

## **Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014**

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Release date: January 21, 2016

Correction date: December 7, 2021



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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- <sup>P</sup> preliminary
- <sup>r</sup> revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- <sup>E</sup> use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- \* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Correction Notice

On December 7, 2021, findings that indicated equal prevalence of males and females who experienced violence committed by a current or former spouse or common-law partner were corrected to reflect that they were in fact different to a statistically significant degree: males = 4.2% and females = 3.5%.

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# Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014

## Introduction

*Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile* is an annual report produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics under the Federal Family Violence Initiative. Since 1998, this annual report has provided the most current data on the nature and extent of family violence in Canada, as well as trends over time, and has been used to monitor changes that inform policy makers and the public.

The layout of the Family Violence report has changed, and presents sections in a fact sheet format allowing readers to find data points quickly. Using 2014 police-reported data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) and Homicide Survey, each section contains detailed data tables accompanied by highlights of the key findings.

This year's report also features an in-depth analysis of self-reported incidents of spousal violence, using data from the 2014 General Social Survey on victimization. This featured section examines the nature and prevalence of self-reported spousal violence in Canada. The analysis examines rates of spousal violence from 2004 to 2014, and because the information provided in this section is collected from individuals (self-reported), it includes incidents that were reported to police as well as those that were not. The featured section also provides analysis of the socio-demographic risk factors linked to spousal violence, the impacts and consequences for victims and the police reporting behaviour of victims.

In this report, 'family' refers to relationships defined through blood, marriage, common-law partnership, foster care, or adoption; 'family violence' refers to violent criminal offences, where the perpetrator is a family member.

## Section 1: Trends in self-reported spousal violence in Canada, 2014

by Marta Burczykca

### Highlights

- In 2014, 4% of Canadians in the provinces with a current or former spouse or common-law partner reported having been physically or sexually abused by their spouse during the preceding 5 years, according to the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization. This represents a drop from a decade earlier, when 7% of respondents reported experiencing spousal violence.
- In 2014, slightly more men (4.2%) than women (3.5%) reported being victims of spousal violence during the preceding 5 years. This translated into about 342,000 women and 418,000 men across the provinces. Similar declines in spousal violence were recorded for both sexes since 2004.
- According to the 2014 GSS, the most commonly-reported type of spousal violence experienced was being pushed, grabbed, shoved or slapped (35%). A quarter of victims (25%) reported having been sexually assaulted, beaten, choked, or threatened with a gun or a knife. A similar proportion (24%) reported having been kicked, bit, hit, or hit with something. As in previous years, women reported the most severe types of spousal violence more often than men.
- Among victims of spousal sexual assault, over half (59%) reported non-consensual sexual activity that came as a result of being manipulated, drugged, or otherwise coerced, sometimes in combination with sexual assault through physical force.
- Just under one-third (31%) of spousal violence victims in the provinces reported sustaining physical injuries as a result of the violence. Women were proportionally more likely than men to have reported physical injuries, with 4 out of 10 (40%) female victims reporting injuries compared to just under a quarter (24%) of male victims.
- Results from the 2014 GSS indicate that psychological effects consistent with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) are fairly common among spousal violence victims, with about 16% of victims reporting three or more of the long term effects associated with PTSD. Female victims were more likely (22%) to report these effects than male victims (9%<sup>E</sup>). (Note: <sup>E</sup> use with caution).
- For the majority of spousal violence victims, the police were never made aware of the abuse (70%). Male victims were more likely to state that the spousal violence had not been brought to the attention of police (76%) than female victims (64%). When police had been made aware of spousal violence, most victims reported that they were satisfied with police response (65%).
- Findings from the 2014 GSS indicate there may be a relationship between abuse during childhood and spousal violence later in life. More individuals who reported experiencing spousal violence reported having been physically and/or sexually abused as children (48%), compared to those who did not report spousal violence (32%).

- A history of family violence in the childhood home was notable among those who reported being the victim of spousal violence as adults. Over one in five (21%) spousal violence victims reported having witnessed abuse committed by a parent, step-parent or guardian as a child. This proportion is significantly higher than the 11% of respondents in spousal relationships free of violence who had witnessed violence as children.
- Data from the 2014 GSS show that individuals self-identifying as Aboriginal were more than twice as likely as non-Aboriginal people to report experiencing spousal violence in the previous five years (9%<sup>E</sup> versus 4%, respectively). In particular, Aboriginal females were more likely to be victimized by current or former partners, as compared to non-Aboriginal women. Rates of self-reported spousal victimization among the Aboriginal population have not changed in a significant way from 2009 (10%) to 2014 (9%<sup>F</sup>).
- Aboriginal people more often reported having experienced abuse as children, a factor shown to be associated with spousal victimization later in life. People identifying as Aboriginal were also more likely than non-Aboriginals to report having witnessed violence committed by a parent, step-parent or guardian as a child.
- According to the 2014 GSS, many Canadians across the provinces reported having been emotionally or financially abused by a current or former spouse or common-law partner at some point during their lifetime. In total, 14% of those with a current or former spouse or partner reported this kind of abuse. Men were slightly more likely than women to report emotional or financial abuse (15% versus 13%).

The devastating effects of spousal violence on individuals and communities have been well-documented by researchers in Canada and around the world (Sinha 2013 (ed.); World Health Organization et al. 2010). Defined as physical and/or sexual violence perpetrated by a victim's current or former legally married or common-law partner, spousal violence has a measurable impact on the health and economic well-being of individuals and society both in the present and for subsequent generations (Zhang et al. 2012; Spatz Widom et al. 2014).

As the understanding of the magnitude of this impact continues to grow, so does the scope and breadth of both domestic and international programs designed to address the roots of this problem and provide remedies to its effects. Spousal violence, as a component of violence against women, was recognized as a priority in the United Nations' 2000 Millennium Declaration and continues to be a focus of research and policy for international bodies such as the World Health Organization (World Health Organization 2005).

In Canada, the Federal Family Violence Initiative (FVI) has sought to address spousal violence and family related violence against children, youth and seniors, and its impact on Canadian society since its creation in 1988. This collaboration of 15 federal government departments seeks to provide information and solutions related to family violence in Canada, with spousal violence among its key areas of focus. Most recently, in 2014, the *Action Plan to Address Family Violence and Violent Crimes against Aboriginal Women and Girls*, an initiative led by Status of Women Canada, was introduced and includes in its platform a focus on addressing spousal violence within this particularly vulnerable population (Status of Women Canada 2015).

As a member department of the FVI, Statistics Canada provides measures and analyses of spousal violence in Canada through the publication of reports such as *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile*. With its specific focus on spousal violence, the present section uses self-reported data collected through the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization to examine recent trends in spousal violence across the provinces, focusing on changes in overall rates over the past decade.<sup>1</sup> In 2014, for the first time, the GSS on victimization included questions on victims' experiences of childhood maltreatment before the age of 15 years at the hand of an adult. These new questions have facilitated the exploration of the potential impact of child maltreatment on spousal victimization later in life.

In addition to this analysis, the section will examine the long-term effects of spousal violence and whether they mirror conditions associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. Detailed information on the types of family violence experienced by Canadians, risk factors, and how and where victims seek help is provided. Findings presented in *Trends in Self-Reported Spousal Violence* inform our understanding of the pervasiveness and effects of spousal violence in the provinces of Canada, with an eye to both its long-term trends and emergent realities.

**Text box 1****Measuring spousal violence through the General Social Survey**

Every five years, Statistics Canada conducts the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization. The victimization cycle of the GSS collects information from a random sample of Canadian women and men aged 15 years and older about their experiences of criminal victimization, including spousal violence.

To gather information on spousal violence, respondents who are legally married, living in a common-law relationship, or who are separated or divorced from a legal or common-law partner and have had contact with their ex-partner within the previous five years, were asked a series of 11 questions. The questions measure both physical and sexual violence as defined by the *Criminal Code*, and that can be acted upon by the police. This includes acts such as being threatened with violence, being pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped, kicked, bit, hit, beaten, choked, threatened with a gun or knife or forced into sexual activity.

Respondents are also asked about emotional and financial abuse that they had experienced at the hands of a current or ex-partner. While incidents of emotional and financial abuse are not used to calculate the overall proportion of spousal violence victims, information about these other forms of abuse help to create a better understanding of the context in which physical or sexual violence may occur.

Unless otherwise stated, the differences reported in this report are statistically significant. For more information, see the "Survey description" section.

**Self-reported spousal violence declined since 2004**

Results from the 2014 GSS show that rates of self-reported spousal violence across the Canadian provinces declined over the previous decade. In 2014, there were about 19.2 million Canadians in the provinces who had a current or former spouse or common-law partner. Among them, about 760,000 or 4% reported having been physically and/or sexually abused by their partner during the preceding five years. This was significantly fewer than the proportion who had reported in 2004 (7%) and 2009 (6%) that they had been victimized by a spouse (Table 1.1).

Slightly more men (4.2%) than women (3.5%) reported being victims of spousal violence. This translated into about 342,000 women and 418,000 men across the provinces. Moreover, similar declines in spousal violence were recorded for both sexes since 2004 (Table 1.2).

When asked about their experiences during the past year, 1% of respondents with a current or former spouse or partner reported that they had been sexually or physically abused by that person in the past 12 months. This proportion was the same for males and females. As with five year rates, reported rates of spousal violence within the previous 12 months were lower in 2014 than in 2004 (Table 1.3).

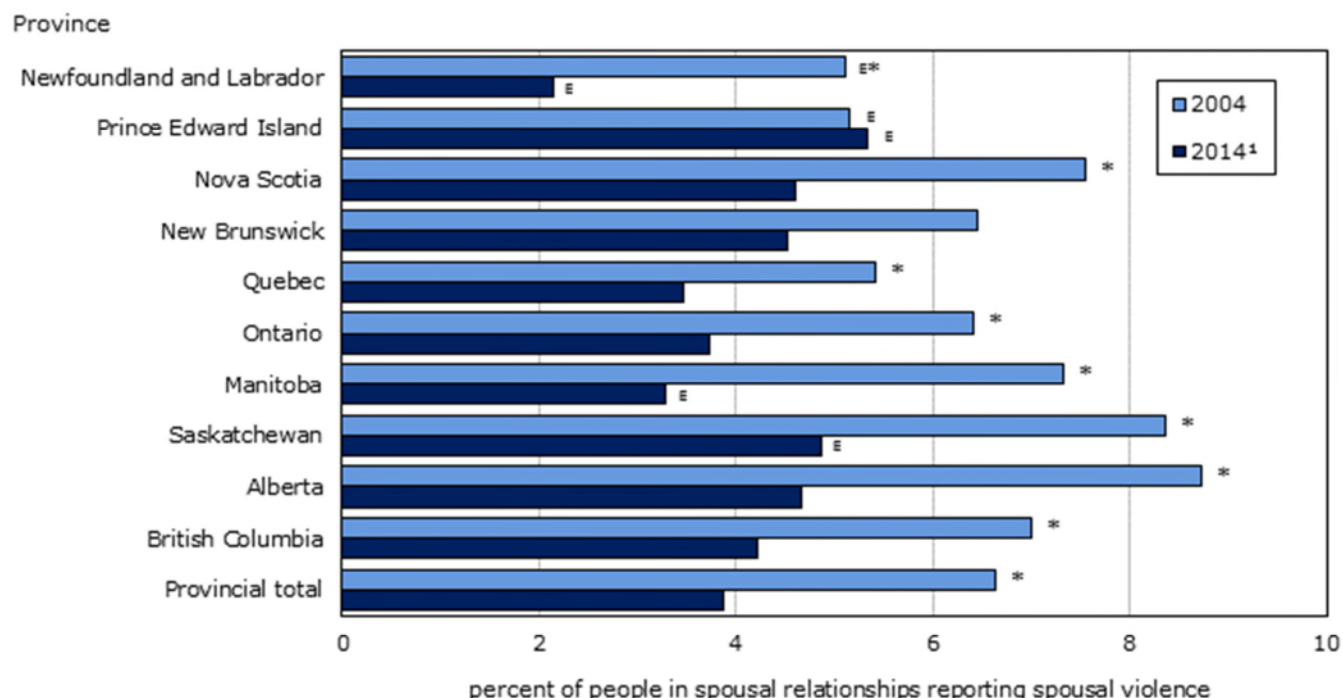
According to the 2014 GSS on victimization, almost half of spousal violence victims reported that they had been abused one time during the 5 years preceding the survey (49%).<sup>2</sup> Those that reported between 2 and 10 incidents of violence made up over a third (35%) of spousal violence victims. However, about one in six victims (17%) indicated that they had been abused by their current or former partner on more than 10 occasions.<sup>3</sup> No significant differences were reported between male and female victims with respect to the number of incidents of abuse they reported.

**Most provinces reported significant 10-year declines in self-reported spousal violence**

Across the provinces, rates of self-reported spousal violence measured by the 2014 GSS were generally similar to the Canadian provincial rate (4%). Only Newfoundland and Labrador (2%<sup>E, 4</sup>) recorded a significantly lower proportion of spousal violence victims (Table 1.4).

Since 2004, most provinces have recorded significant declines in self-reported spousal violence. The provinces of Alberta and Manitoba recorded the largest declines in self-reported spousal violence rates over the past decade (down 4 percentage points each), followed by Saskatchewan and British Columbia (down 3 percentage points) (Chart 1.1).

**Chart 1.1**  
**Percent of individuals reporting spousal violence, by province, 2004 and 2014**



<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Reference category.

**Note:** Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who reported having experienced violence within the 5-year period preceding the survey. Data for the territories will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004 and 2014.

### More victims self-reported spousal violence in former relationships than in current unions

According to the 2014 GSS on victimization, spousal violence was more frequently noted among ex-partners or spouses within relationships that have since ended, than among individuals currently in a marriage or common-law relationship. While 2% of those in a current relationship reported being victims of spousal violence, the proportion rose to 13% for those who were separated or divorced from a spouse or common-law partner and had contact with that person in the previous five years. Of note, most victims (78%) that reported having been abused by a former partner indicated that the violence had taken place while they were still living together, while 16% reported that they had only been subjected to violence after they had separated from their partner.<sup>5</sup>

Furthermore, many victims indicated that they had suffered violence after their relationship with their ex-spouse or partner had ended. Among those who had been victimized by a former partner, 41% reported violence had occurred following the breakup, with no significant difference recorded between males and females. Among those who reported abuse that happened after they separated from their partner, almost half (48%) reported that the violence occurred more than 6 months after the separation.<sup>6</sup> Almost half (49%) of spousal violence victims who had reported that violence occurred after their breakup stated that the severity of the abuse had increased after the relationship ended. Men and women were equally likely to report this escalation following the end of their relationships.

**Text box 2****Violence in dating relationships**

Several studies on intimate partner violence have noted a number of similarities between experiences of victimization in the context of dating relationships and spousal victimization (Shorey et al. 2008). The General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization introduced a series of questions on experiences of abuse within dating relationships for its 2014 cycle. These dating questions were asked only of those individuals who indicated that they were either not in a current spousal relationship, or that they were, but had been living together for less than 5 years.

Respondents were asked:

In the past 5 years, has anyone you were dating tried to limit your contact with family or friends, called you names to make you feel bad, or threatened to harm you or someone close to you?

In the past 5 years, have you experienced physical violence by someone you were dating?

In the past 5 years, have you experienced sexual violence by someone you were dating?

Just under one in ten (9%) individuals who had dated during the previous 5 years reported that they had experienced at least one of these types of abuse. The most common type of dating abuse reported to the 2014 GSS involved limiting the victim's contact with family or friends, name calling, or threats (7% of individuals who had dated during the past 5 years). Women were more likely than men to report this kind of abuse (8% compared to 6%, respectively).

Physical violence was reported by 4% of those who had dated in the previous 5 years, with more women (4%) than men (3%) reporting this kind of abuse. Comparatively, reported sexual violence was less common (1%) among individuals who had dated.

Self-reported data from the 2014 GSS show that dating relationships are most common among those in their 20s. Those aged 20 to 24 years represented the age group that most frequently dated (20% of all dating relationships), while those aged 25 to 29 were the second largest age group to report having dated (16%).

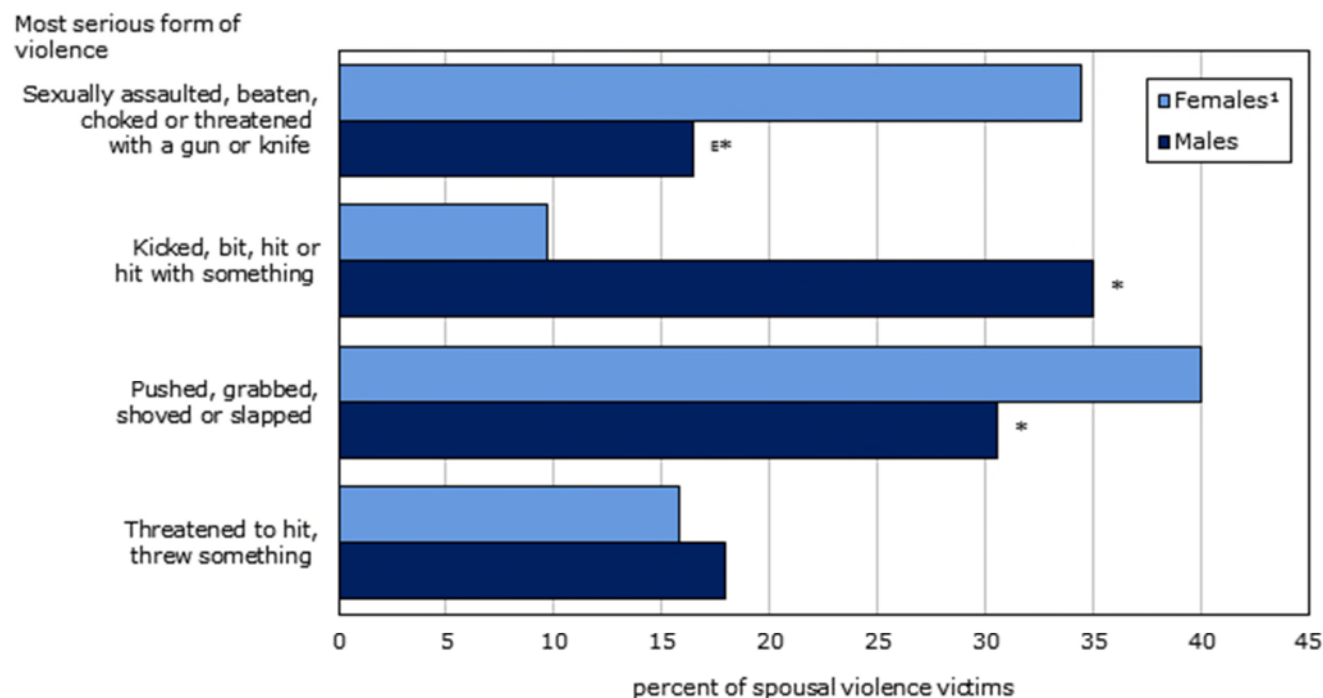
While those aged 20 to 29 reported being in dating relationships more often than other age groups, they were not more likely to report being the victim of violence in those relationships. No statistically significant differences were observed among those in age groups under 49 years when it came to the likelihood of experiencing violence in a dating relationship. The proportions of people in dating relationships reporting this kind of violence ranged from 7% to 13% among five year age groups including and under age 49, and between 0.4% to 8% for age groups above 49 years.

**Women more likely to experience severe spousal violence compared to men**

In 2014, many victims of spousal violence reported the most severe types of abuse, with women reporting severe violence more often than men. A quarter of victims (25%) overall reported having been sexually assaulted, beaten, choked, or threatened with a gun or a knife. A similar proportion (24%) reported having been kicked, bit, hit, or hit with something. According to the 2014 GSS, the most commonly-reported type of spousal violence experienced was being pushed, grabbed, shoved or slapped (35%) while the least prevalent was being threatened or having something thrown at oneself (17%). These proportions have remained relatively stable over the previous 10 years (Table 1.5).

As was the case a decade earlier, in 2014, there were notable differences between the severity of violence experienced by women compared to men. Women were twice as likely as men to experience being sexually assaulted, beaten, choked or threatened with a gun or a knife (34% versus 16%<sup>E</sup>, respectively). Conversely, men were more than three and one-half times more likely than women to be the victim of kicking, biting, hitting or being hit with something (35% versus 10%, respectively) (Chart 1.2).

**Chart 1.2**  
**Victims of self-reported spousal violence, by most serious form of violence and by sex, 2014**



E use with caution

\* significantly different from reference category (p < 0.05)

1. Reference category.

**Note:** Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who reported having experienced violence within the 5-year period preceding the survey. Data for the territories will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2014.

**Text box 3**

**Changes to how the General Social Survey measures sexual assault**

Recent years have seen a shift in the discourse surrounding sexual assault, highlighting the reality that there are means other than physical force that can be used to commit sexual assault (Belknap and Sharma 2014). Sexual assaults can take many forms, including situations where a victim is unable to consent to sexual activity because of being manipulated, drugged, or coerced in some manner. In 2014, the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization added a new question which specifically asks victims if they were forced into sexual activity through these non-physical means.

Results from the 2014 GSS show that spousal sexual assault through means other than physical force is common for those reporting sexual assault perpetrated by either a current or former partner. Spousal sexual assault was reported by 7% of spousal violence victims. Among them, over half (59%) reported non-consensual sexual activity that came as a result of being manipulated, drugged, or otherwise coerced, sometimes in combination with sexual assault through physical force. Among victims who reported sexual assault that resulted from being manipulated, drugged or otherwise coerced, 74% reported having suffered both this type of sexual assault as well as sexual assault with physical force.

**Four in ten female victims of spousal violence reported physical injuries**

Results from the 2014 GSS show that just under one-third (31%) of spousal violence victims in the provinces reported sustaining physical injuries such as bruises, cuts or broken bones during the previous 5 years as a result of spousal violence. Overall, this proportion has remained steady over the past decade.

Women were proportionally more likely than men to have reported physical injuries in 2014. According to the 2014 GSS, 4 out of 10 (40%) women who had reported being the victim of spousal violence in the preceding five years reported physical injuries. Among male victims of spousal violence, just under a quarter (24%) reported that they had sustained injuries as a result of the abuse. These proportions remained unchanged from a decade earlier.



Bruises were the most common injury reported by victims of spousal violence, reported by 82% of those who had been injured. This type of injury was very common among female victims (92% of females reporting injury) and also prevalent among male victims (69%).

