

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2017

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The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2017

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 report has provided current data on the nature and extent of family violence in Canada, as well as analysis of trends over time. The information presented here is used extensively to monitor changes that inform policy makers and the public.

The 2017 edition of the report features sections dedicated to police-reported data on family violence against children and youth, intimate partner violence and family violence against seniors. Presented in a fact sheet format accompanied by detailed data tables, these sections provide readers with key findings for 2017 from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and the Homicide Survey. For the first time in 2017, these sections also include an analysis of family violence in urban and rural areas.

Section 1: Police-reported family violence against children and youth in Canada, 2017

Section 2: Police-reported intimate partner violence in Canada, 2017

Section 3: Police-reported family violence against seniors in Canada, 2017

Survey description

Section 1: Police-reported family violence against children and youth in Canada, 2017

by Shana Conroy

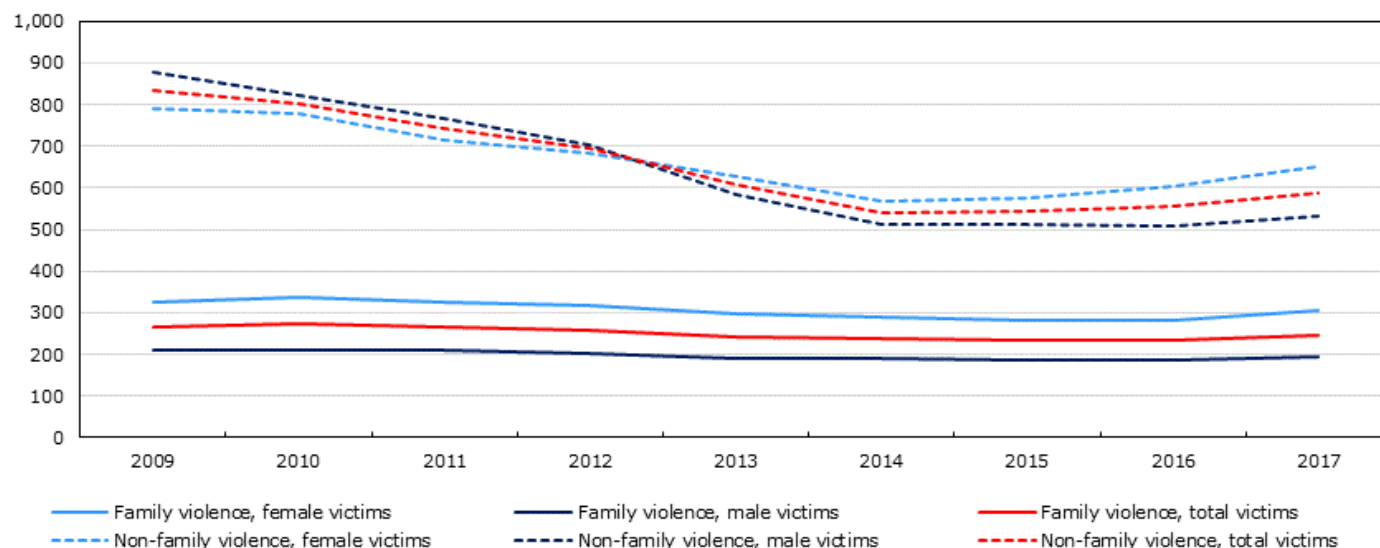
Police-reported family violence against children and youth higher in 2017 than 2016

- In 2017, there were 59,236 child and youth victims (aged 17 years and younger) of police-reported violence in Canada.¹ Females represented over half (56%) of victims in this age group (Table 1.1).
- Overall, 33% of child and youth victims had been subjected to violence by a casual acquaintance and 18% by a stranger. Of all child and youth victims of violence, 30% were victimized by a family member such as a parent, sibling or other family member; this was slightly more common among females than males (32% versus 27%) (Table 1.1).²
- Between 2009 and 2017, the rate of family violence against children and youth decreased by 7%, a notably smaller decline than for the rate of non-family violence among children and youth (-30%). Between 2016 and 2017, however, rates of family violence and non-family violence against children and youth both increased by 6% (Chart 1.1).³

Chart 1.1

Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex and year, Canada, 2009 to 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. 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, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

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

Nearly six in ten child and youth victims of police-reported family violence victimized by a parent

- In 2017, nearly six in ten (58%) child and youth victims of police-reported family violence were victimized by a parent. This was most common among victims aged 5 years and younger (73%) and least common among those aged 15 to 17 years (44%) (Table 1.1).
- Among child and youth victims of family violence, the majority (53%) of females were victimized by a parent, and this was even more common among their male counterparts (66%). The next most common relationship was another type of family member, such as a grandparent, uncle, aunt, cousin or in-law (25% of females and 18% of males), followed by a sibling (18% of females and 15% of males) (Table 1.1).

Physical assault most common type of police-reported family violence against children and youth

- The overall rate of police-reported family violence against children and youth was 250 per 100,000 population in 2017. Similar to non-family violence against children and youth, rates of family violence increased with age: from 144 per 100,000 population for those aged 5 years and younger to 367 per 100,000 for those aged 15 to 17 years (Table 1.2).

- Overall, physical assault was the most common type of family violence reported (56%), followed by sexual offences (32%); however, differences emerged depending on the sex of the victim. Female children and youth had similar rates for physical assault (138 per 100,000 population) and sexual offences (134 per 100,000 population). Meanwhile, among their male counterparts, physical assault still had, by far, the highest rate for male victims, while the rate for sexual offences was much lower (142 versus 27 per 100,000 population) (Table 1.2).⁴

Three-quarters of child and youth victims of police-reported family-related sexual offences saw a charge laid

- A criminal incident is considered cleared when a charge is laid or recommended, or when it is dealt with by police in another way (for example, through a diversionary program). When it came to incidents that were cleared, family violence against children and youth was more likely to result in a charge than non-family violence. For instance, in cases of sexual offences, 75% of child and youth victims saw a charge laid in relation to the family-related incident they experienced, compared to 69% of victims of non-family related incidents that were cleared (Table 1.3).
- Differences among child and youth victims emerged depending on their sex. While a similar proportion of female and male victims of cleared incidents of family-related physical assault saw a charge laid (56% versus 53%), female victims were more likely than male victims to see a charge laid for family-related sexual offences (76% versus 67%) (Table 1.3).

Physical force used against three in four child and youth victims of police-reported family violence

- Physical force was used against three in four (74%) child and youth victims of family violence. In addition, approximately one in six (17%) child and youth victims of family violence were involved in incidents where a weapon was present, and the presence of a firearm was rare (1%) (Table 1.4).⁵
- Six in ten (61%) child and youth victims of family violence had no physical injury as a result of the incident they experienced. Meanwhile, of the four in ten (39%) that did have a physical injury, nearly all were minor in nature (Table 1.4).

Rate of police-reported family violence against children and youth more than three times higher among male accused

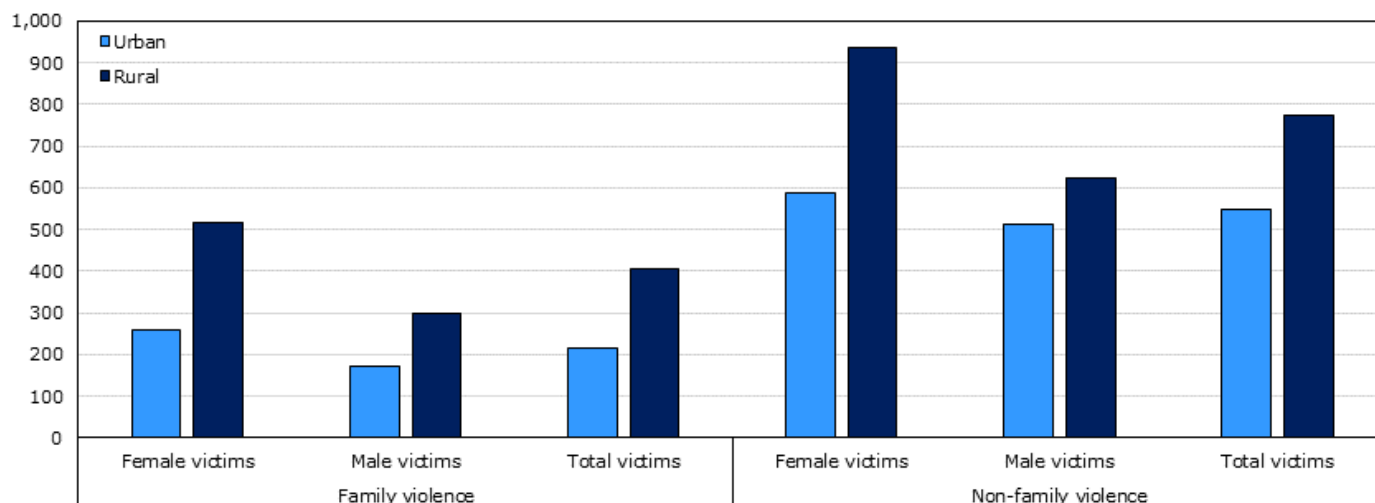
- Similar proportions of female and male accused of police-reported violence against children and youth victimized a family member (32% versus 29%) (Table 1.5).⁶
- For those accused of family violence against children and youth, there were 9 females and 31 males per 100,000 population, respectively. Both female and male accused were most commonly aged 18 to 44 years (18 and 49 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 1.5).

Rate of police-reported family violence against children and youth higher in every census metropolitan area for female victims

- Among the provinces, family violence against children and youth was highest overall in Saskatchewan and Manitoba (475 and 351 per 100,000 population, respectively) while it was lowest in Ontario, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island (168, 180 and 181 per 100,000 population, respectively). Similar to crime in general, rates of family violence against children and youth were highest in the territories (Table 1.6).
- While the rate of family violence against children and youth increased by 6% overall between 2016 and 2017, there was a great deal of variation, ranging from an increase of 21% in Nova Scotia and a decrease of 20% in Yukon (Table 1.6).⁷
- Overall, the rate of family violence was higher for children and youth in rural areas than it was in urban areas (406 versus 214 per 100,000 population) (Chart 1.2).⁸ This pattern remained for female and male victims of family violence, although the urban-rural difference was larger for females than males (Table 1.7).
- The rate of family violence against children and youth was lower in Canada's largest cities—referred to as census metropolitan areas or CMAs—than it was in non-CMAs (194 versus 382 per 100,000 population).⁹ More specifically, among the CMAs, rates of family violence were highest in Saguenay and Trois-Rivières (445 and 427 per 100,000, respectively) and lowest in Ottawa, Kelowna and Barrie (107, 126 and 127 per 100,000, respectively) (Table 1.8).
- Rates of violence were higher for female victims in every CMA. The difference between females and males was largest in Kelowna (190 versus 64 per 100,000) and Guelph (217 versus 81 per 100,000) (Table 1.8).

Chart 1.2
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex and urban or rural area, provinces, 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). 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 CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Excludes data from the territories.

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

Family-related homicide against children and youth most commonly motivated by frustration, anger or despair

- Family-related homicides occur within complex interpersonal contexts that often involve a history of violence.¹⁰ Between 2007 and 2017, the most common type of primary motive for family-related homicide involving child and youth victims was by far frustration, anger or despair (63%), a range of emotions typical of offenders exerting control over victims. Regardless of age group, this remained the most common motive for family-related homicide involving child and youth victims. For victims aged 12 to 14 years and 15 to 17 years, an argument or quarrel was also a common type of motive (20% and 23%, respectively) (Table 1.9).
- Between 2007 and 2017, the rate of family-related homicide against children and youth decreased by 18%, from 3.4 to 2.8 per 1 million population. In 2017, there were 20 child and youth victims of family-related homicide and, among children and youth, the rate of family-related homicide was higher than non-family homicide (2.8 versus 1.7 per 1 million population) (Table 1.10).

Notes

1. Counts represent the number of victims involved in incidents of violence. It is possible that individual victims may have experienced more than one incident, and would therefore be counted more than once here.
2. Younger victims are unique in that they may be unaware that they are being victimized, may not know how to seek help, may be unable to report their victimization or may be dependent on the perpetrator. Factors such as these may make their victimization more likely to be hidden and difficult to detect, particularly in the context of family violence.
3. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.
4. Physical assault includes assault level 1, 2 and 3. Sexual offences includes sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3) and sexual violations against children.
5. Data on type of weapon present and level of injury exclude the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns.
6. Includes incidents with a single accused and a single victim.

7. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

8. Excludes data from the territories. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) (see note 9). Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs.

9. 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, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A census agglomeration must have a core population of at least 10,000. The CMA of Saint John is excluded due to data quality issues associated with the Saint John Police Service.

10. Between 2007 and 2017, 35% of incidents of family-related homicide against children and youth where a single victim and a single accused person were involved, police determined that a history of family violence preceded the homicide.

