:

_____ to help look after them.

MY SAFETY PLAN

Personal supports

I will contact...

_____ (A friend, family member, neighbour, co-worker, minister, doctor who tells me they believe me and says that **NO ONE deserves to be abused – it's not your fault!**)

I will ask...

for specific help with:

Transportation: _____

Babysitting: _____

Using a computer / accessing the internet: _____

Money (taxi, groceries, etc.): _____

Pet-sitting: _____

Other: _____

I will reach out to YWCA Peterborough Haliburton to learn more about specific supports in my area such as shelters, family violence outreach, health and mental health services, legal services and so on.

Available resources and access to services

I will contact...

YWCA Peterborough Haliburton or: _____
to learn some strategies for staying safe when using the internet and social media.

Emotional responses

I will make an appointment...

with: _____ and /
or: _____ to discuss my feelings
and mental health issues that relate to abuse that I am experiencing.

MY SAFETY PLAN

Alcohol and/or drug use

I will be alert...

to the situations where he might become more violent because he is using alcohol/drugs.

My strategy...

for dealing with abuse that tends to happen when he is drinking or taking drugs, is:

I will be alert...

to the situations where I am using alcohol/drugs and my ability to activate my safety plan might be put at risk.

My strategy...

for dealing with abuse that tends to happen when both of us are drinking or taking drugs, is:

Physical and mental health

I will...

let: _____
know that my health issues, physical or mental, are putting me at risk of abuse.

I will...

talk to: _____
about my partner's mental health issue because they affect my safety.

Economic stressors - unemployment, poverty

I will...

be aware that the stress related to being out of work or not having money for transportation, etc., puts me at greater risk of being abused.

I will...

seek help from: _____
(agency that provides job skill training, support, etc.)

MY SAFETY PLAN

Extreme jealousy

I will learn to recognize the signs of an unhealthy relationship.

I will not confuse jealousy and control with love. I will talk to:

_____ (service providers who can explain power and control) about how to respond to jealous outbursts.

Presence of weapons - especially long guns

I will be aware...

that his threats to shoot me are a sign that I am at increased risk of being seriously harmed or killed.

I will let: _____ (any service providers that you have contacted) know I am more fearful because of the firearms.

I can also report my fears about his firearms misuse by contacting the **Canada Firearms Program at 1-800-731-4000**.

I can call the police and let them know I am fearful. I will mention that there are firearms in the house.

I can **anonymously** report my fears about his firearms misuse by calling **CrimeStoppers at 1-800-222-TIPS (8477)**.

Fear: warning signs

I will be aware...

of warning signs that seem to predict that he is going to assault me, such as: _____

When I see these signs, I will: _____

In an emergency, I will call 911.

MY SAFETY PLAN

Increasing physical violence

I will keep my cell phone with me at all times.

In an emergency, I will call 911.

When we are having a serious argument, I will contact:

_____ or _____

I will go to _____

or _____

(a room where I can easily leave the house – someplace close to the front or back door).

I will stay away from _____

and _____

(places I could be trapped like the bathroom).

I will not go to _____

or _____

(places that have knives, guns or things that can be used as weapons).

If I need to get away quickly during an argument, I will not state I am leaving at that time.

I may need to wait until it is safe and leave without telling him.

Reaction to past attempts to leave

I will be aware...

that leaving an abusive relationship can be very dangerous.

I will get advice about leaving from: _____

If I decide to leave the situation, even if it is not an emergency, I will not tell my partner about my plans.

Once I get to safety I will call or text or have someone else explain that I have left.

Local Resources and Supports in Peterborough City and County

Emergency Police / Ambulance
911

To find any local resource 211

YWCA Peterborough Haliburton
24 Hour Support & Crisis Line
1-800-461-7656 / Text 705-991-0110

Court Support / Transition Support / START (Support Team for Abuse Response Today) 705-743-3526

Crossroads Shelter 705-743-4135

4 County Crisis Line (any crisis)
705-745-6484 | 1-866-995-9933

Aids & Sexual Health Info Line
1-800-668-2437

Alcoholics Anonymous, Al-Anon, Alateen 705-745-6111

Anishnaabe Kwewag Gamig (Alderville Women's Shelter)
1-800-388-5171

Assaulted Women's Help Line
1-866-863-0511

Brock Mission/Cameron House (Men's & Women's Shelters)
705-748-4766

Canada Firearms Program
1-800-731-4000

Children's Aid Society
1-800-661-2843

Community Counselling & Resource Centre 705-742-4258

Crime Stoppers
1-800-222-TIPS (8477)

Dnaagdawenmag Binnoojiiyag Child and Family Services Hiawatha First Nations Office 705-295-7135

Elizabeth Fry Society
1-800-820-7384

Family & Youth Clinic 705-876-5114

Four Counties Addiction Services
705-876-1292

Housing Resource Centre (housing listings, rent, hydro, heat eviction, RGI) 705-743-9122

John Howard Society 705-743-8331

Kawartha Sexual Assault Centre / Peterborough City and County LGBTQ* Task Force 1-866-298-7778
705-748-5901

Kids Help Phone 1-800-668-6868

Kinark Child & Family Services
705-742-3803

Legal Aid Ontario 1-800-668-8258

Ministry of Attorney General (Victim Witness Assistance Program)
705-755-5150 1-888-579-2888

Narcotics Anonymous
1-888-811-3887

New Canadians Centre
705-743-0882

Nijkiwendidaa Anishnaabekwewag Circle 705-741-0900 1-822-663-2696

Nogojiwanong Friendship Centre
705-775-0387

Ontario Provincial Police (non emergency) 1-888-310-1122

PARN – Peterborough Aids Resource Network / Rainbow Youth Coalition
705-749-9110

Peterborough County OPP Detachment (non-emergency)
705-742-0401

Peterborough Lakefield Community Police (non-emergency)
705-876-1122

Peterborough Pregnancy Support Services 705-742-4015

Peterborough Regional Health Centre (Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence Response Team)
705-876-5022

Peterborough Social Services
705-748-8830

Pflag Canada – Peterborough Chapter 1-888-530-6777 ext. 583

Police Complaints - Office of the Independent Police Review Director
1-877-411-4733
www.opird.on.ca/complaints

Sexual Health Clinic 705-748-2021

Suicide Prevention & Support
1-833-456-4566 / Text 'Start' to 45645 (available 4 pm to midnight ET, standard text messaging rates apply)

Victim Services Peterborough/ Northumberland 1-888-822-7729

Women's Health Care Centre
705-743-4132

Women's Resources of Kawartha Lakes (Lindsay) 1-800-565-5350

Youth Emergency Shelter
705-748-3851

With special thanks to...

