

Do you know a woman who is being abused?

A Legal Rights Handbook



CLEO

| Community Legal Education Ontario
| Éducation juridique communautaire Ontario

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Part One: Introduction

This handbook is for any woman in Ontario who is being abused, or who has been abused or assaulted by her partner. “Partner” for the purposes of this handbook means husband, spouse, common-law spouse, or boyfriend.

This handbook specifically addresses women with male partners, although most of the information also applies to women in lesbian relationships. Women experiencing same-sex partner abuse can get support, advice, and written materials from the Anti-Violence Programme at the 519 Church Street Community Centre in Toronto. You can contact them by phoning **416-392-6878, ext. 117**, faxing **416-392-0519**, or visiting their web site at www.the519.org/programs/avp.

Leaving an abusive relationship is difficult. Friends and family are not always understanding or supportive. Women may face financial hardship and a legal system that can be intimidating. There can be cultural pressures and feelings of isolation. There are a variety of legal and community resources to help women through this time. This handbook provides practical legal information, and gives an overview of what a woman can expect if she decides to leave her abusive partner or change her situation.

What does abuse mean?

When the terms “wife assault”, “battering”, or “domestic violence” are used, we often think of physical violence or injury. Abuse is not always physical. It can also be emotional, sexual, psychological, or financial. Abuse can include assault and battering, and other forms of mistreatment and cruelty, such as threatening or stalking. All types of abuse have one thing in common — they create fear.

If your partner does any of the following things, you could be a victim of abuse. This list is only a sample, it does not include everything.

He might:

- not let you have any access to money or control of the family finances,
- cut off your contact with friends or family, and stop you from making new friends,
- read your mail,
- threaten to hurt you or your children,
- threaten to hurt or damage something that is special to you, like a pet or something you treasure,
- threaten to have you deported from Canada,
- withhold your identification or other important documents,
- punch, slap, or kick you,
- hit you with his hand or with an object,
- threaten to take the children away from you,
- threaten to call children’s aid to report you as a child abuser,
- threaten to call welfare and tell them you are getting social assistance illegally,
- force you to do things you do not want to do for his sexual pleasure, or
- threaten to hurt himself if you do not do what he wants.

What kind of man abuses his partner?

Men who abuse their partners come from every part of society. They may seem like good citizens, husbands, or fathers. They might believe that they have a right to hit and control their partners. They may also be very jealous and possessive.

Abusers often blame others for their actions or make excuses, such as feeling under pressure at work. Some men believe that violence is an acceptable way to deal with anger. They might drink before they abuse, but drinking does not cause the violence. They might feel guilty when they see the damage or injuries they have caused, but this does not excuse them for what they have done or stop them from doing it again. Between the episodes of abuse they can be extremely loving and caring.

Some men change their abusive behaviour after going through the criminal justice system and getting professional help, for example, attending a male batterers' program. Their success depends almost entirely on their ability to recognize that they have a problem and their willingness to change. There are programs available in many communities. For more information contact the Assaulted Women's Helpline. French-speaking women can also call "femaide".

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Will my immigration status be affected if I leave my partner?

Your spouse or partner might threaten to have you deported from Canada if you report his abusive behaviour. He might say he has this right because he sponsored you. He does not have this right. Only federal immigration authorities make the decision to deport someone.

If you have permanent resident status, you cannot lose that status or be removed from Canada because you left an abusive relationship. This is true even if your abusive partner is your sponsor.

If you leave your abusive sponsor before you receive permanent resident status from Citizenship and Immigration Canada (CIC), you might not be allowed to stay in Canada.

If you do not have permanent resident status and you are planning to leave your partner or you have already left, get legal advice right away. You can apply for permanent resident status on "humanitarian and compassionate" grounds. This can be very complicated and you should see a lawyer. In emergency situations, victims of domestic violence can ask a women's shelter or community legal clinic for a two-hour *advice* certificate to consult with an immigration lawyer. This type of legal aid certificate helps women get free legal advice in emergency situations when they are unable to get to a legal aid office to apply for a legal aid certificate.

Even if *you* called the police for help, they might contact immigration authorities to ask about your status. The police computer system will show if there is an immigration warrant in your name. However, recently Toronto Police Services has implemented a "Don't Ask" policy that says they are not supposed to ask victims of violence and witnesses about their immigration status unless they have a good reason to do so.

If you have made a claim for refugee protection based on your partner's fear of persecution, you may have difficulty having your claim accepted if you separate. You should get legal advice from your own lawyer.

If immigration authorities have ordered your removal from Canada, you cannot make a refugee claim, but you may be able to apply for a pre-removal risk assessment (PRRA). This is an assessment of the risk you would face if you are sent back to your country.

How your immigration status will be affected if you leave your partner is complicated and beyond the scope of this handbook. For more

information, see the CLEO fact sheets, *Immigrant women and domestic violence* and *Making a refugee claim*. CLEO has fact sheets on other immigration and refugee topics as well.

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A note about Aboriginal women

It can be difficult for Aboriginal women to get provincial family court orders enforced on First Nations (on reserve). This includes orders for exclusive possession of the family home, restraining orders, and orders for custody, access, and support. The Indian Act applies to on-reserve property, but does not deal with matrimonial property. This is why the issue of ownership of matrimonial property on First Nations is so complicated.

The Chief and Council have the authority to decide which laws and orders can be enforced on the First Nation. Sometimes they decide that provincial family court orders should not be enforced. This is very difficult for a woman who has a restraining order or an order for exclusive possession of the family home.

For more information on this and other issues affecting Aboriginal women, visit the Native Women's Association of Canada web site at www.nwac-hq.org.

For information on health, justice, and family support, contact the Aboriginal Healing and Wellness Strategy, or visit the Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres' web site at www.ofifc.org.

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Part Two: Preparing to leave

It is difficult to leave an abusive relationship and it is often a process that takes time. There are many decisions to make and problems to overcome. You need to think about protecting yourself and your children, finding a place you can stay in the short term and long term, and getting financial support.

You may want help making these and other decisions. If you are not ready to leave, you can talk with someone you trust such as a friend, doctor, nurse, lawyer, or social worker. You can also contact the Assaulted Women's Helpline or other agencies that offer support and advice. French-speaking women can also call "femaid". Be aware that some professionals have to report the situation to a children's aid society if they believe the children need protection. There is more information about this on [pages 41 to 42](#).

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You know your partner. You need to assess the risk you face if you stay or when you leave. Abusive men often become more dangerous when they know their partners are planning to leave or have already left. Only share information with people you can trust to keep it confidential. Be very careful about what you tell your children or what they might overhear. It can be difficult for them not to share information with your partner.

Planning is very important. Whether or not you choose to leave your partner, your safety is the most important thing. You need to think about what to do and what to expect, and how you can protect yourself and your children. It is a good idea to get legal advice as soon as possible.

Your partner may try to monitor your phone calls, emails, or web site visits. For privacy and safety information, visit www.owjn.org/concern.htm and www.shelternet.ca/en/women.

What is a good safety plan?

Protection while you stay

- Tell people you can trust about the abuse.
- Ask neighbours or friends to call the police if they hear fighting, loud noises, or see anything suspicious.
- Call a counselling agency or crisis helpline to discuss your situation and how to create a safety plan when you leave (you do not have to give your name).
- Memorize the telephone number of a local shelter.
- Be prepared to call 911 or the police if you or your children are in danger.
- Develop a safe escape plan.

Safe escape plan

Think about a place you can go where you will be safe, or where he will not know to look for you, such as:

- a friend's or relative's place, if it is safe,
- a shelter or hostel, or
- another town or city.

Before you go try to:

- put some money away in a safe place a little at a time,
- move some of your things out a little at a time (for example, photo identification, your passport, and other things you think he will not notice),
- keep a diary and record the abusive incidents if you can do this safely, and
- get legal advice about your situation.

Can I take my children with me?

If you and the children need to leave right away for safety reasons, speak to a lawyer as soon as possible after you leave. If it is not urgent, check with a family lawyer before you leave. Tell them whether there is an order for custody and access.