Half (51%) of spousal violence victims who had been injured reported injuries such as cuts, scratches and burns.<sup>7</sup> Males were more likely to report these types of injuries (76%) than females (33%). Smaller proportions of victims reported injuries such as bone fractures or internal injuries (9%<sup>E</sup>). Hospitalization was required by 16% of spousal violence victims who reported an injury.<sup>8</sup>

### Female spousal violence victims more likely to experience long-term PTSD-like effects

In the provinces, most spousal violence victims reported suffering emotional consequences as a result of the abuse. The most common emotional response reported by spousal violence victims was feeling upset, confused or frustrated (37%). Many also reported feeling angry (30%), hurt or disappointed (22%), depressed (18%), fearful (17%) and shocked (17%).<sup>9</sup>

Another significant consequence of spousal violence is the disruption it causes to victims' lives. Just over a third (34%) of those who had reported being injured as a result<sup>10</sup> of spousal violence during the past 5 years indicated that they had to take time away from normal activities such as work or school because of the abuse they had suffered. Women were more likely than men to report having to take time away from regular activities (41% versus 25%<sup>E</sup>, respectively).

Results from the 2014 GSS indicate that psychological effects consistent with the Primary Care Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PC-PTSD) guidelines for PTSD screening are fairly common among spousal violence victims in the provinces (see Text box 4). About 16% of spousal violence victims reported three or more of the long term effects outlined in the PC-PTSD, with female victims more likely to report these effects (22%) than male victims (9%<sup>E</sup>).<sup>11</sup>

Victims who reported having experienced the most severe types of spousal violence—sexual assault, beating, choking, or being threatened with a gun or knife—often reported at least three of the psychological effects consistent with PTSD (32% of those reporting the most severe violence). Furthermore, reported PTSD-consistent effects were more common among those victims of spousal violence who reported multiple incidents of abuse than among those who reported single incidents. These effects were reported by 36% of victims who indicated they had experienced spousal violence more than 10 times and by 19%<sup>E</sup> of those who had reported 2 to 10 incidents, compared to the 4%<sup>E</sup> of those who reported one incident of spousal violence.

#### Text box 4

##### Spousal violence and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

For the first time in 2014, the General Social Survey on victimization asked spousal violence victims about the longer term effects experienced as a result of their victimization. Some research to date has found that victims of violence may experience Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), which can affect individuals that have experienced physical and/or psychological trauma, and is characterized by feelings of detachment, being constantly on guard, nightmares and avoidance behaviors. Studies of those affected have found that PTSD is associated with impaired physical health, decreased quality of life and increased mortality (Prins et al. 2003). Elsewhere, research has suggested that victims of spousal violence are often diagnosed with this disorder (Jones et al. 2001; Dutton et al. 2006).

Victims were asked whether they had experienced the following as a result of their victimization:  
In the past month have you:

1. Had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to?
2. Tried hard not to think about it or went out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it?
3. Felt constantly on guard, watchful or easily startled?
4. Felt numb or detached from others, activities or your surroundings?

These new questions are from the Primary Care PTSD Screen (PC-PTSD) tool, a front-line assessment tool used to identify individuals who should be referred to further psychological and psychiatric treatment for the disorder (Prins et al. 2003). The tool is designed to assess whether an individual demonstrates key effects related to the core PTSD symptoms of re-experiencing, numbing, avoidance and hyperarousal. If an individual answers 'yes' to any three of the four questions, the presence of PTSD is suspected. It is crucial to note that the PC-PTSD is not a diagnostic tool, and a suspicion of PTSD is not the same as a diagnosis. In a clinical setting, a positive score on the PC-PTSD would indicate that the patient should be referred for more in-depth assessment and possible diagnosis.

## Less than one in five spousal violence victims reported abuse to police

According to the 2014 GSS, just under one in five (19%) victims of spousal violence contacted the police themselves to report their victimization. A minority (10%) reported that the police became aware of the violence in some other way. For the majority of spousal violence victims, the police were never made aware of the abuse (70%). Male victims were more likely to state that the spousal violence had not been brought to the attention of police (76% of male victims) than women (64%). The proportion of spousal violence brought to the attention of police has not changed in a significant way from a decade ago (Table 1.6).

Among victims of violence by a current partner who did not report the abuse to the police, the most common reason for not reporting was the belief that the abuse was a private or personal matter (cited by 35% of victims). This reason was equally prevalent among women and men. Another 28% perceived that the crime was not important enough to report. Men were twice as likely as women to report this as their main reason for not contacting the police (34% versus 17%<sup>E</sup>, respectively). Other victims (12%<sup>E</sup>) who did not report their experience of violence to police cited their belief that no harm had been intended.<sup>12</sup> Those who had been abused by a former spouse or partner also indicated that they did not report the violence because they saw the situation as a private or personal matter (29%) or because they didn't see the violence as being important enough to contact the police (18%<sup>E</sup>).<sup>13</sup>

## Most victims of spousal violence reported to police for protection or because of duty

Among those victims who did report the violence to the police, the most common reason for doing so was to stop the violence and receive protection (cited by 82% of those who reported to police). The vast majority of female spousal violence victims who reported to police (90%) and almost three-quarters of male victims who reported to police (72%) gave this reason. A feeling of duty was the second most common reason for reporting abuse to police (61%), given by similar proportions of male and female victims.<sup>14</sup>

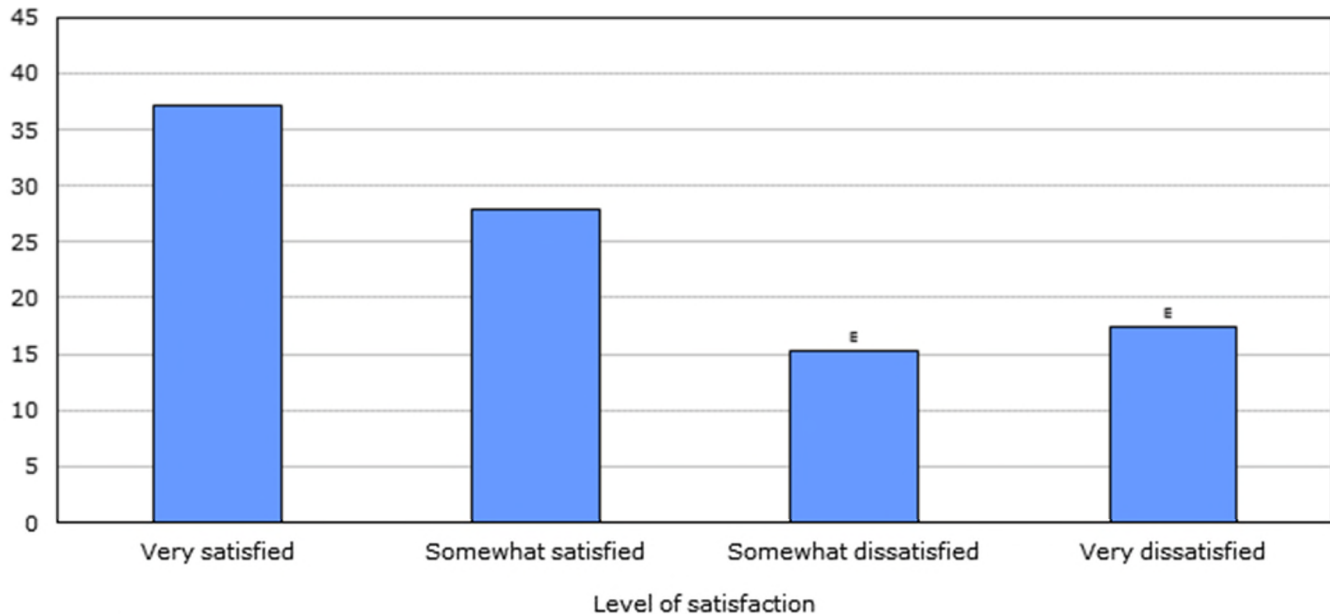
Just under one-third (30%) of victims who reported spousal violence to police said they did so on the recommendation of someone else. A desire for their partner or ex-partner to be arrested or punished was among the reasons provided by 28% of those who had reported the spousal violence to police.<sup>15</sup>

## Two-thirds of spousal violence victims reported satisfaction with police response

Two-thirds of spousal violence victims whose abuse had been reported to the police were satisfied with how the police handled their situation, according to the 2014 GSS. A 'very high' level of satisfaction with police action was reported by 37% of victims, especially among women (48%) when compared to men (25%<sup>E</sup>). A further 28% of victims reported being 'somewhat satisfied' with the actions taken by police. The remainder of victims reported being 'somewhat dissatisfied' (15%<sup>E</sup>) or 'very dissatisfied' (17%<sup>E</sup>) with how the police responded.<sup>16</sup> Men were more likely than women to report being 'very dissatisfied' with how the police handled their situation (25%<sup>E</sup> versus 11%<sup>E</sup>, respectively). Overall, the levels of satisfaction with police response reported to subsequent cycles of the GSS on victimization have remained stable over the past ten years (Chart 1.3).

**Chart 1.3**  
**Self-reported spousal violence victims' level of satisfaction with police performance, 2014**

percent of victims who reported police involvement



<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**Note:** Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who reported having experienced violence within the 5-year period preceding the survey, and who reported that the police had been made aware of the spousal violence that occurred. Data for the territories will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2014.

### One in five female spousal violence victims obtained restraining orders

Most victims of spousal violence for whom the police had been made aware of the abuse reported that no charges had been laid against their partner or ex-partner (71%). A smaller proportion of spousal violence victims reported that they themselves had been charged by police (13%<sup>E</sup>).<sup>17</sup>

Restraining or protective orders can be available for victims of spousal violence, in order to provide a degree of protection from abusive partners or ex-partners. These orders can be issued by criminal, civil or family courts, and provide safety through restricting the contact and communication an abuser can have with the victim and people under the victim's care.

According to the 2014 GSS, 11% of victims of spousal violence reported that a restraining or protective order had been enacted at some time against their current or former partner, a similar proportion to what was reported in 2009 (10%).<sup>18, 19</sup> Data from 2014 show that women were almost four times as likely as men to report having a restraining order enacted against their current or former spouse (19% versus 5%<sup>E</sup> respectively). These findings did not change in a significant way from 2009.

The type of abuse that victims of spousal violence were subjected to had an impact on whether or not they obtained restraining orders, according to the 2014 GSS. A quarter (25%) of victims who reported that they had experienced the most severe types of violence—that is, they had been beaten, choked, threatened with a gun or a knife, or forced or manipulated into sexual activity—said that they had obtained an order against their abuser. For victims that reported violence that was less severe, smaller proportions reported obtaining a restraining order.<sup>20, 21</sup>

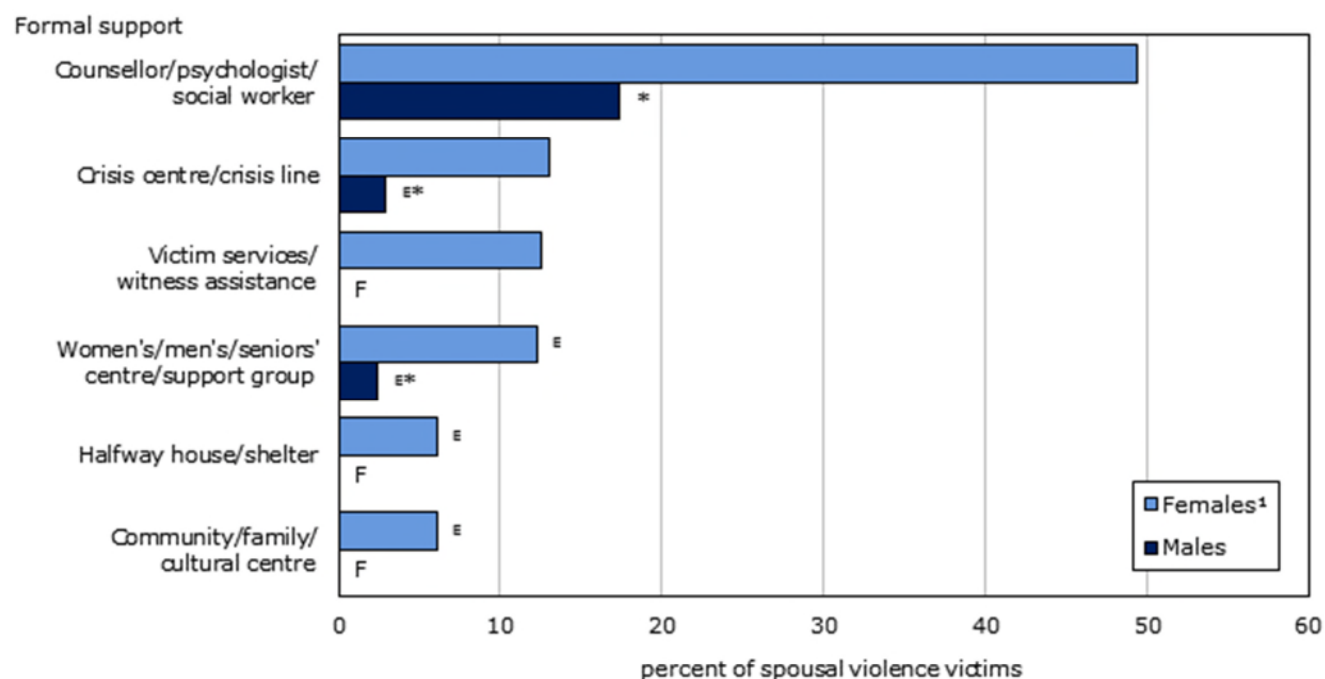
Results from the 2014 GSS show that victims of spousal violence who sustained injuries were more likely to report having obtained a restraining order against their abuser. Almost a quarter (23%) of victims who reported being injured went on to obtain a restraining order, compared to the 6%<sup>E</sup> who obtained an order without having sustained injuries.

## Just over one-third of spousal violence victims used formal support systems

In addition to the support and protection available to victims through police and the courts, individuals who experience spousal violence can look to other formal services that may exist in their communities to provide assistance to victims. These include crisis centres or telephone lines, shelters and transition homes, counsellors, and social workers. According to the 2014 GSS, 36% of spousal violence victims contacted or used such formal victims' services. This proportion was higher than the 28% reported to the 2009 GSS. In 2014, female victims were more likely to report using these services (56% of female victims) than males (20%).

The most frequently reported type of formal victims' service that spousal violence victims used was that of a counsellor, psychologist or social worker (32%). Women were much more likely than men to report visiting these types of professionals (49% compared to 17%, respectively). The next most frequently-reported formal services were crisis centres or phone lines, victims' services or witness assistance programs, and women's, men's or senior's centres or support groups (7% each) (Chart 1.4).

**Chart 1.4**  
**Formal supports used by victims of self-reported spousal violence, by sex, 2014**



<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Reference category.

**Note:** Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who reported having experienced violence within the 5-year period preceding the survey. Totals do not add to 100% due to multiple responses. Data for the territories will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2014.

## Most spousal violence victims talked to family and friends about the violence

Aside from reporting the violence to the police or seeking help from formal victims' services agencies, many victims confided in one or more informal sources of support (68%). Informal sources include family and friends, as well as health care practitioners, lawyers, and others.

Speaking with a family member was the most common source of informal support reported by victims of spousal violence (55%). Women were especially likely to speak with a family member about the abuse (66%), though this source of informal support was also the one most often turned to by male victims (46%). Victims of spousal violence also reported speaking to friends and neighbours (49%), another source of informal support more frequently looked to by women (61%) than men (40%).

Women were also considerably more likely than men to report speaking to a doctor or a nurse about their experience of spousal violence (27% compared to 10%<sup>E</sup>). There was no statistically significant difference between women and men in the proportion who turned to coworkers (26% of women and 20% of men), lawyers (18% of women, 14% of men) and ministers or priests (8%<sup>E</sup> of women, 7%<sup>E</sup> of men).

#### Text box 5

##### Childhood maltreatment and spousal violence

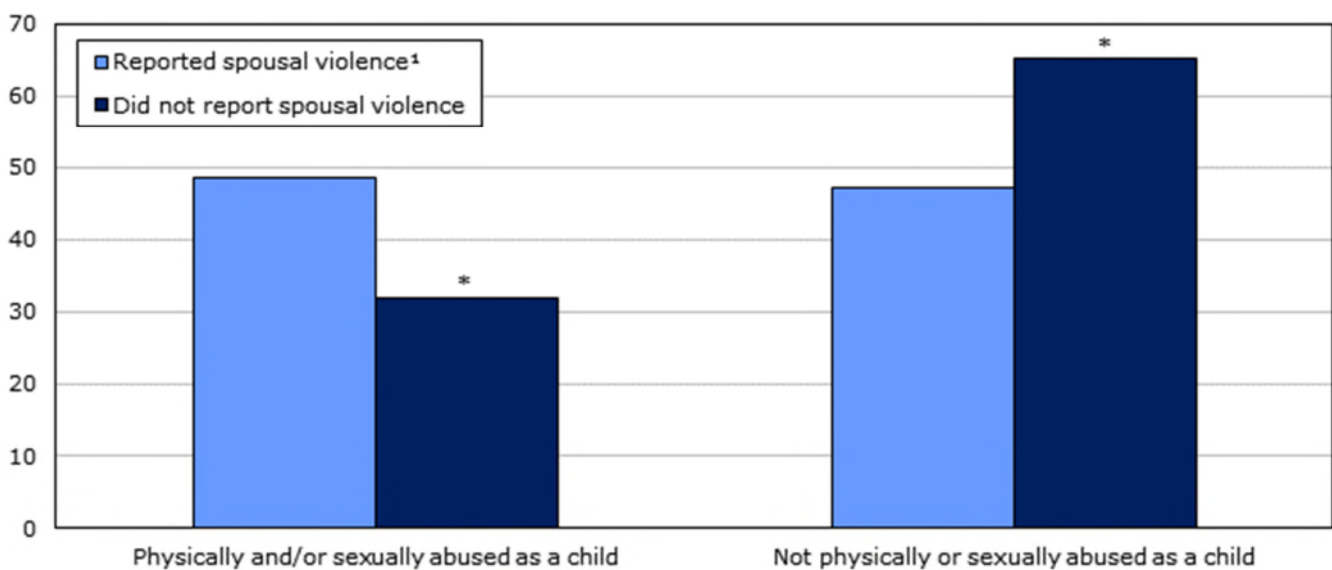
Current research on the lifecycle of family and spousal violence has found a strong link between maltreatment during childhood and spousal victimization later in life (Gilbert et al. 2009; Spatz Widom et al. 2014). For the first time in 2014, the GSS asked respondents about their experiences of childhood maltreatment including both physical and sexual abuse. Detailed information on the type and frequency of any abuse people may have experienced before the age of 15 years at the hands of an adult was collected, along with information about the relationship between the child and their abuser. Together with self-reported information on spousal violence, these new questions shed light on possible relationships between childhood maltreatment and experiences of violence in adulthood.

Findings from the 2014 GSS indicate there may be a relationship between abuse during childhood and spousal violence later in life. More individuals who reported experiencing spousal violence reported having been physically and/or sexually abused as children, compared to those who did not report spousal violence. Almost half (48%) of spousal violence victims stated that they had been subjected to childhood physical and/or sexual abuse. In comparison, under a third (32%) of those in non-violent spousal relationships reported having been victimized as children. Male and female victims of spousal violence reported similar rates of childhood victimization (Text box 5 chart).

#### Text box 5 chart

##### Victims of self-reported spousal violence, by history of childhood physical and sexual abuse, 2014

percent of spousal violence victims



\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Reference category.

**Note:** Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who reported having experienced violence within the 5-year period preceding the survey. Data for the territories will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2014.

## Text box 5 — continued

## Childhood maltreatment and spousal violence

Among individuals with current or former spouses or partners, those who reported having been physically abused by an adult before the age of 15 years were twice as likely to report experiencing spousal violence in the five years preceding the survey compared to those who were not victimized as children. Among those that had suffered childhood physical abuse, 6% reported violence by a current or former spouse or partner in the previous five years. This compares to 3% of those who had not reported childhood physical abuse.

Among individuals with current or former spouses or partners, those who suffered sexual abuse as children more often reported having experienced spousal violence as adults. For those who had been subjected to childhood sexual abuse before the age of 15, 7% reported spousal violence later in life, compared to 4% of those who had not reported being sexually abused as children.

The highest prevalence of spousal violence was reported by those individuals who had experienced both physical and sexual abuse as a child. The 2014 GSS found that among individuals with current or former spouses or common-law partners, those who reported having been both sexually and physically abused during childhood were more than twice as likely to report spousal violence (8%) than those who had not experienced abuse as children (3%).

A history of violence in the family home was notable among those who reported being the victim of spousal violence. Over one in five (21%) people who experienced spousal violence in the previous five years reported having witnessed abuse committed by a parent, step-parent or guardian as a child. This proportion is significantly higher than the 11% of those in spousal relationships free of violence who had witnessed violence as children.<sup>22</sup>

Of those who witnessed violence as children and who had current or former spouses or partners, 7% reported spousal violence in their adult relationships. Comparatively, among those who did not witness violence in their family home, 3% reported having been abused by their spouse or partner.

According to the 2014 GSS, many people who had been the victim of spousal violence during the past 5 years and who had children aged under 15 years in the home reported that the children had witnessed the violence.<sup>23</sup> Over half (51%) of victims with children in the home stated that they believed the children had seen the spousal violence take place, a proportion that was similar for male and female victims. Child protective services were contacted in almost one-third (31%) of situations where a child witnessed the spousal violence.

## Spousal violence among those identifying as gay, lesbian or bisexual decreased

Results from the 2014 GSS show that individuals who described themselves as gay, lesbian or bisexual were twice as likely as heterosexuals to report having been the victim of spousal violence during the previous 5 years (8%<sup>E</sup> versus 4%, respectively).<sup>24</sup> This difference was particularly pronounced for lesbian or bisexual women compared to heterosexual women (11%<sup>E</sup> versus 3%).<sup>25</sup>

The proportion of individuals identifying as gay, lesbian or bisexual who reported spousal violence in 2014 was markedly lower than what was reported in 2004.<sup>26</sup> In 2004, 21%<sup>E</sup> of those who reported that they were homosexual reported having been the victim of spousal violence during the previous 5 years—a proportion almost 3 times as high as what was reported in 2014. For females identifying as lesbian or bisexual, the proportion reporting spousal violence dropped from 26%<sup>E</sup> in 2004 to 11%<sup>E</sup> in 2014.<sup>27</sup>

## Visible minorities and immigrants report slightly lower rates of spousal violence

Individuals who self-identified as members of a visible minority<sup>28</sup> were less likely to report having suffered spousal violence than non-visible minorities. According to the 2014 GSS, spousal violence was reported by 3% of individuals who identified as visible minorities, compared to 4% of those who were not members of a visible minority group.

