

Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2018

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Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2018

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 2018 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 2018 from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and the Homicide Survey.

Section 1: Police-reported family violence against children and youth in Canada, 2018

Section 2: Police-reported intimate partner violence in Canada, 2018

Section 3: Police-reported family violence against seniors in Canada, 2018

Survey description

Section 1: Police-reported family violence against children and youth in Canada, 2018

by Shana Conroy

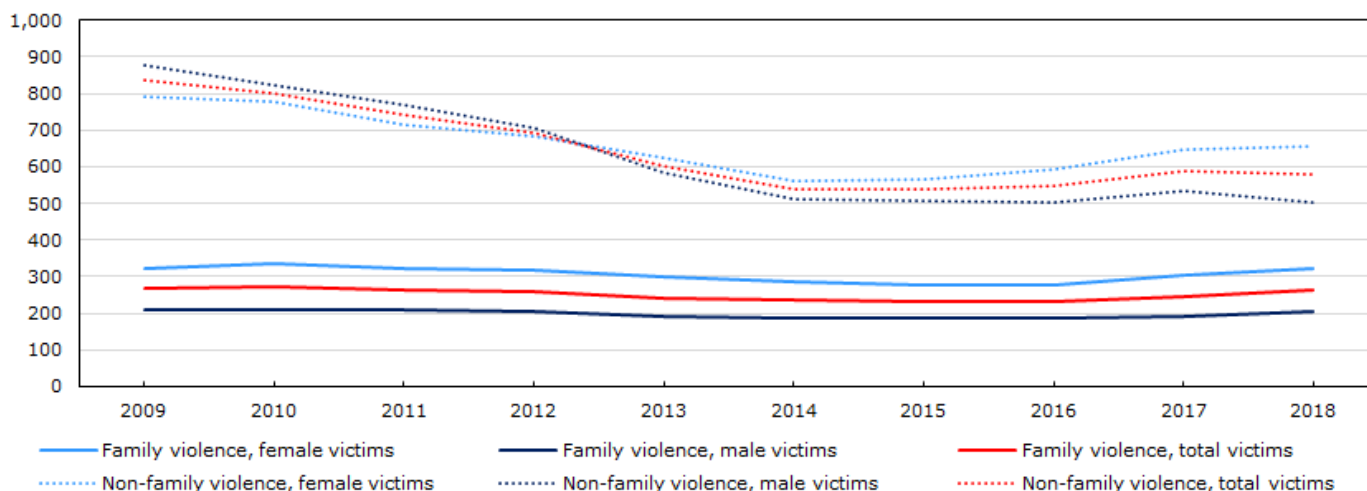
Police-reported family violence against children and youth increased since 2017

- In 2018, there were 60,651 child and youth victims (aged 17 and younger) of police-reported violence in Canada.¹ Of these victims, 57% were female and 43% were male. Overall, child and youth victims of violence were most often victimized by a casual acquaintance (32%) or a family member (31%), while a stranger (17%) was relatively less common (Table 1.1).
- For the 18,965 child and youth victimized by a family member, a parent (59%) was the most common perpetrator, followed by another type of family member—such as a grandparent, uncle or aunt—or a sibling (24% and 16%, respectively). This pattern applied for both female and male victims (Table 1.1).
- Between 2017 and 2018, family violence against children and youth increased by 7% while non-family violence slightly decreased (-2%). Between 2009 and 2018, family violence against children and youth remained fairly stable (-1%) as non-family violence had a relatively large decrease (-31%) (Chart 1.1).²

Chart 1.1

Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex and year, Canada, 2009 to 2018

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 from 99% of police services 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 family-related sexual offences nearly five times higher for female children and youth than male counterparts

- In 2018, the rate of police-reported family violence against children and youth was 266 per 100,000 population. Family violence increased with victim age: there were 159 victims aged 5 and younger per 100,000 population, while there were 379 victims aged 15 to 17 per 100,000 population. It is important to note that the victimization of children and youth is often difficult to detect—particularly in the context of family violence—and police-reported data are likely an underestimation of the true extent of the issue. For instance, 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 and may be dependent on the perpetrator (Table 1.2).
- Among child and youth victims of family violence, the rate of physical assault³ was higher than the rate for sexual offences⁴ (145 and 90 per 100,000 population, respectively). While the rate for physical assault was highest among victims aged 15 to 17 (236), the rate for sexual offences peaked among those aged 12 to 14 (132) (Table 1.2).
- Differences in the type of family violence experienced emerged depending on the sex of the victim: while female and male victims had similar rates for physical assault (143 versus 148 per 100,000 population), the rate for sexual offences was nearly five times higher for female victims than male victims (149 versus 32) (Table 1.2).