If it is safe leave a note for your partner that says you have left with the children, that they are okay, and that you will contact him soon to arrange for him to see the children (keep a copy of this note).

If it is not safe leave a message for your partner once you are in a safe place, but be careful to take steps so that he cannot trace where you are.

When you go try to bring:

- clothes for a few days for you and your children,
- your children's favourite toys or blankets,
- things like toothpaste, diapers, and soap,
- money and keys,
- any medication you or your children need,
- identification, including birth certificates, health cards, passports, immigration documents, your driver's licence, and credit cards,
- any documents from family court and criminal proceedings,
- other documents such as the deed for your house or lease for the apartment, bond certificates, pay stubs, social assistance cheque stubs, Social Insurance card, and marriage certificate,
- any proof of the abuse, such as photos, threatening notes, taped telephone messages, or your diary, and
- names and badge numbers of police officers you have called in the past.

What happens when I call the police?

When the police arrive, let them in. They cannot enter your home without permission unless:

- they have a warrant or reasonable grounds to believe that a crime has occurred, or is about to take place, or
- 911 was called by you or someone else.

You can tell the police:

- you want to talk to them privately,
- exactly what happened, whether you were assaulted, threatened, or suffered any other form of abuse,
- if it has happened before,
- what, if any, weapons were used and whether there are other weapons in your home,
- if there are children or others who need assistance,
- if anybody saw or heard the incident or assault, and
- if you are afraid for your safety.

It is not up to you to “press charges”. If there are reasonable grounds to believe an offence has been committed, the police are required to lay criminal charges. The police may ask you to go to the police station so they can videotape your statement. Even if they do not lay a charge, they are supposed to complete an “occurrence report”. If the police do not lay a charge, you may be able to lay one yourself.

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You can ask the police:

- for the information in the “occurrence report”,
- to take pictures of your injuries,
- to help you leave or take you to a shelter,

- to give you their names and badge numbers, and
- to contact the local Victim Crisis Assistance and Referral Services (VCARS) program, available in many Ontario communities.

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What if I am hurt?

If you are physically hurt, ask the police to call an ambulance or take you to a hospital, a doctor that you know and trust, or a Sexual Assault/Domestic Violence Treatment Centre if there is one in your area. These centres are hospital departments that specialize in helping victims of domestic and sexual assault. They offer 24-hour access and follow-up care, crisis counselling, referrals to shelters, as well as legal and financial assistance.

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You can go to a centre on your own, even if you have not contacted the police. They will photograph and document your injuries. This information can be used as evidence in charges against your partner, or it can be kept in case you need it in the future.

If you are unable or not ready to leave the relationship, there are community agencies that offer counselling and support to help you decide what you need to do. Many have services in different languages.

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Where can I go next?

There are shelters where people who understand your situation can help you and give you a place to stay. There are often other women with children living there who have left abusive relationships and are making decisions about their next steps. Counselling is available for you and there are programs for children. They are safe and secure places to stay. There is no charge to stay there.

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You might want to stay with family or friends. Be careful about staying with someone who does

not fully understand the situation. They might encourage you to return to your partner which could lead to more violence. Think about whether you will feel safer with friends or at a shelter. Your partner might be able to find you if you stay with someone he knows.

If there is no shelter in your area or you do not wish to contact a shelter, you can call the Assaulted Women's Helpline. French-speaking women can also call "femaide". They can provide help in many languages and refer you to community resources and services. You do not have to give your name.

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What should I do next?

As soon as possible after you arrive at a safe place, try to make careful notes of what happened, including times, dates, names, and what everyone said. If you are able to keep a diary, it can help you to remember.

If you were threatened, but not physically assaulted, write down exactly what he said to you and describe the situation. If he threatened to harm the children, write this down too.

If you were injured, write down all the details including:

- exactly where you received your injuries (for example, your upper thigh or the back of your neck),
- how you were hurt (for example, with his open hand, fist, or boot),
- how many times you were hit,
- how severe your injuries were (for example, bruises, cuts requiring stitches, or broken bones), and
- if there were witnesses, and their names.

These notes are very important. Keep them in a safe place. You can use them to refresh your

memory when you are interviewed by the police, when you talk to a lawyer, or if you testify in court at a later date. These notes will help you to provide information as clearly as possible.

If the police lay a charge against your partner, a police officer will prepare the case and a Crown Attorney will present the evidence in court. You need to make sure the police and the Crown Attorney are aware of all of the available evidence. The police may ask you to sign a consent so they can get medical evidence of your injuries from the doctor or hospital that treated you. Keep any evidence of the assault that the police do not take such as:

- photographs of your injuries,
- tape recordings of threats,
- torn clothing or property that was damaged during the assault, and
- names of witnesses.

Medical and personal records

If you are seeing a doctor or receiving counselling, your partner's defence lawyer can apply to get copies of your medical, counselling, or other personal records. There is more information about this on [pages 28 and 29](#).

Victim/Witness Assistance Program

In most areas, there is a Victim/Witness Assistance Program in or near the court. The staff help the victim understand the court process and communicate with the Crown Attorney and the police. In some cases, they can set up a pre-trial interview with the Crown Attorney. They can give you a tour of the court before the trial and provide emotional support throughout the process. They can also get a copy of your statement for you to review before the trial. They can provide information and refer you to other resources in the community.

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Part Three: The criminal process

In Ontario, the police are required to lay charges in all cases of domestic violence where they have reasonable grounds to believe a criminal offence has occurred.

If you call 911 because you want the police to talk to your partner or to give him time to “cool off”, the police might arrest him and charge him, even if that is not what you wanted.

If you fear for your safety, call 911.

What charges might be laid?

There is no specific charge for wife assault or woman abuse. If the police charge your partner, they will use one or more of the offences described in the Criminal Code. These offences include:

Assault

Assault includes “the direct and indirect intentional application of force to another person without their consent”. An assault charge may be laid even when there is no physical injury, but there is an attempt or threat to use force.

Assault charges include assault, assault with a weapon, assault causing bodily harm, and aggravated assault.

Sexual assault

Depending on what your partner did, the police may charge him with sexual assault. Sexual assault is “any assault that violates the sexual integrity of the victim”. Sexual assault includes “any sexual activity committed without the

consent of the other party”. This may include kissing and touching, fondling, and rape (forced sexual intercourse). Being married does not protect an abuser. A husband can be charged with sexually assaulting his wife.

Sexual assault charges include sexual assault, sexual assault with a weapon, threats to a third party or causing bodily harm, and aggravated sexual assault.

Other charges

Your partner could be charged with forcible confinement, making threats, or criminal harassment. Criminal harassment includes stalking, harassing phone calls, or uninvited visits where you live or work. The police will have a better understanding of your situation if you give them background information and details about this and previous incidents or criminal convictions. Your partner can also be charged and prosecuted for past episodes of violence.

Can I also be charged?

When the police arrive at the scene, they are supposed to question you and your partner separately. The police will investigate and determine whether or not a criminal offence has occurred. In all cases, the police should file a report. The investigation could lead to charges being laid if a criminal offence has occurred.

Any statement you give to the police about the incident must be truthful, and will be treated seriously, whether it is at the scene or at the police station. Tapes of 911 calls can be used as evidence.

The police are supposed to consider the history of your relationship to decide who is the “dominant aggressor” before deciding whether to lay a charge. The dominant aggressor is the partner who has caused most of the violence in the relationship. Even if you have been physically aggressive towards

your partner, the police should not charge you if your partner is the dominant aggressor.

You may have to explain all of the circumstances of the assault against you, including any actions you may have taken to protect yourself.

The police may want to video tape your statement at the station. If an officer takes your statement, you can ask to review it, make any changes, and sign it. You can also ask for an interpreter if you need one.

The police have professional interpreters available to provide accurate translation so that family members or friends do not have to act as interpreters.

The police are responsible for investigating the whole story, which includes any history of abuse, police involvement, court orders, and information from witnesses to determine if anyone has committed a criminal offence. This is very important, especially if you do not have any physical marks or injuries.

What if I am charged?

If you are arrested, you have the right to know the reasons for your arrest and the right to remain silent. You also have the right to contact a lawyer right away.