Detailed data tables

Table 1.1
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of victim								Total victims	
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female victims										
Family relationship	1,748	70	3,394	56	2,545	25	2,826	20	10,513	32
Parent ¹	1,195	48	1,895	31	1,339	13	1,168	8	5,597	17
Sibling ²	240	10	653	11	455	5	507	4	1,855	6
Other family ³	313	13	846	14	751	8	758	5	2,668	8
Spouse ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	3	393	1
Non-family relationship	744	30	2,642	44	7,442	75	11,514	80	22,342	68
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	...	...	...	...	724	7	2,795	19	3,519	11
Friend ⁶	81	3	370	6	1,264	13	1,449	10	3,164	10
Casual acquaintance ⁷	309	12	1,354	22	3,832	38	4,631	32	10,126	31
Authority figure ⁸	164	7	319	5	219	2	309	2	1,011	3
Stranger	183	7	591	10	1,362	14	2,117	15	4,253	13
Other ⁹	7	0.3	8	0.1	41	0.4	213	1	269	1
Unknown	12	...	29	...	102	...	1	...	144	...
Total female victims	2,504	100	6,065	100	10,089	100	14,341	100	32,999	100
Male victims										
Family relationship	1,618	69	2,601	46	1,299	18	1,482	14	7,000	27
Parent ¹	1,275	54	1,918	34	718	10	722	7	4,633	18
Sibling ²	163	7	321	6	237	3	363	3	1,084	4
Other family ³	180	8	362	6	344	5	362	3	1,248	5
Spouse ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	0.3	35	0.1
Non-family relationship	728	31	3,061	54	6,080	82	9,331	86	19,200	73
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	...	...	...	...	46	1	278	3	324	1
Friend ⁶	40	2	397	7	664	9	830	8	1,931	7
Casual acquaintance ⁷	277	12	1,638	29	3,262	44	4,277	40	9,454	36
Authority figure ⁸	230	10	352	6	170	2	176	2	928	4
Stranger	172	7	655	12	1,916	26	3,650	34	6,393	24
Other ⁹	9	0.4	19	0.3	22	0.3	120	1	170	1
Unknown	8	...	14	...	12	...	3	...	37	...
Total male victims	2,354	100	5,676	100	7,391	100	10,816	100	26,237	100

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1.1 — end

Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of victim								Total victims	
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total victims										
Family relationship	3,366	70	5,995	51	3,844	22	4,308	17	17,513	30
Parent ¹	2,470	51	3,813	33	2,057	12	1,890	8	10,230	17
Sibling ²	403	8	974	8	692	4	870	3	2,939	5
Other family ³	493	10	1,208	10	1,095	6	1,120	4	3,916	7
Spouse ⁴	...	...	...	...	...	...	428	2	428	1
Non-family relationship	1,472	30	5,703	49	13,522	78	20,845	83	41,542	70
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	...	...	...	...	770	4	3,073	12	3,843	7
Friend ⁶	121	3	767	7	1,928	11	2,279	9	5,095	9
Casual acquaintance ⁷	586	12	2,992	26	7,094	41	8,908	35	19,580	33
Authority figure ⁸	394	8	671	6	389	2	485	2	1,939	3
Stranger	355	7	1,246	11	3,278	19	5,767	23	10,646	18
Other ⁹	16	0.3	27	0.2	63	0.4	333	1	439	1
Unknown	20	...	43	...	114	...	4	...	181	...
Total victims	4,858	100	11,741	100	17,480	100	25,157	100	59,236	100

... not applicable

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 (including common-law) or adoption. Examples include grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws. Also includes a small proportion of family violence victims where the relationship of accused to victim was miscoded.

4. Includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses. Victims under the age of 15 years are included in the category "unknown."

5. Includes current and former dating partners or other intimate partners. Other intimate partners refers to violence committed by a person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Victims under the age of 12 years are included in the category "unknown."

6. Includes roommates. "Roommates" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

7. Includes neighbours.

8. 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 counsellor, prisoner-to-guard). "Reverse authority figures" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

9. Includes business relationships and criminal relationships (relationships with the victim based on illegal activities, such as drugs or prostitution).

Note: Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Spousal violence victims under the age of 15 years and dating and other intimate partner violence victims under the age of 12 years are included in the category "unknown" and not in the categories related to spousal and intimate partner violence. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown relationships. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 1.2
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, age group and type of violation, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and type of violation	Age group of victim								Total victims	
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 and 17 years			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence										
Female victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	7	1	4	0.3	0	0	2	0.4	13	0.4
Attempted murder ²	2	0.2	3	0.3	1	0.2	0	0	6	0.2
Sexual offences ³	687	61	1,808	156	1,249	227	845	148	4,589	134
Sexual assault ⁴	328	29	744	64	531	96	559	98	2,162	63
Sexual violations against children ⁵	359	32	1,064	92	718	130	286	50	2,427	71
Physical assault ⁶	736	65	1,284	111	1,089	198	1,593	280	4,702	138
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	316	28	295	25	206	37	386	68	1,203	35
Total female victims	1,748	154	3,394	293	2,545	462	2,826	496	10,513	308
Male victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	7	1	3	0.2	0	0	1	0.2	11	0.3
Attempted murder ²	3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	7	0.2
Sexual offences ³	279	23	475	39	161	28	72	12	987	27
Sexual assault ⁴	162	14	239	20	87	15	57	9	545	15
Sexual violations against children ⁵	117	10	236	19	74	13	15	2	442	12
Physical assault ⁶	1,016	85	1,868	154	1,006	173	1,215	201	5,105	142
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	313	26	253	21	131	23	193	32	890	25
Total male victims	1,618	135	2,601	214	1,299	224	1,482	246	7,000	195
Total victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	14	1	7	0.3	0	0	3	0.3	24	0.3
Attempted murder ²	5	0.2	5	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	13	0.2
Sexual offences ³	966	41	2,283	96	1,410	125	917	78	5,576	80
Sexual assault ⁴	490	21	983	41	618	55	616	53	2,707	39
Sexual violations against children ⁵	476	20	1,300	55	792	70	301	26	2,869	41
Physical assault ⁶	1,752	75	3,152	133	2,095	185	2,808	239	9,807	140
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	629	27	548	23	337	30	579	49	2,093	30
Total victims	3,366	144	5,995	253	3,844	340	4,308	367	17,513	250

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1.2 — end
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, age group and type of violation, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and type of violation	Age group of victim									
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 and 17 years		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Non-family violence										
Female victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.1
Attempted murder ²	0	0	3	0.3	1	0.2	8	1	12	0.4
Sexual offences ³	351	31	1,211	105	3,310	601	4,229	742	9,101	267
Sexual assault ⁴	171	15	487	42	1,658	301	3,266	573	5,582	164
Sexual violations against children ⁵	180	16	724	63	1,652	300	963	169	3,519	103
Physical assault ⁶	248	22	873	75	2,088	379	4,268	749	7,477	219
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	144	13	555	48	2,042	371	3,007	528	5,748	168
Total female victims	744	66	2,642	228	7,442	1,352	11,514	2,021	22,342	655
Male victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	2	0.2	1	0.1	1	0.2	12	2	16	0.4
Attempted murder ²	1	0.1	7	1	4	1	26	4	38	1
Sexual offences ³	179	15	497	41	458	79	374	62	1,508	42
Sexual assault ⁴	102	9	274	23	218	38	239	40	833	23
Sexual violations against children ⁵	77	6	223	18	240	41	135	22	675	19
Physical assault ⁶	380	32	1,903	157	3,371	581	5,055	838	10,709	298
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	166	14	653	54	2,246	387	3,864	640	6,929	193
Total male victims	728	61	3,061	252	6,080	1,048	9,331	1,547	19,200	534
Total victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	3	0.1	1	0.04	2	0.2	14	1	20	0.3
Attempted murder ²	1	0.04	10	0.4	5	0.4	34	3	50	1
Sexual offences ³	530	23	1,708	72	3,768	333	4,603	392	10,609	151
Sexual assault ⁴	273	12	761	32	1,876	166	3,505	299	6,415	92
Sexual violations against children ⁵	257	11	947	40	1,892	167	1,098	94	4,194	60
Physical assault ⁶	628	27	2,776	117	5,459	483	9,323	795	18,186	260
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	310	13	1,208	51	4,288	379	6,871	586	12,677	181
Total victims	1,472	63	5,703	240	13,522	1,196	20,845	1,777	41,542	593

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

2. Includes conspiracy to commit murder.

3. Includes sexual assault and sexual violations against children.

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

5. Sexual violations against children refer to a set of *Criminal Code* offences that specifically concern offences involving child and youth victims. These include offences such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) and other sexual offences not specific to children.

6. Includes physical assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

7. Includes all other violent violations not otherwise listed.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship 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.

Table 1.3
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2017

Type of violation and clearance status	Family violence						Non-family violence						Total victims ¹
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder²													
Not cleared ³	1	5	2	11	3	8	7	44	20	37	27	39	28
Cleared by charge	14	74	15	83	29	78	8	50	34	63	42	60	66
Cleared otherwise	4	21	1	6	5	14	1	6	0	0	1	1	6
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	1	1
Reasons beyond the control of department	1	5	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Departmental discretion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other ⁵	3	16	1	6	4	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Total⁶	19	100	18	100	37	100	16	100	54	100	70	100	100
Sexual offences⁷													
Not cleared ³	1,772	39	461	47	2,233	40	3,922	43	696	46	4,618	44	42
Cleared by charge	2,145	47	350	35	2,495	45	3,611	40	539	36	4,150	39	41
Cleared otherwise	672	15	176	18	848	15	1,568	17	273	18	1,841	17	17
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	159	3	30	3	189	3	537	6	43	3	580	5	5
Reasons beyond the control of department	227	5	61	6	288	5	313	3	49	3	362	3	4
Departmental discretion	124	3	34	3	158	3	456	5	79	5	535	5	4
Other ⁵	162	4	51	5	213	4	262	3	102	7	364	3	4
Total⁶	4,589	100	987	100	5,576	100	9,101	100	1,508	100	10,609	100	100
Physical assault⁸													
Not cleared ³	1,118	24	1,374	27	2,492	25	1,951	26	3,304	31	5,255	29	28
Cleared by charge	2,012	43	1,994	39	4,006	41	3,132	42	3,342	31	6,474	36	37
Cleared otherwise	1,572	33	1,737	34	3,309	34	2,394	32	4,063	38	6,457	36	35
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	542	12	499	10	1,041	11	763	10	1,269	12	2,032	11	11
Reasons beyond the control of department	439	9	547	11	986	10	158	2	232	2	390	2	5
Departmental discretion	523	11	621	12	1,144	12	997	13	1,667	16	2,664	15	14
Other ⁵	68	1	70	1	138	1	476	6	895	8	1,371	8	5
Total⁶	4,702	100	5,105	100	9,807	100	7,477	100	10,709	100	18,186	100	100

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1.3 — end

Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2017

Type of violation and clearance status	Family violence						Non-family violence						Total victims ¹
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence⁹													
Not cleared ³	236	20	154	17	390	19	2,046	36	2,919	42	4,965	39	36
Cleared by charge	698	58	525	59	1,223	58	1,777	31	2,354	34	4,131	33	36
Cleared otherwise	269	22	211	24	480	23	1,925	33	1,656	24	3,581	28	27
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	82	7	58	7	140	7	521	9	535	8	1,056	8	8
Reasons beyond the control of department	94	8	78	9	172	8	127	2	97	1	224	2	3
Departmental discretion	69	6	54	6	123	6	907	16	724	10	1,631	13	12
Other ⁵	24	2	21	2	45	2	370	6	300	4	670	5	5
Total⁶	1,203	100	890	100	2,093	100	5,748	100	6,929	100	12,677	100	100

1. Includes child and youth victims of family and non-family violence.

2. Includes first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence causing death and other related violations causing death. Also includes attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

3. Includes founded incidents where an accused person has not been identified in connection with the incident, and incidents where there is insufficient evidence to lay a charge or to clear the incident through other means.

4. Includes incidents where an accused person was known and sufficient evidence was obtained to support the laying of a charge, but the complainant refused to proceed with charges against the accused. As a result, police used discretion to not lay or recommend a charge.

5. Includes suicide of accused, death of accused, death of witness/complainant, accused under the age of 12 years, accused has diplomatic immunity, committal of accused to mental health facility, accused in foreign country, accused involved in other incidents, accused already sentenced, diversionary programs, incident cleared by a lesser statute, and incident cleared by other municipal, provincial or federal agency.

6. For incidents that involve multiple victims, a single clearance status is recorded in relation to each victim in the incident. For instance, if charges are laid in relation to a violation against one of the victims, the clearance status for all victims will be "charged." Thus, under- or over-counts are possible with respect to clearance status.

7. Includes sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) and sexual violations against children. Sexual violations against children include offences such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) and other sexual offences not specific to children. Other sexual offences are included in the category "Other offences involving violence or threat of violence."

8. Includes physical assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

9. Includes all other violent violations not otherwise listed.

Note: Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship 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. 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.

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

Table 1.4
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex of victim, type of weapon present and level of injury, Canada, 2017

Type of weapon present and level of injury	Family violence						Non-family violence					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No weapon ¹	546	8	209	4	755	6	2,456	15	789	5	3,245	10
Threats ²	209	3	181	4	390	3	1,415	8	1,508	10	2,923	9
Physical force	5,306	76	3,303	70	8,609	74	10,973	66	8,234	56	19,207	61
Weapon	949	14	1,002	21	1,951	17	1,839	11	4,249	29	6,088	19
Firearm	44	1	55	1	99	1	229	1	765	5	994	3
Knife or other piercing instrument ³	183	3	206	4	389	3	568	3	1,667	11	2,235	7
Club or other blunt instrument	95	1	119	3	214	2	143	1	368	2	511	2
Other weapon ⁴	627	9	622	13	1,249	11	899	5	1,449	10	2,348	7
Unknown	422	...	192	...	614	...	696	...	303	...	999	...
Total type of weapon present	7,432	100	4,887	100	12,319	100	17,379	100	15,083	100	32,462	100
No injury ⁵	4,436	66	2,392	54	6,828	61	11,357	70	8,640	60	19,997	65
Injury	2,285	34	2,055	46	4,340	39	4,865	30	5,695	40	10,560	35
Minor physical injury ⁶	2,217	33	1,960	44	4,177	37	4,736	29	5,290	37	10,026	33
Major physical injury or death ⁷	68	1	95	2	163	1	129	1	405	3	534	2
Unknown	711	...	440	...	1,151	...	1,157	...	748	...	1,905	...
Total level of injury	7,432	100	4,887	100	12,319	100	17,379	100	15,083	100	32,462	100

... not applicable

1. Includes no threat, physical force or weapon.

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

3. Includes other piercing/cutting instruments, such as hatchets, razor blades and arrows.

4. Includes other types of weapons such as explosives, fire, motor vehicles, poison and weapons not otherwise classified.

5. 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.

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

7. Refers to injuries that required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility, or injuries that resulted in death.