Rates of self-reported spousal violence among those identifying as visible minorities showed no statistically significant difference between 2004 and 2014. In contrast, reported spousal violence declined for those who were not members of a visible minority, from 7% in 2004 to 4% in 2014.

Immigrants were less likely to report having experienced spousal violence during the past 5 years than non-immigrants.<sup>29, 30</sup> About 3% of immigrants reported having been abused by a current or former spouse or partner, compared to 4% of non-immigrants. Both groups saw statistically significant declines in rates of self-reported spousal violence since 2004. Among

immigrants, the proportion who reported spousal violence declined by one percentage point from 4% in 2004. For individuals born in Canada, the rate of spousal violence declined in a more pronounced way, down 3 percentage points from 7% in 2004.

### Age, marital status and activity limitations associated with spousal victimization

In addition to providing information on individuals' experiences of spousal violence during the past 5 years, the GSS asks about spousal violence that occurred during the past 12 months. Looking at this shorter time frame provides insight into certain demographic characteristics that can change over time—things like marital status, physical and mental health conditions, age, income and education—and their relationship to spousal violence.

The 2014 GSS on victimization found that spousal victimization was generally similar across age groups, with about 1%<sup>E</sup> of individuals in most age groups reporting spousal violence.<sup>31</sup> Rates were slightly lower for those aged 55 and older, with less than 1%<sup>E</sup> reporting violence. Rates of self-reported spousal violence have remained stable for most age groups since 2004. Only those aged 25 to 34 reported a significant decline since 2004, when reported rates were twice those recorded in 2014.

Consistent with previous GSS cycles, in 2014, those living in common-law relationships were more likely to have been victims of spousal violence during the preceding 12 months than those who were legally married (2%<sup>E</sup> versus 1%, respectively). However, this gap has narrowed from a decade ago. In 2004, 3% of those in common-law unions experienced spousal violence, compared to 1% of their legally married counterparts (Table 1.7).

The fact that the difference in spousal violence rates for those living in a common-law union compared to those in legal marriages is smaller than in the past may reflect the changing profile of marital status in Canada. According to the 2011 Canadian Census of Population, the proportions of people living in common-law unions as opposed to legal marriages has continued to increase for all age groups, except those aged 20 to 25, and especially for those in their late forties or older (Milan 2013). As the mean age of people in common-law unions increases, a corresponding decrease in spousal violence among those in common-law unions could result, since the prevalence of spousal violence decreases as people get older.

The presence of an activity limitation, such as a physical or mental condition or health problem, was also related to spousal violence. According to the 2014 GSS, those who reported a physical limitation or mental condition more often reported having been the victim of spousal violence in the preceding 12 months than those who did not have an activity limitation (2% versus 1%, respectively). There was virtually no difference between men and women when it came to activity limitations and spousal violence.

Factors such as personal or household income, education level, and living in a census metropolitan area did not appear to be associated with experiencing spousal violence. These findings were consistent with findings from 2004. The overall decrease in spousal violence among Canadians in the provinces between 2004 and 2014 was fairly evenly distributed by income, education, and population density of living area.

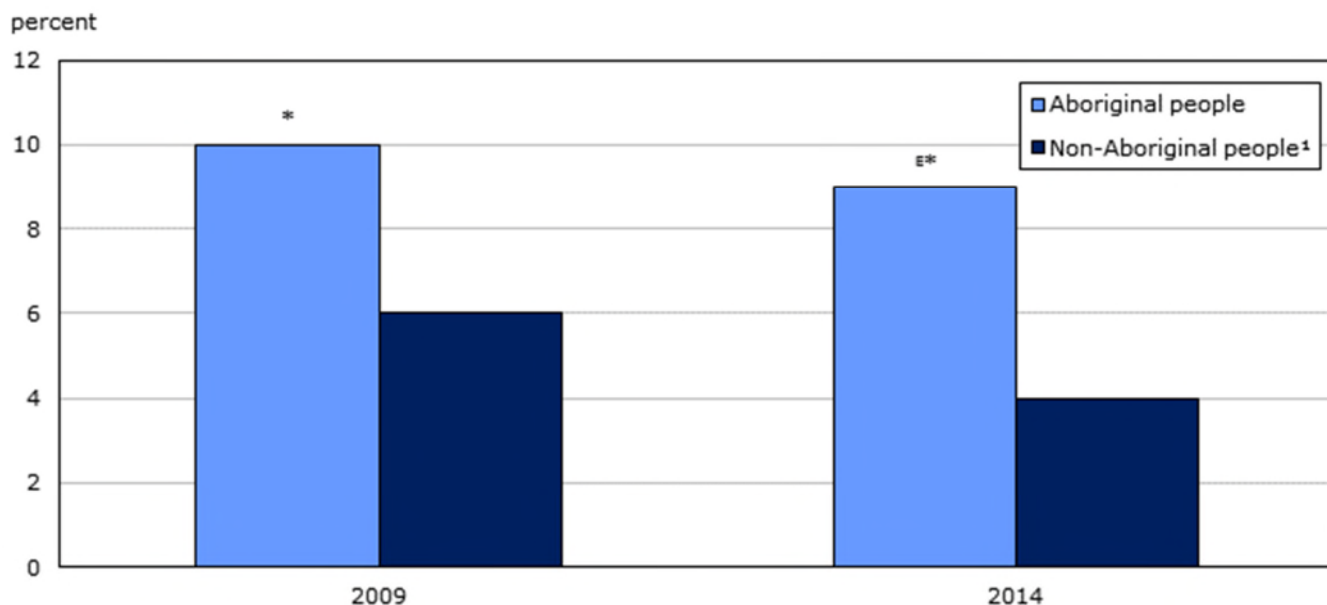
### Aboriginal people's experiences of spousal violence

Canada's Aboriginal people are consistently overrepresented as victims of many types of crime (Brennan 2011b; Perreault 2011). Results from 2014 GSS show that Aboriginal people in the provinces were about twice as likely as non-Aboriginals to experience violent or household victimization<sup>32</sup> (Perreault 2015). Historically, studies of self-reported spousal victimization have also identified this group as particularly vulnerable to this form of violence (Mihorean 2005; Brennan 2011a).

Data from the 2014 GSS show that individuals self-identifying as Aboriginal were more than twice as likely as non-Aboriginal people to report experiencing spousal violence in the previous five years (9%<sup>E</sup> versus 4%, respectively). In particular, Aboriginal females were more likely to be victimized by current or former partners, as compared to non-Aboriginal women (10%<sup>E</sup> versus 3%, respectively). When rates of spousal victimization reported by Aboriginal men were compared to those of non-Aboriginal men, no significant difference was found.

While rates of self-reported spousal victimization among the non-Aboriginal population decreased between 2009 (6%) and 2014 (4%), rates for Aboriginal people have not changed in a significant way from 2009 (10%) to 2014 (9%<sup>E</sup>)<sup>33, 34</sup> (Chart 1.5).

**Chart 1.5**  
**Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal victims of self-reported spousal violence, 2009 and 2014**



<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significantly different from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Reference category.

**Note:** Includes legally married, common-law, same-sex, separated and divorced spouses who reported having experienced violence within the 5-year period preceding the survey. Data for the territories will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2009 and 2014.

### Aboriginal people experience more severe types of spousal violence

The severity of spousal violence suffered by Aboriginal victims differs from that reported by non-Aboriginal victims. Aboriginal victims were more likely than non-Aboriginal victims to suffer the most severe forms of spousal violence: 52%<sup>E</sup> of Aboriginal people who indicated they had suffered spousal violence reported having been beaten, choked, threatened with a gun or a knife or sexually assaulted. This compares to 23% of non-Aboriginal victims.<sup>35</sup>

The majority of Aboriginal victims of spousal violence reported that the abuse had happened on multiple occasions (67%). This figure was not statistically different from that of non-Aboriginal victims (50%). With respect to multiple incidents of spousal violence, rates were similar among men and women regardless of whether they identified as Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal.

### Childhood maltreatment and spousal violence among Aboriginal people

According to the 2014 GSS, Aboriginal people reported childhood experiences which may be related to spousal violence in adulthood. Aboriginal people more often reported having experienced abuse as children, a factor shown to be associated with spousal victimization later in life. In 2014, 40% of those who identified as Aboriginal (regardless of marital status) indicated that they had been either sexually abused, physically abused, or both sexually and physically abused as children, compared to 29% of non-Aboriginals. When it came to having experienced both physical and sexual abuse, Aboriginal people were over twice as likely as non-Aboriginals to report having lived through this as children (9% versus 4%, respectively).

People identifying as Aboriginal were also more likely than non-Aboriginals to report having witnessed violence committed by a parent, step-parent or guardian as a child. Over one-fifth (21%) of Aboriginal people stated that they had witnessed this kind of violence as a child, compared to one-tenth (10%) of non-Aboriginal people. Witnessing abuse as a child has been linked to a higher likelihood of spousal victimization in adulthood (Gilbert et al. 2009). No significant differences were noted between the proportions of Aboriginal victims of spousal violence who reported that children in their home had witnessed abuse compared to non-Aboriginals.



## Emotional and financial abuse among Canadians in the provinces

In addition to physical and sexual violence, abuse can take the form of emotional and financial abuse. Although emotional and financial abuse is not always criminal in nature, the consequences can be devastating to victims and can be precursors to violent forms of spousal abuse (Mihorean 2005). The General Social Survey on victimization measures emotional and financial abuse committed by individuals' current and former spouses and partners. These are not included in rates of spousal violence, but are analysed separately in this section.

### Emotional and financial abuse by partners reported by more than 1 in 10 people in current or former relationships

According to the 2014 GSS, many Canadians across the provinces reported having been emotionally or financially abused by a current or former spouse or common-law partner at some point during their lifetime. In total, 14% of those with a current or former spouse or partner reported this kind of abuse. Men were slightly more likely than women to report emotional or financial abuse (15% versus 13%, respectively).

The most common form of emotional abuse reported by victims was being put down or called names. This type of abuse was reported by over half (52%) of those who reported having been emotionally abused, with women being more likely than men to describe this form of abuse (65% versus 41%, respectively). Other forms of emotional abuse were also reported, including jealousy/limiting contact with other men or women (47%), which was slightly more common among male victims than females. Other victims reported emotional abuse that took the form of their partner demanding to know who the victim was with or where they were at all times (43%), with similar proportions of males and females reporting this type of abuse. Over the past ten years, emotional spousal abuse overall has declined from 17% in 2004 to 14% in 2014, for women (18% to 13%) as well as for men (16% to 15%).

Financial abuse can involve being prevented from accessing or knowing about family income, or being forced to give money or property over to a spouse or partner. In 2014, 3% of people with a current or former partner reported having suffered this kind of abuse. Women were more likely than men to report financial abuse (3% versus 2%). While overall rates of financial abuse have remained stable since 2004, rates of financial abuse among women decreased slightly between 2004 (4%) and 2014 (3%).

## Summary

Results from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization show that self-reported spousal violence has declined over the past decade. However, spousal violence continues to impact the lives of 4% of those with current or former spouses, with serious consequences for victims.

While the most common form of spousal violence reported to the GSS was having been pushed, grabbed, shoved or slapped (35%), a quarter (25%) of victims reported having experienced the most severe types of abuse (sexual assault, beating, choking, or threatening with a gun or a knife). Women were twice as likely as men to report these most severe forms of violence, while men were more than three and one-half times more likely than women to be the victim of kicking, biting, hitting or being hit with something.

Victims of spousal violence frequently sustained physical injuries (31%), with women more likely to report being injured than men. Hospital care was required by 16% of spousal violence victims that reported physical injuries. Aside from physical injuries, most victims of spousal violence reported some form of negative emotional consequences resulting from the abuse. New measures of long-term psychological harm show that 16% of spousal violence victims often suffer symptoms consistent with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, with women being more likely to report these effects than men.

Analysis of victims' experiences of childhood maltreatment indicate links between abuse suffered during childhood, abuse witnessed during childhood, and experiences of spousal violence later in life. Among individuals with current or former spouses or common-law partners, those who reported having been both sexually and physically abused during childhood were more than twice as likely to report spousal violence (8%) than those who had not experienced abuse as children (3%). Furthermore, one in five (21%) people who experienced spousal violence in the previous five years reported having witnessed violence committed by a parent, step-parent or guardian as a child, compared to 11% of those in spousal relationships free of violence who had witnessed abuse as children.

While two-thirds of victims of spousal violence reported satisfaction with police intervention, most victims of spousal violence (70%) indicated that police were never contacted. More often, victims turned to other formal sources of support in their communities (36%), such as shelters or social workers, or sought help from informal sources such as family and friends (68%).

Aboriginal people across the provinces reported spousal violence more frequently (9%<sup>F</sup>) than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (4%) and experienced more severe types of spousal violence. People identifying as Aboriginal were also more likely than non-Aboriginals to report having witnessed violence committed by a parent, step-parent or guardian as a child (21% versus 10%, respectively).

In addition to physical and sexual spousal violence, emotional and financial spousal abuse can have serious consequences of those who are victimized in these ways. In 2014, 14% of individuals with current or former spouses or partners reported emotional and/or financial abuse. Like spousal violence, rates of emotional spousal abuse declined between 2004 (17%) and 2014 (14%). Financial abuse, however, has remained stable over the past decade (3%).

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## Notes

1. The analysis presented in this report is based on data collected in the Canadian provinces. Data from the territories was collected separately and will be published at a later time.
2. The GSS asked those with current or former spousal relationships about the number of times that they had experienced abuse during the past 5 years. A quarter (25%) refused to answer this question, along with 8% who did not know how many times they had been abused. Answers of 'don't know', 'refusal' and 'not stated' are excluded from the calculations presented here.
3. Percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.
4. E = results from the General Social Survey are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling errors. Somewhat different results might have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed. This article uses the coefficient of variation (CV) as a measure of the sampling error. Estimates with a high CV (over 33.3%) were not published because they were too unreliable. In these cases, the symbol "F" is used in place of an estimate in the figures and data tables. Estimates with a CV between 16.6 and 33.3 should be used with caution and the symbol "E" is used.
5. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
6. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
7. Due to multiple responses, percentages do not add to 100%.
8. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
9. Due to multiple responses, percentages do not add to 100%. Due to small sample size, any differences between males and females cannot be presented.
10. Due to changes in survey methodology that occurred between cycles, analysis of victims' time away from normal activities should not be compared to previous cycles.
11. Based on the criteria of the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, 4th Edition (DSM-IV-TR) of the American Psychiatric Association, the symptoms must last for at least one month before a diagnosis of PTSD can be established. Some victims who responded to the GSS may have been victims of the incident less than one month before the survey.
12. The 2014 General Social Survey on victimization provided victims of spousal violence with a variety of possible reasons for why they did not report abuse to police. Because of the small number of respondents who selected some of these reasons, counts for some reasons are not releasable.
13. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
14. Due to multiple responses, percentages do not add to 100%.
15. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
16. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100%.
17. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
18. Due to differing survey methodologies, rates of spousal violence victims who obtained restraining orders collected in 2014 cannot be compared with rates collected in 2004. Therefore, rates from 2014 are compared with results from the 2009 General Social Survey on victimization.
19. According to the 2009 General Social Survey, 10% of victims of spousal violence reported having a restraining order enacted against their abuser. The difference between this proportion and the 11% of victims reporting restraining orders in 2014 was not found to be statistically significant.
20. The other categories of violence, according to severity, described by the GSS are: being kicked, bit, hit, or hit with something; being pushed, grabbed, shoved or slapped; and being threatened or having something thrown at oneself.
21. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
22. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.
23. Only those respondents with children under the age of 15 in the home were asked this question. Some respondents with children under age 15 as well as children aged 15 to 18, whose abuse was witnessed only by their children aged 15 to 18, may have responded 'yes' to this question.
24. The 2014 General Social Survey on victimization only asked individuals aged 18 and over to identify their sexual orientation. Thus, this section excludes analyses of victims of spousal violence aged under 18.
25. Due to small sample size, percentages of male victims cannot be shown.

26. “Homosexual” refers to individuals identifying as gay/lesbian or bisexual. In analyses based on the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization, “homosexual” excluded those identifying as bisexual. For this reason, statistics presented here differ from those originally published using data from the 2004 GSS.

27. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.

28. Visible minority refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act* and, if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as ‘persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.’ The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

29. Immigrant refers to a person who is or has ever been a landed immigrant/permanent resident. This person has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Some immigrants are Canadian citizens, while others are not. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number are born in Canada. In the 2011 National Household Survey, ‘Immigrants’ includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to May 10, 2011.

30. The General Social Survey does not collect information from individuals who cannot speak English or French. According to results from the 2011 National Household Survey, most (93.5%) of the foreign-born population was able to converse in English and/or French. The remaining 6.5% reported that they did not know either official language (see *Immigration and Ethnocultural Diversity in Canada*, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 99-010-X).

31. Data for individuals aged 15 to 24 in current spousal relationships are unreliable and are therefore excluded here.

32. Household victimization includes the crimes of break and enter, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property, vandalism and theft of personal property.

33. Differences between male and female victims cannot be presented because of small sample size.

34. Due to differing survey methodologies, 2014 spousal victimization rates among Aboriginal people cannot be compared with rates collected in 2004. Therefore, rates from 2014 are compared with results from the 2009 General Social Survey on victimization.

35. Due to small sample size, any differences between males and females cannot be presented.

## Section 2: Police-reported family violence in Canada, 2014 - An overview

by Dyna Ibrahim

Family violence is an issue that impacts the victim, the family unit, and society as a whole. Long term effects for individuals such as risk of chronic illness, alcohol and drug use, job loss leading to economic vulnerability, academic performance, social integration as well as medical and social implications at the societal level, have all been linked to family violence (Department of Justice Canada n.d.; World Health Organization 2002; Violence Prevention Alliance 2012; Family Violence Initiative 2010; Wathen 2012). The Government of Canada, through the Family Violence Initiative, monitors family violence in an effort to prevent and respond to family violence in Canada (Family Violence Initiative 2010).

In the context of this section, ‘family’ refers to relationships defined through blood, marriage, common-law partnership, foster care, or adoption; ‘family violence’ refers to violent *Criminal Code* offences that come to the attention of police, where the perpetrator is a family member. Although the family violence definition used in this report does not include dating relationships, the report does include dating relationships in the results presented in the “Police-reported intimate partner violence” section where violence against dating partners is included in the analysis. Of note, many studies have found a significant number of similarities between violence against dating partners and spousal violence (National Center for Injury Prevention and Control 2014; Adam et al. 2011).

Using 2014 police-reported data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Homicide surveys, this overview section provides national and provincial key findings on the nature and prevalence of police-reported family violence in Canada, the types of offences committed by family members, the relationship between the victim and perpetrator, as well as socio-demographic risk factors for family violence such as sex and age. Highlights in this section provide a general overview of family violence, as well as key findings related to victim characteristics that are covered in the remainder of this report, namely, intimate partners, children and youth, as well as seniors.

This section covers all types of violent *Criminal Code* offences which have come to the attention of police in 2014, ranging from uttering threats and physical and sexual violence to homicide. Non-violent crimes such as theft and fraud, all types of abuse which were not substantiated by police, as well as conduct which is not covered by the *Criminal Code*, are not included in this section. Additionally, analysis based on Homicide Survey data excludes homicides which have not been solved by police. Although providing important contextual information on incidents of family violence which come to the attention of police, this section may underestimate the true extent of family violence in Canada.

Unless otherwise specified, all rates shown in this section are per 100,000 population. Information on data sources and survey methodology along with definitions can be found in the ‘Survey description’ section.

### Highlights

#### Females twice as likely as males to be victims of police-reported family violence

- In 2014, over one quarter (26%) of all victims of police-reported violent crime were victimized by a spouse, a parent, a child, a sibling, or another immediate or extended family member. This represents more than 85,000 victims of family violence (Table 2.1).
- Similar to previous years, close to seven in ten victims of family violence reported in 2014 were females (68%), either young girls or women (Table 2.1).
- Just under half (48%) of victims of police-reported family violence were victimized by a spouse or an ex-spouse, while nearly one in five were victimized by a parent (18%) (Table 2.1).
- Female victims of family violence (56%) were more likely to be victimized by a spouse than male victims (31%). Among male victims however, a parent (24%) or an extended family member (18%) was more likely to be the perpetrator when compared to female victims (15% and 11%, respectively) (Table 2.1).
- Regardless of age, females were at a greater risk of family violence than males. The rate of family violence against females (327.6 per 100,000 population) was double that of males (157.7). The gap between male and female rates of family violence increased with age until age 30 to 34 years, at which point the difference was greatest, with rates of family violence against females (579.4) more than three times that of males (192.3). Rates of police-reported family violence among female victims are largely attributable to spousal violence. Female victims of police-reported family violence were most commonly victimized by a spouse (56%) rather than by other family members (Table 2.2).

## Nearly three-quarters of victims of police-reported family violence were physically assaulted

- Most victims of police-reported family violence were victims of physical assault (73%). Among these victims, four out of five were victims of common (level 1) assault (80%). Combined, uttering threats (11%) and sexual offences (8%) were experienced by nearly one in five victims of police-reported family violence in 2014 (Table 2.3).
- In 2014, sexual offences (10%) and criminal harassment (5%) were more than twice as common among female victims of police-reported family violence as male victims (4% and 2%, respectively). Major physical assault (levels 2 and 3) was more common among male victims of police-reported family violence than female victims (19% and 11% respectively) (Table 2.3).