If charges are laid against you, get legal help immediately. You can speak with the criminal duty counsel at the court and apply for legal aid. To get a legal aid certificate for a criminal offence, you must qualify financially and there must be a chance that you will get a jail sentence if you are convicted.

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If you are not a Canadian citizen, it is very important that you also speak with an immigration lawyer.

What will happen to the children?

The police have a duty to report any concerns about the children's safety to a children's aid society. This can include a child who has witnessed domestic violence, even if the child was not physically harmed and there were no charges laid. There is more information about this on [pages 41 to 42](#).

A children's aid worker might visit your home. Children's aid societies have staff who are trained to work with women in abusive relationships. If your worker is not helpful, ask to speak to a supervisor.

What is my role if charges are laid against my partner?

Once charges are laid by the police, a court date is set. The case will be prosecuted by a Crown Attorney. The Crown Attorney is a government lawyer who is responsible for presenting the case in court.

If your partner is charged, this means you will have to appear as a witness. You will not be responsible for proving that your partner abused you. That is the job of the Crown Attorney who will decide how to proceed with the charges.

The Crown Attorney will ask the police to notify you about when you have to go to court. If your partner threatens you to try to make you drop the charges, you can tell him he should not be contacting you, you have no control over the case, and you are only a witness. You should tell the police if this happens. He may be charged with another offence such as:

- failing to comply with the conditions of his release,
- intimidation,
- uttering threats, or
- making indecent or harassing phone calls.

What if the police do not lay charges?

If the police do not lay charges, ask them why. Ask to speak to another officer, such as the officer in charge of the police station or the domestic violence co-ordinator, if there is one there.

If you are not satisfied with their response, make a note of their names and badge numbers. You can make a complaint to the Ontario Civilian Commission of Police Services.

You should get advice from a lawyer or a community legal clinic before you make a complaint, and during the complaint process if you decide to go ahead.

Laying a charge yourself

You can lay a charge against your partner for an assault that has just happened or that occurred in the past, whether or not the police were called at the time. If the police were called and they did not lay a charge, they should have made an “occurrence report”. You can use this report to lay a charge yourself, but it is not necessary. *Act as soon as possible after the assault because the court may question why you waited.*

It can be dangerous to stay with your partner if you choose to lay a charge because he may become more violent.

To lay a charge or to get a peace bond, you must see a Justice of the Peace. Contact your community legal clinic for more information about laying a charge yourself, or to find out what you should do if your partner lays a charge against you. If they cannot help you, they should be able to refer you to someone who can.

What happens after the arrest?

If your partner is arrested and charged, he will be taken to the police station. Depending on the circumstances, he may be released almost immediately, with conditions. Ask the police to tell you when he is being released because they may not automatically do this. You can also contact the Victim/Witness Assistance Program to help you get this information.

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In some cases, your partner will be released after he signs a written agreement to appear in court at a later date, and to follow certain conditions. There are different types of releases and many kinds of conditions.

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If you fear for your safety, tell the investigating officer. Ask that a “no contact” condition be put on your partner’s release, and ask to be notified as soon as there is a decision to release him.

The police may detain your partner until a bail hearing can be held if they have reason to believe that he will not show up for his trial or that he might commit another offence.

What is a bail hearing?

If the police have concerns about releasing your partner, they must take him before a Justice of the Peace for a bail hearing. This is also called “judicial interim release”. At the bail hearing, a decision will be made to release him while he waits for his trial or to keep him in custody until the trial.

If he does not get released and he is waiting for his trial in jail, the court can order that he not communicate with you or your children. If you want this type of no contact order, tell the Crown Attorney, police, or Victim/Witness Assistance Program staff. If the court makes a no contact order and he contacts you or the children, call the police.

You do not have to go to the bail hearing.

Tell the investigating officer what you want the Justice of the Peace to know about your partner. You can suggest conditions you want on his release when you give your statement, or as soon as possible. This is important, especially if you are afraid for your safety. If you need help explaining your concerns, you can call the Victim/Witness Assistance Program, a shelter, or a sexual assault/domestic violence treatment centre for help.

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Can he be released?

Yes. There are several different ways that your partner can be released while he waits for his trial, and different names for each type of release. He may be released on:

- A “promise to appear”. This is his written promise to appear in court on a future date. It has no conditions and is rarely used in domestic violence cases.
- An “undertaking” with conditions. This is his written promise to appear in court on a future date and it has conditions. This agreement is usually made at the police station.
- A “recognizance without sureties”. This is a document he must sign that guarantees he will pay the court a fixed amount of money if he does not appear for his court date, or if he breaks any conditions of his release.
- A “recognizance with sureties”. This is a document he, and another person (the surety), must sign that guarantees that the surety will pay the court a fixed amount if he does not appear at his court date, or if he breaks any conditions of his release.

A recognizance or guarantee is also called a “bond”.

Whether he is released on an undertaking or a recognizance, it is the conditions set by the court that are the most important.

It could take several days before you are notified about the conditions made at the bail hearing. You will be notified by the Victim/Witness Assistance Program, the Victim Crisis and Referral Service, or the police, depending on the practice in your area.

You can contact the police or the court administration office after the hearing to find out if there were conditions attached to your partner’s release, and what they are. You can also ask the Victim/Witness Assistance Program for help.

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Conditions on his release

There are a number of conditions that may be ordered as conditions on your partner’s release. The following are some examples of conditions that could be ordered. He might be ordered:

- not to contact you,
- not to contact you through another person,
- not to contact the children, except as set out in a family court order, or at the discretion of the children’s aid society you are dealing with,
- not to go onto or into certain property, including your home and your workplace, and to stay a certain distance away from these locations,
- to live with his surety,
- not to use alcohol or drugs,
- to report to the police station regularly,
- to continue any counselling program he is already attending,
- not to possess any weapons, and
- to follow a curfew.

If you have a family court order giving your partner access to the children and the Crown Attorney does not know about it, the bail conditions could contradict the access order. Tell the police officer about any family court orders. If possible, show them to the officer.

You should also tell the family court or your family lawyer that your partner was arrested and has been released on bail with conditions. Talk with your lawyer about how to make access arrangements that are safe for you and the children. For instance, the family court could order that any access to the children be supervised, or that exchanges of the children be supervised.

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What happens if my partner breaks a condition?

If your partner does not obey a condition, call the police. He can be charged with another criminal offence known as “breach of recognizance” or “failure to comply with a condition of undertaking or recognizance”. Be sure to follow your safety plan. His breach is a warning for you to be careful to take steps to protect yourself.

Call the police as soon as possible if your partner breaks any of the conditions.

He might be arrested and held in custody until his trial, or he might be released with new and tougher conditions. He can be charged if he does not obey the conditions.

If your partner returns home, he may be breaking one of the conditions of his release. His return could put you and the children in danger.

In some situations women feel pressured to take their partner back. For example, they may be afraid or intimidated about not doing what

their partner wants, or he might have promised to give them custody of the children if they drop the conditions. Women in this situation could have family pressuring them to take their partner back, or they may genuinely want him to return home. These situations are complicated.

If you are thinking of allowing your partner to come back, you need to discuss your situation with the police, a Victim/Witness Assistance Program worker, or a lawyer as soon as possible. In an emergency, you can ask a women’s shelter or community legal clinic for a two-hour *advice* certificate to consult with a family or immigration lawyer. This type of legal aid certificate helps women get free legal advice in emergency situations when they are unable to get to a legal aid office to apply for a legal aid certificate.

What court will hear the case?

If your partner has assaulted you and you report it to the police, it becomes a criminal law matter. The Ontario Court of Justice deals with most criminal matters. The most serious criminal offences are dealt with by the Superior Court of Justice.

Domestic violence courts

There are specialized domestic violence courts in most parts of Ontario. These courts are meant to make the criminal justice system more sensitive to domestic violence matters. They have specialized teams of Crown Attorneys, Victim/Witness Assistance Program staff, and police who work together to support the victim and provide for her safety.

The domestic violence courts have a program called “early intervention”. It offers first-time offenders who have pleaded guilty an opportunity to have their case resolved quickly. They must be willing to take a 16-week Partner Assault Response (PAR) program. It must be a first

offence where no significant injuries occurred and no weapons were used. The PAR program focuses on holding offenders responsible for their actions, and teaches them non-abusive ways to resolve conflict.