Note: The weapon present in an incident (if any) may or may not have caused the injury to the victim (if any). Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes data from the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown type of weapon and unknown level of injury. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 1.5
Persons accused of police-reported family and non-family violence against children and youth,
by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Accused sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of accused								Total accused	
	17 years and younger		18 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		65 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Female accused										
Family relationship	183	5	1,197	18	265	5	21	1	1,666	9
Parent ¹	15	0.4	918	14	184	4	5	0.2	1,122	6
Sibling ²	105	3	100	2	25	0.5	3	0.1	233	1
Other family ³	52	2	172	3	55	1	13	0.4	292	2
Spouse ⁴	11	0.3	7	0.1	1	0.02	0	0	19	0.1
Non-family relationship	2,577	76	753	11	163	3	19	1	3,512	19
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	171	5	47	1	1	0.02	0	0	219	1
Friend ⁶	487	14	86	1	7	0.1	0	0	580	3
Casual acquaintance ⁷	1,758	52	377	6	53	1	7	0.2	2,195	12
Authority figure ⁸	13	0.4	87	1	71	1	8	0.3	179	1
Stranger	137	4	148	2	28	1	4	0.1	317	2
Other ⁹	11	0.3	8	0.1	3	0.1	0	0	22	0.1
Total female accused	2,760	81	1,950	30	428	8	40	1	5,178	28
Male accused										
Family relationship	1,122	31	3,257	49	1,115	22	163	6	5,657	31
Parent ¹	38	1	1,914	29	771	15	21	1	2,744	15
Sibling ²	593	16	426	6	90	2	51	2	1,160	6
Other family ³	425	12	714	11	252	5	91	3	1,482	8
Spouse ⁴	66	2	203	3	2	0.04	0	0	271	2
Non-family relationship	8,051	224	4,805	72	890	18	186	7	13,932	77
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	977	27	1,269	19	14	0.3	1	0.04	2,261	13
Friend ⁶	1,424	40	467	7	58	1	11	0.4	1,960	11
Casual acquaintance ⁷	4,919	137	1,828	27	328	7	68	2	7,143	40
Authority figure ⁸	46	1	275	4	178	4	33	1	532	3
Stranger	661	18	895	13	274	5	55	2	1,885	10
Other ⁹	24	1	71	1	38	1	18	1	151	1
Total male accused	9,173	255	8,062	121	2,005	40	349	13	19,589	109

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1.5 — end

Persons accused of police-reported family and non-family violence against children and youth, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Accused sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of accused								Total accused	
	17 years and younger		18 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		65 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total accused										
Family relationship	1,305	19	4,454	34	1,380	14	184	3	7,323	20
Parent ¹	53	1	2,832	21	955	9	26	0.4	3,866	11
Sibling ²	698	10	526	4	115	1	54	1	1,393	4
Other family ³	477	7	886	7	307	3	104	2	1,774	5
Spouse ⁴	77	1	210	2	3	0.03	0	0	290	1
Non-family relationship	10,628	152	5,558	42	1,053	10	205	3	17,444	48
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	1,148	16	1,316	10	15	0.1	1	0.02	2,480	7
Friend ⁶	1,911	27	553	4	65	1	11	0.2	2,540	7
Casual acquaintance ⁷	6,677	95	2,205	17	381	4	75	1	9,338	26
Authority figure ⁸	59	1	362	3	249	2	41	1	711	2
Stranger	798	11	1,043	8	302	3	59	1	2,202	6
Other ⁹	35	0.5	79	1	41	0.4	18	0.3	173	0.5
Total accused	11,933	170	10,012	75	2,433	24	389	7	24,767	68

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 (including common-law) or adoption. Examples include grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws. Also includes a small proportion of family violence victims where the relationship of accused to victim was miscoded.

4. Includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses. Accused and victims under the age of 15 years are excluded.

5. Includes current and former dating partners or other intimate partners. Other intimate partners refers to violence committed by a person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Accused and victims under the age of 12 years are excluded.

6. Includes roommates. "Roommates" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

7. Includes neighbours.

8. 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 counsellor, prisoner-to-guard). "Reverse authority figures" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

9. Includes business relationships and criminal relationships (relationships with the victim based on illegal activities, such as drugs or prostitution).

Note: Includes incidents with a single accused and a single victim. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes accused aged 90 years and older. Excludes accused and victims of spousal under the age of 15 years and accused and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes accused and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes a small number of accused and 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 1.6
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2017

Province or territory	2017						Percent change in rate: 2016 to 2017		
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims	Male victims	Total victims
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	percent		
Family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	146	328	108	233	254	279	-7	5	-2
Prince Edward Island	31	215	22	148	53	181	17	-6	6
Nova Scotia	310	395	206	247	516	319	19	24	21
New Brunswick ¹	214	359	148	236	362	296	-3	21	6
Quebec	3,081	411	2,113	269	5,194	338	12	1	7
Ontario	2,665	205	1,817	133	4,482	168	6	3	5
Manitoba	649	458	372	250	1,021	351	2	-8	-2
Saskatchewan	720	568	514	387	1,234	475	-1	4	1
Alberta	1,364	299	913	190	2,277	243	10	7	9
British Columbia	954	231	576	131	1,530	180	10	6	9
Yukon	19	529	17	434	36	480	-17	-23	-20
Northwest Territories	77	1,429	26	459	103	932	27	-30	5
Nunavut	122	1,840	66	949	188	1,384	10	-25	-6
Canada	10,352	305	6,898	193	17,250	247	8	3	6
Non-family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	354	796	312	672	666	733	1	-10	-5
Prince Edward Island	86	597	74	498	160	546	8	43	22
Nova Scotia	749	955	521	625	1,270	785	20	13	17
New Brunswick ¹	481	807	426	680	907	742	4	8	6
Quebec	4,963	662	4,117	524	9,080	591	12	3	8
Ontario	7,088	546	7,125	521	14,213	533	10	8	9
Manitoba	1,708	1,204	1,087	730	2,795	961	-1	-3	-2
Saskatchewan	1,464	1,155	1,140	857	2,604	1,003	-0.3	-4	-2
Alberta	2,606	571	2,231	464	4,837	516	5	4	5
British Columbia	2,174	527	1,760	401	3,934	462	12	2	7
Yukon	82	2,285	31	792	113	1,506	3	-34	-11
Northwest Territories	181	3,359	81	1,429	262	2,370	29	30	29
Nunavut	141	2,126	105	1,510	246	1,811	-29	28	-12
Canada	22,077	650	19,010	531	41,087	589	8	4	6

1. Excludes data from the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship 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. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

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

Table 1.7
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, age group and urban or rural area, provinces, 2017

Victim sex and urban or rural area ¹	Age group of victim								Total victims	
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence										
Female victims	1,710	151	3,352	291	2,495	455	2,738	483	10,295	303
Urban	1,269	135	2,404	252	1,715	378	1,939	412	7,327	260
Rural	441	237	948	484	780	826	799	822	2,968	517
Male victims	1,598	134	2,570	213	1,281	222	1,442	240	6,891	193
Urban	1,238	125	1,965	196	887	186	980	197	5,070	171
Rural	360	183	605	293	394	396	462	445	1,821	300
Total victims	3,308	143	5,922	251	3,776	335	4,180	358	17,186	246
Urban	2,507	129	4,369	223	2,602	279	2,919	302	12,397	214
Rural	801	209	1,553	386	1,174	605	1,261	627	4,789	406
Non-family violence										
Female victims	731	65	2,593	225	7,333	1,338	11,281	1,988	21,938	646
Urban	561	59	1,821	191	5,537	1,220	8,646	1,839	16,565	587
Rural	170	91	772	394	1,796	1,903	2,635	2,711	5,373	936
Male victims	723	61	3,005	249	6,005	1,039	9,250	1,539	18,983	531
Urban	575	58	2,165	216	4,789	1,002	7,669	1,542	15,198	511
Rural	148	75	840	407	1,216	1,221	1,581	1,523	3,785	624
Total victims	1,454	63	5,598	237	13,338	1,185	20,531	1,757	40,921	587
Urban	1,136	59	3,986	204	10,326	1,108	16,315	1,686	31,763	548
Rural	318	83	1,612	401	3,012	1,552	4,216	2,098	9,158	776

1. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). 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 CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years and victims of dating or other intimate partner violence under the age of 12 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Excludes data from the territories.

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

Table 1.8
Child and youth victims of police-reported family violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2017

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
St. John's	36	195	37	193	73	194
Halifax	132	370	105	276	237	322
Moncton	39	272	28	183	67	226
Saint John ³	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	66	481	59	412	125	445
Québec	208	304	144	203	352	253
Sherbrooke	71	407	35	188	106	294
Trois-Rivières	58	476	50	382	108	427
Montréal	1,267	329	884	219	2,151	273
Gatineau ⁴	139	417	81	230	220	321
Ottawa ⁵	126	129	86	86	212	107
Kingston	39	288	26	177	65	230
Peterborough	27	258	24	220	51	239
Toronto ⁶	911	175	745	136	1,656	155
Hamilton ⁷	141	273	108	196	249	234
St. Catharines–Niagara	63	162	43	104	106	132
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	165	293	109	184	274	237
Brantford	37	265	24	164	61	213
Guelph	28	217	11	81	39	147
London	101	207	55	107	156	156
Windsor	54	183	27	86	81	133
Barrie	32	141	27	113	59	127
Greater Sudbury	38	267	16	104	54	182
Thunder Bay	32	318	13	124	45	219
Winnipeg	191	242	93	112	284	175
Regina	80	304	62	223	142	262
Saskatoon	100	295	54	151	154	221
Calgary	346	226	271	168	617	196
Edmonton	406	287	242	163	648	223
Kelowna	31	190	11	64	42	126
Abbotsford–Mission	51	256	31	145	82	198
Vancouver	337	155	255	110	592	132
Victoria	76	267	52	179	128	222
CMA total⁸	5,600	234	3,920	156	9,520	194
Non-CMA total	4,913	482	3,080	287	7,993	382
Canada	10,513	308	7,000	195	17,513	250

.. not available for a specific reference period

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. Data for the CMA of Saint John are excluded due to data quality concerns associated with the Saint John Police Service.

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. Also includes the CMA of Saint John, excluding the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns. Because of these inclusions, the CMA total will not equal the total of the individual CMAs.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes spousal victims under the age of 15 years. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship 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.

Table 1.9
Child and youth victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by age group of victim and type of motive, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Type of motive	Age group of victim									
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family-related homicide										
Frustration, anger or despair	114	72	33	63	10	50	12	31	169	63
Argument or quarrel	4	3	5	10	4	20	9	23	22	8
Concealment ¹	13	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5
Jealousy	7	4	4	8	1	5	3	8	15	6
Revenge	4	3	2	4	1	5	1	3	8	3
Other ²	3	2	1	2	2	10	9	23	15	6
No apparent motive ³	14	9	7	13	2	10	5	13	28	10
Unknown	9	...	7	...	1	...	1	...	18	...
Total	168	100	59	100	21	100	40	100	288	100
Non-family homicide										
Frustration, anger or despair	17	65	0	0	6	21	15	11	38	19
Argument or quarrel	0	0	1	9	2	7	50	36	53	26
Concealment ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jealousy	1	4	0	0	3	11	7	5	11	5
Revenge	1	4	1	9	2	7	10	7	14	7
Other ²	2	8	6	55	8	29	37	27	53	26
No apparent motive ³	5	19	3	27	7	25	19	14	34	17
Unknown	3	...	0	...	0	...	10	...	13	...
Total	29	100	11	100	28	100	148	100	216	100

... not applicable

1. Includes homicides committed to hide evidence of something (e.g., a pregnancy or birth of a child) or evidence of another criminal offence. This is typically the most common motive for infanticides.

2. Includes financial gain, mercy killing and sexual violence.

3. Includes mental illness and dementia.

Note: In 35% of incidents of family-related homicide against children and youth where a single victim and a single accused person were involved, police determined that a history of family violence preceded the homicide. Family-related homicide refers to homicides committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes victims of unsolved homicides, and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motives. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 1.10
Child and youth victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by victim sex and year, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Year	Family-related homicide						Non-family homicide					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
2007	11	3.2	13	3.6	24	3.4	7	2.1	19	5.3	26	3.7
2008	11	3.2	14	3.9	25	3.6	6	1.8	18	5.0	24	3.5
2009	19	5.6	22	6.2	41	5.9	7	2.1	22	6.2	29	4.2
2010	10	3.0	18	5.1	28	4.0	9	2.7	16	4.5	25	3.6
2011	13	3.8	17	4.8	30	4.3	8	2.4	15	4.2	23	3.3
2012	16	4.7	15	4.2	31	4.5	4	1.2	9	2.5	13	1.9
2013	9	2.7	13	3.7	22	3.2	2	0.6	8	2.3	10	1.4
2014	11	3.3	12	3.4	23	3.3	11	3.3	8	2.3	19	2.7
2015	13	3.8	15	4.2	28	4.0	6	1.8	12	3.4	18	2.6
2016	10	2.9	6	1.7	16	2.3	3	0.9	14	3.9	17	2.4
2017	11	3.2	9	2.5	20	2.8	3	0.9	9	2.5	12	1.7

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 1 million population aged 17 years and younger. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family-related homicide refers to homicides committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 17 years and younger. Excludes victims of unsolved homicides, and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Section 2: Police-reported intimate partner violence in Canada, 2017

by Marta Burczycka

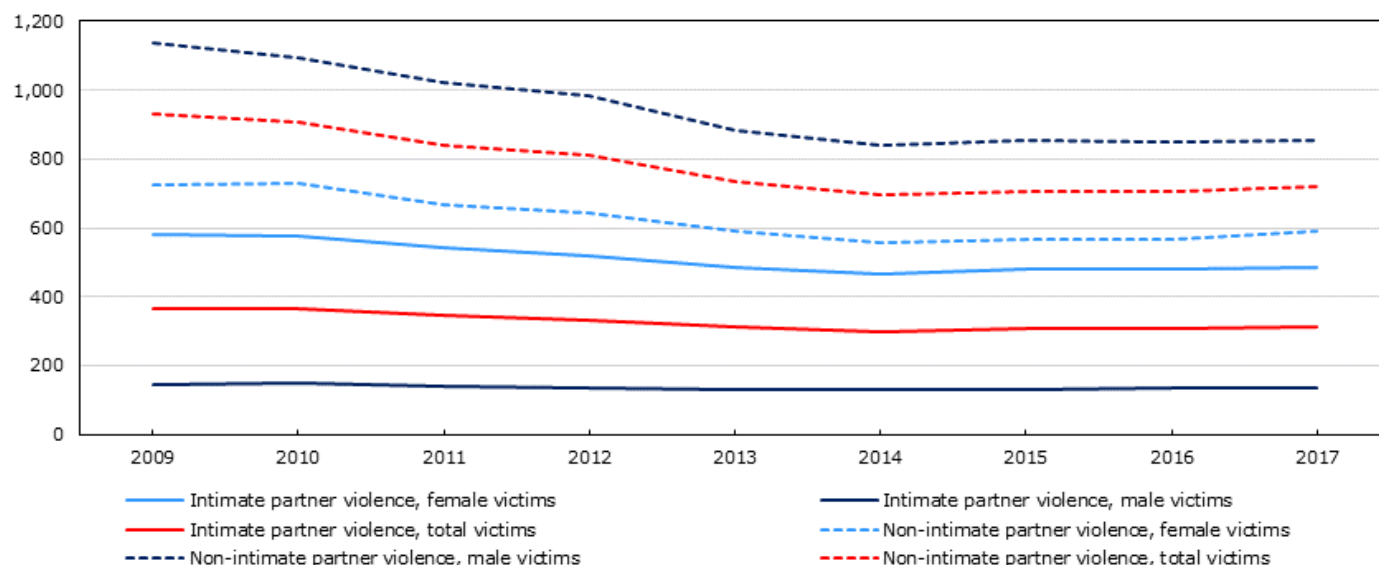
Eight in ten victims of police-reported intimate partner violence were female