Police-reported family violence against children and youth more often cleared by charge than non-family violence

- Regardless of the type of violation, police-reported family violence against children and youth was more often cleared by charge—or charge recommended—than non-family violence. In terms of incidents cleared by charge, the largest difference between victims of family and non-family violence was for other offences involving violence or the threat of violence⁵ (60% versus 32%), followed by sexual offences (44% versus 37%) and physical assault (41% versus 36%) (Table 1.3).
- Among child and youth victims of family violence, incidents most often remained not cleared when they were sexual offences (44%). This was less common for physical assault (30%) and other offences involving violence or the threat of violence (21%). A larger proportion of sexual offence incidents remained not cleared for male victims of family violence than for their female counterparts (49% versus 43%) (Table 1.3).

Majority of child and youth victims of police-reported family violence live with the person who victimized them

- The vast majority of child and youth victims of police-reported family violence were victimized at a residential location (91% of females and 90% of males) (Table 1.4).
- Of the child and youth victims of family violence at a residential location, the majority lived with the person who victimized them, and this was somewhat more common for male victims than their female counterparts (69% versus 60%). A further 16% of female victims and 13% of male victims experienced violence in their own home where the accused did not live (Table 1.4).
- Among child and youth victims who experienced family violence at a residential location, it was more common for males to live with the accused—regardless of the type family relationship—than their female counterparts. Among males, 75% lived with the parent, 72% lived with the sibling and 42% lived with another family member who victimized them (compared with 73%, 62% and 34% of females, respectively) (Table 1.4).

Physical force often used against child and youth victims of police-reported family violence

- Physical force was used against three-quarters (75%) of child and youth victims of police-reported family violence. Approximately one in six (15%) 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 1.5).⁶
- Despite the use of physical force or the presence of a weapon in 91% of incidents, six in ten (62%) 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 (38%) that did have a physical injury, nearly all were minor in nature. An injury was more common for male victims of family violence than their female counterparts (45% versus 34%). It is not possible to determine the short- and long-term emotional impacts of violent victimization with police-reported data (Table 1.5).

Text box 1.1 Self-reported experiences of harsh parenting

In 2018, Statistics Canada conducted the Survey of Safety in Private and Public Spaces (SSPPS) as part of It's Time: Canada's Strategy to Prevent and Address Gender-based Violence. Canadians aged 15 and older were asked about their experiences of inappropriate sexual behaviour at home, in the workplace, in public and online, as well as experiences of physical and sexual assault. The SSPPS also included retrospective questions about harsh parenting experienced before age 15. While certain forms of harsh parenting may not be considered a criminal act, research has noted that early caregiving can have a significant impact on the well-being and development of a child.⁷

On the topic of harsh parenting, the SSPPS asked the following:

Before age 15...did your parents or other caregivers do any of the following?

- Spank you with their hand or slap you on the hand?
- Say things that really hurt your feelings?
- Made you feel like you were not wanted or loved?
- Did not take care of your basic needs, such as keeping you clean or providing food or clothing?

Among those living in the provinces, 64% of Canadians stated that they had experienced some form of harsh parenting (65% of women and 62% of men). The most common type of harsh parenting was spanking or slapping (experienced by 55% of Canadians overall), followed by hurt feelings (38%), feeling unwanted or unloved (19%) and unmet basic needs (4%). This pattern was the same for both women and men.

Perpetrators of police-reported family violence against children and youth most often aged 18 to 44

- Of all perpetrators of police-reported violence against children and youth, 34% of female accused and 30% of male accused victimized a family member. For every 100,000 population, there were 9 females and 31 males accused of family violence against children and youth (Table 1.6).⁸
- Overall, those accused of family violence against children and youth were most commonly aged 18 to 44 (34 per 100,000 population). This pattern applied to both female and male accused (Table 1.6).