If your partner enters the PAR program, a counsellor will contact you. The counsellor will ask you about your safety, and give you information about services and supports you may need. The counsellor will also tell you what is being taught in the PAR program. In some cases, your partner can return home during the program, if that is what you want.

Offenders who go through the regular court system can also enter a PAR program as part of their probation.

Court-ordered protection

If you are afraid that your partner is going to harm you, your children, or your property, and there have been no charges laid, you can ask for a peace bond. It is a court order to “keep the peace” and obey other conditions. A peace bond can be made by a criminal court Judge or a Justice of the Peace.

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You can also apply for a restraining order to keep your partner away. This is done at family court, which also deals with support, custody, access, divorce, and division of family property.

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Part Four: The criminal trial

What happens at the trial?

The trial takes place in a courtroom that is usually open to the public. There are formal rules followed in court, for example, everyone must stand whenever the Judge or Justice of the Peace enters or leaves the room.

Children at court

It is best to have someone else care for your children instead of bringing them to court. You often spend a lot of time waiting, which can be difficult for children. In many cases, children are not allowed in the courtroom because of concerns that they might disrupt the proceedings. Even more important, it can be very distressing for them.

Crown Attorney’s role

The Crown Attorney is a lawyer who works for the government. It is the government’s job to protect society. Any criminal act is considered an act against society. If criminal charges are laid against your partner, you will only be involved as a witness.

The police gather the evidence. But it is the Crown Attorney’s job to use the evidence and present the case against your partner.

The time between arrest and trial can be very long, with many court appearances where new dates are set. You do not have to be at any of these appearances, only the trial. Contact the Victim/Witness Assistance Program to get help and support before you go to court.

Plea bargains

When the accused is charged, he can plead guilty to the charge(s) and be sentenced at any stage of the proceedings. Sometimes a later date is set for sentencing after a guilty plea is made.

During the criminal proceedings, the Crown Attorney and the defence lawyer may negotiate what charges the accused will plead guilty to and the sentence that will be proposed to the Judge. The Judge will make the final decision about what the sentence will be. The charge and the sentence might be less serious than what the Crown Attorney originally wanted. When negotiating a plea, the Crown Attorney considers a number of factors, including the strength of the case, any injuries, and whether or not the accused shows remorse. The Crown Attorney usually asks for your views, but they do not need your consent to accept a plea.

Courtroom procedure

At the trial, the Crown Attorney presents their case first. Then the defence lawyer presents the case for the accused. Each side presents evidence and witnesses to support their version of the event. Each witness must swear an oath on a holy book, or affirm (promise) that they will tell the truth. Aboriginal witnesses can use an eagle feather for this.

What if I am asked to testify?

The victim's testimony is always important and usually necessary to get a conviction. You should try to speak with the Crown Attorney about your testimony and other evidence before the trial. The best way to get a meeting with the Crown Attorney is to ask the Victim/Witness Assistance Program for help. You can go to the court at least an hour before the trial and review your statement with someone from the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

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If you provided a statement to the police at the time of the incident, you can review it before testifying to refresh your memory. You will probably not be able to keep the statement with you while you testify.

Sometimes an abuser makes threats to try to stop his partner from testifying in court. For example, your partner might threaten to take the children from you, or try to convince you not to testify by promising never to hurt you again. Your partner can be charged for making this type of threat. If he does this, call the police.

If you have been given a "subpoena" (a document that orders you to attend court), you must attend. If you do not come to court to testify on the date on the subpoena, the Crown Attorney can ask for a warrant to be issued for your arrest to bring you to court.

If you want to read through your statement or see your videotaped statement before the day of the trial, you can go to the police station where the officer in charge of the case works and ask to see a copy there or at the Crown Attorney's office.

Testifying

Testifying is when you tell the Judge about what happened. Usually, you are the first witness. The Crown Attorney will ask you several questions and you must answer them. When you testify, take your time and answer the questions carefully and honestly. Do not worry about hesitating before you answer. If you do not understand the question, ask to have it repeated. If you do not know the answer to a question or do not remember, say so.

When the Crown Attorney is finished, the defence lawyer will ask you questions. This is called "cross-examination". These questions are usually more difficult because the defence lawyer might

challenge what you say and try to make your story less believable. The defence lawyer might try to suggest answers that can weaken the case to make the Judge believe:

- you are making up what happened,
- you were hurt by someone else, not your partner,
- you tried to hurt him first and he acted in self-defence,
- you are unreasonable, unstable, or your story is not believable,
- you are doing this to get the advantage in your family law matter, for example, to get custody of the children, or
- you are doing this to try to get money from the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board.

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If you do not like what the defence is saying at the trial, leave it up to the Crown Attorney to object. Answer each question honestly, clearly, and completely, but try not to give more information than is asked for.

You may feel that some questions you are asked do not relate to the violence between you and your partner. If you are able to answer the questions, you should. It is the Judge's job, with help from the Crown Attorney and the defence lawyer, to decide whether or not a question should be answered.

Your partner or his family might try to intimidate or bother you. The Judge and the Crown Attorney should not allow this to happen. If you are concerned, tell someone at the Victim/Witness Assistance Program.

Other witnesses might testify after you. They will be asked to wait outside the courtroom until they are called to prevent them from being influenced by what you and other witnesses say. Witnesses

can include doctors, police officers, the person who took pictures of your injuries, or neighbours who saw or heard the incident.

If you need support and assistance during the trial, you can bring someone to court and ask the Judge if they can sit next to you while you testify. Talk to the Victim/Witness Assistance Program about other things that can be done to help you feel more comfortable.

What documents will the defence get to see?

If your partner is charged with a criminal offence, his lawyer automatically gets copies of the evidence or information the Crown Attorney and the police have. This is called "disclosure". The Crown Attorney will have to disclose statements, photographs, or other information provided to the police by you or other witnesses.

In domestic violence cases involving assault, personal documents held by people other than the Crown Attorney are not available to your partner automatically. This includes medical and counselling records. To get a copy of these records, your partner's defence lawyer must make an application to the court asking for records and file notes from your doctor, therapist, counsellor, or even someone you met with briefly in an emergency situation. They can even make an application to view your diary, personal journals, and notes. However, there are very strict rules that apply to getting your personal documents. This type of application is rarely granted.

The rules are even more strict when the charge includes sexual assault.

Your partner's lawyer has to prove to the court that without the records they cannot make a proper defence, and that the disclosure of the records will not invade your privacy. The court

might allow some records to be disclosed if they are relevant, but the court will try to protect your privacy as much as possible.

If your partner makes this type of application, you will get notice of it. The agency where the record was made, for example, the shelter or your therapist, will also get notice and they can oppose the application. Contact the Victim/Witness Assistance Program or the Crown Attorney for help. In some cases, the Crown Attorney can ask the court to pay for your lawyer at the disclosure motion.

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You can hire a lawyer to challenge the disclosure of these records at court. You might be able to get a legal aid certificate to help pay for a lawyer if you qualify financially.

For more information on the law about personal records, contact your community legal clinic, local women's shelter, or legal aid office.

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Can he make excuses to defend himself?

Your partner has the right to choose whether or not to testify. If he chooses to testify, the Crown Attorney will be able to cross-examine him. He might try to defend his actions by saying he was provoked (he was reacting to your actions) or he was drunk, but this will not excuse his criminal behaviour. He cannot say he was acting in self-defence if he could have protected himself with less force than he actually used.

It is up to the Judge to decide if he is guilty.

What sentence could he receive?

If your partner is found guilty, the sentence that he is given will depend on the seriousness of the offence and other factors, such as whether he has

a previous criminal record. Abusing a child is a factor that can increase the sentence.

Before your partner is sentenced, you can tell the Judge about the effect his violence has had on you and your family. You can do this by preparing a "Victim Impact Statement". This statement allows you to express your feelings about the offence, and helps the court understand the effect on you.