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) includes violent offences that occur between current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners and other kinds of intimate partners.¹ In 2017, IPV represented close to one-third (30%) of all police-reported violent crime in Canada, affecting almost 96,000 victims aged 15 to 89.^{2,3} In comparison, 33% of violent crime victims had been subjected to violence by a person they knew other than an intimate partner or family member, and 26% had been victimized by a stranger (Table 2.1).
- Women were overrepresented as victims of IPV, accounting for almost 8 in 10 victims (79%). IPV was the most common kind of violence experienced by women (45% of all female victims aged 15 to 89) (Table 2.1).
- The rate of police-reported IPV in Canada declined by 14% between 2009 and 2017, despite a 1% increase between 2016 and 2017. The longer-term decline was less pronounced, however, than the concurrent decrease in violence outside intimate relationships (-22%, from 929 victims per 100,000 to 721) (Chart 2.1).⁴
- The decline in IPV rates recorded between 2009 and 2017 was more pronounced among females (-16%, from 579 victims per 100,000 to 487) than males (-7%, from 145 per 100,000 to 134) (Chart 2.1).

Chart 2.1

Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by sex and year, Canada, 2009 to 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

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

Police-reported violence more common between dating partners than spouses

- In 2017, violence between people in dating relationships was more common than violence between spouses (17% of all victims of violent crime versus 13%) and, among all victims of IPV, it was twice as common between current partners (20%) than former partners (10%)⁵ (Table 2.1).
- The highest rates of police-reported IPV were experienced by people aged 25 to 34 years, a finding consistent for males as well as females in 2017. In comparison, rates of non-IPV were highest among those aged 15 to 24 and declined with age (Table 2.2).
- Women were more likely to be physically assaulted by an intimate partner than by someone else (359 victims per 100,000 versus 298). In contrast, police-reported sexual assault by an intimate partner was considerably less common than non-IPV sexual assault (24 victims per 100,000 population versus 90) (Table 2.2).⁶

Police-reported violence by a spouse less likely to result in charges than violence by dating partners

- A criminal incident is considered cleared when a charge is laid or recommended, or when it is dealt with by police in another way (for example, through referral to a diversionary program). When it came to incidents that were cleared, dating violence was more likely to result in a charge than violence by a spouse. In cases of physical assault, 91% of dating violence victims saw charges laid in relation to the incidents in which they were involved, compared to 78% for spousal violence (Table 2.3).

Presence of firearms rare in instances of police-reported intimate partner violence

- About 7 in 10 (72%) victims of IPV had physical force used against them, as opposed to weapons such as firearms, knives or blunt instruments. This was a higher proportion than among victims of non-IPV (57%).⁷ Among IPV victims, weapons such as firearms, knives and others were more common among male victims (25%) than female victims (13%) (Table 2.4).
- Firearms were the least common type of weapon present during police-reported violence between intimate partners in 2017 (1%). In comparison, 4% of victims of non-IPV were involved in incidents where a firearm was present (Table 2.4).
- When it came to the level of injury sustained by victims of IPV in 2017, more than half (55%) reported minor physical injuries that did not require medical attention beyond some first aid. Major injuries and death resulted for 2% of victims, while 42% did not sustain any physical injury. These proportions were similar for male and female victims—a contrast to non-IPV, where males were considerably more likely than females to sustain an injury (both minor and major) (Table 2.4).

Police-reported intimate partner violence rates highest among accused aged 25 to 34

- For both males and females accused of police-reported IPV in 2017, rates were highest among accused aged 25 to 34 years (797 accused persons per 100,000 population and 192, respectively) (Table 2.5).⁸
- For males in this age group (25 to 34 years) in particular, accused rates for IPV far exceeded those for other types of violence, at more than double those of violence committed against a friend, acquaintance or other non-family member known to the accused (363 per 100,000 population) (Table 2.5).

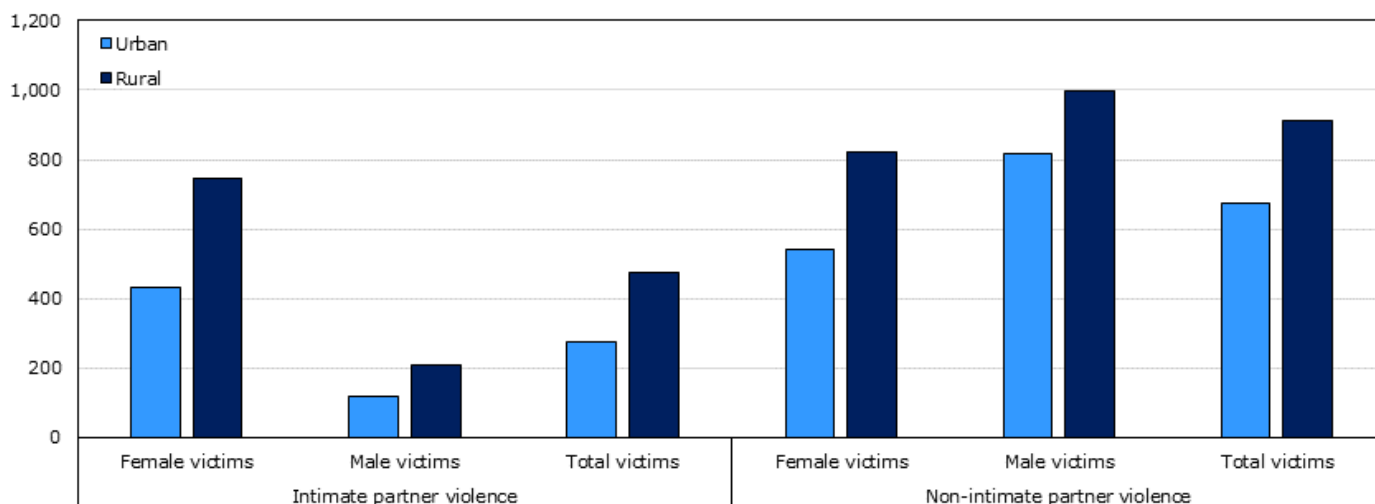
Police-reported intimate partner violence rates higher in rural areas

- As with violence that happened outside intimate relationships, IPV rates among the provinces were highest in Saskatchewan (682 victims per 100,000 people) and Manitoba (599) and lowest in Ontario (223) and Prince Edward Island (225). In all provinces and territories, non-IPV rates were two to three times higher than IPV rates (Table 2.6).
- In most provinces and territories, rates of IPV recorded in 2017 were fairly stable in comparison to 2016. Exceptions included increases in the Northwest Territories (+12%), New Brunswick (+8%), Nova Scotia (+5%) and Quebec (+5%), and decreases in Prince Edward Island (-5%), Alberta (-3%) and Yukon (-3%) (Table 2.6).⁹
- Overall, rates of police-reported violent crime were higher in rural areas than in urban ones in 2017, and the same was true for IPV (474 victims per 100,000 population versus 276).¹⁰ However, the gap between urban and rural crime rates was slightly more pronounced when it came to violence between intimate partners: rural crime rates for IPV were 1.7 times higher than in urban areas, compared to 1.3 times higher for non-IPV rates (Table 2.7).
- Male victims in urban areas had the lowest overall rates of IPV in 2017 (117 victims per 100,000 population). IPV rates among female victims were also lower in urban areas, but remained close to four times higher than among their male counterparts (431). Women in rural areas experienced the highest overall rates of IPV (743 victims per 100,000 population), with rates that were three and a half times higher than those for men in these areas (211) (Chart 2.2).
- Among Canada's largest cities, in 2017, the highest rates of police-reported IPV were found in the census metropolitan areas (CMAs)¹¹ of Thunder Bay (439 victims per 100,000 population), Regina (425), and Moncton (402). These CMAs also reported the highest rates of IPV among women in particular, and Moncton and Thunder Bay reported some of the highest rates among men. A relatively high rate of IPV among male victims was also reported in Gatineau (193 per 100,000) (Table 2.8).

Chart 2.2

Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by urban or rural area and victim sex, provinces, 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). 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. Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes data from the territories.

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

Most intimate partner homicides involve female victims, arguments and quarrels

- Intimate partner homicides occur within complex interpersonal contexts that often involve a history of violence. When it came to homicides between spouses specifically,¹² almost two-thirds (62%) of those which occurred between 2007 and 2017 were preceded by a history of family violence. The primary motive in these cases was most often an argument or quarrel (50%), frustration, anger or despair (24%) and jealousy (17%), a range of emotions typical of offenders exerting control over victims.¹³
- Analyses of police-reported motives are important for violence prevention policy. Between 2007 and 2017, an argument or quarrel was the most common primary motive for intimate partner homicides occurring between 2007 and 2017 (39%), including those involving spouses as well as dating partners. This was followed by frustration, anger or despair (27%) and jealousy (19%) (Table 2.9).
- Of the 933 intimate partner homicides which occurred between 2007 and 2017, a large majority (79%) involved female victims. Most female victims of intimate partner homicide were killed by a current or former legally married or common-law husband (75%), and boyfriends were responsible for the other quarter (25%) of female victims’ deaths. Most male victims were also killed by current or former legally married or common-law wives (59%) and girlfriends (27%), but a notable proportion were killed by same-sex spouses or dating partners (14%) (Table 2.10).

Notes

1. Other intimate partners include relationships where the people involved had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction but to which none of the other relationship options apply. This can include “one-night stands” or brief sexual relationships.
2. Counts represent the number of victims involved in incidents of intimate partner violence. It is possible that individual victims may have experienced more than one incident, and would therefore be counted more than once here.
3. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
4. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.
5. For context, being married or living common-law are more common in the Canadian population than dating: according to the Census of Population, in 2016 57.5% of those aged 15 and older were married or living common-law. The remaining

42.5% were single or widowed (which include those in dating relationships). See the table: Marital status and opposite- and same-sex status by sex for persons aged 15 and over living in private households for both sexes, total, presence and age of children, % distribution 2016, Canada, provinces and territories, 2016 Census.

6. Physical assault includes assault levels 1, 2 and 3. Sexual assault includes sexual assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

7. Data on type of weapon present and level of injury exclude the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns.

8. Includes incidents with a single accused and a single victim.

9. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

10. Excludes data from the territories. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) (see note 11). Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs.

11. 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, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A census agglomeration must have a core population of at least 10,000. The CMA of Saint John is excluded due to data quality issues associated with the Saint John Police Service.

12. Includes information on homicides that involved one victim and one accused person. Information on the history of family violence is not available for homicides that occurred between dating partners.

13. Data not shown.

Detailed data tables

Table 2.1
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of victim										Total victims	
	15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and older			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Female victims												
Intimate partner relationship	20,570	40	26,112	56	17,019	52	8,364	39	3,334	22	75,399	45
Spousal relationship ¹	4,711	9	11,095	24	9,442	29	4,779	22	2,356	16	32,383	19
Current spouse	3,155	6	7,936	17	6,638	20	3,496	16	1,909	13	23,134	14
Former spouse	1,556	3	3,159	7	2,804	9	1,283	6	447	3	9,249	6
Dating relationship ²	15,535	30	14,678	31	7,338	23	3,474	16	931	6	41,956	25
Current dating partner	9,837	19	9,189	20	4,579	14	2,102	10	540	4	26,247	16
Former dating partner	5,698	11	5,489	12	2,759	8	1,372	6	391	3	15,709	9
Other intimate relationship ³	324	1	339	1	239	1	111	1	47	0.3	1,060	1
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	5,726	11	3,186	7	3,561	11	3,714	17	3,898	26	20,085	12
Other ⁵	16,633	32	10,745	23	7,438	23	5,787	27	4,882	33	45,485	27
Stranger	8,463	16	6,758	14	4,465	14	3,390	16	2,858	19	25,934	16
Unknown	8	...	8	...	3	...	1	...	5	...	25	...
Total female victims	51,400	100	46,809	100	32,486	100	21,256	100	14,977	100	166,928	100
Male victims												
Intimate partner relationship	3,428	9	6,545	17	5,238	18	3,274	14	1,820	9	20,305	14
Spousal relationship ¹	833	2	2,574	7	2,758	10	1,771	8	1,068	5	9,004	6
Current spouse	544	1	1,843	5	1,930	7	1,276	5	872	4	6,465	4
Former spouse	289	1	731	2	828	3	495	2	196	1	2,539	2
Dating relationship ²	2,511	6	3,854	10	2,396	8	1,422	6	683	3	10,866	7
Current dating partner	1,688	4	2,505	7	1,520	5	893	4	447	2	7,053	5
Former dating partner	823	2	1,349	4	876	3	529	2	236	1	3,813	3
Other intimate relationship ³	84	0.2	117	0.3	84	0.3	81	0.3	69	0.3	435	0.3
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	3,998	10	2,480	6	2,240	8	2,868	12	3,402	17	14,988	10
Other ⁵	15,904	41	14,257	37	10,765	38	9,212	39	8,049	40	58,187	39
Stranger	15,882	40	15,094	39	10,082	36	7,984	34	6,744	34	55,786	37
Unknown	51	...	63	...	24	...	29	...	17	...	184	...
Total male victims	39,263	100	38,439	100	28,349	100	23,367	100	20,032	100	149,450	100

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.1 — end

Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of victim										Total victims	
	15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and older			
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total victims												
Intimate partner relationship	23,998	26	32,657	38	22,257	37	11,638	26	5,154	15	95,704	30
Spousal relationship ¹	5,544	6	13,669	16	12,200	20	6,550	15	3,424	10	41,387	13
Current spouse	3,699	4	9,779	11	8,568	14	4,772	11	2,781	8	29,599	9
Former spouse	1,845	2	3,890	5	3,632	6	1,778	4	643	2	11,788	4
Dating relationship ²	18,046	20	18,532	22	9,734	16	4,896	11	1,614	5	52,822	17
Current dating partner	11,525	13	11,694	14	6,099	10	2,995	7	987	3	33,300	11
Former dating partner	6,521	7	6,838	8	3,635	6	1,901	4	627	2	19,522	6
Other intimate relationship ³	408	0.5	456	1	323	1	192	0.4	116	0.3	1,495	0.5
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	9,724	11	5,666	7	5,801	10	6,582	15	7,300	21	35,073	11
Other ⁵	32,537	36	25,002	29	18,203	30	14,999	34	12,931	37	103,672	33
Stranger	24,345	27	21,852	26	14,547	24	11,374	25	9,602	27	81,720	26
Unknown	59	...	71	...	27	...	30	...	22	...	209	...
Total victims	90,663	100	85,248	100	60,835	100	44,623	100	35,009	100	316,378	100

... not applicable

1. Includes married, separated or divorced spouses and common-law partners (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

2. Includes boyfriends and girlfriends (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

3. Includes persons with whom victims had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Includes victims ages 15 to 89 years.

4. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption. Examples include siblings, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

5. Includes all other non-spousal, non-dating and non-family relationships. Examples include friends, casual acquaintances, business relationships, criminal relationships and relationships based on trust or authority (e.g., teacher-to-student, doctor-to-patient). Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

Note: Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown relationships. 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
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex, age group and type of violation, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and type of violation	Age group of victim										Total victims	
	15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Intimate partner violence												
Female victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	13	1	21	1	8	0.3	11	0.4	13	0.2	66	0.4
Attempted murder ²	19	1	27	1	24	1	11	0.4	8	0.1	89	1
Sexual assault ³	1,509	69	1,032	41	685	28	311	12	105	2	3,642	24
Physical assault ⁴	14,532	665	19,516	767	12,446	512	6,081	243	2,425	43	55,000	359
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	4,497	206	5,516	217	3,856	159	1,950	78	783	14	16,602	108
Total female victims	20,570	942	26,112	1,026	17,019	700	8,364	334	3,334	59	75,399	491
Male victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	1	0.04	2	0.1	4	0.2	3	0.1	6	0.1	16	0.1
Attempted murder ²	5	0.2	6	0.2	5	0.2	5	0.2	3	0.1	24	0.2
Sexual assault ³	41	2	29	1	32	1	7	0.3	7	0.1	116	1
Physical assault ⁴	2,987	129	5,757	225	4,501	186	2,770	110	1,522	29	17,537	117
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	394	17	751	29	696	29	489	19	282	5	2,612	17
Total male victims	3,428	148	6,545	256	5,238	217	3,274	130	1,820	35	20,305	135
Total victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	14	0.3	23	0.5	12	0.2	14	0.3	19	0.2	82	0.3
Attempted murder ²	24	1	33	1	29	1	16	0.3	11	0.1	113	0.4
Sexual assault ³	1,550	34	1,061	21	717	15	318	6	112	1	3,758	12
Physical assault ⁴	17,519	389	25,273	495	16,947	350	8,851	176	3,947	36	72,537	239
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	4,891	109	6,267	123	4,552	94	2,439	49	1,065	10	19,214	63
Total victims	23,998	533	32,657	640	22,257	459	11,638	232	5,154	47	95,704	315

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.2 — end

Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex, age group and type of violation, Canada, 2017

Victim sex and type of violation	Age group of victim										Total victims	
	15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Non-intimate partner violence												
Female victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	18	1	8	0.3	18	1	11	0.4	29	1	84	1
Attempted murder ²	27	1	32	1	15	1	20	1	20	0.4	114	1
Sexual assault ³	7,770	356	2,832	111	1,476	61	859	34	806	14	13,743	90
Physical assault ⁴	13,448	616	10,334	406	8,243	339	7,236	289	6,451	114	45,712	298
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	9,559	438	7,483	294	5,712	235	4,765	190	4,332	76	31,851	208
Total female victims	30,822	1,411	20,689	813	15,464	636	12,891	514	11,638	205	91,504	596
Male victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	85	4	70	3	48	2	47	2	57	1	307	2
Attempted murder ²	181	8	162	6	110	5	76	3	59	1	588	4
Sexual assault ³	672	29	241	9	153	6	127	5	94	2	1,287	9
Physical assault ⁴	22,090	953	18,612	729	13,301	551	12,462	496	11,460	219	77,925	519
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	12,756	550	12,746	499	9,475	392	7,352	292	6,525	125	48,854	325
Total male victims	35,784	1,543	31,831	1,246	23,087	956	20,064	798	18,195	348	128,961	858
Total victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	103	2	78	2	66	1	58	1	86	1	391	1
Attempted murder ²	208	5	194	4	125	3	96	2	79	1	702	2
Sexual assault ³	8,442	187	3,073	60	1,629	34	986	20	900	8	15,030	49
Physical assault ⁴	35,538	789	28,946	567	21,544	445	19,698	392	17,911	164	123,637	407
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	22,315	496	20,229	397	15,187	313	12,117	241	10,857	100	80,705	266
Total victims	66,606	1,479	52,520	1,030	38,551	796	32,955	656	29,833	274	220,465	726

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

2. Includes conspiracy to commit murder.

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

4. Includes physical assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

5. Includes sexual violations against children and all other violent violations not otherwise listed.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Table 2.3
Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2017

Type of violation and clearance status	Spousal violence ¹						Dating violence ²						Total victims ³
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Homicide, violations causing death and attempted murder⁴													
Not cleared ⁵	5	5	7	33	12	10	9	16	4	21	13	17	13
Cleared by charge	81	83	12	57	93	78	43	75	13	68	56	74	76
Cleared otherwise	12	12	2	10	14	12	5	9	2	11	7	9	11
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁶	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reasons beyond the control of department	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	5	2	3	1
Departmental discretion	0	0	1	5	1	1	0	0	1	5	1	1	1
Other ⁷	12	12	0	0	12	10	4	7	0	0	4	5	8
Total⁸	98	100	21	100	119	100	57	100	19	100	76	100	100
Sexual assault⁹													
Not cleared ⁵	352	28	12	38	364	29	937	39	40	48	977	39	36
Cleared by charge	709	57	13	41	722	57	1,207	50	33	39	1,240	50	52
Cleared otherwise	179	14	7	22	186	15	258	11	11	13	269	11	12
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁶	79	6	3	9	82	6	129	5	6	7	135	5	6
Reasons beyond the control of department	88	7	1	3	89	7	66	3	1	1	67	3	4
Departmental discretion	8	1	2	6	10	1	50	2	1	1	51	2	2
Other ⁷	4	0.3	1	3	5	0.4	13	1	3	4	16	1	1
Total⁸	1,240	100	32	100	1,272	100	2,402	100	84	100	2,486	100	100
Physical assault¹⁰													
Not cleared ⁵	2,341	10	1,285	16	3,626	11	3,425	11	1,562	16	4,987	12	12
Cleared by charge	17,874	75	4,244	54	22,118	69	25,553	82	6,803	71	32,356	79	75
Cleared otherwise	3,731	16	2,362	30	6,093	19	2,076	7	1,281	13	3,357	8	13
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁶	1,121	5	659	8	1,780	6	1,039	3	659	7	1,698	4	5
Reasons beyond the control of department	2,170	9	1,394	18	3,564	11	455	1	230	2	685	2	6
Departmental discretion	331	1	267	3	598	2	431	1	344	4	775	2	2
Other ⁷	109	0.5	42	1	151	0.5	151	0.5	48	0.5	199	0.5	0.5
Total⁸	23,946	100	7,891	100	31,837	100	31,054	100	9,646	100	40,700	100	100

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.3 — end

Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2017

Type of violation and clearance status	Spousal violence ¹						Dating violence ²						Total victims ³
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence¹¹													
Not cleared ⁵	1,012	14	259	24	1,271	16	2,051	22	550	35	2,601	24	20
Cleared by charge	4,771	67	453	43	5,224	64	6,067	64	647	42	6,714	61	62
Cleared otherwise	1,316	19	348	33	1,664	20	1,385	15	355	23	1,740	16	18
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁶	509	7	135	13	644	8	539	6	160	10	699	6	7
Reasons beyond the control of department	612	9	160	15	772	9	177	2	48	3	225	2	5
Departmental discretion	137	2	42	4	179	2	586	6	130	8	716	6	5
Other ⁷	58	1	11	1	69	1	83	1	17	1	100	1	1
Total⁸	7,099	100	1,060	100	8,159	100	9,503	100	1,552	100	11,055	100	100

1. Includes married, separated or divorced spouses and common-law partners (current and former). Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

2. Includes boyfriends and girlfriends (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

3. Includes married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

4. Includes first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence causing death and other related violations causing death. Also includes attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

5. Includes founded incidents where there is insufficient evidence to lay a charge or to clear the incident through other means.

6. Includes incidents where an accused person was known and sufficient evidence was obtained to support the laying of a charge, but the complainant refused to proceed with charges against the accused. As a result, police used discretion to not lay or recommend a charge.

7. Includes suicide of accused, death of accused, death of witness/complainant, accused under the age of 12 years, accused has diplomatic immunity, committal of accused to mental health facility, accused in foreign country, accused involved in other incidents, accused already sentenced, diversionary programs, incident cleared by a lesser statute, and incident cleared by other municipal, provincial or federal agency.

8. For incidents that involve multiple victims, a single clearance status is recorded in relation to each victim in the incident. For instance, if charges are laid in relation to a violation against one of the victims, the clearance status for all victims will be "charged." Thus, under- or over-counts are possible with respect to clearance status.

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

10. Includes physical assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

11. Includes sexual violations against children and all other violent violations not otherwise listed.

Note: Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. 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.

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

Table 2.4
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by sex of victim, type of weapon present and level of injury, Canada, 2017

Type of weapon present and level of injury	Intimate partner violence ¹						Non-intimate partner violence						Total victims
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
No weapon ²	4,193	7	779	5	4,972	7	6,864	10	4,667	5	11,531	7	7
Threats ³	3,560	6	543	4	4,103	6	7,441	11	10,160	10	17,601	10	9
Physical force	42,144	74	9,848	67	51,992	72	43,860	62	53,132	54	96,992	57	62
Weapon	7,256	13	3,628	25	10,884	15	12,583	18	31,024	31	43,607	26	23
Firearm	506	1	84	1	590	1	1,841	3	4,629	5	6,470	4	3
Knife or other piercing instrument ⁴	2,040	4	1,305	9	3,345	5	3,662	5	11,213	11	14,875	9	8
Club or other blunt instrument	738	1	420	3	1,158	2	1,167	2	4,022	4	5,189	3	3
Other weapon ⁵	3,972	7	1,819	12	5,791	8	5,913	8	11,160	11	17,073	10	9
Unknown	1,259	...	396	...	1,655	...	2,051	...	2,384	...	4,435	...	...
Total type of weapon present	58,412	100	15,194	100	73,606	100	72,799	100	101,367	100	174,166	100	100
No injury ⁶	23,815	43	5,848	40	29,663	42	43,958	64	51,043	53	95,001	57	53
Injury	31,663	57	8,649	60	40,312	58	25,028	36	46,049	47	71,077	43	47
Minor physical injury ⁷	30,390	55	8,225	57	38,615	55	23,988	35	40,641	42	64,629	39	44
Major physical injury or death ⁸	1,273	2	424	3	1,697	2	1,040	2	5,408	6	6,448	4	3
Unknown	2,934	...	697	...	3,631	...	3,813	...	4,275	...	8,088	...	...
Total level of injury	58,412	100	15,194	100	73,606	100	72,799	100	101,367	100	174,166	100	100

... not applicable

1. Includes married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

2. Includes no threat, physical force or weapon.

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

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

5. Includes other types of weapons such as explosives, fire, motor vehicles, poison and weapons not otherwise classified.

6. 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.

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

8. Refers to injuries that required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility, or injuries that resulted in death.