## Saskatchewan reports the highest rate of family violence among the provinces

- Similar to the overall crime rate (Boyce 2015), the territories had the highest rates of police-reported family violence. Specifically, Nunavut (2,491.0 per 100,000 population) recorded the highest rate of family violence, followed by Northwest Territories (1,897.1) and Yukon (911.6) (Table 2.4).
- Among Canada's provinces, Saskatchewan (486.7 per 100,000 population) had the highest rate of police-reported family violence, double the national rate (243.1). Ontario (154.8) and Prince Edward Island (157.1), in comparison, recorded the lowest rates of family violence (Table 2.4).
- According to police-reported data, in 2014, the rate of family-related physical and sexual assault declined across Canada by 3% between 2013 and 2014. Prince Edward Island had the largest year-over-year decline of 18%, followed by New Brunswick (-9%) and British Columbia (-9%) (Table 2.5).
- Canadians living in census metropolitan areas (CMAs) were generally at lower risk of police-reported family violence (191.4) than those living in non-CMAs (365.3). Among individual CMAs in 2014, Saguenay (342.8) had the highest rate of police-reported family violence, followed by Gatineau (327.2), Thunder Bay (315.6), and Saint John (314.4). Similar to the previous year, the Ontario CMAs of Ottawa (93.9), St. Catharines–Niagara (110.5), London (116.5) and Guelph (122.3) were among the CMAs that recorded the lowest rates of police-reported family violence (Table 2.6).

## Rate of family-related homicide at its lowest in three decades

- From 2009 to 2014, regardless of the type of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, the rate of police-reported family violence continuously declined, dropping 16% from a rate of 227.0 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 191.2 in 2014 (Table 2.7).
- In 2014, police data recorded the lowest family-related homicide rate over the past three decades (3.7 per 1 million population). However, women continued to be at a higher risk of family-related homicide (4.8) than men (2.6) (Table 2.8).

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## Section 3: Police-reported intimate partner violence

by Dyna Ibrahim

This section extends the traditional definition of family violence to include non-spousal intimate partner violence. ‘Intimate partner violence’ refers to violence against spouses and dating partners in current and former relationships, regardless of living arrangements. Spouses are defined as current or former legally married, separated, divorced, and common-law partners, while dating relationships include current or former boyfriends and girlfriends, as well as “other” intimate relationships. “Other” intimate relationships refer to sexual relationships, or a mutual sexual attraction, where the relationship was not considered to be a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship. This analysis of the various forms of intimate partner violence, spousal and non-spousal, provides a broader picture to inform policy makers and others working to prevent and address intimate partner violence.

In this section, intimate partner violence includes police-reported *Criminal Code* offences committed against victims aged 15 years and over, within an intimate relationship. Using data from the 2014 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Homicide surveys, information provided in this section includes analysis of the sex and age of victims, the relationship between the accused and the victim, types of violent offences committed, weapons present, as well as some comparisons between victims of spousal violence and other forms of intimate partner violence. A geographic breakdown of intimate partner violence is also presented, as well as trend analysis of select offences against intimate partners, including homicides.

This section covers all types of violent *Criminal Code* offences which have come to the attention of police in 2014, ranging from uttering threats and physical and sexual violence to homicide. Non-violent crimes such as theft and fraud, all types of abuse which were not substantiated by police, as well as conduct which is not covered by the *Criminal Code*, are not included in this section. Additionally, analysis based on Homicide Survey data excludes homicides which have not been solved by police. Although providing important contextual information on incidents of intimate partner violence which come to the attention of police, this section may underestimate the true extent of intimate partner violence in Canada.

Information on forms of abuse within a spousal relationship is included in the “Trends in self-reported spousal violence in Canada, 2014” section.

Unless otherwise specified, all rates shown in this section are per 100,000 population. Information on data sources and survey methodology along with definitions can be found in the ‘Survey description’ section.

### Highlights

#### Four out of five victims who reported intimate partner violence were women

- In 2014, victims of intimate partner violence accounted for more than one quarter (27%) of all victims of violent crime reported to police or 88,600 incidents of violent crime. Four out of five victims of police-reported intimate partner violence were women (Table 3.1).
- Intimate partner violence was the most common form of police-reported violent crime committed against females at 42% compared to 12% of male victims. In contrast, more males than females were victimized by a friend or an acquaintance (40% versus 28%, respectively) or by a stranger (35% versus 15%) (Table 3.1).
- More than half (52%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence were victimized by a dating partner, while a spouse was the perpetrator for 46% of victims. A current dating partner (33%) or current spouse (33%) was more often the perpetrator in instances of intimate partner violence than a former dating partner (19%) or former spouse (13%) (Table 3.1).
- A current dating partner was most often the perpetrator among youth aged 15 to 19 years (51%) and young adults aged 20 to 24 years (44%) victimized by an intimate partner (Table 3.2).
- Victimization by a current spouse increased with age. Seniors, 65 years and older, had the highest proportion of victimization by a current spouse. Of all the intimate partner victims in this senior age group, 7 out of 10 were victimized by a current spouse (68%) (Table 3.2).

#### Major and common assault more common among male victims of police-reported intimate partner violence

- Physical assault (77%) was the most common offence experienced by victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, followed by uttering threats (8%), and criminal harassment (6%) (Table 3.3).
- Male victims of intimate partner violence were more likely than female victims to have experienced major (levels 2 and 3) assault (21% versus 12%) or common (level 1) assault (65% versus 62% respectively). In contrast, female victims were more likely than males to have experienced uttering threats (9% versus 6% respectively) or criminal harassment (7% versus 4%). Sexual offences were ten times more common among female victims of intimate partner violence (4%) than male victims (0.4%) (Table 3.3).
- In 2014, more than 7 out of 10 victims of police-reported intimate partner violence experienced physical force (71%). In a smaller proportion of incidents, a knife (4%) a club or blunt instrument (2%) or a firearm (0.7%) was present. In an additional 7% of incidents, other types of weapon such as fire, motor vehicles, or explosives were present. Threats without a weapon present were reported in 15% of incidents (Table 3.4).

- Similar to previous findings, the majority of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in 2014 were involved in incidents that were cleared<sup>1</sup> by police through the laying or recommendation of a charge (72%). Approximately 15% of victims of intimate partner violence were in incidents which were cleared by means other than the laying of a charge, for example at the request of the complainant that charges not be laid (6%). The remaining 13% of victims were involved in incidents which were not cleared. (Table 3.5).

### Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the highest rates of intimate partner violence among the provinces

- In 2014, rate of police-reported intimate partner violence in Canada was 301.1 per 100,000 population. Like police-reported crime rates in general (Boyce 2015), rates of intimate partner violence were highest in the territories and were more than double that of the provinces. Nunavut (3,578.0 per 100,000 population) had the highest rate of police-reported intimate partner violence in Canada, more than five times that of Saskatchewan (652.1) which had the highest rate among the provinces. Manitoba (499.9) followed Saskatchewan as the province with the second highest rate of intimate partner violence, while Prince Edward Island (207.6) had the lowest (Table 3.6).
- Although females across Canada were generally at a higher risk of intimate partner violence than males, this was particularly the case in Nunavut, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan where a female's risk of being victimized by a spouse or a dating partner was more than four times that of their male counterparts. Ontario (89.6 per 100,000 population) had the lowest rate of police-reported intimate partner violence against males (Table 3.6).

### Police-reported intimate partner violence declined from 2009

- According to police records, in 2014, the overall rate of police-reported intimate partner physical assault was 230.2 per 100,000 population, a decline of 2% from 2013 and 12% from 2009. In contrast, the rate of intimate partner sexual assault increased 18% from 7.3 in 2009 to 8.6 in 2014, due primarily to an increase in level 1 sexual assault, the most common type of sexual assault (Table 3.7).
- Among female victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, there was a 28% decline in the rate of attempted murder and a 14% decline in the rate of physical assault from 2009 to 2014. Rates of sexual assault among female victims of intimate partner violence, however, increased 19% from 13.9 per 100,000 population in 2009 to 16.6 in 2014 (Table 3.7).
- Among male victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, the rate of attempted murder increased 3% and the rate of sexual assault increased 4% from 2009 to 2014. During the same time period, there was a slight decline in the rate of physical assault against male victims of intimate partner violence (down from a rate of 115.0 in 2009 to 110.8 in 2014) (Table 3.7).

### Females 25 to 29 years old at the highest risk of intimate partner homicide

- Police data indicate an overall declining trend in the rate of intimate partner homicide over the past two decades. In 2014, at a rate of 2.8 per 1 million population, intimate partner homicide had dropped 40% from 1994, and 26% from 2004 (Table 3.8).
- While rates of intimate partner homicide have declined for both men and women over the past two decades, women continued to be at a higher risk of intimate partner homicide than men. In 2014, the rate of intimate partner homicide among female victims (4.4 per 1 million population) was about four times higher than male victims (1.1) (Table 3.8).
- According to police-reported data, there were a total of 967 intimate partner homicides between 2004 and 2014, of which most were at the hands of a spouse (74%), followed by a dating partner (23%) (Table 3.9).
- From 2004 to 2014, females between the ages of 25 and 29 were at the highest risk of intimate partner homicide with a rate of 8.0 per 1 million population (compared to 2.5 per 1 million for similarly aged males), followed by females in the age group 35 to 39 (7.2 per 1 million) (Table 3.10).
- Female victims in the age group of 15 to 19 years (2.7 per 1 million population) were more than 13 times more likely to be victims of intimate partner homicide than their male counterparts (0.2 per 1 million) (Table 3.10).

## References

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## Notes

1. Police can respond to a family violence incident in one of three ways: police may charge the accused, clear the incident in another way, (i.e. through departmental discretion, reasons beyond the control of police department, or request by complainant for charges not be laid), or not clear the incident because of insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.



## Section 4: Police-reported family violence against children and youth

by Dyna Ibrahim and Maisie Karam

Forms of child maltreatment include a range of behaviors all with negative long and short term implications for the victim. Maltreatment can include physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, negligence, exposure to intimate partner violence, and commercial or other exploitation, which results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power (World Health Organization 2014). There are numerous challenges in trying to estimate the prevalence of child maltreatment in Canada as many young victims are unaware that they are being victimized, do not know who to turn to, or are not able to report the victimization themselves. Research on victimization of children and youth is sparse, as there are not many sources of data for the victimization of children under the age of 15 years.

According to self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey on victimization, almost one third (32%) of Canadians 15 years of age and older in the provinces reported having experienced physical and/or sexual abuse as a child at the hands of a family or non-family member – representing just under 9 million people. Slightly more men (32%) than women (27%) reported having been abused as a child (Perreault 2015). These findings, along with analysis of how self-reported childhood maltreatment impacts various outcomes in adult life, will be presented in detail in future family violence reports.

Using data from the 2014 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Homicide surveys, this section presents information on police-reported family violence against children and youth (under 18 years of age). The analysis examines the prevalence and characteristics of violent offences against children and youth where the perpetrator is a family member. The information provided includes: types of offence by age and gender of the victim, relationship to the perpetrator, level of injury and whether a weapon was present. Trend analysis of selected police-reported violent offences against children and youth is also presented to monitor changes over time.

This section covers all types of violent *Criminal Code* offences which have come to the attention of police in 2014, ranging from uttering threats and physical and sexual violence to homicide. Non-violent crimes such as theft and fraud, all types of abuse which were not substantiated by police, as well as conduct which is not covered by the *Criminal Code*, are not included in this section. Additionally, analysis based on Homicide Survey data excludes homicides which have not been solved by police. Although providing important contextual information on incidents of family violence which comes to the attention of police, this section may underestimate the true extent of family violence in Canada.

Unless otherwise specified, all rates shown in this section are per 100,000 population. Information on data sources and survey methodology along with definitions can be found in the 'Survey description' section.

### Highlights

#### Three in five child and youth victims of police-reported family violence were victimized by a parent

- In 2014, there were about 53,600 child and youth victims (17 years of age and under) of violent crime. Children and youth represented 17% of all victims of police-reported violent crime in 2014 (Table 4.1).
- Among child and youth victims, approximately 16,300 (31%) were victims of family violence, perpetrated by a parent, sibling, extended family member or spouse. The majority of these victims (61%) were victimized by a parent. For the youngest victims of family violence (those under one year of age), a parent was most often the perpetrator (89%) (Table 4.2).
- Rates of family-related violence were highest for youth between the ages of 12 and 17, while very young children, under 1 year of age, had the lowest rate of police-reported family violence. However, many forms of child abuse of the youngest victims may go unreported for a variety of reasons (Table 4.3).
- In 2014, female children and youth were more likely to be victims of police-reported family violence than their male counterparts (274.4 per 100,000 population under 18 years of age and 189.7 per 100,000 population under 18, respectively) (Table 4.3).
- Risk of being a victim of family-related violence was highest at age 15 for both male (247.5 per 100,000 population) and female youth (534.6). However, females between the ages of 14 and 17 were twice as likely to be victimized as their male counterparts (Table 4.3).

## Rate of police-reported sexual assault against female children and youth was four times that of males

- In 2014, physical assault was the most common type of police-reported family violence against children and youth (134.4 per 100,000 population under age 18), followed by sexual offences (73.9) (Table 4.4).
- While rates of physical assault against children and youth perpetrated by a family member were similar for males and females, rates of sexual assault against female children and youth were more than 4 times higher than their male counterparts (121.8 compared to 28.5, respectively) (Table 4.4).
- Kidnapping/abduction continued to be a relatively rare occurrence among police-reported incidents of family violence in 2014. Specifically, there were 387 child and youth victims of kidnapping and abduction (a rate of 5.6 per 100,000 population) (Table 4.4).
- Among the 316 children and youth victims of family-related homicides from 2004 to 2014, the most frequent causes of death were beating (25%), strangulation, suffocation or drowning (25%), and stabbing (17%). About half (51%) of child and youth victims of family-related homicide between 2004 and 2014 were under the age of 4 years (Table 4.5).
- The most common motive for family-related homicides against children and youth was frustration, anger or despair (62%). In almost one in ten family-related homicides against children and youth, the police were unable to report an apparent motive (9%) (Table 4.6).

## Police-reported family violence against children and youth highest in Saskatchewan and lowest in Ontario

- As was the case for crime in general (Boyce 2015) in 2014, rates of family violence against children and youth in the territories tended to be higher than the provinces. Nunavut (1,420.5 per 100,000 population) had the highest rate of police-reported family violence, followed by the Northwest Territories (932.4) and Yukon (886.3). In the provinces, rates of police-reported family violence against children and youth were highest in Saskatchewan (461.4) and lowest in Ontario (161.8) (Table 4.7).
- Among the census metropolitan areas (CMAs), Saguenay reported the highest rate (531.5) of police-reported family violence against children and youth in 2014, while Ottawa and Guelph reported the lowest (95.9 and 96.4, respectively). In general, the rate of police-reported family violence against children and youth in non-CMAs (369.3) was twice that of the overall rate reported in the CMAs (181.7) (Table 4.8).

## Female children and youth at a higher risk of family-related sexual assault

- From 2009 to 2014, level 1 (common) physical assault remained the most frequently-reported form of family violence offence against children and youth, despite a 16% decrease in rate recorded over this time period. Rates of common assault against female child and youth victims of family violence decreased by nearly 19% from 2009 to 2014, while rates for males declined by 13% (Table 4.9).
- Accounting for nearly all family-related sexual assaults against children and youth (99%), overall level 1 sexual assault against children and youth declined 14% from 2009. From 2009 to 2014, rates of level 1 sexual assault against children and youth were consistently more than 4 times higher among female victims (Table 4.9).

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## Section 5: Police-reported family violence against seniors

by Dyna Ibrahim

According to 2015 population estimates, seniors 65 years of age and older represent approximately 16% of the total population (Statistics Canada 2011). With the aging of the Canadian population (Milan 2011), increasing concerns regarding the well-being of seniors arise. More specifically, concerns regarding the health care needs of seniors and an increase in their social, physical, and mental vulnerability lead to a need to better understand and monitor crime and violence against seniors in Canada.

This section uses data from Statistics Canada's 2014 Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) and Homicide surveys to examine the extent to which Canadian seniors aged 65 years and over<sup>1</sup> were the victims of violent crime committed by a family member. The section presents the key findings of the prevalence and nature of family violence committed against seniors, including age and gender of victims, the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, the types of violence perpetrated, the weapons involved, any injuries that were sustained and how these crimes were cleared by police. Geographical analysis of the prevalence of family violence against seniors is also presented, along with trend analysis.

This section covers all types of violent *Criminal Code* offences which have come to the attention of police in 2014, ranging from uttering threats and physical and sexual violence, to homicide. Non-violent crimes such as theft and fraud, all types of abuse which were not substantiated by police, as well as conduct which is not covered by the *Criminal Code*, are not included in this section. Additionally, analysis based on Homicide Survey data excludes homicides which have not been solved by police. Although providing important contextual information on incidents of family violence which comes to the attention of police, this section may underestimate the true extent of family violence in Canada.

Unless otherwise specified, all rates shown in this section are per 100,000 population. Information on data sources and survey methodology along with definitions can be found in the 'Survey description' section.

### Highlights

#### Victim's grown child most often the perpetrator of police-reported violence against seniors

- In 2014, more than 9,200 people 65 years and older were victims of police-reported violent crime in Canada, representing nearly 3% of all victims of violent crime reported to police (Table 5.1).
- Nearly 4% of victims of police-reported family violence were 65 years or older. A family member was the perpetrator for more than one third of senior victims (34%), a rate of 59.6 per 100,000 seniors (Table 5.1).
- More than half (59%) of senior victims of family violence were women, with a rate 24% higher than that of senior men (65.4 vs. 52.8 per 100,000 seniors) (Table 5.1).
- Overall, senior victims of police-reported family violence were most likely to have been victimized by a grown child (33%) or a spouse (28%) (Table 5.1).
- Among senior women who were victims of family violence, one in three (33%) was victimized by her spouse, followed closely by the victims' grown child (31%). Among male senior victims of family violence, the victims' grown child (35%) was the most common perpetrator (Table 5.1).

#### Physical assault most common form of police-reported family violence against seniors

- According to police-reported data, common assault was the most frequently reported form of family violence against seniors in 2014. This type of violation was experienced by more than half (55%) of seniors victimized by a family member (Table 5.2).
- According to police-reported data, most senior victims of family violence were victimized using physical force (60%) or threats (23%). A smaller proportion of senior victims of police-reported family violence were victimized with a weapon present, most commonly a knife (5%). A firearm (1%) was the least likely weapon present (Table 5.3).
- In 2014, two out of five senior victims of police-reported family violence sustained injuries (40%), of which most (94%) were minor physical injuries not requiring professional medical treatment. Although not as common, major physical injuries which required professional medical help or which led to death, were more prevalent among senior women victimized by a family member (3%) compared to senior men (2%) (Table 5.4).
- Among senior victims of police-reported family violence, more than half (54%) of incidents were cleared<sup>2</sup> by the laying or recommendation of a charge against the accused. For another 30% of senior victims, incidents of family violence were cleared by other means, for example request by complainant for charges not be laid (18%). For the remaining 16% of senior victims, the incidents of family violence were not cleared due to insufficient evidence to accuse the perpetrator of the crime (Table 5.5).

## Alberta and Saskatchewan report the highest rates of police-reported family violence against seniors

- Similar to overall family violence, the territories had the highest rate of police-reported family violence against seniors in Canada. Nunavut (2,100.5 per 100,000 seniors) was the territory with the highest rate of family violence against seniors, at a rate 35 times the national level (59.6), followed by the Northwest Territories (1,466.4) and Yukon (159.7). Among the provinces, Alberta (84.7) and Saskatchewan (81.6) had the highest rates of family violence against seniors, while Ontario (46.2) and Prince Edward Island (47.9) had the lowest (Table 5.6).
- While rates of family violence against senior women and senior men were generally similar across most of the provinces, in Newfoundland and Labrador senior women were twice as likely to have been a victim of family violence compared to senior men (89.8 vs. 42.4). In contrast, rates of family violence among senior men were slightly higher than those of senior women in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Yukon, and Nunavut (Table 5.6).
- Similar to overall rates of police-reported family violence, seniors living in Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) were at a lower risk of family violence than those living in non-CMAs. The rate of family violence against seniors living outside of CMAs (75.3) was 1.5 times higher than the rate for those living in CMAs (51.1) (Table 5.7).
- Among the CMAs, Abbotsford-Mission (71.0 per 100,000 seniors) had the highest rate of police-reported family violence against seniors in 2014, followed by Kelowna (68.5), Edmonton (68.2), and Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (68.1). The lowest rate was recorded in Sherbrooke (23.2) followed by the Ontario CMAs of Greater Sudbury (26.0), London (26.3) and St. Catharines-Niagara (27.0), all at rates less than half the national level (Table 5.7).
- Rates of family violence against seniors were higher for women than men across most of the CMAs, with the exception of Gatineau, Hamilton, Victoria, Saskatoon, Trois-Rivières, Ottawa, London, and Greater Sudbury, where rates of family violence against seniors were slightly higher among men (Table 5.7).

## Family-related homicides against seniors most often motivated by frustration, anger or despair or arguments, quarrels

- In 2014, police-reported physical assault was the most common form of family violence against seniors, at a rate of 41.1 per 100,000 seniors. For female senior victims, the rate of family-related physical assault increased by 9% from 2009 to a rate of 44.4 in 2014. The rate of physical assault against senior men at the hands of a family member increased by 2% from 2009 to a rate of 37.1 in 2014 (Table 5.8).
- According to police records, at 3.4 per 1 million seniors, the rate of family-related homicide against seniors in 2014 was nearly half the rate reported three decades ago. With the exception of a few spikes, the rate of senior homicide by a family member has generally been on a downward trend from 6.2 per 1 million in 1984, to 3.4 per 1 million in 2014 (Table 5.9).
- According to police records from more recent years, between 2004 and 2014, there were a total of 180 senior victims of family-related homicides. Half of these victims were killed by their grown child, while a further 32% were killed by their spouse (Table 5.10).
- Nearly two-thirds (64%) of senior victims of family-related homicides between 2004 and 2014 were women. Among female victims, a spouse was most often the perpetrator (47%) compared to male victims (5%), while among male victims, the victim's grown child was most often the perpetrator (77%) compared to 35% of female victims (Table 5.10).
- Over the past decade, the most commonly reported motives in family-related homicides against seniors included feelings of frustration, anger or despair (34%) and as the result of an argument or quarrel (33%) (Table 5.11).
- Family-related homicide against seniors motivated by feelings of frustration, anger or despair were more common among female victims (41%) than male victims (22%), while an argument or a quarrel was more often the motive for male victims (43%) than female victims (27%) (Table 5.11).

## References

Milan, Anne. 2011. "Age and sex structure: Canada, provinces and territories, 2010." *Report on the Demographic Situation in Canada*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-209-X.

Statistics Canada. 2011. *Table 051-0001 – Estimates of Population, by Age Group and Sex for July 1, Canada, Province and Territories, Annual (persons unless otherwise noted)*. CANSIM (database). (accessed November 19, 2015).