Both the police and Victim/Witness Assistance Program staff can help you prepare this statement. It is best to wait until your partner is found guilty to complete your statement. The Crown Attorney must give it to the defence and you can be cross-examined (questioned) about it. You should also know that your statement is a public document and can be used in family court proceedings.

Kinds of sentences

At the sentencing hearing, a person who has been found guilty might receive a "discharge". This means that they have been found guilty, but the Judge did not give them a criminal record. A discharge can be ordered with or without conditions. The conditions that may be imposed are the same as conditions of probation.

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A person who is convicted of a charge related to domestic violence can be:

- sent to jail for a specific amount of time,
- given a sentence, but the sentence is "suspended" and specific conditions are imposed under a term of probation,
- ordered to serve a "conditional sentence", which is a jail sentence served in the community with strict conditions, such as house arrest,
- ordered to pay a fine,

- ordered to pay “restitution” to cover the victim’s costs related to property loss, damage, or personal injury.

These last two options are rarely used.

Probation

A Judge can order that your partner obey specific conditions for a certain period of time as part of his sentence. This is called probation. Many sentences include a period of probation. The probation can be ordered to follow the time spent in jail, or right away when the sentence does not include jail time.

If your partner is given a sentence with a term of probation, there will usually be conditions imposed. The conditions can include that he:

- not contact you directly, indirectly, or through a third person,
- not come within a certain distance of your home or your workplace (for example, 100 metres),
- only contact you and the children as set out in a family court order,
- provide support for dependants,
- report to a probation officer regularly,
- not use alcohol or drugs,
- attend and actively participate in treatment or counselling for substance abuse, partner abuse, or anger management,
- not own, possess, or carry a weapon.

If you have a family lawyer and there is a family court order, you should tell your lawyer about the conditions of probation in case the family law order has to be amended. You can get a copy of the probation order by contacting the Victim/Witness Assistance Program, the Crown Attorney, or the court staff.

What if he is found not guilty?

The Crown Attorney has to prove the case beyond a reasonable doubt for your partner to be found guilty. He may be found not guilty (acquitted) even if the Judge believes your testimony. If there is not enough evidence to convict your partner, the Judge may still believe that you are at risk of violence and order him to have no contact with you and to sign a peace bond. The Judge can make conditions similar to those that are made at a bail hearing.

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If your partner is not put in jail, you need to plan for your safety when you leave the court.

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Part Five: Protecting yourself

You have to make decisions about your safety. The legal system is one part of the community response to protect you and to hold your partner responsible.

In addition to testifying against your partner in criminal court, you may want to bring actions against him in other courts. Family law actions are called civil actions and they are the most common. They are different from criminal proceedings.

In most criminal cases, the Crown Attorney is in charge of the case and your role is to testify as a witness. However, in a civil action you are in charge of your own case. You hire a lawyer to represent you, and the lawyer takes direction from you.

At family court, you can ask for civil protection orders to help protect you and your children. You can ask for a “restraining order” or an “order for exclusive possession” of your home. These civil orders can be in addition to criminal orders, such as peace bonds and bail conditions.

Family Court Orders

What are restraining orders?

The purpose of a restraining order is to prevent your partner from harassing you or your children. You can get a restraining order through the family court system. These orders are not part of the criminal law system. You may be able to get one even if he has never been charged, if the charge has not been dealt with, or the criminal court did not find your partner guilty. Your lawyer can ask the court to make a restraining order. If you need a restraining order right away, go to the nearest

family court or Ontario Court of Justice and ask for help from the duty counsel or advice counsel lawyer.

The Judge can make an order to limit or prevent your partner from contacting you and the children. If there is concern about your partner caring for the children, the Judge may order “supervised access”. Depending on where you live, and the availability of a supervised access centre, you may have to find a friend or family member you can both trust to supervise visits.

Sometimes a restraining order is used to try to keep the abusive spouse away from the home. If he is facing criminal charges, or there has been a conviction, a condition of his bail or probation might be that he cannot return to the home. But these criminal conditions only last for a certain period of time. Restraining orders can be permanent or for several years.

Tell your lawyer what kind of protection you need, for example, you want your partner to stop telephoning you or having his friends or relatives call you on his behalf. In some circumstances, the Judge may order that your partner cannot come within a certain distance of your home, workplace, or the children’s school. Your lawyer can request a detailed restraining order that clearly outlines the problems you have experienced with your partner. An order that is detailed and specific is easier to enforce.

Make sure your lawyer asks for the restraining order to state that it can be enforced by the police. Some police officers will not enforce a breach of a family law restraining order without this.

When you apply for a restraining order, you will have to complete a form which includes your partner’s name, physical description, date

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of birth, and address. This form is called the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) Restraining Order Information Form.

Once a restraining order is issued, the CPIC form should be entered in the police computer system for the police to access it. Ask the police to check if it was recorded in their system. Keep a certified copy with you and another one in a safe place.

A restraining order is made in family court. Breaking one of its conditions is a provincial offence and will not give your partner a criminal record.

One advantage of a restraining order is that it can be made for a specific period of time, even for several years. Peace bonds in criminal courts have a time limit of one year.

The following are some disadvantages of a restraining order:

- it is hard to enforce,
- the penalty for disobeying a restraining order is often less severe than for disobeying a peace bond,
- applying for a restraining order is a more complicated legal process that requires written documents and usually involves a lawyer, and
- only a spouse, common-law partner, or a person who has custody of a child can get a restraining order.

Talk with your family lawyer to decide which order will be best for you.

Aboriginal women living on First Nations can have difficulty getting provincial family court protection orders enforced. The Chief and Council have the authority to refuse to enforce restraining orders and orders for exclusive possession.

What are exclusive possession orders?

If you are legally married, the family court might decide that you have a right to stay in the house or apartment where you have lived with your husband, and that he must leave. This is known as “exclusive possession of the matrimonial home”. An order for exclusive possession only orders your husband out of your home, it does not prevent him from contacting you at work or anywhere else. It does not mean that he gives up his part of the value of the home.

Your lawyer must file an application in court to request an order for exclusive possession. Before making the order, the Judge will consider factors including:

- the best interests of the children, including the effect that a move might have on them, and how they feel about moving or staying,
- the children’s attachment to the neighbourhood, including how long they have lived there, if they are in school, and their attachment to friends,
- any violence committed against you or your children,
- the financial situation of each spouse,
- any other written agreements between you and your spouse, and
- the availability of suitable and affordable accommodation elsewhere.

If you own your home, an order may be made so that you and your children can stay in the house temporarily (at least until you have to sell it) and that your partner must leave. You might be able to stay in the house for several years, or permanently, if you can afford to keep it.

Orders for exclusive possession usually apply to partners who are legally married. If you live in a common-law relationship, in some situations

you might be able to get an order for exclusive possession if you are also entitled to support.

You can get an order for exclusive possession for a house or apartment whether it is owned or rented. Get legal advice. If you and your partner live in a rented unit together, you will also need to get legal advice about your responsibilities and options when one of you leaves the unit.

Can I get an order if my partner is not in court or has not been informed?

Judges rarely make decisions that affect people's rights without those people present so they can tell their side of the story. If there is a court proceeding against your partner, he will usually have the right to be represented by a lawyer. But in a potentially dangerous situation, a Judge might make exceptions. For example, if you are asking for an order for exclusive possession or a restraining order because your partner is dangerous, your lawyer can apply to get the order "without notice". An order without notice is also called an "*ex parte*" order. The court can make the order without giving your partner any warning. The order is only for a short time, to allow your partner to come to court to respond.

Criminal Court Orders

What is a peace bond?

A peace bond is a signed promise, in writing, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour. If you are afraid that your partner will hurt you or your children, the family property, or pets, but you do not want to call the police or the police have not charged him, you can apply for a peace bond.

To start the process, you must ask for a peace bond from a Justice of the Peace, and explain

why you need it. Call your local courthouse or look in the government blue pages of your phone book under Courts/Ontario Courts/Justices of the Peace, to find out where to go. After listening to your explanation, the Justice of the Peace may order your partner to appear in court. You will have to appear as well. If your partner does not agree with the facts, there will be a hearing in front of a Judge or a Justice of the Peace to determine whether you are at risk. You will have to testify at this hearing. There are many conditions that can be made part of the peace bond which are similar to conditions of probation.