Note: The weapon present in an incident (if any) may or may not have caused the injury to the victim (if any). Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes data from the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown type of weapon and unknown level of injury. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 2.5
Persons accused of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Accused sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of accused										Total accused	
	15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Female accused												
Intimate partner relationship	3,563	163	4,888	192	3,244	134	1,696	68	617	11	14,008	91
Spousal violence ¹	1,001	46	2,171	85	1,853	76	988	39	443	8	6,456	42
Current spouse	706	32	1,554	61	1,335	55	758	30	362	6	4,715	31
Former spouse	295	14	617	24	518	21	230	9	81	1	1,741	11
Dating relationship ²	2,499	114	2,647	104	1,354	56	666	27	161	3	7,327	48
Current dating partner	1,720	79	1,781	70	885	36	421	17	94	2	4,901	32
Former dating partner	779	36	866	34	469	19	245	10	67	1	2,426	16
Other intimate relationship ³	63	3	70	3	37	2	42	2	13	0.2	225	1
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	1,866	85	1,230	48	863	36	674	27	401	7	5,034	33
Other ⁵	3,816	175	3,021	119	2,157	89	1,507	60	1,266	22	11,767	77
Stranger	1,171	54	1,430	56	834	34	532	21	265	5	4,232	28
Total female accused	10,416	477	10,569	415	7,098	292	4,409	176	2,549	45	35,041	228
Male accused												
Intimate partner relationship	10,446	450	20,372	797	14,906	617	8,620	343	4,015	77	58,359	388
Spousal violence ¹	2,273	98	8,041	315	7,853	325	4,984	198	2,760	53	25,911	172
Current spouse	1,534	66	5,916	232	5,684	235	3,633	144	2,208	42	18,975	126
Former spouse	739	32	2,125	83	2,169	90	1,351	54	552	11	6,936	46
Dating relationship ²	8,027	346	12,119	474	6,881	285	3,523	140	1,195	23	31,745	211
Current dating partner	5,259	227	7,919	310	4,445	184	2,306	92	702	13	20,631	137
Former dating partner	2,768	119	4,200	164	2,436	101	1,217	48	493	9	11,114	74
Other intimate relationship ³	146	6	212	8	172	7	113	4	60	1	703	5
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	4,606	199	3,514	138	2,341	97	1,860	74	1,299	25	13,620	91
Other ⁵	10,432	450	9,276	363	6,875	285	5,987	238	5,697	109	38,267	255
Stranger	5,158	222	6,262	245	3,968	164	2,803	111	2,025	39	20,216	135
Total male accused	30,642	1,321	39,424	1,543	28,090	1,163	19,270	766	13,036	250	130,462	868

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.5 — end

Persons accused of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Accused sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of accused										Total accused	
	15 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total accused												
Intimate partner relationship	14,009	311	25,260	495	18,150	375	10,316	205	4,632	42	72,367	238
Spousal violence ¹	3,274	73	10,212	200	9,706	200	5,972	119	3,203	29	32,367	107
Current spouse	2,240	50	7,470	146	7,019	145	4,391	87	2,570	24	23,690	78
Former spouse	1,034	23	2,742	54	2,687	55	1,581	31	633	6	8,677	29
Dating relationship ²	10,526	234	14,766	289	8,235	170	4,189	83	1,356	12	39,072	129
Current dating partner	6,979	155	9,700	190	5,330	110	2,727	54	796	7	25,532	84
Former dating partner	3,547	79	5,066	99	2,905	60	1,462	29	560	5	13,540	45
Other intimate relationship ³	209	5	282	6	209	4	155	3	73	1	928	3
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	6,472	144	4,744	93	3,204	66	2,534	50	1,700	16	18,654	61
Other ⁵	14,248	316	12,297	241	9,032	186	7,494	149	6,963	64	50,034	165
Stranger	6,329	141	7,692	151	4,802	99	3,335	66	2,290	21	24,448	81
Total accused	41,058	912	49,993	980	35,188	726	23,679	472	15,585	143	165,503	545

1. Includes married, separated or divorced spouses and common-law partners (current and former). Includes accused and victims aged 15 to 89 years.

2. Includes boyfriends and girlfriends (current and former). Includes accused and victims aged 15 to 89 years.

3. Includes persons with whom victims had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Includes accused and victims ages 15 to 89 years.

4. Includes all other family members related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption. Examples include siblings, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws. Includes accused and victims aged 15 to 89 years.

5. Includes all other non-spousal, non-dating and non-family relationships. Examples include friends, casual acquaintances, business relationships, criminal relationships and relationships based on trust or authority (e.g., teacher-to-student, doctor-to-patient). Includes accused and victims aged 15 to 89 years.

Note: Includes incidents with a single accused and a single victim. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Accused and victims refers to those aged 15 to 89 years. Accused and victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes accused and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Table 2.6
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2017

Province or territory	2017						Percent change in rate: 2016 to 2017		
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims	Male victims	Total victims
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	percent		
Intimate partner violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,136	495	309	140	1,445	321	2	-8	0
Prince Edward Island	237	366	48	78	285	225	-3	-13	-5
Nova Scotia	2,006	485	597	151	2,603	322	5	7	5
New Brunswick ¹	1,527	519	476	165	2,003	344	4	25	8
Quebec	16,987	484	5,111	147	22,098	317	5	5	5
Ontario	21,003	351	5,128	89	26,131	223	2	-2	1
Manitoba	5,057	961	1,218	233	6,275	599	0	-4	-1
Saskatchewan	4,949	1,099	1,250	272	6,199	682	-1	2	0
Alberta	10,662	621	3,053	174	13,715	395	-3	-2	-3
British Columbia	9,027	438	2,489	123	11,516	283	-1	1	-1
Yukon	280	1,775	79	484	359	1,118	2	-17	-3
Northwest Territories	813	4,782	199	1,117	1,012	2,906	13	7	12
Nunavut	840	6,695	145	1,059	985	3,753	2	-17	-1
Canada	74,524	487	20,102	134	94,626	313	1	1	1
Non-intimate partner violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,522	664	1,936	875	3,458	767	3	-5	-2
Prince Edward Island	341	527	464	751	805	636	15	13	14
Nova Scotia	2,562	620	3,247	821	5,809	719	15	7	10
New Brunswick ¹	2,009	683	2,656	921	4,665	801	4	7	6
Quebec	18,705	533	27,594	796	46,299	663	6	0	2
Ontario	28,511	477	39,357	685	67,868	579	8	4	5
Manitoba	6,682	1,269	8,368	1,603	15,050	1,436	1	4	3
Saskatchewan	5,464	1,213	6,754	1,471	12,218	1,343	0	-2	-1
Alberta	12,022	701	17,633	1,003	29,655	854	0	0	0
British Columbia	10,569	513	17,615	874	28,184	692	-2	-5	-4
Yukon	375	2,377	410	2,512	785	2,445	-7	-6	-6
Northwest Territories	1,058	6,223	1,047	5,875	2,105	6,045	7	5	6
Nunavut	725	5,778	765	5,585	1,490	5,677	-2	12	5
Canada	90,545	592	127,846	853	218,391	721	4	1	2

1. Excludes data from the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 and over. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

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

Table 2.7
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex and urban or rural area, provinces, 2017

Victim sex and urban or rural area ¹	Victims of intimate partner violence ²		Victims of non-intimate partner violence		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Female victims	73,466	480	89,346	584	162,812	1,064
Urban	55,369	431	69,399	540	124,768	970
Rural	18,097	743	19,947	819	38,044	1,563
Male victims	19,882	133	126,739	846	146,621	979
Urban	14,624	117	101,869	816	116,493	933
Rural	5,258	211	24,870	997	30,128	1,208
Total victims	93,348	308	216,085	714	309,433	1,022
Urban	69,993	276	171,268	676	241,261	952
Rural	23,355	474	44,817	909	68,172	1,383

1. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). 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 CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs.

2. Includes married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes data from the territories.

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

Table 2.8
Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2017

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
St. John's	400	445	106	124	506	288
Halifax	845	452	223	124	1,068	291
Moncton	389	579	147	222	536	402
Saint John ³	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	303	430	67	94	370	261
Québec	1,526	444	493	147	2,019	297
Sherbrooke	289	335	68	81	357	210
Trois-Rivières	322	470	76	115	398	296
Montréal	8,301	477	2,575	152	10,876	316
Gatineau ⁴	780	558	262	193	1,042	379
Ottawa ⁵	1,351	307	269	64	1,620	188
Kingston	253	346	56	78	309	213
Peterborough	195	353	55	108	250	235
Toronto ⁶	7,527	308	1,659	71	9,186	193
Hamilton ⁷	849	352	206	88	1,055	222
St. Catharines–Niagara	462	232	74	39	536	138
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1,058	457	300	131	1,358	295
Brantford	313	528	78	137	391	336
Guelph	202	348	39	72	241	214
London	897	400	214	101	1,111	254
Windsor	611	469	88	70	699	273
Barrie	304	330	60	67	364	200
Greater Sudbury	297	419	73	107	370	266
Thunder Bay	356	684	93	185	449	439
Winnipeg	1,916	567	341	103	2,257	338
Regina	706	685	169	164	875	425
Saskatoon	642	486	133	100	775	292
Calgary	2,670	441	915	149	3,585	294
Edmonton	2,848	500	599	103	3,447	300
Kelowna	308	354	95	113	403	236
Abbotsford–Mission	411	531	65	84	476	308
Vancouver	3,775	340	915	85	4,690	215
Victoria	649	391	184	116	833	257
CMA total⁸	42,985	394	11,048	104	54,033	251
Non-CMA total	32,414	732	9,257	208	41,671	469
Canada	75,399	491	20,305	135	95,704	315

.. not available for a specific reference period

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. Data for the CMA of Saint John are excluded due to data quality concerns associated with the Saint John Police Service.

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. Also includes the CMA of Saint John, excluding the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns. Because of these inclusions, the CMA total will not equal the total of the individual CMAs.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Table 2.9
Victims of intimate partner and non-intimate partner homicide, by sex of victim and type of motive, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Type of motive	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Intimate partner homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	212	31	26	14	238	27
Argument or quarrel	234	34	110	59	344	39
Jealousy	150	22	18	10	168	19
Financial gain	15	2	7	4	22	3
Revenge	13	2	6	3	19	2
Other ¹	31	5	11	6	42	5
No apparent motive ²	32	5	9	5	41	5
Unknown	49	...	10	...	59	...
Total	736	100	197	100	933	100
Non-intimate partner homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	170	27	342	12	512	15
Argument or quarrel	171	27	1,242	44	1,413	40
Jealousy	15	2	116	4	131	4
Financial gain	45	7	276	10	321	9
Revenge	25	4	179	6	204	6
Other ¹	124	19	458	16	582	17
No apparent motive ²	91	14	242	8	333	10
Unknown	48	...	168	...	216	...
Total	689	100	3,023	100	3,712	100

... not applicable

1. Includes concealment, mercy killing and sexual violence.

2. Includes mental illness and dementia.

Note: In 62% of incidents of spousal homicide where a single victim and a single accused person were involved, police determined that a history of family violence preceded the homicide. Intimate partner homicide refers to homicides committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 years and older. Excludes victims of unsolved homicides, and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motives. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 2.10
Victims of intimate partner homicide, by victim sex and year, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Year	Spousal homicide victims												Total victims ⁶
	Victims of a married spouse ¹		Victims of a common-law partner ²		Total spousal homicide victims ³		Dating homicide victims ⁴		Same-sex intimate partner homicide victims ⁵		Total victims ⁶		
	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males		Total
	number												
2007	24	4	27	8	51	12	9	7	0	4	60	23	83
2008	31	6	15	11	46	17	19	5	0	3	65	25	90
2009	29	5	21	11	50	16	19	4	0	2	69	22	91
2010	21	3	27	13	48	16	15	8	0	3	63	27	90
2011	32	1	28	5	60	6	19	3	1	5	80	14	94
2012	34	5	20	5	54	10	16	3	1	3	71	16	87
2013	20	2	20	4	40	6	18	7	1	1	59	14	73
2014	33	0	26	7	59	7	13	6	0	3	72	16	88
2015	19	1	35	9	54	10	18	2	0	1	72	13	85
2016	24	1	19	9	43	10	16	4	2	1	61	15	76
2017	23	1	21	5	44	6	19	4	1	2	64	12	76
2007 to 2017	290	29	259	87	549	116	181	53	6	28	736	197	933
	percent												
2017	36	8	33	42	69	50	30	33	2	17	100	100	100
2007 to 2017	39	15	35	44	75	59	25	27	1	14	100	100	100

1. Includes married, separated or divorced opposite-sex spouses.

2. Includes opposite-sex common-law partners (current or former).

3. Includes married, separated or divorced opposite-sex spouses and opposite-sex common-law partners.

4. Includes opposite-sex boyfriends and girlfriends (current or former) and other opposite-sex intimate partners.

5. Includes married, separated or divorced same-sex spouses, same-sex common-law partners (current or former), same-sex boyfriends and girlfriends (current or former) and other same-sex intimate partners.

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

Note: Intimate partner homicide refers to homicides committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Victims refer to those aged 15 years and older. Excludes victims of unsolved homicides, and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Section 3: Police-reported family violence against seniors in Canada, 2017

by Laura Savage

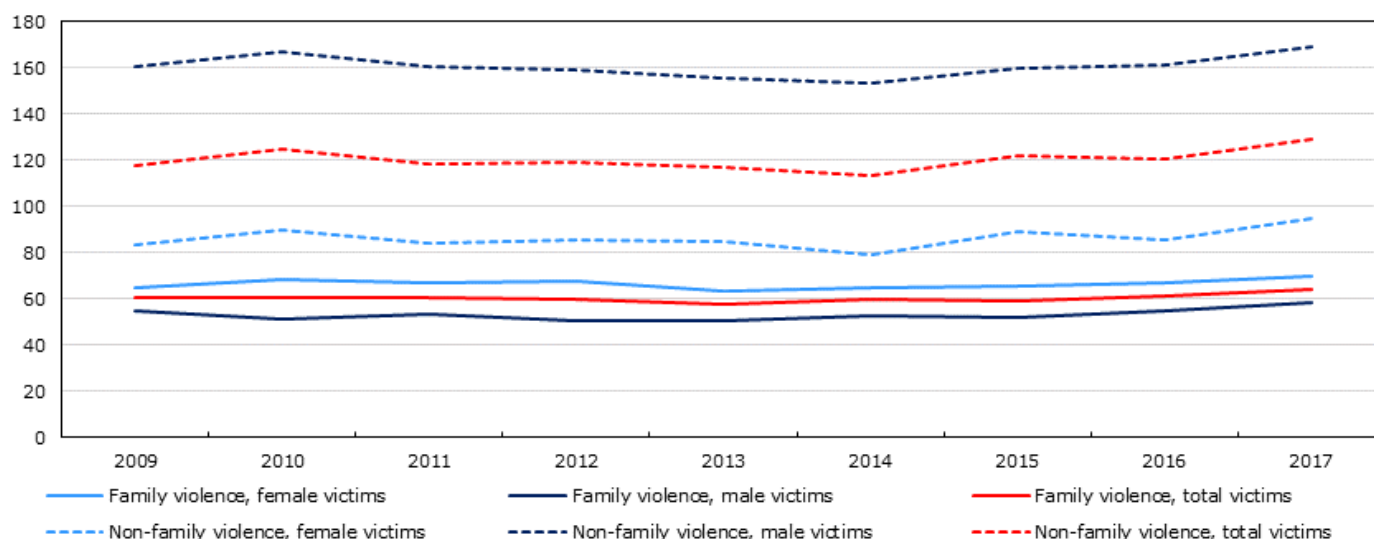
One-third of senior victims victimized by a family member

- In 2017, there were 11,380 senior victims (aged 65 to 89 years) of police-reported violence in Canada.^{1, 2} Of this number, one-third (33%) were victimized by a family member such as a child, spouse, sibling or other family member (Table 3.1).
- Females accounted for over half (58%) of senior victims of family violence, and those senior females who were victims of family violence were most often victimized by a spouse (32%) (Table 3.1).
- The overall rate of police-reported family violence among seniors was 65 victims per 100,000 population in 2017. Physical assault had the highest rate for family violence against seniors (44 per 100,000 population) (Table 3.2).³
- Between 2009 and 2017, the rate of police-reported family violence against seniors increased 6%, from 60 victims per 100,000 population in 2009 to 64 in 2017 (Chart 3.1).⁴ This increase was slightly smaller than the increase for non-family violence against seniors (+10%).