## Notes

1. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
2. Police can respond to a family violence incident in one of three ways: police may charge the accused, clear the incident in another way, (i.e. through departmental discretion, reasons beyond the control of police department, or request by complainant for charges not be laid), or not clear the incident because of insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.

## Survey description

### Data sources

#### General Social Survey – Victimization

In 2014, Statistics Canada conducted the victimization cycle of the General Social Survey (GSS) for the sixth time. Previous cycles were conducted in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004 and 2009. The purpose of the survey is to provide data on Canadians' personal experiences with eight offences, examine the risk factors associated with victimization, examine rates of reporting to the police, assess the nature and extent of spousal violence, measure fear of crime, and examine public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system.

This report is based on Cycle 28 of the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization conducted in 2014. The target population was persons aged 15 and over living in the 10 Canadian provinces, except for people living full-time in institutions. In 2014, the survey was also conducted in the three territories using a different sampling design; the results for these regions will be available in a separate report to be released in 2016.

Once a household was selected and contacted by phone, an individual 15 years or older was randomly selected to respond to the survey. An oversample of immigrants and youth was added to the 2014 GSS for a more detailed analysis of these groups.

In 2014, the sample size was 33,127 respondents. Of that number, 2,787 were from the oversample.

### Data collection

Data collection took place from January to December 2014 inclusively. Responses were obtained by computer-assisted telephone interviews (CATI). Respondents were able to respond in the official language of their choice.

### Response rates

The overall response rate was 52.9%, down from 61.6% in 2009. Non-respondents included people who refused to participate, could not be reached, or could not speak English or French. Respondents in the sample were weighted so that their responses represent the non-institutionalized Canadian population aged 15 and older.

### Data limitations

As with any household survey, there are some data limitations. The results are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling errors. Somewhat different results might have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed. This article uses the coefficient of variation (CV) as a measure of the sampling error. Estimates with a high CV (over 33.3%) were not published because they were too unreliable. In these cases, the symbol "F" is used in place of an estimate in the figures and data tables. Estimates with a CV between 16.6 and 33.3 should be used with caution and the symbol "E" is used. Where descriptive statistics and cross-tabular analyses were used, statistically significant differences were determined using 95% confidence intervals.

#### Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey collects detailed information on criminal incidents that have come to the attention of, and have been substantiated by Canadian police services. Information includes characteristics pertaining to incidents (weapon, location), victims (age, sex, perpetrator-victim relationships) and accused persons (age, sex). In 2014, data from police services covered 99% of the population of Canada. The count for a particular year represents incidents reported in that year, regardless of when the incident actually occurred.

The UCR Trend Database (2009 to 2014) represents 99% of police services in Canada. Analysis of this six-year trend database is limited to only those offences that have complete victim records and where UCR offence classification has remained constant over the six-year period. For the purpose of this *Juristat* article, the offences included in the trend analysis include attempted murder, physical assault (levels 1, 2, and 3) and sexual assault (levels 1, 2, and 3).

## Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey collects detailed information on all homicides that have come to the attention of, and have been substantiated by, Canadian police services. Information includes characteristics pertaining to incidents (weapon, location), victims (age, sex, accused-victim, relationship), and accused persons (age, sex). Coverage for the Homicide Survey has represented 100% of the population since recording began in 1961. The count for a particular year represents all homicides reported in that year, regardless of when the death actually occurred.

## Definitions

**Assault (physical):** refers to three levels of physical assaults which include the following categories:

- **Common assault:** this includes the *Criminal Code* category assault (level 1). This is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching, and face-to-face verbal threats.
- **Major assault level 2:** this includes more serious forms of assault, i.e. assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and involves carrying, using or threatening to use a weapon against someone or causing someone bodily harm.
- **Major assault level 3:** this includes aggravated assault and involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of someone.
- **Other assaults:** includes pointing a firearm, unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, using firearm or imitation firearm in commission of offence, discharge firearm with intent, assault police officer, assault against peace officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm, aggravated assault against peace officer, trap likely to or causing bodily harm, and other assaults.

**Attempted murder:** attempt by any means, including conspiracy, to commit murder.

**Census metropolitan area (CMA):** consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

**Criminal harassment:** is defined as repeatedly following another person from place to place or repeatedly attempting to contact the person against their wishes causing that person to reasonably fear for their personal safety or the safety of anyone known to them.

**Family and non-family:** the nature of the relationship between the victim and the accused is determined by establishing the identity of the accused relative to the victim. Family members include spouses, children, siblings, parents or other persons related to the victim by blood, marriage or another legal relationship (e.g. adoption). All other relationships are considered to be non-family.

**Homicide:** includes first and second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accidental or justifiable homicides are not included in this classification.

**Intimate partner violence:** violence committed by spouses and dating partners, that is violence committed within an intimate relationship. This category includes victims aged 15 to 89.

**Major injuries:** are those that require professional medical treatment or immediate transportation to a medical facility.

**Minor injuries:** are defined as those that do not require professional medical treatment or only some first aid.

**Non-intimate partner violence:** violence committed by a family member (parent, child, other immediate or extended family member), a friend, an acquaintance, an associate (in business or in a criminal relationship), an authority figure, a neighbour or a stranger. Includes victims under 90 years of age.

**Older adults and seniors:** are used interchangeably in this report and refer to Canadians aged 65 years or older. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Sexual offence:** encompasses a wide range of criminal acts in the *Criminal Code* of Canada. Such conduct ranges from unwanted sexual touching to sexual violence resulting in serious physical injury or disfigurement to the victim. It also includes special categories of offences designed to protect children from sexual abuse:

- **Sexual assault level 1:** involves minor physical injuries or no injuries to the victim.
- **Sexual assault level 2:** includes sexual assault with a weapon, threats or causing bodily harm.
- **Aggravated sexual assault level 3:** this results in wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim.
- **Sexual interference:** is the direct or indirect touching (for a sexual purpose) of a person under the age of 16 years using a part of the body or an object.
- **Invitation to sexual touching:** is the inviting, counselling, or inciting of a person under the age of 16 years to touch (for a sexual purpose) the body of any person directly or indirectly with a part of the body or with an object.
- **Sexual exploitation:** occurs when a person in a position of trust or authority towards a young person or a person with whom the young person is in a relationship of dependency, commits sexual interference or invitation to sexual touching. In this section “young person” refers to a person between 16 and 18 years of age.
- **Sexual exploitation of a person with a disability**
- **Incest:** occurs when an individual has sexual intercourse with a person that has a known defined blood relationship with them.
- **Anal intercourse**
- **Bestiality:** commit/compel/incite a person.
- **Corrupting children**
- **Making sexually explicit material available to children**
- **Luring a child via a computer**
- **Voyeurism**

**Spouse:** the husband or wife through marriage or common-law and includes same-sex partners. Where indicated, separated and/or divorced spouses are also included in this category. The separated or divorced category includes the former husband or wife (by marriage or by common law relationship) who is separated or divorced at the time of the criminal incident.

**Spousal violence:** violence committed against a spouse (married or common-law) or an ex-spouse (from a marriage or common-law relationship).

## Detailed data tables

## Section 1

**Table 1.1**  
Victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past 5 years, 2004, 2009 and 2014

Status of spousal relationship	2004		2009		2014 <sup>1</sup>	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Current relationship<sup>2</sup></b>						
Yes	551,525	3.5*	660,602	3.8*	422,096	2.3
No	14,911,291	94.2*	16,392,716	94.5*	17,285,007	96.1
<b>Previous relationship<sup>3</sup></b>						
Yes	659,436	18.9*	534,402	17.4*	350,435	13.2
No	2,784,184	79.7*	2,498,362	81.4*	2,269,616	85.3
<b>Current and previous relationship</b>						
Yes	1,199,721	6.6*	1,185,707	6.2*	759,665	3.9
No	16,443,177	91.1*	17,607,665	92.2*	18,453,239	94.5

\* significant difference from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Reference category.

2. Includes legally married and common-law spouses.

3. Includes those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union.

**Note:** Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Answers of 'don't know' and 'not stated' not listed; therefore, totals may not add up to 100%. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Table 1.2**  
Victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past 5 years, by sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014

Status of spousal relationship	2004				2009				2014			
	Males		Females		Males		Females		Males		Females	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Current relationship<sup>1</sup></b>												
Yes	306,933	3.8†	244,592	3.1†	393,143	4.4†	267,459	3.2†	262,267	2.9*	159,829	1.8
No	7,544,958	93.7†	7,366,332	94.8†	8,422,734	93.9†	7,969,982	95.2†	8,761,887	95.6*	8,523,120	96.6
<b>Previous relationship<sup>2</sup></b>												
Yes	247,404	15.7*	412,032	21.4†	195,182	14.2*	339,219	20.1†	164,936	12.4	185,499	13.8
No	1,291,042	82.2†	1,493,142	77.6†	1,162,900	84.4*	1,335,462	79.0†	1,129,069	85.8	1,140,547	84.9
<b>Current and previous relationship</b>												
Yes	525,755	6.1†	653,946	7.2†	585,100	6.0†	600,607	6.4†	418,163	4.2*	341,502	3.5
No	8,225,936	91.3†	8,217,240	90.8†	8,937,394	92.3†	8,670,271	92.1†	9,264,466	94.1	9,188,773	94.9

\* significant difference from reference category (females) ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significant difference from reference category (2014) ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Includes legally married and common-law spouses.

2. Includes those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union.

**Note:** Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Answers of 'don't know' and 'not stated' not listed; therefore, totals may not add up to 100%. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.



**Table 1.3**  
**Victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past 12 months, by sex, 2004, 2009 and 2014**

Status of spousal relationship	Males		Females		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>2004</b>						
<b>Current relationship<sup>1</sup></b>						
Yes	128,688	1.6*	100,809	1.3*	229,497	1.4*
No	7,698,358	95.6*	7,496,288	96.4	15,194,646	96.0*
<b>Previous relationship<sup>2</sup></b>						
Yes	44,830	2.9	95,246	5.0*	140,076	4.0*
No	1,486,512	94.6	1,795,658	93.3	3,282,170	93.9
<b>Current and previous relationship</b>						
Yes	173,518	1.9*	196,055	2.2*	369,573	2.0*
No	8,567,445	95.1*	8,647,034	95.6*	17,214,479	95.3*
<b>2009</b>						
<b>Current relationship<sup>1</sup></b>						
Yes	120,588	1.3	111,251	1.3*	231,839	1.3*
No	8,626,242	96.2	8,105,990	96.9	16,732,232	96.5
<b>Previous relationship<sup>2</sup></b>						
Yes	34,804	2.5 <sup>E</sup>	68,893	4.1 <sup>E</sup>	103,697	3.4*
No	1,318,806	95.7	1,593,430	94.2	2,912,236	94.9
<b>Current and previous relationship</b>						
Yes	155,392	1.6	178,482	1.9*	333,874	1.7*
No	9,293,582	96.0	9,059,836	96.3	18,353,418	96.1*
<b>2014<sup>3</sup></b>						
<b>Current relationship<sup>1</sup></b>						
Yes	95,802	1.0	73,071	0.8	168,873	0.9
No	8,870,371	96.7	8,579,407	97.2	17,449,778	97.0
<b>Previous relationship<sup>2</sup></b>						
Yes	21,636	1.6 <sup>E</sup>	33,109	2.5 <sup>E</sup>	54,746	2.1
No	1,257,271	95.4	1,277,813	95.2	2,535,084	95.3
<b>Current and previous relationship</b>						
Yes	117,438	1.2	106,180	1.1	223,619	1.1
No	9,495,251	96.4	9,380,506	96.8	18,875,757	96.6

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significant difference from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Includes legally married and common-law spouses.

2. Includes those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union.

3. Reference category.

**Note:** Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Answers of 'don't know' and 'not stated' not listed; therefore, totals may not add up to 100%. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Table 1.4**  
**Victims of self-reported spousal violence in the past 5 years, by province, 2004, 2009 and 2014**

Province	2004		2009		2014	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,865 <sup>E</sup>	5.1 <sup>E†</sup>	12,712 <sup>E</sup>	4.1 <sup>E†</sup>	6,403 <sup>E</sup>	2.1 <sup>E†</sup>
Prince Edward Island	4,109 <sup>E</sup>	5.1 <sup>E</sup>	5,750 <sup>E</sup>	7.0 <sup>E</sup>	4,487 <sup>E</sup>	5.3 <sup>E</sup>
Nova Scotia	40,597	7.5 <sup>†</sup>	30,979 <sup>E</sup>	5.5	24,920	4.6
New Brunswick	28,743	6.5	24,913 <sup>E</sup>	5.5 <sup>E</sup>	19,914	4.5
Quebec	238,337	5.4 <sup>†</sup>	242,403	5.3 <sup>†</sup>	159,804	3.5
Ontario	441,696	6.4 <sup>†</sup>	452,661	6.2 <sup>†</sup>	275,663	3.7
Manitoba	45,768	7.3 <sup>†</sup>	48,383	7.4 <sup>†</sup>	21,914	3.3 <sup>E</sup>
Saskatchewan	45,568	8.4 <sup>†</sup>	47,075	8.3 <sup>†</sup>	29,379 <sup>E</sup>	4.9 <sup>E</sup>
Alberta	155,871	8.7 <sup>†</sup>	153,336	7.6 <sup>†</sup>	106,902	4.7
British Columbia	183,167	7.5 <sup>†</sup>	167,495	6.5 <sup>†</sup>	110,278	4.2
<b>Provincial total</b>	<b>1,199,721</b>	<b>6.6<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>1,185,707</b>	<b>6.2<sup>†</sup></b>	<b>759,665</b>	<b>3.9</b>

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significant difference from reference category (provincial total) ( $p < 0.05$ )

† significant difference from reference category (2014) ( $p < 0.05$ )

**Note:** Includes legally married and common-law spouses and those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union. Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Table 1.5**  
**Victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past 5 years, by most serious type of violence, 2004, 2009 and 2014**

Type of violence	2004		2009		2014	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Threatened to hit, threw something	152,367	12.7	213,208	18.0	128,781	17.0
Pushed, grabbed, shoved, slapped	448,173	37.4	411,188	34.7	264,504	34.8
Kicked, bit, hit, hit with something	250,725	20.9	290,013	24.5	179,682	23.7
Sexually assaulted, beaten, choked, threatened with a gun or knife	342,378	28.5	262,234	22.1	186,422	24.5

**Note:** Differences were not found to be statistically significant. Includes legally married and common-law spouses and those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union. Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Answers of 'don't know' and 'not stated' not listed; therefore, totals may not add up to 100%. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Table 1.6**  
**Victims of self-reported spousal violence within the past 5 years, by service contacted or used, 2004, 2009 and 2014**

Service contacted or used	2004		2009		2014 <sup>1</sup>	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Told informal sources<sup>2</sup></b>						
Yes	872,690	72.7	805,338	67.9	518,774	68.3
No	316,684	26.4	371,610	31.3	233,401	30.7
<b>Contacted/used formal services<sup>3</sup></b>						
Yes	411,806	34.3	332,938	28.1*	273,655	36.0
No	776,421	64.7	844,199	71.2*	478,521	63.0
<b>Police found out</b>						
Yes	333,440	27.8	258,897	21.8*	220,116	29.0
No	857,248	71.5	916,522	77.3*	534,060	70.3
<b>Respondent told police</b>						
Yes	228,170	19.0	179,702	15.2	142,755	18.8
No	962,137	80.2	995,717	84.0	611,420	80.5
<b>Police found out other way</b>						
Yes	105,270	8.8	79,195 <sup>E</sup>	6.7 <sup>E</sup>	77,361	10.2
No	1,085,418	90.5	1,096,224	92.5	676,814	89.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,199,721</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,185,707</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>759,665</b>	<b>100.0</b>

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

\* significant difference from reference category ( $p < 0.05$ )

1. Reference category.

2. Informal sources include family, a friend or neighbour, co-worker, doctor or nurse, lawyer, or spiritual advisor.

3. Formal services include a crisis centre or crisis line, counsellor or psychologist, community or family centre, shelter, centres for women, men or seniors or victim services or witness assistance programs.

**Note:** Includes legally married and common-law spouses and those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union. Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Answers of 'don't know' and 'not stated' not listed; therefore, totals may not add up to 100%. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

**Table 1.7**  
**Victims of self-reported spousal violence in current relationships within the past 12 months, by sex and selected demographic characteristics, 2004, 2009 and 2014**

Victim characteristics	2004		2009		2014	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Age group of victim</b>						
15 to 24	20,671 <sup>E</sup>	4.5 <sup>E†</sup>	F	F	F	F
25 to 34	70,290	2.5 <sup>†*</sup>	69,198 <sup>E</sup>	2.3 <sup>E†</sup>	40,147 <sup>E</sup>	1.4 <sup>E†</sup>
35 to 44	64,574	1.6 <sup>†</sup>	71,599	1.9 <sup>†</sup>	50,034 <sup>E</sup>	1.3 <sup>E†</sup>
45 to 54	35,347 <sup>E</sup>	0.9 <sup>E</sup>	42,806 <sup>E</sup>	1.0 <sup>E†</sup>	39,586 <sup>E</sup>	1.0 <sup>E†</sup>
55 and over <sup>1</sup>	38,615 <sup>E</sup>	0.8 <sup>E*</sup>	31,647 <sup>E</sup>	0.5 <sup>E</sup>	26,126 <sup>E</sup>	0.4 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Marital status</b>						
Married <sup>1</sup>	141,560	1.1 <sup>*</sup>	142,225	1.0	108,326	0.7
Common-law	87,937	3.3 <sup>†*</sup>	89,614	2.8 <sup>†</sup>	60,547 <sup>E</sup>	1.9 <sup>E†</sup>
<b>Income</b>						
Less than \$30,000 <sup>1</sup>	27,181 <sup>E</sup>	1.7 <sup>E</sup>	F	F	F	F
\$30,000 to \$59,999	75,934	1.8 <sup>*</sup>	51,590 <sup>E</sup>	1.5 <sup>E*</sup>	16,598 <sup>E</sup>	0.7 <sup>E</sup>
\$60,000 or more	104,152	1.5 <sup>*</sup>	144,183	1.4 <sup>*</sup>	81,824	0.8
Not stated/don't know	22,231 <sup>E</sup>	0.8 <sup>E</sup>	14,465 <sup>E</sup>	0.5 <sup>E*</sup>	62,913 <sup>E</sup>	1.3 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Education of victim</b>						
High school or less <sup>1</sup>	65,950	1.3	41,956	0.9 <sup>E</sup>	55,192 <sup>E</sup>	0.9 <sup>E</sup>
Some post-secondary	95,460	1.5	117,150	1.6 <sup>†*</sup>	65,357 <sup>E</sup>	1.0
University degree	62,123	1.6 <sup>*</sup>	72,733	1.4 <sup>E*</sup>	43,662 <sup>E</sup>	0.8 <sup>E</sup>
Not stated/don't know	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Education of spouse</b>						
High school or less <sup>1</sup>	93,529	1.3	74,803	1.1	63,628 <sup>E</sup>	1.0 <sup>E</sup>
Some post-secondary	78,555	1.8	79,793	1.6 <sup>E</sup>	63,091 <sup>E</sup>	1.2 <sup>E</sup>
University degree	48,646 <sup>E</sup>	1.3 <sup>E*</sup>	74,783 <sup>E</sup>	1.5 <sup>E*</sup>	36,888 <sup>E</sup>	0.6 <sup>E</sup>
Not stated/don't know	F	F	F	F	F	F
<b>Victim place of residence</b>						
Census metropolitan area <sup>1</sup>	145,550	1.5 <sup>*</sup>	171,636	1.5 <sup>*</sup>	119,856	1.0
Not a census metropolitan area	83,947	1.4 <sup>*</sup>	60,203 <sup>E</sup>	1.0 <sup>E</sup>	49,018 <sup>E</sup>	0.9 <sup>E</sup>
<b>Total violence by current partner</b>	<b>229,497</b>	<b>1.4<sup>*</sup></b>	<b>231,839</b>	<b>1.3<sup>*</sup></b>	<b>168,873</b>	<b>0.9</b>

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

F too unreliable to be published

\* significant difference from reference category (2014)

† significant difference from reference category (1)

1. Reference category.

**Note:** Includes legally married and common-law spouses and those separated or divorced from a legal marriage or common-law union. Spousal relationships include relationships between same-sex couples. Answers of 'don't know' and 'not stated' not listed; therefore, totals may not add up to 100%. Excludes data from the Northwest Territories, Yukon and Nunavut, which will be published at a later date.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004, 2009 and 2014.

## Section 2

**Table 2.1**  
**Victims of police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2014**

Relationship of accused to victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
<b>Total victims of family violence</b>	<b>57,835</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>27,567</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>85,402</b>	<b>26</b>
Total spouses	32,205	19	8,645	6	40,850	13
Current spouse <sup>1</sup>	23,334	14	6,284	4	29,618	9
Ex-spouse <sup>2</sup>	8,871	5	2,361	2	11,232	3
Other immediate or extended family member	25,630	15	18,922	12	44,552	14
Parent <sup>3</sup>	8,540	5	6,601	4	15,141	5
Child <sup>4</sup>	5,475	3	3,262	2	8,737	3
Sibling <sup>5</sup>	5,093	3	4,032	3	9,125	3
Extended family member <sup>6</sup>	6,522	4	5,027	3	11,549	4
<b>Total victims of non-family violence</b>	<b>110,650</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>127,397</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>238,047</b>	<b>74</b>
Dating partners <sup>7</sup>	38,233	23	10,285	7	48,518	15
Boyfriend or girlfriend	23,443	14	6,269	4	29,712	9
Ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend	13,861	8	3,505	2	17,366	5
Other intimate partner	929	1	511	0.3	1,440	0.4
Close friend <sup>8</sup>	7,239	4	7,826	5	15,065	5
Business relationship	4,864	3	7,566	5	12,430	4
Casual acquaintance <sup>9</sup>	30,816	18	39,988	26	70,804	22
Criminal relationship <sup>10</sup>	326	0.2	1,722	1	2,048	1
Authority figure <sup>11</sup>	3,618	2	5,317	3	8,935	3
Stranger	25,554	15	54,693	35	80,247	25
Unknown relationship <sup>12</sup>	78	...	116	...	194	...
<b>Total victims of violent crime<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>168,563</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155,080</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>323,643</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Includes legally married and common-law partners aged 15 years and older.