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Sometimes a Justice of the Peace will suggest both partners sign a peace bond. This is called a "mutual" peace bond. *Never agree to sign a mutual peace bond without getting legal advice first.* It would mean that you must follow the same conditions. An abusive partner might try to get you to break a condition and then call the police to report you.

The peace bond will not give your partner a criminal record as long as he does not break any of the conditions. If he breaks any of the conditions, call the police. Your partner can be charged with breaching a peace bond, which is a criminal offence. If he is found guilty, he can be sentenced to time in jail.

Some advantages of a peace bond are:

- you do not have to make a written application to the court to get one,
- breaking a condition of a peace bond can result in a criminal conviction which cannot happen with a breach of a restraining order, and
- once a peace bond is ordered, the court sends it to the police and it should be entered on the police computer system so they can enforce it more easily.

One disadvantage of a peace bond is that it can only be made for up to *one year*, and it can be difficult to renew if he has not breached (broken) any of the conditions.

Once you get an order, keep a certified copy of the original with you at all times. The police will want to see it if they need to enforce it. Depending on your situation, you may also want to give a copy to your child's teacher or principal to show to the police if your partner arrives at the school.

What can I do to have an order enforced?

A police officer can arrest anyone who violates a peace bond, a restraining order, or an order for exclusive possession.

Call the police immediately if your partner violates an order or if you are afraid he will.

Is there other protection available?

If you are in a situation where you believe you are at risk of serious harm, you may be eligible for the Domestic Violence Emergency Response System (DVERS). In high-risk situations, the DVERS co-ordinator can issue an emergency personal protection device for your safety in the home and discuss a safety plan with you. When the device is activated, a message is sent immediately to 911.

The DVERS program is available in several parts of Ontario. You can reach the Toronto DVERS program at **416-808-7077**. That office can also give you the location and phone numbers of other DVERS programs in Ontario.

Supportlink is another program available for safety planning. Sometimes it is used along with DVERS. Supportlink provides safety planning, follow-up client contact, and where appropriate, a cell phone preprogrammed to call 911. This program is available in 20 Ontario communities. For more information about Supportlink, and to find out if it is available in your community, call the Victim Support Line (VSL).

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Part Six: Your rights under family law

Whether or not you are legally married, you and your children have certain rights in Ontario under the Family Law Act and the Children's Law Reform Act. If you want a divorce, the federal Divorce Act also applies. Custody of the children, access to them, dividing up family property, and financial support for you and the children are family law issues and are dealt with in family court.

Making an application in family court is different from being a witness in a criminal proceeding. In family court, it is best to have a family lawyer to represent you. But you are in charge of your case, and your lawyer takes direction from you.

There are 17 "full-service" family courts in Ontario where Judges deal with all family law issues. If there is no full-service family court in your area, family law matters are dealt with by the Ontario Court of Justice (sometimes called the Provincial Court), or the Superior Court of Justice. The court that is used depends on what family issues are being dealt with.

When will a children's aid society be contacted?

The law says that anyone who has concerns about a child being harmed or at risk of being harmed, must report it to a children's aid society. This could be a teacher, doctor, counsellor, neighbour, relative, or police officer. For most professionals, it is an offence not to report. The harm to the child can include physical abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect. It can also include the risk of a child being exposed to domestic violence, even if the child is not being physically harmed. Children who are exposed to violence can be considered "in need of protection".

The police have a duty to report any concerns to a children's aid society. If a children's aid society is contacted, a worker might visit your family. They can suggest services and resources to help you.

When you have confidential discussions with a professional or service provider, if they believe your child is at risk of being harmed, they have to report it to a children's aid society. The situation is different with your lawyer. Lawyers have a strict duty to maintain the privacy and confidentiality of their clients.

How do I get custody of the children?

Whether you take your children with you when you leave, or you stay in the home, you will need to speak to a family lawyer right away about custody. In cases where you had to leave because of violence or immediate risk to the children, you may be able to apply for custody in the area you have moved to.

If your children are living with your partner when you go to court, and you are successful in getting a custody order, you can ask the court to order the police to help you to bring them to your home.

If you want custody of your children, but do not want to leave your home, you may need to get an order for exclusive possession if you are legally married. If you are not legally married you may be able to get a restraining order that has the same effect as an order for exclusive possession.

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How does the court decide who gets custody?

The Judge will consider what is in the children's best interests when deciding who gets custody. This includes looking at who has been the main caregiver for the children and who the children

are closer to. The law says it is usually best for children to keep as much contact as possible with both parents.

Recent changes to the law say the Judge must consider whether the parent who wants custody or access has committed violence or abuse against their spouse, family member, or child.

A parent who has “sole custody” will make the major decisions about their child’s care, education, and religious instruction. If the parents have “joint custody”, they will share the responsibility for making those decisions.

For joint custody to work well, parents have to be able to communicate and co-operate with each other. If your partner is abusive or controlling, you should not agree to joint custody.

It is important to make sure your lawyer knows about the abuse in your relationship so that you do not end up with an agreement or order that requires co-operation. Generally, abusers are not co-operative and arrangements need to be very clear.

“Shared parenting” or “co-parenting” are sometimes used to mean the same thing as “joint custody”. But shared parenting is a term that relates to the amount of time spent with a child. Be sure you understand what is being suggested before you agree to it. For more information, see the CLEO publication, *Custody and Access*.

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If you do not have custody, you still have a right to see your children and to get information about them unless the court has refused you access. It is unusual for a Judge to make an order denying access to a parent unless there is strong evidence that the parent has abused or neglected their children in the past, and that the children are at risk of further abuse or neglect.

You cannot deny access unless the court has made a “no access” order. You also cannot deny access because the other parent has not paid child support.

If you have custody, you cannot prevent the other parent from seeing the children at arranged times unless you believe it would not be safe, for example, the other parent is impaired (drunk) and planning to drive with the children. If you deny access, contact your lawyer or a family court duty counsel immediately.

If there are safety concerns, a Judge may order “supervised access” or “supervised exchanges”. There are more than 50 supervised access facilities in Ontario. To find if there is one in your area, visit <www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca> or call 416-212-2028. If you are calling long distance, you can leave a message and they will return your call. There are usually brochures about supervised access at the court.

If there is no supervised access centre in your area, you may have to find and agree on an appropriate supervisor, such as a relative or friend both you and your partner trust. Many women have difficulty finding and agreeing on an appropriate supervisor. Speak to your lawyer if you think this will be a problem.

If your children are in school or daycare, and you think your partner might try to take them from there without your knowledge, discuss the situation with the school staff immediately. Give them a copy of any court orders. If you have a custody order that states your partner cannot pick up the children at school, the staff should refuse to let your partner take them. If the order says that he has access to the children on certain days at specific times, the school should not give them to him at any other time.

If the court has made an order concerning custody or access to the children and your partner is not co-operating, it is best to have a lawyer to help you enforce the order.

Non-removal orders

A non-removal order is an order a court makes to be sure that one or both parents do not take a child out of a specified area, such as a county or province. If you have custody of the children and your partner has threatened to leave the area with them, get legal help right away. See a lawyer as soon as possible and ask about getting a non-removal order. If you are afraid that your partner may take the children out of the area immediately, and you do not have time to find a lawyer, go to the nearest family court or Ontario Court of Justice and ask for help from a duty counsel or advice counsel.

What about support?

Whether you are legally married or living common-law, if your partner has more than a minimal income, he will be required to pay child support, and possibly spousal support.

To determine the amount of child support, the court will apply the Child Support Guidelines. These Guidelines set fixed amounts of child support payments based on the income of the person paying support and the number of children in the family. There are special and extraordinary expenses a court may consider when making a child support order. The amount of child support you receive can be affected by the amount of time the children are in his care. Ask your lawyer to explain the Guidelines and other factors that may apply to your situation.

For more information, see the CLEO publication, *Child Support and the Child Support Guidelines*.