Chart 3.1

Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex and year, Canada, 2009 to 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 65 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

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

Over four in ten senior victims of police-reported family violence sustained an injury

- A criminal incident is considered cleared when a charge is laid or recommended, or when it is dealt with by the police in another way (for example, through referral to a diversionary program). When it came to incidents that were cleared, family violence against seniors was more likely to result in a charge than non-family violence. For instance, in cases of physical assault, 62% of seniors who experienced family-related violence saw a charge laid, compared to 49% of victims of non-family related incidents that were cleared (Table 3.3).
- Over four in ten (44%) seniors of police-reported family violence sustained an injury, with the vast majority (93%) of these injuries being considered minor (Table 3.4).⁵
- Just under two-thirds (63%) of senior victims of family violence had physical force used against them. This proportion was similar for senior victims of non-family violence (62%) (Table 3.4).
- The presence of weapons, such as firearms, knives and others, was slightly more common among senior male victims of family violence (20%) than female victims (17%) (Table 3.4).

Four in ten persons accused of police-reported violence against seniors victimized a family member

- When looking at incidents involving a single accused and a single victim, the same proportion of females and males accused of violence against seniors victimized a family member (39%) (Table 3.5).
- There were 3 female accused and 10 male accused persons of family violence against seniors per 100,000 population. When looking specifically at rates, males accused of family violence were more often seniors themselves (18 per 100,000 population), generally a spouse (Table 3.5).

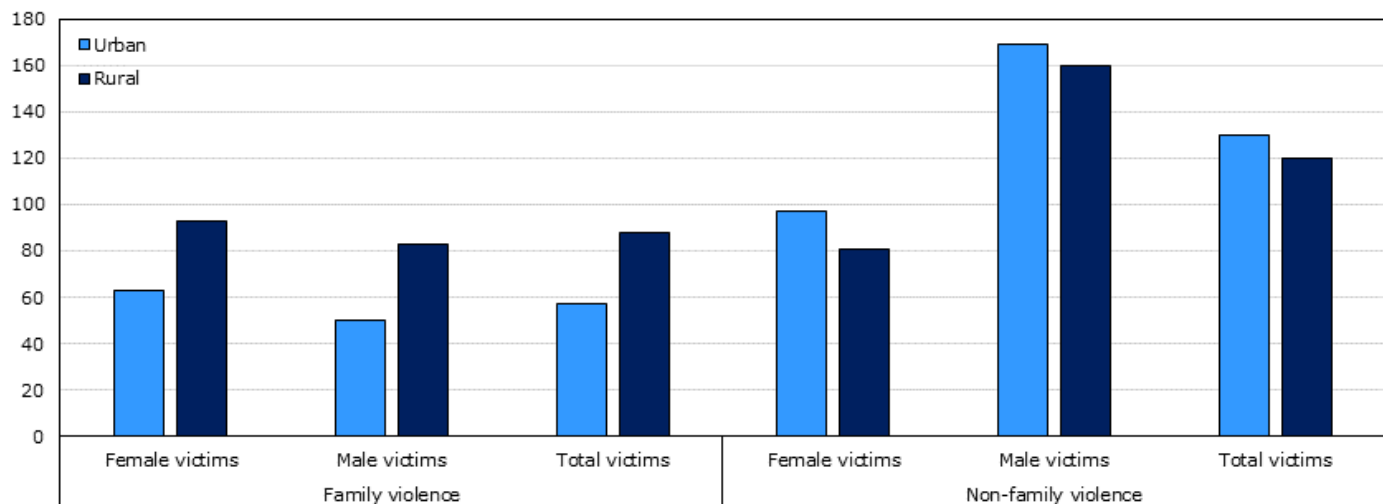
Family violence against seniors more prevalent in rural areas

- Family violence against seniors was highest overall in Nunavut (1,606 victims per 100,000 population) and the Northwest Territories (1,230). In contrast, it was lowest in Ontario and Nova Scotia (47 and 53 victims per 100,000 population, respectively). Family violence against seniors increased 4% between 2016 and 2017, with Prince Edward Island recording the largest increase (+132%) (Table 3.6).⁶
- Regardless of the sex of the victim, family violence against seniors was higher in rural areas (88 victims per 100,000 population) than urban areas (57) (Chart 3.2). The opposite was true for non-family violence where rates of violence against seniors were higher in urban areas (Table 3.7).⁷
- Overall, rates of family violence were lower among seniors living in Canada's largest cities (census metropolitan areas or CMAs) than non-CMAs (56 victims versus 81 victims per 100,000 population, respectively). Among the CMAs, the rate of family violence against seniors was highest in Moncton (90 victims per 100,000 population), which was largely driven by the rate of violence against male seniors (115) (Table 3.8).⁸
- The rate of family violence was higher for female seniors in the majority of Canada's CMAs. The exceptions were in St. John's, Moncton, Saguenay, St. Catharines-Niagara, Windsor, Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Kelowna (Table 3.8).

Chart 3.2

Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex and urban or rural area, provinces, 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). 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 CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 65 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes data from the Territories.

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

Over one-third of family-related homicide of seniors motivated by frustration, anger or despair

- Family-related homicides occur within complex interpersonal contexts that can be difficult to capture through police-reported data.⁹ Nonetheless, an analysis of police-reported motives is important for violence prevention policy. Frustration, anger or despair (36%)—a range of emotions typical of offenders exerting control over victims—and argument or quarrel (34%) were the most common primary motives for family-related homicides of seniors between

2007 and 2017. In comparison, these motives accounted for a smaller proportion of non-family related homicide against seniors (26% and 18%, respectively) (Table 3.9).

- Between 2007 and 2017, the rate of family-related homicide among seniors overall decreased 20% (from 4.2 victims per 1 million seniors to 3.4), while the rate of non-family homicide against seniors increased 56% (from 2.8 victims to 4.4 per 1 million population) (Table 3.10).
- As with homicides in general, the non-family homicide rate was higher for male seniors than for females. In contrast, rates of family-related homicides of female seniors was double that of senior males (4.4 versus 2.2 victims per 1 million population, respectively) (Table 3.10).

Notes

1. Counts represent the number of victims involved in incidents of violence. It is possible that individual victims may have experienced more than one incident, and would therefore be counted more than once here.
2. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
3. Physical assault includes assault level 1, 2 and 3.
4. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.
5. Data on the type of weapon present and level of injury exclude the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns.
6. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.
7. Excludes data from the territories. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA) (see note 8). Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs.
8. 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, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A census agglomeration must have a core population of at least 10,000. The CMA of Saint John is excluded due to data quality issues associated with the Saint John Police Service.
9. Between 2007 and 2017, 33% of incidents of family-related homicide against children and youth where a single victim and a single accused person were involved, police determined that a history of family violence preceded the homicide.

Detailed data tables

Table 3.1
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Relationship of accused to victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family relationship	2,197	43	1,588	26	3,785	33
Child ¹	628	12	586	9	1,214	11
Spouse ²	709	14	295	5	1,004	9
Sibling ³	255	5	189	3	444	4
Other family ⁴	605	12	518	8	1,123	10
Non-family relationship	2,971	57	4,617	74	7,588	67
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	136	3	119	2	255	2
Friend ⁶	194	4	339	5	533	5
Casual acquaintance ⁷	1,412	27	1,728	28	3,140	28
Authority figure ⁸	129	2	92	1	221	2
Stranger	944	18	1,998	32	2,942	26
Other ⁹	156	3	341	5	497	4
Unknown	2	...	5	...	7	...
Total victims	5,170	100	6,210	100	11,380	100

... not applicable

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

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

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

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

5. Includes current and former dating partners or other intimate partners. Other intimate partners refers to violence committed by a person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction.

6. Includes roommates. "Roommates" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

7. Includes neighbours.

8. 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 and patient-to-doctor). "Reverse authority figures" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

9. Includes business relationships and criminal relationships (relationships with the victim based on illegal activities, such as drugs or prostitution).

Note: Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Accused and victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown relationships. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 3.2
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and type of violation, Canada, 2017

Type of violation	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence						
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	15	0.5	7	0.3	22	0.4
Attempted murder ²	8	0.3	11	0.4	19	0.3
Sexual assault ³	35	1	3	0.1	38	1
Physical assault ⁴	1,504	48	1,099	40	2,603	44
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	635	20	468	17	1,103	19
Total family violence	2,197	70	1,588	58	3,785	65
Non-family violence						
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	9	0.3	20	0.7	29	0.5
Attempted murder ²	4	0.1	8	0.3	12	0.2
Sexual assault ³	330	11	38	1	368	6
Physical assault ⁴	1,573	50	2,848	105	4,421	75
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	1,055	34	1,703	62	2,758	47
Total non-family violence	2,971	95	4,617	169	7,588	129
Total victims	5,168	165	6,205	228	11,373	194

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

2. Includes conspiracy to commit murder.

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

4. Includes physical assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

5. Includes all other violent violations not otherwise listed.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 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), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Table 3.3
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2017

Type of violation and clearance status	Family violence						Non-family violence						Total victims ¹
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Homicide, violations causing death and attempted murder²													
Not cleared ³	2	9	2	11	4	10	2	15	0	0	2	5	7
Cleared by charge	18	78	15	83	33	80	11	85	25	89	36	88	84
Cleared otherwise	3	13	1	6	4	10	0	0	3	11	3	7	9
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reasons beyond the control of department	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Departmental discretion	0	0	1	6	1	2	0	0	1	4	1	2	2
Other ⁵	3	13	0	0	3	7	0	0	2	7	2	5	6
Total⁶	23	100	18	100	41	100	13	100	28	100	41	100	100
Sexual offences⁷													
Not cleared ³	11	31	2	67	13	34	132	40	15	39	147	40	39
Cleared by charge	16	46	1	33	17	45	62	19	7	18	69	19	21
Cleared otherwise	8	23	0	0	8	21	136	41	16	42	152	41	39
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	6	17	0	0	6	16	46	14	4	11	50	14	14
Reasons beyond the control of department	1	3	0	0	1	3	21	6	0	0	21	6	5
Departmental discretion	1	3	0	0	1	3	65	20	10	26	75	20	19
Other ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	5	6	2	1
Total⁶	35	100	3	100	38	100	330	100	38	100	368	100	100
Physical assault⁸													
Not cleared ³	220	15	164	15	384	15	455	29	927	33	1,382	31	25
Cleared by charge	817	54	555	51	1,372	53	452	29	1,047	37	1,499	34	41
Cleared otherwise	467	31	380	35	847	33	666	42	874	31	1,540	35	34
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	287	19	245	22	532	20	239	15	461	16	700	16	18
Reasons beyond the control of department	59	4	45	4	104	4	94	6	116	4	210	5	4
Departmental discretion	94	6	81	7	175	7	307	20	265	9	572	13	11
Other ⁵	27	2	9	1	36	1	26	2	32	1	58	1	1
Total⁶	1,504	100	1,099	100	2,603	100	1,573	100	2,848	100	4,421	100	100

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3.3 — end
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2017

Type of violation and clearance status	Family violence						Non-family violence						Total victims ¹
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence⁹													
Not cleared ³	137	22	90	19	227	21	480	45	697	41	1,177	43	36
Cleared by charge	346	54	244	52	590	53	384	36	585	34	969	35	40
Cleared otherwise	152	24	134	29	286	26	191	18	421	25	612	22	23
Victim/complainant requests no further action ⁴	102	16	90	19	192	17	89	8	253	15	342	12	14
Reasons beyond the control of department	20	3	20	4	40	4	32	3	58	3	90	3	3
Departmental discretion	22	3	17	4	39	4	59	6	83	5	142	5	5
Other ⁵	8	1	7	1	15	1	11	1	27	2	38	1	1
Total⁶	635	100	468	100	1,103	100	1,055	100	1,703	100	2,758	100	100

1. Includes senior victims of family and non-family violence.

2. Includes first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence causing death and other related violations causing death. Also includes attempted murder and conspiracy to commit murder.

3. Includes founded incidents where an accused person has not been identified in connection with the incident, and incidents where there is insufficient evidence to lay a charge or to clear the incident through other means.

4. Includes incidents where an accused person was known and sufficient evidence was obtained to support the laying of a charge, but the complainant refused to proceed with charges against the accused. As a result, police used discretion to not lay or recommend a charge.

5. Includes suicide of accused, death of accused, death of witness/complainant, accused under the age of 12 years, accused has diplomatic immunity, committal of accused to mental health facility, accused in foreign country, accused involved in other incidents, accused already sentenced, diversionary programs, incident cleared by a lesser statute, and incident cleared by other municipal, provincial or federal agency.

6. For incidents that involve multiple victims, a single clearance status is recorded in relation to each victim in the incident. For instance, if charges are laid in relation to a violation against one of the victims, the clearance status for all victims will be "charged." Thus, under- or over-counts are possible with respect to clearance status.

7. Includes sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) and sexual violations against children. Sexual violations against children include offences such as sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching and sexual exploitation, but exclude sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) and other sexual offences not specific to children. Other sexual offences are included in the category "Other offences involving violence or threat of violence."

8. Includes physical assault levels 1, 2 and 3.

9. Includes all other violent violations not otherwise listed.

Note: Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. 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.