2. Includes separated and divorced partners aged 15 years and older.

3. Includes biological, adoptive, step and foster parent. Includes a small number of victims under 18 years of age where the relationship of the accused to the victim was miscoded as 'child' (including 'step-child') and was therefore recoded as 'parent' (including 'step-parent').

4. Includes biological, adopted, step and foster child. Includes a small number of victims aged 65 years and older where the relationship of the accused to the victim was miscoded as 'parent' (including 'step-parent') and was therefore recoded as 'child' (including 'step-child').

5. Includes biological, step, half, foster or adopted brother or sister.

6. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption. Examples include uncles, aunts, cousins and grandparents.

7. Includes victims under 90 years of age, including dating partner victims under the age of 15. The counts for dating partner victims do not match the information presented in Section 3 of the report, which examines intimate partner violence for those aged 15 years and older.

8. Includes roommates. 'Roommates' was added as a relationship category beginning in 2013.

9. Includes neighbours.

10. Includes relationships with the victim based on illegal activities, such as drugs or prostitution.

11. Includes persons in a position of trust or authority who are not family members. Includes authority figures and reverse authority figures (e.g., student-to-teacher, patient-to-doctor, teen-to-youth counsellors/group home workers, prisoner-to-guard). 'Reverse authority figures' was added as a relationship category beginning in 2013.

12. Includes incidents where the relationship between the victim and the accused was reported by police as "unknown".

13. Includes violations causing death, attempted murder, sexual assault, assault, robbery, criminal harassment, uttering threats and other violations involving violence or the threat of violence.

**Note:** Percentage calculations are based on incidents where the relationship of the accused to the victim was known. Excludes incidents where the sex or age of the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 2.2**  
**Rate of police-reported family violence, by sex and age group of victim, Canada, 2014**

Age group of victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
0 to 4 years	1,319	141.5	1,195	122.0	2,514	131.5
5 to 9 years	2,224	239.4	1,954	200.1	4,178	219.3
10 to 14 years	3,255	361.2	2,095	219.9	5,350	288.6
15 to 19 years	4,921	476.3	2,413	220.7	7,334	344.9
20 to 24 years	6,065	504.1	2,310	183.8	8,375	340.4
25 to 29 years	6,813	564.2	2,286	187.3	9,099	374.8
30 to 34 years	7,171	579.4	2,370	192.3	9,541	386.2
35 to 39 years	6,756	571.3	2,372	201.9	9,128	387.2
40 to 44 years	5,605	477.3	2,373	202.0	7,978	339.6
45 to 49 years	4,805	388.3	2,418	194.1	7,223	290.9
50 to 54 years	3,696	268.4	2,162	155.7	5,858	211.8
55 to 59 years	2,150	168.3	1,450	114.0	3,600	141.2
60 to 64 years	1,182	108.1	881	82.5	2,063	95.4
65 to 69 years	782	83.6	586	65.8	1,368	74.9
70 to 74 years	485	70.3	349	56.1	834	63.6
75 years and over	606	48.9	353	38.0	959	44.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,835</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>27,567</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>85,402</b>	<b>243.1</b>

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex or age of victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 2.3**  
**Victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and type of offence, Canada, 2014**

Type of offence	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	93	0.2	49	0.2	142	0.2
Attempted murder <sup>2</sup>	78	0.1	50	0.2	128	0.1
Sexual offences <sup>3</sup>	5,776	10	1,154	4	6,930	8
Physical assault	40,622	70	21,436	78	62,058	73
Major assault (levels 2 and 3) <sup>4</sup>	6,613	11	5,344	19	11,957	14
Common assault (level 1) <sup>5</sup>	33,784	58	15,956	58	49,740	58
Other assaults <sup>6</sup>	225	0.4	136	0.5	361	0.4
Criminal harassment	2,654	5	578	2	3,232	4
Indecent or harassing phone calls	628	1	253	0.9	881	1
Uttering threats	6,331	11	3,466	13	9,797	11
Robbery	124	0.2	73	0.3	197	0.2
Other violent offences <sup>7</sup>	1,529	3	508	2	2,037	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>57,835</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27,567</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85,402</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Violations causing death include first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence, and other related violations causing death.

2. Attempted murder includes conspire to commit murder.

3. Includes sexual assault, classified as one of three levels according to the seriousness of the incidents. Level 1 sexual assault is the category of least physical injury to the victim; level 2 includes sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon, or causing bodily harm; and level 3 includes aggravated sexual assault which wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the victim. Also includes other sexual crimes such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, and voyeurism.

4. Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and level 3 assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

5. Level 1 assault is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

6. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, using firearm or imitation firearm in the commission of an offence, pointing a firearm, assault against a peace or public officer, and other assaults.

7. Includes criminal negligence causing bodily harm, trap likely to cause or causing bodily harm, kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage-taking, trafficking in persons, abduction, extortion, intimidation of a non-justice participant, explosives causing death or bodily harm, arson, and other violent violations.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex or age of the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 2.4**  
**Rate of police-reported family violence, by province and territory, 2013 to 2014**

Province and territory	2013		2014		Percent change of rate from 2013 to 2014
	number	rate	number	rate	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,428	272.0	1,393	265.9	-2
Prince Edward Island	270	194.5	228	157.1	-19
Nova Scotia	2,213	236.7	2,019	216.1	-9
New Brunswick	1,998	266.5	1,793	239.8	-10
Quebec	25,350	314.8	25,469	314.1	-0.2
Ontario	22,357	167.0	20,918	154.8	-7
Manitoba	4,640	379.6	4,432	358.4	-6
Saskatchewan	5,411	499.7	5,361	486.7	-3
Alberta	11,786	294.8	11,961	290.9	-1
British Columbia	10,572	232.5	9,759	212.5	-9
Yukon	340	937.0	332	911.6	-3
Northwest Territories	882	2,015.4	826	1,897.1	-6
Nunavut	998	2,817.7	911	2,491.0	-12
<b>Canada</b>	<b>88,245</b>	<b>253.9</b>	<b>85,402</b>	<b>243.1</b>	<b>-4</b>

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex or age of victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 2.5**  
**Victims of police-reported family violence by physical and sexual assault and province and territory, 2014**

Province and territory	Total physical assault and sexual assault			Physical assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) <sup>1</sup>			Sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) <sup>1</sup>		
	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	percent change of rate from previous year <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	percent change of rate from previous year <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	percent change of rate from previous year <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,131	215.9	0.1	1,047	199.8	-0.3	84	16.0	5
Prince Edward Island	165	113.7	-18	157	108.2	-11	8	5.5	-69
Nova Scotia	1,549	166.6	-4	1,395	150.0	-4	154	16.6	-4
New Brunswick	1,336	179.4	-9	1,203	161.5	-9	133	17.9	-3
Quebec	17,684	218.1	0.3	16,427	202.6	0.1	1,257	15.5	3
Ontario	16,703	124.7	-5	15,024	112.2	-5	1,679	12.5	-3
Manitoba	3,841	310.6	-5	3,460	279.8	-5	381	30.8	-3
Saskatchewan	4,598	421.7	-1	4,279	392.4	-2	319	29.3	3
Alberta	9,764	237.8	-2	9,056	220.5	-2	708	17.2	-7
British Columbia	8,019	174.6	-9	7,540	164.2	-8	479	10.4	-11
Yukon	299	821.0	-2	280	768.8	-3	19	52.2	11
Northwest Territories	710	1,630.7	-7	665	1,527.3	-8	45	103.4	13
Nunavut	810	2,214.9	-8	751	2,053.5	-7	59	161.3	-12
<b>Canada</b>	<b>66,609</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>61,284</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>-3</b>

1. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which includes data from 99% of police services in Canada. As a result, the rates may not match totals presented elsewhere in the report.

2. Rate per 100,000 population.

3. Percent change of rate from previous year is calculated using revised 2013 data.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex or age of the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

**Table 2.6**  
**Victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2014**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2</sup>	Females		Males		Total	
	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>
St. John's	234	226.1	155	155.2	389	191.3
Halifax	364	174.5	209	102.9	573	139.2
Moncton	200	260.3	147	192.5	347	226.5
Saint John	273	422.8	125	201.6	398	314.4
Saguenay	392	474.0	179	213.5	571	342.8
Québec	1,527	384.4	595	152.9	2,122	269.8
Sherbrooke	256	259.9	84	87.3	340	174.6
Trois-Rivières	356	458.2	122	161.1	478	311.5
Montréal	8,122	402.7	3,574	180.9	11,696	292.9
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	744	455.0	316	197.0	1,060	327.2
Ottawa <sup>5</sup>	635	127.3	285	59.3	920	93.9
Kingston	177	213.7	82	101.1	259	158.0
Peterborough	125	200.7	60	102.8	185	153.4
Toronto <sup>6</sup>	6,028	218.7	2,505	94.5	8,533	157.8
Hamilton <sup>7</sup>	552	199.5	249	92.2	801	146.5
St. Catharines-Niagara	346	153.6	142	65.6	488	110.5
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	554	206.2	292	109.7	846	158.2
Brantford	230	335.3	112	167.8	342	252.7
Guelph	120	182.9	37	59.0	157	122.3
London	417	163.5	166	67.7	583	116.5
Windsor	341	225.9	131	89.0	472	158.3
Barrie	214	202.6	96	92.7	310	148.2
Greater Sudbury	244	294.0	75	92.6	319	194.5
Thunder Bay	276	451.7	104	175.3	380	315.6
Winnipeg	871	220.2	406	104.4	1,277	162.8
Regina	299	253.0	178	148.7	477	200.5
Saskatoon	535	356.8	215	140.9	750	247.9
Calgary	1,893	273.0	1,010	141.2	2,903	206.0
Edmonton	2,161	333.0	845	125.7	3,006	227.5
Kelowna	257	268.9	138	149.3	395	210.1
Abbotsford-Mission	246	279.7	96	107.4	342	192.8
Vancouver	2,558	207.1	1,144	94.0	3,702	150.9
Victoria	411	228.2	194	111.5	605	170.9

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 2.6 — continued**  
**Victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2014**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2</sup>	Females		Males		Total	
	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>
<b>CMA Total<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>32,796</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>14,459</b>	<b>118.3</b>	<b>47,255</b>	<b>191.4</b>
<b>Non-CMA Total</b>	<b>25,039</b>	<b>482.7</b>	<b>13,108</b>	<b>249.4</b>	<b>38,147</b>	<b>365.3</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>57,835</b>	<b>327.6</b>	<b>27,567</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>85,402</b>	<b>243.1</b>

1. A CMA consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

3. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

6. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the CMA of Toronto.

7. Excludes the portion of Halton Regional Police that polices the CMA of Hamilton.

8. Includes Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police, which are responsible for policing more than one CMA. This total also includes the portion of Durham Regional Police that polices the Oshawa CMA. Because of these inclusions, the CMA total will not equal the total of the individual CMAs.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex or age of victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 2.7**  
**Victims of selected police-reported offences against family members, Canada, 2009 to 2014**

Relationship of accused to victim and type of offence	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Percent change from 2009 to 2014 percent
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	
Spouse <sup>2</sup>	37,953	137.4	36,710	131.3	36,102	127.7	34,759	121.3	33,312	114.8	32,676	111.4	-19
Violations causing death <sup>3</sup>	73	0.3	68	0.2	67	0.2	62	0.2	50	0.2	64	0.2	-17
Attempted murder <sup>4</sup>	69	0.2	63	0.2	68	0.2	51	0.2	62	0.2	63	0.2	-14
Sexual assault <sup>5</sup>	811	2.9	848	3.0	842	3.0	926	3.2	879	3.0	890	3.0	3
Physical assault <sup>6</sup>	37,000	133.9	35,731	127.8	35,125	124.2	33,720	117.7	32,321	111.4	31,659	107.9	-19
Other family member <sup>7</sup>	37,398	112.7	37,134	110.8	37,073	109.6	37,186	108.6	35,270	101.9	34,202	97.8	-13
Violations causing death <sup>3</sup>	89	0.3	82	0.2	83	0.2	94	0.3	103	0.3	78	0.2	-17
Attempted murder <sup>4</sup>	78	0.2	67	0.2	65	0.2	81	0.2	82	0.2	64	0.2	-22
Sexual assault <sup>5</sup>	5,154	15.5	5,286	15.8	5,009	14.8	5,006	14.6	4,551	13.1	4,435	12.7	-18
Physical assault <sup>6</sup>	32,077	96.6	31,699	94.6	31,916	94.3	32,005	93.5	30,534	88.2	29,625	84.7	-12
<b>Total family members</b>	<b>75,351</b>	<b>227.0</b>	<b>73,844</b>	<b>220.3</b>	<b>73,175</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>71,945</b>	<b>210.1</b>	<b>68,582</b>	<b>198.1</b>	<b>66,878</b>	<b>191.2</b>	<b>-16</b>
Violations causing death <sup>3</sup>	162	0.5	150	0.4	150	0.4	156	0.5	153	0.4	142	0.4	-17
Attempted murder <sup>4</sup>	147	0.4	130	0.4	133	0.4	132	0.4	144	0.4	127	0.4	-18
Sexual assault <sup>5</sup>	5,965	18.0	6,134	18.3	5,851	17.3	5,932	17.3	5,430	15.7	5,325	15.2	-15
Physical assault <sup>6</sup>	69,077	208.1	67,430	201.2	67,041	198.1	65,725	192.0	62,855	181.5	61,284	175.2	-16

1. Rate per 100,000 population based on population aged 89 and younger.

2. Spousal violence includes current and former common-law and legally married spouses. Rates of spousal violence are calculated based on the population aged 15 and older and not the spousal population. As a result, the rate is an underestimation.

3. Violations causing death include first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence, and other related violations causing death.

4. Includes conspire to commit murder.

5. Includes sexual assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

6. Includes assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

7. Includes children, parents, siblings, other immediate family and extended family members.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex or age of victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses of attempted murder, physical assault and sexual assault due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which includes data from 99% of police services in Canada. As a result, the rates may not match totals presented elsewhere in the report.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

**Table 2.8**  
**Rates of homicides committed by family members, by sex of victim, Canada, 1984 to 2014**

Year	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
1984	111	8.6	90	7.1	201	7.8
1985	132	10.1	97	7.6	229	8.9
1986	111	8.4	81	6.3	192	7.4
1987	121	9.1	97	7.4	218	8.2
1988	99	7.3	75	5.6	174	6.5
1989	122	8.9	80	5.9	202	7.4
1990	107	7.7	85	6.2	192	6.9
1991	126	8.9	77	5.5	203	7.2
1992	119	8.3	80	5.7	199	7.0
1993	98	6.8	66	4.6	164	5.7
1994	105	7.2	85	5.9	190	6.6
1995	102	6.9	77	5.3	179	6.1
1996	109	7.3	80	5.5	189	6.4
1997	114	7.5	75	5.1	189	6.3
1998	103	6.8	71	4.8	174	5.8
1999	94	6.1	51	3.4	145	4.8
2000	76	4.9	57	3.8	133	4.3
2001	110	7.0	78	5.1	188	6.1
2002	115	7.3	71	4.6	186	5.9
2003	93	5.8	51	3.3	144	4.6
2004	102	6.3	62	3.9	164	5.1
2005	105	6.5	60	3.8	165	5.1
2006	93	5.7	74	4.6	167	5.1
2007	83	5.0	55	3.4	138	4.2
2008	72	4.3	71	4.3	143	4.3
2009	83	4.9	73	4.4	156	4.6
2010	80	4.7	63	3.7	143	4.2
2011	89	5.1	61	3.6	150	4.4
2012	87	5.0	61	3.5	148	4.3
2013	76	4.3	58	3.3	134	3.8
2014	86	4.8	45	2.6	131	3.7

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the age or sex of the victim was unknown. Rates are calculated on the basis of 1 million individuals in the population. Populations based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

## Section 3

**Table 3.1**  
**Victims of police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2014**

Relationship of accused to victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Intimate partner	69,848	42	18,840	12	88,688	27
Current spouse <sup>1</sup>	23,334	14	6,284	4	29,618	9
Former spouse <sup>2</sup>	8,871	5	2,361	2	11,232	3
Current dating partner <sup>3</sup>	23,076	14	6,233	4	29,309	9
Former dating partner <sup>4</sup>	13,690	8	3,467	2	17,157	5
Other intimate partner <sup>5</sup>	877	0.5	495	0.3	1,372	0.4
Non-spousal family member <sup>6</sup>	25,630	15	18,922	12	44,552	14
Friend or acquaintance	46,863	28	62,419	40	109,282	34
Casual acquaintance <sup>7</sup>	30,816	18	39,988	26	70,804	22
Business relationship	4,864	3	7,566	5	12,430	4
Close friend <sup>8</sup>	7,239	4	7,826	5	15,065	5
Criminal relationship <sup>9</sup>	326	0.2	1,722	1	2,048	0.6
Authority figure <sup>10</sup>	3,618	2	5,317	3	8,935	3
Stranger	25,554	15	54,693	35	80,247	25
Unknown relationship <sup>11</sup>	668	...	206	...	874	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>168,563</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>155,080</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>323,643</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Refers to violence committed by currently married persons and current common-law partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

2. Refers to violence committed by separated or divorced persons and former common-law partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

3. Refers to violence committed by current boyfriend or girlfriend. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

4. Refers to violence committed by former boyfriends or girlfriends. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

5. Refers to violence committed by a person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Includes victims ages 15 to 89.

6. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption. Examples include grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws.

7. Includes neighbours.

8. Includes roommates, which was added as a relationship category in 2013.

9. Refers to relationships with the victim that are based on illegal activities, such as drugs or prostitution.

10. Refers to persons in a position of authority or trust who are not a family member. Includes reverse authority: new relationship category since 2013.

11. Refers to incidents where the relationship between the victim and the accused was reported by police as "unknown."

**Note:** Percentage calculations are based on incidents where the relationship between the victim and the accused was known. Excludes incidents where the age or sex of the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 3.2**  
**Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by type of relationship and age group of victim, Canada, 2014**

Age group of victim	Victims of spousal violence <sup>1</sup>		Victims of dating violence <sup>2</sup>		Victims of other intimate partner violence <sup>3</sup>	Total victims of intimate partner violence
	Current	Former	Current	Former		
	number					
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,618</b>	<b>11,232</b>	<b>29,309</b>	<b>17,157</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>88,688</b>
	percent					
15 to 19 years	12	7	51	28	2	100
20 to 24 years	22	9	44	24	1	100
25 to 29 years	30	11	36	21	1	100
30 to 34 years	36	15	29	19	1	100
35 to 39 years	41	16	26	15	1	100
40 to 44 years	40	16	27	16	2	100
45 to 49 years	42	15	26	15	2	100
50 to 54 years	45	15	23	15	2	100
55 to 59 years	51	15	18	14	3	100
60 to 64 years	57	13	16	12	3	100
65 years and over	68	11	10	8	3	100

1. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons and common-law partners (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

2. Refers to violence committed by boyfriends or girlfriends (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

3. Refers to violence committed by a person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Includes victims ages 15 to 89.

**Note:** Excludes incidents in which the age or sex of the victim was unknown and for which the relationship between the accused and the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 3.3**  
**Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by sex of victim and type of offence, Canada, 2014**

Type of offence	Victims of intimate partner violence <sup>1</sup>					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Violations causing death <sup>2</sup>	70	0.1	17	0.1	87	0.1
Attempted murders <sup>3</sup>	69	0.1	34	0.2	103	0.1
Sexual offences <sup>4</sup>	2,620	4	73	0.4	2,693	3
Assault	52,101	75	16,247	86	68,348	77
Major assault (levels 2 and 3) <sup>5</sup>	8,286	12	3,879	21	12,165	14
Common assault (level 1) <sup>6</sup>	43,504	62	12,303	65	55,807	63
Other assaults <sup>7</sup>	311	0.4	65	0.3	376	0.4
Criminal harassment	4,959	7	758	4	5,717	6
Indecent or harassing phone calls	1,169	2	383	2	1,552	2
Uttering threats	6,161	9	1,132	6	7,293	8
Robbery	245	0.4	43	0.2	288	0.3
Other violent offences <sup>8</sup>	2,454	4	153	0.8	2,607	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,848</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18,840</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,688</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

2. Violations causing death include first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence, and other related violations causing death.

3. Includes conspiracy to commit murder.

4. Includes sexual assault, classified as one of three levels according to the seriousness of the incidents. Level 1 sexual assault is the category of least physical injury to the victim; level 2 includes sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon, or causing bodily harm; and level 3 includes aggravated sexual assault which wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the victim. Also includes other sexual crimes such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, and voyeurism.

5. Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and level 3 assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

6. Level 1 assault is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

7. Other assaults include unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, assault against peace-public officer, and other assaults.

8. Includes criminal negligence causing bodily harm, abduction, kidnapping, hostage-taking, arson and other violent crimes.

**Note:** Excludes incidents in which the age or sex of the victim was unknown and for which the relationship of the accused with the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older was excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 3.4**  
**Victims of police-reported violent crime, by type of intimate partner and most serious weapon present, Canada, 2014**

Type of weapon	Victims of spousal violence <sup>1</sup>		Victims of dating violence <sup>2</sup>		Total victims of intimate partner violence <sup>3</sup>	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Threats (no weapon) <sup>4</sup>	5,276	14	7,285	16	12,561	15
Physical force	26,550	72	32,937	71	59,487	71
Weapon	5,280	14	6,022	13	11,302	14
Firearm	280	0.8	296	0.6	576	0.7
Knife <sup>5</sup>	1,741	5	1,961	4	3,702	4
Club/blunt instrument	834	2	765	2	1,599	2
Other weapon <sup>6</sup>	2,425	7	3,000	6	5,425	7
Unknown	3,744	...	1,594	...	5,338	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,838</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,688</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons and common-law partners (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

2. Refers to violence committed by boyfriends or girlfriends (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

3. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

4. Includes threats that are construed to imply that death or injury is possible.

5. Includes other piercing/cutting instruments, such as a hatchet, razor blade or arrow.

6. Includes other types of weapon such as explosives, fire, motor vehicles, poison and other weapons.

**Note:** Excludes incidents in which the age or sex of the victim was unknown and for which the relationship between the accused and the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Unknown weapons are excluded from the calculation of percentages. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 3.5**  
**Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by clearance status and type of intimate partner relationship, Canada, 2014**

Type of incident clearance status	Victims of spousal violence <sup>1</sup>		Victims of dating violence <sup>2</sup>		Total victims of intimate partner violence <sup>3</sup>	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Not cleared <sup>4</sup>	4,794	12	7,007	15	11,801	13
Cleared by charge	28,630	70	35,000	73	63,630	72
Cleared otherwise	7,426	18	5,831	12	13,257	15
Complainant requests charges not to be laid	2,872	7	2,881	6	5,753	6
Reasons beyond the control of police department	3,192	8	711	1	3,903	4
Departmental discretion	1,154	3	2,004	4	3,158	4
Other <sup>5</sup>	208	0.5	235	0.5	443	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,850</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47,838</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>88,688</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons and common-law partners (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

2. Refers to violence committed by boyfriends or girlfriends (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

3. Refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89.

4. Refers to incidents where an accused person has not been identified in connection with the incident or incidents where there is insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.