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To determine whether to make an order directing your partner to pay spousal support, the court will consider:

- the needs and financial situation of each partner,
- the length of the marriage or relationship,
- the role each of you played during the marriage or relationship, for example, who stayed at home to look after the children,
- the effect of these roles on each partner and their current financial position, and
- whether there is an immigration sponsorship agreement signed by your partner.

When making orders for spousal support, the goal of the court is for each partner to eventually be able to provide for themselves.

If your partner is receiving social assistance, it is almost impossible to get an order for support.

How are support orders enforced?

There are government offices to help individuals enforce support orders. For more information, visit <www.cfcs.gov.on.ca/mcss> or contact the Family Responsibility Office (formerly known as the Family Support Plan) at 1-800-267-4330. In the Toronto area call 416-326-1817. The TTY number is 1-866-545-0083.

If you need to enforce an order for custody or access, you should get help from a lawyer.

Can I get a divorce?

Marriage breakdown is the only ground for divorce. You can show marriage breakdown in one of three ways:

- if the spouses have lived apart for one year with the intention of ending the marriage,

- if a spouse has committed adultery (sex with someone else that is not forgiven), or
- if there has been physical or mental cruelty.

A one-year separation is the most common basis for divorce. In this case, your partner does not have to agree to a divorce or sign anything for you to get a divorce after you have lived apart for one year. You can apply right after you separate, but you cannot get the divorce judgment until one year has passed.

During the one-year separation, you can get back together again for one period of no more than 90 days, or for several periods that add up to no more than 90 days. If you separate again within the 90 days, you can continue your application for divorce without having to start the one-year period over again.

If you base your application for divorce on cruelty or adultery, you must prove it. This can be difficult and expensive.

If you have children, you have to make arrangements for child support before a Judge will finalize your divorce. It is best to have a family lawyer to help you. They will also help you deal with custody and dividing the family property.

Couples who are legally married have a right to a share in the “family property”, which is money, assets, or property earned or accumulated during the marriage. You must consult a lawyer to be sure you apply for your share within the time limit.

Common-law spouses do not automatically have a right to a share in the family property. Sometimes a common-law spouse can be granted a share if it seems their spouse would be “unjustly enriched” by being able to keep everything. For example, when one spouse was not named as an owner of the home but made regular mortgage payments.

If you live common-law and you are a registered part owner of the family home, you do not lose your ownership right when you leave. See a family lawyer as soon as possible to find out how to protect your interest in the home.

How do I find a family lawyer?

Ask your local shelter, community legal clinic, or community agency for the names of lawyers on their referral list. You can also ask your doctor, community contacts, or friends and family.

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There are many agencies and services that can help you find a family lawyer and deal with family law problems.

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Legal Aid

If you cannot afford a lawyer, contact your local Legal Aid Ontario (LAO) office to find out if you can get a legal aid certificate.

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When you go to the legal aid office, try to get there early because it can take several hours to make an application. Take along any court documents and proof of any income and savings you have. Tell them if you have been abused. LAO has special policies that apply to victims of domestic violence. If possible, leave your children with a babysitter so you can take the time you need to complete the application.

Tell the staff at the legal aid office about your situation and what kind of help you need, for example, protection from your partner, custody of your children, financial support, and advice about your immigration status. Ask to be referred to a family or immigration lawyer who has experience dealing with domestic violence. The staff can provide you with a list of family and immigration lawyers who take legal aid cases.

If your situation is urgent, ask for a legal aid certificate on an emergency basis. If you qualify, you may be able to get the certificate on the same day you make your application.

Lawyer Referral Service

The Lawyer Referral Service can give you the names of lawyers who accept legal aid and they can refer you to a lawyer in your area for a free half-hour consultation.

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Family Law Offices

There are three Family Law Offices in Ontario. They are staffed by family lawyers who can represent people who qualify for legal aid. They are located in:

- Toronto, at **416-348-0001** or toll-free at **1-800-331-9618**,
- Thunder Bay, at **(807) 346-2950** or toll-free at **1-800-393-8140**, and
- Ottawa, at **613-569-7448** or toll-free at **1-800-348-0006**.

Family Law Information Centres

Family Law Information Centres (FLICs) are located in Ontario courts that deal with family law matters. They provide a variety of information and services that can:

- help you understand the court process,
- provide you with court forms,
- explain how to get your own lawyer,
- answer your general questions, and
- refer you to services and resources.

Advice lawyers from Legal Aid Ontario are also available at FLICs at certain times.

To find out if there is a FLIC in your area, look

up “court” in the government blue pages of your phone book and call the number for “family court” or “Superior Court of Justice”. Or visit www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca.

Family mediation

Some family courts provide family mediation services. Mediation sometimes offers a solution to family disputes that is faster and less disruptive than a court hearing. A mediator does not give legal advice, but helps family members talk about problems and come up with a solution that is acceptable to everyone.

You do not have to use mediation. You can choose whether or not to meet with a mediator. It is not usually appropriate in domestic violence situations. For example, if you are afraid of or intimidated by your partner and cannot express your wishes, mediation is probably not a good idea.

If you do go to mediation, make sure you do not agree to any arrangement or sign anything before you discuss it with a family lawyer.

Part Seven: The next steps

What money can I take with me?

As soon as you leave your partner, transfer all your money from any joint bank accounts to a new account in your name only. You should be entitled to at least half of the money in a joint account, but a family lawyer can advise you about how much you can withdraw. Also, take any money you have in the home when you leave. If you have a joint safety deposit box, remove all documents, valuables, or bonds that belong to you. If you have any income that is mailed to you at your home address, arrange to pick up the cheques yourself or have them sent to a relative or friend where they will be safe. For less important mail, you can also notify the post office to have it forwarded. You can do this at the post office or online at <www.canadapost.ca>. There is a fee for this service.

Even if you have some income of your own, you might face financial hardship when you separate from your partner. You may need spousal support. Talk to a lawyer to see if your partner has a legal obligation to support you. If you do not have enough money, you might qualify for short-term or long-term assistance from a government agency.

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Can I get social assistance?

If you have left your partner or are planning to leave, and you need financial assistance, contact your local Ontario Works (social services) office. To contact the office nearest you, call 1-800-267-8097. In the Toronto area call 416-326-1234. There are special policies that apply if you are leaving a domestic violence situation, so it is important to tell them if you have been abused.

In addition to monthly income support, you may also be able to get money from Ontario Works to help you pay the cost of setting up a new home. This is called a “Community Start Up and Maintenance Benefit”.

If you have a problem getting social assistance, contact your community legal clinic or family lawyer immediately.

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Will I need to find a job?

Your partner may have to pay you support when you separate, but courts today expect both partners to be able to eventually take care of themselves financially. He might have to pay support while you take a course or training.

If you do not have current job skills, there may be government programs available to train you. Sometimes you can get government assistance while you learn. For more information, you can contact a women’s centre, Service Canada Centre, or visit <www.servicecanada.gc.ca> or <www.hrsdc.gc.ca>.

Where will I live?

There are shelters that provide temporary emergency housing. They are free of charge. You are not entitled to social assistance while you are at a shelter, but there is a small allowance provided.

In some shelters, you cannot stay for more than six weeks. But sometimes it is possible to make special arrangements with the staff to stay longer. Shelter staff will work with you to find other suitable accommodation as soon as possible.

If you are on government assistance or you cannot find affordable housing, you can apply for government-funded housing, or for a housing subsidy. There may also be housing co-operatives that might be more affordable. Contact your

community legal clinic or the Assaulted Women's Helpline for more information. French-speaking women can also call "femaide". Women leaving violent situations are given priority, but there might be a waiting list.

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Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board (CICB) awards compensation to victims of violent crimes who have suffered injuries and have had expenses as a result of the crimes. The CICB will accept applications from victims of domestic violence. You can apply even if charges were not laid against your partner or he was found not guilty. However, a police report or a criminal conviction will usually help your case.

As soon as possible after the incident, contact the CICB to ask for an application form. You can call **1-800-372-7463** toll-free. In the Toronto area call **416-326-2900**. For more information, you can visit www.cicb.gov.on.ca.