Police-reported family violence against children and youth increased in nearly all provinces and territories since 2017

- Among the provinces, the rate of police-reported family violence against children and youth was highest in Saskatchewan (453 per 100,000 population), Manitoba (370) and Quebec (368), while it was lowest in Ontario (182), British Columbia (200) and Alberta (244). Similar to crime in general, rates of family violence against children and youth were highest in the territories (Table 1.7).
- Similar to non-family violence, rates of family violence against children and youth were higher for female victims than their male counterparts in every province and territory. The largest differences between female and male victims were noted in the Northwest Territories (1,647 versus 723), Manitoba (483 versus 262), Nunavut (1,845 versus 1,001) and New Brunswick⁹ (434 versus 241) (Table 1.7).
- Between 2017 and 2018, police-reported family violence increased in every province and territory, with the exception of Saskatchewan (-7%), which had the highest rate among the provinces in 2018, and Alberta (-1%). The largest increase was noted in Prince Edward Island (+62%) followed by the Northwest Territories (+21%) and Yukon (+12%); however, given the relatively small number of victims in these respective areas, any change in the counts impacts the rate significantly. The overall increase in Yukon was attributable to a 30% increase for female victims while there was a 7% decrease for male victims (Table 1.7).¹⁰

Rural rates of police-reported family violence against children and youth nearly twice as high as urban rates

- In 2018, police-reported family violence against children and youth was nearly twice as high in rural areas than urban areas (448 versus 227 per 100,000 population). This pattern applied for female and male victims of family violence, although the rural-urban difference was larger for females (566 versus 276) than males (336 versus 180) (Table 1.8).¹¹
- 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 (207 versus 413 per 100,000 population).¹² Family violence against children and youth was highest in Saguenay, Trois-Rivières, Halifax and Gatineau (451, 389, 361 and 359, respectively), while it was lowest in Kelowna, Barrie, Ottawa and Guelph (98, 123, 129 and 129, respectively) (Table 1.9).
- Rates of violence were higher for females in every CMA. The difference between females and males was largest in Guelph (198 versus 63 per 100,000 population) and Greater Sudbury (443 versus 160) (Table 1.9).

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.¹³ Between 2008 and 2018, the most common primary motive for family-related homicide involving child and youth victims was by far frustration, anger or despair (61%). 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 and victims aged 15 to 17, an argument or quarrel was also common (19% and 24%, respectively) (Table 1.10).
- Children and youth are more commonly victims of family-related homicide than non-family homicide (2.23 versus 1.81 per 1 million population). Between 2008 and 2018, the rate of family-related homicide against children and youth decreased by 38%, from 3.59 to 2.23 per 1 million population (a decrease from 25 victims in 2008 to 16 victims in 2018) (Table 1.11).

Notes

1. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown. 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. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data from 99% of police services in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.

3. Physical assault includes assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

4. Sexual offences includes sexual assault (level 1, level 2 [with a weapon or causing bodily harm] and level 3 [aggravated sexual assault]) and sexual violations against children.
5. Includes all other violent violations; however, homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are excluded.
6. Data on type of weapon present and level of injury exclude the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns.
7. See, for example, Luecken, L. J. and K. S. Lemery. 2004. "Early caregiving and physiological stress responses." *Clinical Psychology Review*. Vol. 24, no. 2. p. 171-191.
8. Includes incidents with a single accused and a single victim.
9. Excludes data from the Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns.
10. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data from 99% of police services in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.
11. Excludes data from the territories. 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. The populations for urban and rural areas have been adjusted to reflect the actual policing boundaries within the urban and rural geographies and do not reflect the official Statistics Canada population for these geographies. Excludes data from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children as it responds to incidents nationally. The incidents themselves and the offenders are not limited to one specific province or territory.
12. For a definition of a census metropolitan area, see endnote 11.
13. Between 2008 and 2018, 34% 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, 2018