5. 'Cleared by other means' includes suicide of accused, death of accused, death of witness/complainant, accused is less than 12 years of age, committal of accused to mental hospital, accused in foreign country, accused involved in other incidents, accused already sentenced, diversionary programs, incidents cleared by a lesser statute, incident cleared by other municipal/provincial/federal agency.

**Note:** In cases of domestic violence, every Canadian jurisdiction has implemented some form of pro-charging policies. The particular parameters of these pro-charging policies can vary regionally. Excludes incidents where the age or sex of the victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 3.6**  
**Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by sex of victim and province and territory, 2014**

Province and territory	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,082	475.0	323	146.7	1,405	313.7
Prince Edward Island	196	312.6	57	96.3	253	207.6
Nova Scotia	1,833	447.0	589	150.4	2,422	302.1
New Brunswick	1,614	499.5	480	152.5	2,094	328.3
Quebec	15,337	444.2	4,396	129.2	19,733	287.9
Ontario	19,953	344.2	4,961	89.6	24,914	219.8
Manitoba	4,136	816.5	892	178.7	5,028	499.9
Saskatchewan	4,647	1,052.1	1,167	259.4	5,814	652.1
Alberta	10,347	627.9	2,992	175.1	13,339	397.4
British Columbia	9,053	458.0	2,571	132.6	11,624	296.9
Yukon	296	1,996.8	108	694.7	404	1,330.3
Northwest Territories	594	3,536.1	163	935.5	757	2,212.0
Nunavut	760	6,317.0	141	1,072.2	901	3,578.0
<b>Canada</b>	<b>69,848</b>	<b>469.1</b>	<b>18,840</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>88,688</b>	<b>301.1</b>

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Note:** Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89. Excludes incidents where the age or sex of the victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded because of possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 3.7**  
**Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by sex of victim and selected violent offences, Canada, 2009 to 2014**

Type of offence	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Percent change in rate (2009 to 2014) percent
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	
Male victims	15,760	115.6	15,802	114.5	16,186	116.0	16,455	116.2	16,042	111.8	16,166	111.4	-4
Attempted murder <sup>2</sup>	31	0.2	27	0.2	31	0.2	37	0.3	24	0.2	34	0.2	3
Assault	15,674	115.0	15,726	114.0	16,095	115.3	16,357	115.5	15,966	111.3	16,071	110.8	-4
Common assault (level 1)	11,814	86.6	11,861	86.0	12,167	87.2	12,535	88.5	12,141	84.6	12,214	84.2	-3
Major assault (levels 2 and 3)	3,860	28.3	3,865	28.0	3,928	28.1	3,822	27.0	3,825	26.7	3,857	26.6	-6
Sexual assault	55	0.4	49	0.4	60	0.4	61	0.4	52	0.4	61	0.4	4
Sexual assault (level 1)	42	0.3	36	0.3	45	0.3	51	0.4	45	0.3	55	0.4	23
Sexual assault (levels 2 and 3)	13	0.1	13	0.1	15	0.1	10	0.1	7	0.0	6	0.0	-57
Female victims	58,590	418.7	57,969	409.4	58,436	408.2	57,273	395.0	54,921	374.3	53,994	364.1	-13
Attempted murder <sup>2</sup>	90	0.6	76	0.5	81	0.6	70	0.5	76	0.5	69	0.5	-28
Assault	56,551	404.1	55,700	393.4	56,105	391.9	54,800	378.0	52,467	357.6	51,465	347.0	-14
Common assault (level 1)	48,155	344.1	47,088	332.5	47,313	330.5	46,043	317.6	44,096	300.6	43,236	291.5	-15
Major assault (levels 2 and 3)	8,396	60.0	8,612	60.8	8,792	61.4	8,757	60.4	8,371	57.1	8,229	55.5	-8
Sexual assault	1,949	13.9	2,193	15.5	2,250	15.7	2,403	16.6	2,378	16.2	2,460	16.6	19
Sexual assault (level 1)	1,823	13.0	2,059	14.5	2,127	14.9	2,284	15.8	2,229	15.2	2,353	15.9	22
Sexual assault (levels 2 and 3)	126	0.9	134	0.9	123	0.9	119	0.8	149	1.0	107	0.7	-20

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 3.7 — continued**  
**Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by sex of victim and selected violent offences, Canada, 2009 to 2014**

Type of offence	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Percent change in rate (2009 to 2014)
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	percent
<b>Total</b>	<b>74,350</b>	<b>269.1</b>	<b>73,771</b>	<b>263.8</b>	<b>74,622</b>	<b>263.9</b>	<b>73,728</b>	<b>257.3</b>	<b>70,963</b>	<b>244.6</b>	<b>70,160</b>	<b>239.1</b>	<b>-11</b>
Attempted murder <sup>2</sup>	121	0.4	103	0.4	112	0.4	107	0.4	100	0.3	103	0.4	-20
Assault	72,225	261.4	71,426	255.5	72,200	255.3	71,157	248.3	68,433	235.9	67,536	230.2	-12
Common assault (level 1)	59,969	217.1	58,949	210.8	59,480	210.4	58,578	204.4	56,237	193.8	55,450	189.0	-13
Major assault (levels 2 and 3)	12,256	44.4	12,477	44.6	12,720	45.0	12,579	43.9	12,196	42.0	12,086	41.2	-7
Sexual assault	2,004	7.3	2,242	8.0	2,310	8.2	2,464	8.6	2,430	8.4	2,521	8.6	18
Sexual assault (level 1)	1,865	6.8	2,095	7.5	2,172	7.7	2,335	8.1	2,274	7.8	2,408	8.2	22
Sexual assault (levels 2 and 3)	139	0.5	147	0.5	138	0.5	129	0.5	156	0.5	113	0.4	-23

1. Rates per 100,000 population.

2. Includes conspiracy to commit murder.

**Note:** The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database represents 99% of police services in Canada. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89. Excludes incidents where the age or sex of the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

**Table 3.8**  
**Victims of intimate partner homicide, by sex of victim, Canada, 1994 to 2014**

Year	Female victims	Male victims	Total
	rate per 1 million population		
1994	6.7	2.4	4.6
1995	7.1	2.9	5.1
1996	6.8	2.6	4.7
1997	6.5	1.6	4.1
1998	5.4	1.2	3.3
1999	6.2	1.2	3.7
2000	5.9	1.6	3.8
2001	6.3	1.9	4.1
2002	6.2	1.8	4.0
2003	5.6	1.3	3.5
2004	5.8	1.6	3.7
2005	5.9	1.1	3.5
2006	4.9	2.0	3.5
2007	4.3	1.7	3.0
2008	4.6	1.8	3.2
2009	4.8	1.6	3.2
2010	4.4	1.9	3.2
2011	5.3	1.0	3.2
2012	4.7	1.0	2.9
2013	3.9	1.0	2.4
2014	4.4	1.1	2.8

**Note:** Rates are calculated on the basis of 1 million population aged 15 to 89 years. Population figures are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partners include married, separated and divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former) and dating partners (current and former). A small number of homicides committed against spouses and dating partners under 15 years of age are excluded in the rate calculations. Data on homicides between dating partners are not available prior to 1991. The Homicide Survey was revised and expanded in 1991 to better meet changing information needs. Excludes homicides where the age or sex of the victim was unknown.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

**Table 3.9**  
**Victims of intimate partner homicide, by type of relationship, Canada, 2004 to 2014**

Spousal homicide victims													
Year	Victims of a married spouse <sup>1</sup>		Victims of a common-law partner <sup>2</sup>		Total – spousal homicide victims <sup>3</sup>		Dating homicide victims <sup>4</sup>		Same-sex intimate partner homicide victims <sup>5</sup>		Total – intimate partner homicides <sup>6</sup>		
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	
2004	46	47	29	30	75	77	22	22	1	1	98	100	
2005	35	37	41	44	76	81	17	18	1	1	94	100	
2006	39	42	38	41	77	83	13	14	3	3	93	100	
2007	28	34	34	41	62	76	16	20	4	5	82	100	
2008	37	42	25	28	62	70	24	27	3	3	89	100	
2009	34	37	32	35	66	73	23	25	2	2	91	100	
2010	24	27	40	44	64	71	23	26	3	3	90	100	
2011	33	36	32	35	65	71	20	22	6	7	91	100	
2012	38	45	23	27	61	73	19	23	4	5	84	100	
2013	22	31	23	32	45	63	25	35	2	3	72	100	
2014	31	37	30	36	61	73	19	23	3	4	83	100	
<b>2004 to 2014</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Includes victims of a married, separated or divorced opposite sex spouse.

2. Includes victims of an opposite sex common-law partner (current or former).

3. Includes victims of a married, separated or divorced opposite sex spouse or an opposite sex common-law partner.

4. Includes victims of an opposite sex boyfriend or girlfriend (current or former) or another opposite sex intimate partner.

5. Includes victims of a married, separated or divorced same-sex spouse and a same-sex common-law partner (current or former) as well as a same-sex boyfriend or girlfriend (current or former) and same-sex other intimate partner.

6. Includes victims of a married, separated or divorced persons, common-law partners, dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners.

**Note:** Excludes victims of homicide younger than 15 years and victims for which the age or sex was unknown. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

**Table 3.10**  
**Victims of intimate partner homicide, by sex and age group of victim, Canada, 2004 to 2014**

Age group of victim	Female victims	Male victims
	rate per 1 million population	
15 to 19 years	2.7	0.2
20 to 24 years	6.1	0.8
25 to 29 years	8.0	2.5
30 to 34 years	6.9	2.0
35 to 39 years	7.2	1.8
40 to 44 years	6.9	2.1
45 to 49 years	5.7	2.2
50 to 54 years	4.5	1.7
55 to 59 years	2.7	1.6
60 to 64 years	3.2	1.1
65 years and over	1.9	0.3

**Note:** Rates are calculated on the basis of 1 million population. Population figures are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partners include married, separated and divorced persons, common-law partners (current and former) and dating partners (current and former). A small number of homicides committed against spouses and dating partners under 15 years of age are excluded in the rate calculations. Data on homicides between dating partners are not available prior to 1991. The Homicide Survey was revised and expanded in 1991 to better meet changing information needs. Excludes homicides where the age or sex of the victim was unknown.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.



## Section 4

Table 4.1

## Victims of police-reported violent crime, by type of offence and age group of victim, Canada, 2014

Type of offence	Adult victims (18 years and older)		Children and youth victims (0 to 17 years)		Children and youth victims by age group						Total victims	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	Less than 3 years		3 to 11 years		12 to 17 years		number	rate <sup>1</sup>
					number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Violations causing death/attempted murder/conspire to commit murder</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Murder, manslaughter, infanticide	460	1.6	47	0.7	8	0.7	16	0.5	23	1.0	507	1.4
Criminal negligence causing death	63	0.2	18	0.3	4	0.3	9	0.3	5	0.2	81	0.2
Other related offences causing death	4	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.0
Attempted murder/conspire to commit murder	581	2.1	55	0.8	5	0.4	13	0.4	37	1.6	636	1.8
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>11,219</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>13,722</b>	<b>199.4</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4,908</b>	<b>144.0</b>	<b>8,610</b>	<b>369.5</b>	<b>24,941</b>	<b>71.0</b>
Sexual assault (level 3) - aggravated	74	0.3	30	0.4	0	0.0	15	0.4	15	0.6	104	0.3
Sexual assault (level 2) - weapon or causing bodily harm	216	0.8	91	1.3	0	0.0	30	0.9	61	2.6	307	0.9
Sexual assault (level 1)	10,510	37.2	9,400	136.6	130	11.4	3,241	95.1	6,029	258.8	19,910	56.7
Sexual interference	...	...	2,369	34.4	64	5.6	1,186	34.8	1,119	48.0	2,369	6.7
Invitation to sexual touching	...	...	475	6.9	6	0.5	183	5.4	286	12.3	475	1.4
Luring a child via a computer	...	...	829	12.0	1	0.1	134	3.9	694	29.8	829	2.4
Incest	34	0.1	137	2.0	0	0.0	55	1.6	82	3.5	171	0.5
Sexual exploitation	17	0.1	124	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	124	5.3	141	0.4
Voyeurism	356	1.3	145	2.1	1	0.1	17	0.5	127	5.5	501	1.4
Corrupting children	...	...	50	0.7	1	0.1	27	0.8	22	0.9	50	0.1
Making sexually explicit material available to children	...	...	63	0.9	1	0.1	13	0.4	49	2.1	63	0.2
Anal intercourse	10	0.0	6	0.1	0	0.0	4	0.1	2	0.1	16	0.0
Bestiality - commit, compel, incite a person	2	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	3	0.0
Other unknown sexual assault	0	0.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1	0	0.0	2	0.0

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 4.1 — continued**  
**Victims of police-reported violent crime, by type of offence and age group of victim, Canada, 2014**

Type of offence	Adult victims (18 years and older)		Children and youth victims (0 to 17 years)		Children and youth victims by age group						Total victims	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	Less than 3 years		3 to 11 years		12 to 17 years		number	rate <sup>1</sup>
					number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>180,628</b>	<b>639.4</b>	<b>27,055</b>	<b>393.2</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>78.8</b>	<b>6,676</b>	<b>195.9</b>	<b>19,478</b>	<b>836.0</b>	<b>207,683</b>	<b>591.2</b>
Assault (level 3) - aggravated	2,908	10.3	234	3.4	62	5.4	14	0.4	158	6.8	3,142	8.9
Assault (level 2) - weapon or causing bodily harm	38,301	135.6	5,755	83.6	176	15.4	1,361	39.9	4,218	181.0	44,056	125.4
Assault (level 1)	129,480	458.4	20,720	301.1	628	54.9	5,220	153.2	14,872	638.3	150,200	427.6
Pointing a firearm	417	1.5	97	1.4	3	0.3	16	0.5	78	3.3	514	1.5
Unlawfully causing bodily harm	329	1.2	41	0.6	5	0.4	5	0.1	31	1.3	370	1.1
Criminal negligence causing bodily harm	134	0.5	56	0.8	15	1.3	13	0.4	28	1.2	190	0.5
Using firearm or imitation firearm in commission of offence	133	0.5	25	0.4	0	0.0	8	0.2	17	0.7	158	0.4
Discharge firearm with intent	242	0.9	43	0.6	7	0.6	13	0.4	23	1.0	285	0.8
Trap likely to or causing bodily harm	5	0.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0	6	0.0
Other assaults <sup>2</sup>	8,679	30.7	83	1.2	5	0.4	26	0.8	52	2.2	8,762	24.9
<b>Deprivation of freedom</b>	<b>2,843</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>3,618</b>	<b>10.3</b>
Kidnapping and forcible confinement	2,843	10.1	386	5.6	17	1.5	76	2.2	293	12.6	3,229	9.2
Abduction/removal of child from Canada	...	...	389	5.7	92	8.0	248	7.3	49	2.1	389	1.1
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>74,198</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>11,975</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>1,671</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>9,919</b>	<b>425.7</b>	<b>86,173</b>	<b>245.3</b>
Criminal harassment	11,822	41.8	1,379	20.0	5	0.4	118	3.5	1,256	53.9	13,201	37.6
Uttering threats	38,596	136.6	6,248	90.8	260	22.7	1,215	35.7	4,773	204.9	44,844	127.7
Indecent or harassing phone calls	4,804	17.0	336	4.9	1	0.1	19	0.6	316	13.6	5,140	14.6
Trafficking in persons	101	0.4	35	0.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	35	1.5	136	0.4
Other <sup>3</sup>	18,875	66.8	3,977	57.8	119	10.4	319	9.4	3,539	151.9	22,852	65.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>269,996</b>	<b>955.79</b>	<b>53,647</b>	<b>779.6</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>141.4</b>	<b>13,617</b>	<b>399.6</b>	<b>38,414</b>	<b>1,648.7</b>	<b>323,643</b>	<b>921.3</b>

... not applicable

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Includes assaults against police and other peace officers, as well as other types of assaults such as administering noxious thing.

3. Other violent offences include robbery, extortion, arson - disregard for human life, intimidation of a justice system participant or journalist, intimidation of a non-justice participant, explosives causing death/bodily harm, hostage taking, and other violent violations.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 4.2**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence, by accused-victim relationship and age group, Canada, 2014**

Accused-victim relationship	Age group of victim											
	Less than 1 year		1 to 3 years		4 to 6 years		7 to 11 years		12 to 17 years		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Parent <sup>1</sup>	266	89	1,128	78	1,675	68	2,682	64	4,176	52	9,927	61
Sibling <sup>2</sup>	10	3	133	9	372	15	718	17	1,465	18	2,698	16
Extended family <sup>3</sup>	24	8	181	13	423	17	770	18	1,901	24	3,299	20
Spouse <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	6	458	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,470</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,170</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Includes biological, step, adoptive and foster parents.

2. Includes biological, step, half, adoptive and foster brothers and sisters.

3. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage or adoption. Examples include grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws.

4. Includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 4.3**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence, by sex and age of victim, Canada, 2014**

Age of victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Less than 1 year	143	76.8	157	80.2	300	78.5
1 year	193	103.8	239	122.3	432	113.2
2 years	226	122.1	196	100.7	422	111.1
3 years	334	179.2	254	129.9	588	153.9
4 years	423	224.2	349	176.4	772	199.7
5 years	461	242.6	379	189.4	840	215.3
6 years	458	239.5	400	200.0	858	219.3
7 years	420	224.8	382	194.5	802	209.3
8 years	441	242.1	410	214.3	851	227.8
9 years	444	248.2	383	203.2	827	225.1
10 years	446	248.0	334	176.1	780	211.1
11 years	506	284.7	404	216.3	910	249.7
12 years	685	384.7	439	233.7	1,124	307.1
13 years	719	399.8	459	240.1	1,178	317.5
14 years	899	484.2	459	232.7	1,358	354.7
15 years	1,008	534.6	493	247.5	1,501	387.1
16 years	935	476.4	501	242.9	1,436	356.7
17 years	946	464.5	457	211.4	1,403	334.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>274.4</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>232.0</b>

**Note:** Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, adoptive, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, half, step, foster), extended family and spouses. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Rate per 100,000 children and youth. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 4.4**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence, by sex of the victim and type of offence, Canada, 2014**

Type of offence	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
Violations causing death <sup>2</sup>	14	0.4	14	0.4	28	0.4
Attempted murder <sup>3</sup>	14	0.4	10	0.3	24	0.3
Sexual offences <sup>4</sup>	4,080	121.8	1,005	28.5	5,085	73.9
Physical assault	4,558	136.0	4,693	132.9	9,251	134.4
Major assault (levels 2 and 3) <sup>5</sup>	876	26.1	946	26.8	1,822	26.5
Common assault (level 1) <sup>6</sup>	3,647	108.8	3,708	105.0	7,355	106.9
Other assaults <sup>7</sup>	35	1.0	39	1.1	74	1.1
Kidnapping/abduction	196	5.8	191	5.4	387	5.6
Other violent crimes <sup>8</sup>	825	24.6	782	22.2	1,607	23.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>238.1</b>

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population of children and youth. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Violations causing death include first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence, and other related violations causing death.

3. Attempted murder includes conspiracy to commit murder.

4. Sexual offences include sexual assault levels 1, 2 and 3 and other sexual violations, including child-specific offences, such as luring a child and sexual exploitation.

5. Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and level 3 assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

6. Level 1 assault is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

7. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, using firearm or imitation firearm in the commission of an offence, pointing a firearm, assault against a peace or public officer, and other assaults.

8. Other violent crimes include criminal harassment, uttering threats, indecent or harassing phone calls, robbery, extortion, arson - disregard for human life, intimidation of a justice system participant or journalist, intimidation of a non-justice participant, explosives causing death/bodily harm, hostage taking, and other violent violations.

**Note:** Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, adoptive, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), extended family and spouses. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 4.5**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of family-related homicides, by age group of the victim and cause of death, Canada, 2004 to 2014**

Cause of death	Age group of victim										Total	
	Less than 1 year		1 to 3 years		4 to 6 years		7 to 11 years		12 to 17 years			
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Strangulation, suffocation or drowning	23	32	18	22	10	22	12	29	14	22	77	25
Beating	20	27	36	43	10	22	4	10	6	10	76	25
Stabbing	2	3	8	10	10	22	11	26	21	33	52	17
Shaken Baby Syndrome <sup>1</sup>	19	26	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	8
Shooting	0	0	6	7	3	7	6	14	14	22	29	9
Poisoning or lethal injection	1	1	2	2	6	13	2	5	3	5	14	5
Fire (smoke inhalation, burns)	0	0	3	4	2	4	5	12	1	2	11	4
Other <sup>2</sup>	8	11	3	4	4	9	2	5	4	6	21	7
Unknown	3	...	1	...	3	...	3	...	0	...	10	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. 'Shaken Baby Syndrome' refers to homicides committed against a baby (under the age of three years) where the primary cause of death resulted from being shaken, tossed or thrown.

2. Includes causes of death not otherwise stated. Examples include exposure/hypothermia, deaths caused by motor vehicles, starvation, heat, etc.

**Note:** Family-related homicides refers to homicides committed by parents, siblings, extended family members, and spouses. Excludes homicides where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages exclude homicides in which the cause of death was reported by police as unknown.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

**Table 4.6**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of family-related homicides, by age group of the victim and motive, Canada, 2004 to 2014**

Motive	Age group of victim											
	Less than 1 year		1 to 3 years		4 to 6 years		7 to 11 years		12 to 17 years		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Frustration, anger or despair	47	67	59	78	30	67	24	60	19	32	179	62
No apparent motive <sup>1</sup>	1	1	5	7	3	7	6	15	11	18	26	9
Argument or quarrel	2	3	1	1	4	9	3	8	13	22	23	8
Concealment <sup>2</sup>	18	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	6
Jealousy	0	0	7	9	2	4	2	5	3	5	14	5
Other <sup>3</sup>	2	3	0	0	3	7	2	5	10	17	17	6
Revenge	0	0	4	5	3	7	3	8	4	7	14	5
Unknown	6	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	3	...	25	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Includes, for example, mental illness and dementia.