You can make an application up to two years after the incident. After two years, you must ask the CICB for an extension of time. This is not always granted. Before granting an extension, the CICB might ask you for evidence to support your claim. If the Board feels that the evidence is not strong enough, they may not grant the extension. Before you apply for an extension, contact your community legal clinic or a lawyer.

Completing a CICB claim can be difficult. In cases of domestic assault, sexual assault, child abuse, criminal harassment, elder abuse, or homicide, notices of hearings are not sent to convicted offenders. In other cases, offenders are advised of the hearings so they can appear and ask questions. This means that, if charges were laid against your partner but he was not convicted, he will be notified of any hearing at

the CICB and he can participate. However, in certain cases you can ask the Board to waive this requirement so they do not notify him.

Do I need a lawyer?

It is a good idea to get a lawyer or advocate to help you with your CICB application.

You may be able to get a legal aid certificate to hire a private lawyer. Your community legal clinic or student legal clinic might also be able to help you.

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Is there a trial?

No, but the Board can deal with your application in two different ways — an "oral hearing", or a "documentary hearing". The Board decides whether a hearing should be oral or documentary.

At an oral hearing, you go to a Board hearing and explain what happened. You can bring witnesses to speak about the incident and you can present written evidence. This includes medical reports and police reports.

A documentary hearing means the Board will make a decision after reading all the reports and documents you send to them. You do not have to attend.

If you do not want to attend an oral hearing, you can ask for a documentary hearing. Requests are more likely to be accepted if the written evidence is strong (for example, if there was a conviction) and there are no objections to a documentary hearing.

How much can I receive?

Awards are paid by the CICB, not your partner. The maximum lump sum award is \$25,000. However, most awards are much lower than that. They can be given as a lump sum or in periodic payments.

Some of the losses you can be compensated for are expenses that you had or will have as a result of the injury. For example, you can receive compensation for dental work, medication, and therapy you received as a result of your injuries, as well as travel and child care expenses if you had to be treated outside your home area. You can also be compensated for pain and suffering you endured.

You can make separate applications for your children if they have been victims of a violent crime, and have suffered physically or emotionally. If you are a victim of long-term domestic violence, you can apply for compensation for separate incidents of abuse if you have evidence of injuries you received for each of the separate incidents. Without this evidence, the CICB will combine the applications and consider them together.

Part Eight: Legal and community resources in Ontario

Important privacy information

Your partner might try to monitor your telephone calls, emails, or web site visits. For online privacy and safety information and advice, visit www.owjn.org/concern.htm and www.shelternet.ca/en/women.

Legal Services

Legal Aid Ontario (LAO)

Legal aid certificates

You can apply for a legal aid certificate to pay for a lawyer's services. LAO will decide if you qualify based on your income and legal issue. Victims of domestic violence may be able to get a legal aid certificate on an emergency basis. If you qualify, you may be able to get the certificate on the same day you make your application.

If you need legal advice in an emergency and you cannot apply for legal aid, you can ask a women's shelter or community legal clinic for a two-hour *advice* certificate to consult with an immigration or family lawyer. You can meet with this lawyer to get legal advice, but you will have to apply for a legal aid certificate for the lawyer to represent you in any legal proceedings.

Community legal clinics

Community legal clinics provide summary advice, referral, and representation on many legal issues. Student legal clinics in law schools in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, and Windsor can also provide representation and assistance.

To find the legal aid office, community legal clinic, or student legal clinic nearest you, call the numbers listed below or visit LAO's web site.

Telephone:

Toll-free: 1-800-668-8258

Toronto area: 416-979-1446

Toll-free TTY: 1-866-641-8867

Toronto area TTY: 416-598-8867

Web site: www.legalaid.on.ca

Barbra Schlifer Commemorative Clinic

This clinic provides free counselling, interpreter services, and legal representation in family and immigration law for women who experience physical, sexual, or psychological abuse. They also give summary advice and advocacy in criminal law. They accept collect calls.

Telephone: 416-323-9149

Web site: www.schliferclinic.com

Lawyer Referral Service

The Lawyer Referral Service helps you find a private lawyer in Ontario. The \$6 charge added to your phone bill when you use this service does not apply in domestic violence situations, or when you call from a shelter. The first half-hour with the lawyer is free.

Telephone: 1-900-565-4577

Toll-free crisis line: 1-800-268-8326

Toronto area crisis line: 416-947-3330

Legal Information

CLEO (Community Legal Education Ontario / Éducation juridique communautaire Ontario)

CLEO provides clear language materials on the law for low-income and disadvantaged people in Ontario. The materials cover many areas of law, including family, domestic violence, social assistance, housing, and immigration and refugee law. CLEO publications are free and can be viewed online. For an order form, telephone or visit the web site. CLEO accepts collect calls.

Telephone: 416-408-4420, ext. 33

Web site: www.cleo.on.ca

CLEO also has an online collection of public legal education resources produced by community agencies across Ontario. This web site, called **CLEONet**, includes resources dealing with family violence and violence against women.

Web site: www.cleonet.ca

METRAC - Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children

METRAC provides public legal information materials and workshops on issues concerning women and children experiencing violence.

Web site: www.metrac.org

METRAC also has an online legal resource on issues related to violence against women and children called the **Ontario Women's Justice Network (OWJN)**. OWJN also provides legal information and referrals to women in Ontario experiencing violence.

Web site: www.owjn.org

Crisis Helplines and Shelter Referrals

Aboriginal Healing & Wellness Strategy

This organization provides referrals to shelters, and to other resources and services for Aboriginal communities.

Telephone: 416-326-6905

Web site: www.ahwsontario.ca

Assaulted Women's Helpline

The Helpline provides crisis counselling, emotional support, and referrals to shelters 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for women across Ontario. It is available in 154 languages.

Telephone:

Toll-free: 1-866-863-0511

Toll-free TTY: 1-866-863-7868

Toronto area: 416-863-0511

Web site: www.awhl.org

femaide

This province-wide crisis line for French-speaking women, 16 years of age and over, is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Telephone:

Toll-free: 1-877-336-2433

Toll-free TTY: 1-866-860-7082

Web site: www.oasisfemmes.com

Shelternet

This is an online list of women's shelters in Canada (but may not include all of the shelters in your area). The web site is available in 10 different languages, including French and English.

Web site: www.shelternet.ca

211 Ontario

This web site is an online resource to help you find services available in Ontario.

Web site: www.211ontario.ca

The 211 resource includes a 24-hour telephone referral service for all types of social services. It is currently available in Halton Region, Niagara Region, South Georgian Bay, and Toronto.

Telephone: 211

Victim Services

Ontario Network of Sexual Assault/ Domestic Violence Treatment Centres

These centres provide care to women, children, and men who have been recently sexually assaulted or experienced domestic violence. There are 33 hospital-based programs in Ontario. Services include emergency medical and nursing care, crisis intervention, forensic evidence collection, medical follow-up, and counselling. The web site lists centres throughout Ontario and referral information.

Web site: www.satcontario.com

Victim Crisis Assistance and Referral Services (VCARS)

VCARS is a community response program providing immediate on-site service to victims of crime, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. VCARS programs work in partnership with local police services. With the consent of the victim, police officers call on VCARS to send a team of trained volunteers to provide on-site, short-term assistance and make referrals to community agencies.

There is also a **Victim Support Line (VSL)** available for more information and support, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., 7 days a week.

Telephone:

Toll-free: 1-888-579-2888

Toronto area: 416-314-2447

Web site for VCARS and VSL:
www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca

Victim/Witness Assistance Program (VWAP)

This program provides assistance and support to victims and witnesses of crime throughout the criminal justice process. It is available in many Ontario communities. Contact your local police station or courthouse to find out if there is a program in your area. Or you can visit the web site or call one of the phone numbers listed below.

Telephone:

Toronto area: 416-314-2447

Toll-free: 1-888-579-2888

Web site:
www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca

This handbook is a guide to the legal system for women in abusive relationships. The legal system is constantly changing. Each situation is unique and requires different solutions.

For legal advice concerning your particular situation, you should consult a lawyer.

People who speak French have rights to many government services and legal proceedings in French, including hearings before Francophone decision-makers. If you have a legal problem, you can ask a lawyer or community legal clinic about your French language rights.

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