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

Table 3.4
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex of victim, type of weapon present and level of injury, Canada, 2017

Type of weapon present and level of injury	Family violence						Non-family violence					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
No weapon ¹	118	7	64	6	182	7	252	11	259	8	511	9
Threats ²	181	11	160	14	341	12	215	10	348	10	563	10
Physical force	1,025	65	690	60	1,715	63	1,460	65	2,004	60	3,464	62
Weapon	265	17	233	20	498	18	305	14	706	21	1,011	18
Firearm	21	1	11	1	32	1	40	2	95	3	135	2
Knife or other piercing instrument ³	72	5	83	7	155	6	73	3	185	6	258	5
Club or other blunt instrument	46	3	42	4	88	3	23	1	109	3	132	2
Other weapon ⁴	126	8	97	8	223	8	169	8	317	10	486	9
Unknown	20	...	20	...	40	...	58	...	46	...	104	...
Total type of weapon present	1,609	100	1,167	100	2,776	100	2,290	100	3,363	100	5,653	100
No injury ⁵	869	56	620	56	1,489	56	1,521	69	1,890	58	3,411	62
Injury	678	44	489	44	1,167	44	690	31	1,375	42	2,065	38
Minor physical injury ⁶	628	41	453	41	1,081	41	644	29	1,256	38	1,900	35
Major physical injury or death ⁷	50	3	36	3	86	3	46	2	119	4	165	3
Unknown	62	...	58	...	120	...	79	...	98	...	177	...
Total level of injury	1,609	100	1,167	100	2,776	100	2,290	100	3,363	100	5,653	100

... not applicable

1. Includes no threat, physical force or weapon.

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

3. Includes other piercing/cutting instruments, such as hatchets, razor blades and arrows.

4. Includes other types of weapons such as explosives, fire, motor vehicles, poison and weapons not otherwise classified.

5. 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.

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

7. Refers to injuries that required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility, or injuries that resulted in death.

Note: The weapon present (if any) may or may not have caused the injury to the victim (if any). Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes data from the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown type of weapon and unknown level of injury.

Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 3.5
Persons accused of police-reported family and non-family violence against seniors, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Accused sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of accused								Total accused	
	17 years and younger		18 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		65 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Female accused										
Family relationship	31	0.9	234	4	220	4	98	3	583	3
Child ¹	4	0.1	90	1	55	1	2	0.1	151	0.8
Spouse ²	0	0	23	0.3	104	2	80	3	207	1
Sibling ³	7	0.2	25	0.4	12	0.2	7	0.2	51	0.3
Other family ⁴	20	0.6	96	1	49	1	9	0.3	174	1
Non-family relationship	13	0.4	318	5	278	6	285	9	894	5
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	1	0	25	0.4	45	0.9	9	0.3	80	0.4
Friend ⁶	0	0	36	0.5	35	0.7	30	1	101	0.6
Casual acquaintance ⁷	4	0.1	113	2	123	2	221	7	461	3
Authority figure ⁸	4	0.1	12	0.2	13	0.3	5	0.2	34	0.2
Stranger	3	0.1	101	2	44	0.9	14	0.4	162	0.9
Other ⁹	1	0	31	0.5	18	0.4	6	0.2	56	0.3
Total female accused	44	1	552	8	498	10	383	12	1,477	8
Male accused										
Family relationship	66	2	725	11	485	10	501	18	1,777	10
Child ¹	16	0.4	359	5	211	4	5	0.2	591	3
Spouse ²	0	0	11	0.2	96	2	436	16	543	3
Sibling ³	17	0.5	85	1	48	1	30	1	180	1
Other family ⁴	33	1	270	4	130	3	30	1	463	3
Non-family relationship	64	2	1,006	15	958	19	733	27	2,761	15
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	0	0	8	0.1	46	0.9	43	2	97	0.5
Friend ⁶	2	0.1	43	0.6	94	2	74	3	213	1
Casual acquaintance ⁷	12	0.3	362	5	491	10	482	18	1,347	7
Authority figure ⁸	11	0.3	29	0.4	15	0.3	11	0.4	66	0.4
Stranger	37	1	477	7	214	4	91	3	819	5
Other ⁹	2	0.1	87	1	98	2	32	1	219	1
Total male accused	130	4	1,731	26	1,443	29	1,234	45	4,538	25

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3.5 — end

Persons accused of police-reported family and non-family violence against seniors, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Accused sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of accused								Total accused	
	17 years and younger		18 to 44 years		45 to 64 years		65 years and older			
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total male and female accused										
Family relationship	97	1	959	7	705	7	599	10	2,360	7
Child ¹	20	0.3	449	3	266	3	7	0.1	742	2
Spouse ²	0	0	34	0.3	200	2	516	9	750	2
Sibling ³	24	0.3	110	0.8	60	0.6	37	0.6	231	0.6
Other family ⁴	53	0.8	366	3	179	2	39	0.7	637	2
Non-family relationship	77	1	1,324	10	1,236	12	1,018	17	3,655	10
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	1	0	33	0.2	91	0.9	52	0.9	177	0.5
Friend ⁶	2	0	79	0.6	129	1	104	2	314	0.9
Casual acquaintance ⁷	16	0.2	475	4	614	6	703	12	1,808	5
Authority figure ⁸	15	0.2	41	0.3	28	0.3	16	0.3	100	0.3
Stranger	40	0.6	578	4	258	3	105	2	981	3
Other ⁹	3	0	118	0.9	116	1	38	0.6	275	0.8
Total accused	174	2	2,283	17	1,941	19	1,617	28	6,015	17

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

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

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

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

5. Includes current and former dating partners or other intimate partners. Other intimate partners refers to violence committed by a person with whom the victim had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction.

6. Includes roommates. "Roommates" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

7. Includes neighbours.

8. 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 and patient-to-doctor). "Reverse authority figures" was added as a relationship category in 2013.

9. Includes business relationships and criminal relationships (relationships with the victim based on illegal activities, such as drugs or prostitution).

Note: Includes incidents with a single accused and a single victim. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. 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), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Accused and victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes accused and victims where the sex or the age was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding accused where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 3.6
Senior victims of police-reported family violence and non-family violence, by victim sex and province or territory, 2016 to 2017

Province or territory	2017						Percent change in rate: 2016 to 2017		
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims	Male victims	Total victims
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	percent		
Family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	30	56	38	79	68	67	-22	-15	-18
Prince Edward Island	14	94	10	78	24	87	353	38	132
Nova Scotia	51	53	43	52	94	53	-19	-9	-15
New Brunswick ¹	54	77	52	83	106	80	-11	2	-5
Quebec	588	74	421	62	1,009	68	0	5	2
Ontario	649	54	402	39	1,051	47	7	1	5
Manitoba	72	72	73	84	145	77	-12	2	-5
Saskatchewan	102	119	83	110	185	115	39	15	27
Alberta	265	99	208	88	473	93	9	11	9
British Columbia	316	72	213	53	529	63	4	17	9
Yukon	5	216	8	338	13	278	-61	150	-19
Northwest Territories	23	1,427	16	1,027	39	1,230	18	-7	6
Nunavut	10	1,271	14	1,980	24	1,606	-9	-22	-18
Canada	2,179	70	1,581	58	3,760	64	4	5	4
Non-family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	39	73	77	161	116	114	11	6	8
Prince Edward Island	10	67	19	148	29	105	-12	14	4
Nova Scotia	81	84	109	132	190	106	38	0	13
New Brunswick ¹	47	67	97	154	144	108	-17	-5	-10
Quebec	681	86	1,254	184	1,935	131	16	4	9
Ontario	1,367	113	1,518	148	2,885	129	13	6	10
Manitoba	102	102	176	202	278	148	11	17	15
Saskatchewan	73	85	153	203	226	140	-7	8	3
Alberta	213	79	435	183	648	128	-2	-1	-1
British Columbia	321	74	696	174	1,017	121	-2	5	3
Yukon	8	346	17	719	25	534	24	14	17
Northwest Territories	9	558	27	1,733	36	1,136	10	-22	-16
Nunavut	10	1,271	24	3,395	34	2,276	129	140	132
Canada	2,961	95	4,602	169	7,563	129	10	5	7

1. Excludes data from the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 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), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

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

Table 3.7
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and urban or rural area, provinces, 2017

Urban or rural area ¹	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence						
Urban	1,605	63	1,067	50	2,672	57
Rural	554	93	483	83	1,037	88
Non-family violence						
Urban	2,464	97	3,618	169	6,082	130
Rural	480	81	931	160	1,411	120

1. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). 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. Rural areas are all areas outside of CMAs and CAs.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 65 to 89 years. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family violence refers to violence committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. Excludes data from the Territories.

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

Table 3.8
Senior victims of police-reported family violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2017

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
St. John's	5	29	8	58	13	42
Halifax	14	41	9	31	23	36
Moncton	10	69	14	115	24	90
Saint John ³	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	8	44	16	99	24	70
Québec	59	71	27	40	86	57
Sherbrooke	9	43	3	17	12	31
Trois-Rivières	10	53	6	38	16	46
Montréal	305	86	182	64	487	76
Gatineau ⁴	21	85	9	43	30	66
Ottawa ⁵	28	35	21	31	49	33
Kingston	10	61	6	44	16	53
Peterborough	5	35	3	25	8	31
Toronto ⁶	255	59	167	47	422	53
Hamilton ⁷	23	46	11	27	34	38
St. Catharines–Niagara	14	28	12	28	26	28
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	41	98	19	54	60	78
Brantford	13	103	4	37	17	73
Guelph	5	47	2	24	7	37
London	17	37	13	34	30	36
Windsor	9	32	8	34	17	33
Barrie	4	24	3	23	7	24
Greater Sudbury	10	63	2	15	12	41
Thunder Bay	5	40	3	28	8	34
Winnipeg	16	25	18	34	34	29
Regina	15	87	4	28	19	60
Saskatoon	9	44	12	71	21	56
Calgary	78	91	61	82	139	87
Edmonton	53	59	54	70	107	64
Kelowna	13	61	12	63	25	62
Abbotsford–Mission	16	106	6	45	22	77
Vancouver	132	65	90	50	222	58
Victoria	21	53	15	44	36	48
CMA total⁸	1,277	62	845	49	2,122	56
Non-CMA total	920	86	743	75	1,663	81
Canada	2,197	70	1,588	58	3,785	65

.. not available for a specific reference period

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. Data for the CMA of Saint John are excluded due to data quality concerns associated with the Saint John Police Service.

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. Also includes the CMA of Saint John, excluding the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns. Because of these inclusions, the CMA total will not equal the total of the individual CMAs.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 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), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 to 89 years. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Table 3.9
Senior victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by victim sex and type of motive, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Type of motive	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Family-related homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	43	40	19	29	62	36
Argument or quarrel	29	27	29	45	58	34
Mercy killing ¹	8	7	1	2	9	5
Jealousy	5	5	0	0	5	3
Revenge	2	2	2	3	4	2
Other ²	7	6	5	8	12	7
No apparent motive ³	14	13	9	14	23	13
Unknown	14	...	7	...	21	...
Total	122	100	72	100	194	100
Non-family homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	24	40	30	20	54	26
Argument or quarrel	4	7	33	22	37	18
Mercy killing ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jealousy	1	2	5	3	6	3
Revenge	1	2	7	5	8	4
Other ²	18	30	44	30	62	30
No apparent motive ³	12	20	28	19	40	19
Unknown	5	...	10	...	15	...
Total	65	100	157	100	222	100

... not applicable

1. Includes all homicides where the accused person's primary motive was a mercy killing or to assist a suicide (i.e. when a family member or caregiver kills to relieve a victim's chronic physical pain or suffering).

2. Includes financial gain, concealment, and sexual violence.

3. Includes mental illness and dementia.

Note: In 33% of incidents of family-related homicide against seniors where a single victim and a single accused person were involved, police determined that a history of family violence preceded the homicide. Family-related homicide refers to homicide committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, cousins and in-laws). Victims refer to those aged 65 years and older.

Excludes victims of unsolved homicides, and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown motives. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 3.10
Senior victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by victim sex and year, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Year	Family-related homicide						Non-family homicide					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
2007	12	5.1	6	3.2	18	4.2	2	0.8	10	5.3	12	2.8
2008	6	2.5	6	3.1	12	2.8	3	1.2	11	5.7	14	3.2
2009	6	2.4	2	1.0	8	1.8	6	2.4	15	7.5	21	4.7
2010	11	4.4	4	1.9	15	3.3	4	1.6	13	6.3	17	3.7
2011	12	4.6	5	2.3	17	3.6	9	3.5	21	9.8	30	6.3
2012	12	4.5	5	2.2	17	3.4	4	1.5	17	7.6	21	4.3
2013	7	2.5	10	4.3	17	3.3	8	2.9	17	7.2	25	4.9
2014	11	3.8	9	3.7	20	3.8	5	1.7	10	4.1	15	2.8
2015	12	4.0	11	4.3	23	4.2	6	2.0	11	4.3	17	3.1
2016	19	6.2	8	3.0	27	4.7	9	2.9	15	5.7	24	4.2
2017	14	4.4	6	2.2	20	3.4	9	2.9	17	6.2	26	4.4

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 1 million population aged 65 years and older. Populations based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Family-related homicide refers to homicides committed by parents (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws) and spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law). Victims refer to those aged 65 and older. Excludes victims of unsolved homicides, and victims where the sex or the age was unknown or where the accused-victim relationship was unknown.

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

Survey description

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, police services in Canada. Information includes characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. In 2017, data from police services covered 99% of the population of Canada. The count for a particular year represents incidents reported during that year, regardless of when the incident actually occurred.

One incident can involve multiple offences. In order to ensure comparability, counts are presented based on the most serious offence in the incident as determined by a standard classification rule used by all police services. Counts based on all violations are available upon request.

Victim age is calculated based on the end date of an incident, as reported by the police. Some victims experience violence over a period of time, sometimes years, all of which may be considered by the police to be part of one continuous incident. Information about the number and dates of individual incidents for these victims of continuous violence is not available. Counts represent the number of victims involved in incidents of violence. It is possible that individual victims may have experienced more than one incident, and would therefore be counted more than once here.

Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey collects detailed information on all homicide that has come to the attention of, and has been substantiated by, police services in Canada. Information includes characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. Since 1961 when recording began, coverage for the Homicide Survey has represented 100% of homicide in Canada. The count for a particular year represents homicide reported during that year, regardless of when the homicide actually occurred.