2. Concealment includes homicides committed to hide evidence of something, for example a pregnancy or birth of a child, or evidence of another criminal offence. This is the most common motive for infanticides.

3. Other motives can include financial gain, mercy killing, and sexual violence.

**Note:** Family-related homicides refers to homicides committed by parents, siblings, extended family members, and spouses. Excludes homicides where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Percentages exclude homicides in which the cause of death was reported by police as unknown.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

**Table 4.7**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and province and territory, 2014**

Province and territory	Victims of family violence <sup>1</sup>					
	Female		Male		Total	
	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	number	rate <sup>2</sup>	number	rate <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	173	382.7	140	296.6	313	338.7
Prince Edward Island	29	207.3	31	213.9	60	210.6
Nova Scotia	248	312.7	189	223.7	437	266.8
New Brunswick	221	338.4	169	243.6	390	289.6
Quebec	2,779	377.8	1,911	248.3	4,690	311.6
Ontario	2,487	191.9	1,817	133.1	4,304	161.8
Manitoba	646	474.4	414	289.0	1,060	379.4
Saskatchewan	713	582.2	447	346.7	1,160	461.4
Alberta	1,234	282.3	838	181.8	2,072	230.7
British Columbia	927	229.2	614	142.5	1,541	184.5
Yukon	45	1,269.8	20	527.7	65	886.3
Northwest Territories	66	1,224.0	36	648.9	102	932.4
Nunavut	119	1,840.4	69	1,019.4	188	1,420.5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>238.1</b>

1. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, adoptive, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), extended family and spouses.

2. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population of children and youth. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 4.8**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2014**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2</sup>	Victims of family violence <sup>3</sup>					
	Female		Male		Total	
	number	rate <sup>4</sup>	number	rate <sup>4</sup>	number	rate <sup>4</sup>
St. John's	61	334.2	52	271.9	113	302.3
Halifax	94	269.9	68	183.1	162	225.1
Moncton	34	252.9	39	265.1	73	259.3
Saint John	40	330.9	31	242.3	71	285.3
Saguenay	84	607.3	66	458.6	150	531.5
Québec	221	334.3	132	191.2	353	261.2
Sherbrooke	67	393.1	21	115.6	88	249.9
Trois-Rivières	58	483.2	31	243.1	89	359.5
Montréal	1,070	284.6	777	198.2	1,847	240.5
Gatineau <sup>5</sup>	102	311.1	52	152.6	154	230.3
Ottawa <sup>6</sup>	112	118.0	73	74.5	185	95.9
Kingston	35	250.2	21	143.9	56	195.9
Peterborough	19	187.2	18	170.8	37	178.8
Toronto <sup>7</sup>	926	179.3	762	139.3	1,688	158.7
Hamilton <sup>8</sup>	114	222.1	82	150.3	196	185.1
St. Catharines-Niagara	44	112.1	37	89.8	81	100.7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	101	182.3	79	136.7	180	159.0
Brantford	31	224.0	21	145.4	52	183.9
Guelph	16	126.2	9	67.9	25	96.4
London	85	178.7	61	121.2	146	149.1
Windsor	65	221.7	29	93.2	94	155.5
Barrie	37	166.1	19	81.2	56	122.6
Greater Sudbury	40	276.5	15	97.9	55	184.6
Thunder Bay	24	232.1	17	158.5	41	194.6
Winnipeg	228	289.0	161	194.7	389	240.7
Regina	48	195.9	41	159.4	89	177.2
Saskatoon	97	314.2	55	167.1	152	238.3
Calgary	261	180.1	229	149.5	490	164.3
Edmonton	347	263.3	225	162.1	572	211.4
Kelowna	27	169.6	20	121.0	47	144.8
Abbotsford-Mission	38	199.3	28	136.5	66	166.7
Vancouver	352	166.2	270	118.5	622	141.5
Victoria	59	214.2	26	92.1	85	152.5

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 4.8 — continued**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2014**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2</sup>	Victims of family violence <sup>3</sup>					
	Female		Male		Total	
	number	rate <sup>4</sup>	number	rate <sup>4</sup>	number	rate <sup>4</sup>
<b>CMA Total<sup>9</sup></b>	<b>5,059</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>3,682</b>	<b>149.2</b>	<b>8,741</b>	<b>181.7</b>
<b>Non CMA Total</b>	<b>4,628</b>	<b>459.3</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>283.9</b>	<b>7,641</b>	<b>369.3</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>9,687</b>	<b>289.1</b>	<b>6,695</b>	<b>189.7</b>	<b>16,382</b>	<b>238.1</b>

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

3. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, adoptive, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), extended family and spouses.

4. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

5. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

6. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

7. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the CMA of Toronto.

8. Excludes the portion of Halton Regional Police that polices the CMA of Hamilton.

9. Includes Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police, which are responsible for policing more than one CMA. This total also includes the portion of Durham Regional Police that polices the Oshawa CMA. Because of these inclusions, the CMA total will not equal the total of the individual CMAs.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 4.9**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence for selected violent offences, by sex of victim, 2009 to 2014**

Type of offence	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Percent change in rate (2009 to 2014)
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	percent
Male victim													
Physical assault	5,284	149.9	5,301	150.5	5,327	151.3	5,030	143.0	4,730	134.6	4,635	131.9	-12.0
Common assault (level 1)	4,268	121.1	4,201	119.3	4,192	119.0	4,007	113.9	3,735	106.3	3,691	105.1	-13.2
Major assault, levels 2 and 3	1,016	28.8	1,100	31.2	1,135	32.2	1,023	29.1	995	28.3	944	26.9	-6.8
Sexual assault	857	24.3	810	23.0	739	21.0	844	24.0	720	20.5	663	18.9	-22.4
Sexual assault, level 1	852	24.2	803	22.8	728	20.7	839	23.9	713	20.3	655	18.6	-22.9
Sexual assault, levels 2 and 3	5	0.1	7	0.2	11	0.3	5	0.1	7	0.2	8	0.2	60.5
Female victim													
Physical assault	5,360	160.0	5,452	163.1	5,405	161.8	5,129	153.7	4,735	142.0	4,487	134.5	-15.9
Common assault (level 1)	4,452	132.9	4,483	134.1	4,465	133.7	4,173	125.0	3,806	114.1	3,614	108.4	-18.5
Major assault, levels 2 and 3	908	27.1	969	29.0	940	28.1	956	28.6	929	27.9	873	26.2	-3.4
Sexual assault	3,292	98.3	3,408	101.9	3,154	94.4	3,115	93.3	2,886	86.5	2,892	86.7	-11.8
Sexual assault, level 1	3,263	97.4	3,373	100.9	3,131	93.7	3,078	92.2	2,863	85.9	2,864	85.9	-11.8
Sexual assault, levels 2 and 3	29	0.9	35	1.0	23	0.7	37	1.1	23	0.7	28	0.8	-3.0

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 4.9 — continued**  
**Child and youth victims (0 to 17 years) of police-reported family violence for selected violent offences, by sex of victim, 2009 to 2014**

Type of offence	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		Percent change in rate (2009 to 2014) percent
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	
Total													
Physical assault	10,644	154.8	10,753	156.6	10,732	156.4	10,159	148.2	9,465	138.2	9,122	133.2	-14.0
Common assault (level 1)	8,720	126.8	8,684	126.5	8,657	126.2	8,180	119.3	7,541	110.1	7,305	106.7	-15.9
Major assault, levels 2 and 3	1,924	28.0	2,069	30.1	2,075	30.2	1,979	28.9	1,924	28.1	1,817	26.5	-5.2
Sexual assault	4,149	60.3	4,218	61.4	3,893	56.7	3,959	57.8	3,606	52.7	3,555	51.9	-14.0
Sexual assault, level 1	4,115	59.9	4,176	60.8	3,859	56.2	3,917	57.1	3,576	52.2	3,519	51.4	-14.1
Sexual assault, levels 2 and 3	34	0.5	42	0.6	34	0.5	42	0.6	30	0.4	36	0.5	6.3

1. Rate per 100,000 population.

**Note:** Family violence refers to violence committed by parents, siblings, extended family and spouses. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database represents 99% of police services in Canada. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

## Section 5

**Table 5.1**  
**Senior victims of police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim and accused-victim relationship, Canada, 2014**

Relationship of accused to victim	Female victims			Male victims			Total		
	number	percent	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	percent	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	percent	rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total family</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>59.6</b>
Grown child <sup>2</sup>	588	14	20.5	457	9	18.7	1,045	11	19.7
Spouse <sup>3</sup>	619	15	21.6	261	5	10.7	880	10	16.6
Sibling <sup>4</sup>	218	5	7.6	157	3	6.4	375	4	7.1
Extended family <sup>5</sup>	448	11	15.6	413	8	16.9	861	9	16.2
<b>Total friends, acquaintances, other</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>2,277</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>70.2</b>
Casual acquaintances <sup>6</sup>	717	17	25.0	1,118	22	45.8	1,835	20	34.6
Neighbour	370	9	12.9	524	10	21.5	894	10	16.8
Business relationship	124	3	4.3	341	7	14.0	465	5	8.8
Dating partner <sup>7</sup>	117	3	4.1	113	2	4.6	230	2	4.3
Friends <sup>8</sup>	122	3	4.3	181	4	7.4	303	3	5.7
Stranger	845	20	29.5	1,484	29	60.8	2,329	25	43.9
Unknown	0	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...
<b>Total violence against seniors</b>	<b>4,168</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>5,053</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>9,221</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>173.8</b>

... not applicable

1. Rate per 100,000 population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Includes biological, step, adoptive and foster children.

3. Includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses.

4. Includes biological, step, adoptive and foster brothers and sisters.

5. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage or adoption. Examples include grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws.

6. Includes criminal relationships, authority figures, and reverse authority figures.

7. Includes girlfriend/boyfriend (current and previous) and other intimate partners.

8. Includes roommates, which was added as a relationship category beginning in 2013.

**Note:** Excludes incidents where the victim's sex and/or age was unknown. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 seniors (65 to 89 years). Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages may not add up due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 5.2**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and type of offence, Canada, 2014**

Type of offence	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	12	1	7	1	19	1
Attempted murder <sup>2</sup>	8	0.4	1	0.1	9	0.3
Sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3) <sup>3</sup>	18	1	1	0.1	19	1
Physical assault						
Major assault (levels 2 and 3) <sup>4</sup>	219	12	215	17	434	14
Common assault (level 1) <sup>5</sup>	1,046	56	682	53	1,728	55
Other assaults <sup>6</sup>	12	1	8	1	20	1
Robbery	12	1	14	1	26	1
Extortion	21	1	21	2	42	1
Criminal harassment	80	4	48	4	128	4
Uttering threats	358	19	253	20	611	19
Indecent/harassing phone calls	52	3	24	2	76	2
Other violent offences <sup>7</sup>	35	2	14	1	49	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Violations causing death include first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence, and other related violations causing death.

2. Attempted murder includes conspire to commit murder.

3. Includes sexual assault, classified as one of three levels according to the seriousness of the incidents. Level 1 sexual assault is the category of least physical injury to the victim; level 2 includes sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon, or causing bodily harm; and level 3 includes aggravated sexual assault which wounds, maims, disfigures, or endangers the life of the victim.

4. Level 2 assault is defined as assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and level 3 assault is defined as assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

5. Level 1 assault is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

6. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, using firearm or imitation firearm in the commission of an offence, pointing a firearm, assault against a peace or public officer, and other assaults.

7. Includes criminal negligence causing bodily harm, trap likely to cause or causing harm, kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage-taking, trafficking in persons, abduction, intimidation, explosives causing death or bodily harm, arson, and other violent violations.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Excludes incidents where the victim's sex and/or age was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 5.3**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and type of weapon present, Canada, 2014**

Type of weapon	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Threats (no weapon)	415	24	278	23	693	23
Physical force	1,062	61	705	58	1,767	60
Weapon						
Club or blunt instrument	42	2	50	4	92	3
Knife or other piercing instrument	81	5	81	7	162	5
Firearm	23	1	13	1	36	1
Other weapon <sup>1</sup>	118	7	83	7	201	7
Unknown	132	...	78	...	210	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Includes other types of weapon such as explosives, fire, motor vehicles, poison and other weapons.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown type of weapon. Percentages may not add up due to rounding. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 5.4**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and level of injury, Canada, 2014**

Level of injury	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
No injuries <sup>1</sup>	1,094	60	736	59	1,830	60
Minor physical injuries <sup>2</sup>	666	37	474	38	1,140	37
Major physical injuries/death <sup>3</sup>	49	3	30	2	79	3
Unknown <sup>4</sup>	64	...	48	...	112	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Includes incidents that did not involve the use of weapons or physical force as well as those in which no visible injuries were noted by police.

2. Refers to injuries that required no professional medical treatment or only some first aid (e.g., bandage, ice).

3. Refers to injuries that required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility or injuries that result in death.

4. Unknown injuries have been excluded in the calculation of percentages.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown injuries. Percentages may not add up due to rounding. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 5.5**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and type of clearance status, Canada, 2014**

Type of clearance status	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Not cleared <sup>1</sup>	315	17	192	15	507	16
Cleared by charge	1,051	56	670	52	1,721	54
Cleared otherwise	507	27	426	33	933	30
Complainant requests charges not be laid	287	15	288	22	575	18
Reasons beyond the control of department	50	3	42	3	92	3
Departmental discretion	147	8	85	7	232	7
Other <sup>2</sup>	23	1	11	1	34	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>100</b>

1. 'Not cleared' refers to incidents where an accused person has not been identified in connection with the incident or incidents where there is insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.

2. 'Cleared by other means' includes suicide of accused, death of accused, death of witness/complainant, accused is less than 12 years of age, committal of accused to mental hospital, accused in foreign country, accused involved in other incidents, accused already sentenced, diversionary programs, incidents cleared by a lesser statute, incident cleared by other municipal/provincial/federal agency.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of victim was unknown and where the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 5.6**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and province and territory, 2014**

Province and territory	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>	number	rate <sup>1</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	43	89.8	18	42.4	61	67.5
Prince Edward Island	6	44.6	6	51.8	12	47.9
Nova Scotia	68	76.5	53	70.1	121	73.5
New Brunswick	39	55.2	27	44.1	66	50.1
Quebec	469	64.2	339	55.6	808	60.3
Ontario	591	53.5	346	37.5	937	46.2
Manitoba	55	59.0	47	59.6	102	59.3
Saskatchewan	63	76.8	61	87.2	124	81.6
Alberta	231	96.7	148	71.0	379	84.7
British Columbia	275	70.3	201	56.5	476	63.7
Yukon	2	114.9	4	198.4	6	159.7
Northwest Territories	21	1,501.1	20	1,431.6	41	1,466.4
Nunavut	10	1,557.6	18	2,604.9	28	2,100.5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>59.6</b>

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 seniors (65 to 89 years). Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Excludes incidents where the victim's sex and/or age was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 5.7**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2014**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2</sup>	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>
St. John's	9	59.7	5	41.5	14	51.6
Halifax	13	41.9	8	31.6	21	37.3
Moncton	6	45.9	4	37.1	10	41.9
Saint John	8	73.1	3	33.6	11	55.3
Saguenay	8	47.6	5	35.6	13	42.2
Québec	60	78.5	24	40.0	84	61.5
Sherbrooke	5	26.2	3	19.6	8	23.2
Trois-Rivières	5	28.6	4	28.8	9	28.7
Montréal	233	70.4	162	61.9	395	66.7
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	13	59.4	12	66.3	25	62.5
Ottawa <sup>5</sup>	19	26.2	17	28.5	36	27.3
Kingston	9	60.0	3	24.4	12	44.0
Peterborough	5	37.9	4	37.0	9	37.5
Toronto <sup>6</sup>	254	65.0	137	42.9	391	55.1
Hamilton <sup>7</sup>	22	46.8	18	47.0	40	46.9
St. Catharines-Niagara	16	34.5	7	18.0	23	27.0
Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo	29	76.9	18	57.4	47	68.1
Brantford	7	61.9	2	21.0	9	43.2
Guelph	3	31.4	2	27.2	5	29.6
London	11	26.0	9	26.6	20	26.3
Windsor	12	46.7	9	42.0	21	44.6
Barrie	11	74.4	6	51.4	17	64.2
Greater Sudbury	3	20.3	4	32.9	7	26.0
Thunder Bay	9	77.1	3	31.0	12	56.2
Winnipeg	24	40.6	12	25.4	36	33.8
Regina	6	37.4	3	23.7	9	31.4
Saskatoon	6	31.7	7	47.1	13	38.5
Calgary	40	53.8	32	50.8	72	52.4
Edmonton	64	80.5	36	53.6	100	68.2
Kelowna	17	87.3	8	47.0	25	68.5
Abbotsford-Mission	12	88.9	6	50.6	18	71.0
Vancouver	105	57.5	71	44.4	176	51.4
Victoria	15	42.7	15	49.7	30	45.9

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 5.7 — continued**  
**Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2014**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2</sup>	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>	number	rate <sup>3</sup>
<b>CMA Total<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>57.4</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>1,757</b>	<b>51.1</b>
<b>Non-CMA Total</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>80.8</b>	<b>616</b>	<b>69.2</b>	<b>1,404</b>	<b>75.3</b>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>1,873</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>3,161</b>	<b>59.6</b>

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

3. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 seniors (65 to 89 years). Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

6. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the CMA of Toronto.

7. Excludes the portion of Halton Regional Police that polices the CMA of Hamilton.

8. Includes Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police, which are responsible for policing more than one CMA. This total also includes the portion of Durham Regional Police that polices the Oshawa CMA. Because of these inclusions, the CMA total will not equal the total of the individual CMAs.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Excludes incidents where the victim's sex and/or age was unknown.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 5.8**  
**Senior victims of police-reported physical assault by a family member, by sex of victim, Canada, 2009 to 2014**

Year	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
2009	997	40.6	729	36.5	1,726	38.8
2010	1,142	45.5	711	34.6	1,853	40.6
2011	1,132	44.0	729	34.2	1,861	39.6
2012	1,195	44.8	767	34.4	1,962	40.0
2013	1,164	42.1	825	35.3	1,989	39.0
2014	1,269	44.4	902	37.1	2,171	41.1

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 years to 89 years old. Rate per 100,000 population of seniors (65 to 89 years). Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster), and extended family. Excludes incidents where the victim's sex and/or age was unknown. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which represents 99% of police services in Canada.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

**Table 5.9**  
**Senior victims of family-related homicide, by sex of victim, Canada, 1984 to 2014**

Year	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
1984	9	6.1	7	6.5	16	6.2
1985	11	7.2	7	6.3	18	6.8
1986	5	3.1	6	5.2	11	4.0
1987	17	10.3	11	9.3	28	9.9
1988	7	4.1	5	4.1	12	4.1
1989	8	4.5	5	4.0	13	4.3
1990	14	7.7	8	6.1	22	7.0
1991	9	4.8	5	3.7	14	4.4
1992	5	2.6	1	0.7	6	1.8
1993	4	2.0	1	0.7	5	1.5
1994	5	2.5	7	4.8	12	3.5
1995	5	2.5	4	2.7	9	2.6
1996	10	4.8	7	4.6	17	4.7
1997	9	4.3	8	5.2	17	4.7
1998	7	3.3	8	5.0	15	4.0
1999	9	4.1	7	4.3	16	4.2
2000	7	3.2	3	1.8	10	2.6
2001	12	5.4	7	4.2	19	4.8
2002	17	7.5	7	4.1	24	6.0
2003	7	3.0	5	2.8	12	3.0
2004	14	6.0	5	2.8	19	4.6
2005	15	6.3	8	4.4	23	5.5
2006	10	4.1	5	2.7	15	3.5
2007	12	4.8	6	3.1	18	4.1
2008	6	2.4	6	3.0	12	2.6
2009	6	2.3	2	1.0	8	1.7
2010	11	4.1	4	1.9	15	3.1
2011	12	4.4	5	2.3	17	3.4
2012	12	4.2	5	2.2	17	3.3
2013	7	2.4	10	4.1	17	3.2
2014	11	3.6	8	3.2	19	3.4

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 years and over. Excludes unsolved homicides, homicides where the accused-victim relationship and sex of the victim was unknown. Rate per 1,000,000 population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family related homicide refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law partners), parents (biological, adopted, step, foster), children (biological, adopted, step, foster), siblings (biological, adopted, step, half, foster).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

**Table 5.10**  
**Senior victims of family-related homicide, by relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2004 to 2014**

Relationship of accused to victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Grown child <sup>1</sup>	41	35	49	77	90	50
Spouse <sup>2</sup>	54	47	3	5	57	32
Other family <sup>3</sup>	21	18	12	19	33	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Includes biological, step, adoptive and foster children.

2. Includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses.

3. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage or adoption. Examples include siblings, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 years and over. Excludes unsolved homicides, homicides where the accused-victim relationship and sex of the victim was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motives. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

**Table 5.11**  
**Senior victims of family-related homicide, by sex of victim and type of motive, Canada, 2004 to 2014**

Type of motive	Female victims		Male victims		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Frustration, anger or despair	43	41	13	22	56	34
Argument or quarrel	29	27	25	43	54	33
No apparent motive <sup>1</sup>	15	14	12	21	27	16
Financial gain <sup>2</sup>	5	5	2	3	7	4
Mercy killing or assisted suicide	8	8	1	2	9	5
Revenge	1	1	2	3	3	2
Jealousy	3	3	1	2	4	2
Other <sup>3</sup>	2	2	2	3	4	2
Unknown	10	...	6	...	16	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>100</b>

... not applicable

1. Includes, for example, mental illness and dementia.

2. Includes, for example, robberies and homicides committed to obtain insurance monies or inheritances.

3. Includes, for example, fear of apprehension, sexual violence, personal protection and settling of gang or drug-related accounts.

**Note:** Senior victims refer to those aged 65 years and over. Excludes unsolved homicides, homicides where the accused-victim relationship and sex of the victim was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motives. Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.