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	1,984	71	3,708	58	2,686	26	3,039	21	11,417	33
Parent ¹	1,364	49	2,088	33	1,340	13	1,303	9	6,095	18
Sibling ²	261	9	731	11	519	5	581	4	2,092	6
Other family ³	359	13	889	14	827	8	1,155	8	3,230	9
Non-family relationship	815	29	2,654	42	7,825	74	11,753	79	23,047	67
Dating or other intimate partner ⁴	...	...	...	...	875	8	2,981	20	3,856	11
Friend ⁵	58	2	312	5	1,311	12	1,517	10	3,198	9
Casual acquaintance ⁶	336	12	1,353	21	3,888	37	4,695	32	10,272	30
Authority figure ⁷	203	7	316	5	267	3	267	2	1,053	3
Stranger	211	8	654	10	1,441	14	2,113	14	4,419	13
Other ⁸	7	0.3	19	0.3	43	0.4	180	1	249	1
Unknown	15	...	33	...	104	...	0	...	152	...
Total female victims	2,814	100	6,395	100	10,615	100	14,792	100	34,616	100
Male victims										
Family relationship	1,721	72	2,933	50	1,400	19	1,494	14	7,548	29
Parent ¹	1,388	58	2,213	38	832	12	755	7	5,188	20
Sibling ²	134	6	326	6	221	3	315	3	996	4
Other family ³	199	8	394	7	347	5	424	4	1,364	5
Non-family relationship	679	28	2,877	50	5,809	81	9,068	86	18,433	71
Dating or other intimate partner ⁴	...	...	...	...	50	1	307	3	357	1
Friend ⁵	46	2	339	6	649	9	791	7	1,825	7
Casual acquaintance ⁶	247	10	1,527	26	3,316	46	4,222	40	9,312	36
Authority figure ⁷	199	8	374	6	181	3	162	2	916	4
Stranger	181	8	610	10	1,575	22	3,452	33	5,818	22
Other ⁸	6	0.3	27	0.5	38	1	134	1	205	1
Unknown	10	...	21	...	15	...	8	...	54	...
Total male victims	2,410	100	5,831	100	7,224	100	10,570	100	26,035	100
Total victims										
Family relationship	3,705	71	6,641	55	4,086	23	4,533	18	18,965	31
Parent ¹	2,752	53	4,301	35	2,172	12	2,058	8	11,283	19
Sibling ²	395	8	1,057	9	740	4	896	4	3,088	5
Other family ³	558	11	1,283	11	1,174	7	1,579	6	4,594	8

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, 2018

Victim sex and relationship of accused to victim	Age group of victim									
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total victims										
Non-family relationship	1,494	29	5,531	45	13,634	77	20,821	82	41,480	69
Dating or other intimate partner ⁴	...	...	...	...	925	5	3,288	13	4,213	7
Friend ⁵	104	2	651	5	1,960	11	2,308	9	5,023	8
Casual acquaintance ⁶	583	11	2,880	24	7,204	41	8,917	35	19,584	32
Authority figure ⁷	402	8	690	6	448	3	429	2	1,969	3
Stranger	392	8	1,264	10	3,016	17	5,565	22	10,237	17
Other ⁸	13	0.3	46	0.4	81	0.5	314	1	454	1
Unknown	25	...	54	...	119	...	8	...	206	...
Total victims	5,224	100	12,226	100	17,839	100	25,362	100	60,651	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. For victims aged 15 to 17 years, includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses. Also includes a small proportion of family violence victims where the relationship of accused to victim was miscoded.

4. 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.

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

6. Includes neighbours.

7. 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.

8. 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. 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, 2018

Victim sex and type of violation	Age group of victim									
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence										
Female victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	6	1	1	0.1	2	0.3	4	1	13	0.4
Attempted murder ²	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.3	5	0.1
Sexual offences ³	861	76	1,998	168	1,345	235	1,004	172	5,208	149
Sexual assault ⁴	400	35	808	68	616	107	660	113	2,484	71
Sexual violations against children ⁵	461	40	1,190	100	729	127	344	59	2,724	78
Physical assault ⁶	792	69	1,404	118	1,134	198	1,646	281	4,976	143
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	323	28	304	25	205	36	383	65	1,215	35
Total female victims	1,984	174	3,708	311	2,686	469	3,039	520	11,417	327
Male victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	7	1	1	0.1	1	0.2	2	0.3	11	0.3
Attempted murder ²	4	0.3	7	1	0	0	2	0.3	13	0.4
Sexual offences ³	320	27	547	44	195	33	116	19	1,178	32
Sexual assault ⁴	144	12	277	22	101	17	90	15	612	17
Sexual violations against children ⁵	176	15	270	22	94	16	26	4	566	16
Physical assault ⁶	1,060	89	2,089	169	1,063	179	1,182	193	5,394	148
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	330	28	289	23	141	24	192	31	952	26
Total male victims	1,721	144	2,933	237	1,400	236	1,494	244	7,548	207
Total victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	13	1	2	0.1	3	0.3	6	1	24	0.3
Attempted murder ²	6	0.3	8	0.3	0	0	4	0.3	18	0.3
Sexual offences ³	1,181	51	2,545	105	1,540	132	1,120	94	6,386	90
Sexual assault ⁴	544	23	1,085	45	717	61	750	63	3,096	43
Sexual violations against children ⁵	637	27	1,460	60	823	70	370	31	3,290	46
Physical assault ⁶	1,852	79	3,493	144	2,197	188	2,828	236	10,370	145
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	653	28	593	24	346	30	575	48	2,167	30
Total victims	3,705	159	6,641	273	4,086	350	4,533	379	18,965	266
Non-family violence										
Female victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	2	0.2	1	0.1	6	1	4	1	13	0.4
Attempted murder ²	4	0.4	0	0	0	0	14	2	18	1
Sexual offences ³	390	34	1,287	108	3,725	650	4,640	794	10,042	288
Sexual assault ⁴	194	17	515	43	1,907	333	3,633	621	6,249	179
Sexual violations against children ⁵	196	17	772	65	1,818	317	1,007	172	3,793	109
Physical assault ⁶	257	23	811	68	2,138	373	4,202	719	7,408	212
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	162	14	555	47	1,956	341	2,893	495	5,566	159
Total female victims	815	71	2,654	223	7,825	1,366	11,753	2,010	23,047	660

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, 2018

Victim sex and type of violation	Age group of victim									
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Non-family violence										
Male victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	1	0.1	3	0.2	1	0.2	13	2	18	0.5
Attempted murder ²	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	1	21	3	27	1
Sexual offences ³	167	14	520	42	478	80	449	73	1,614	44
Sexual assault ⁴	85	7	280	23	254	43	304	50	923	25
Sexual violations against children ⁵	82	7	240	19	224	38	145	24	691	19
Physical assault ⁶	332	28	1,705	138	3,262	549	4,935	807	10,234	281
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	178	15	648	52	2,064	347	3,650	597	6,540	180
Total male victims	679	57	2,877	232	5,809	977	9,068	1,483	18,433	506
Total victims										
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	3	0.1	4	0.2	7	1	17	1	31	0.4
Attempted murder ²	5	0.2	1	0.04	4	0.3	35	3	45	1
Sexual offences ³	557	24	1,807	74	4,203	360	5,089	425	11,656	163
Sexual assault ⁴	279	12	795	33	2,161	185	3,937	329	7,172	101
Sexual violations against children ⁵	278	12	1,012	42	2,042	175	1,152	96	4,484	63
Physical assault ⁶	589	25	2,516	103	5,400	463	9,137	764	17,642	247
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁷	340	15	1,203	49	4,020	344	6,543	547	12,106	170
Total victims	1,494	64	5,531	228	13,634	1,168	20,821	1,741	41,480	582

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 level 1, sexual assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and sexual assault level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).

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 assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

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.

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, 2018

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		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	%
Sexual offences²													
Not cleared ³	2,218	43	574	49	2,792	44	4,806	48	795	49	5,601	48	47
Insufficient evidence to proceed	640	12	172	15	812	13	1,123	11	210	13	1,333	11	12
Other ⁴	1,578	30	402	34	1,980	31	3,683	37	585	36	4,268	37	35
Cleared by charge ⁵	2,382	46	433	37	2,815	44	3,822	38	518	32	4,340	37	40
Cleared otherwise	608	12	171	15	779	12	1,414	14	301	19	1,715	15	14
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	174	3	40	3	214	3	536	5	56	3	592	5	4
Reasons beyond the control of department	165	3	42	4	207	3	217	2	29	2	246	2	3
Departmental discretion	92	2	33	3	125	2	374	4	100	6	474	4	3
Other ⁷	177	3	56	5	233	4	287	3	116	7	403	3	4
Total⁸	5,208	100	1,178	100	6,386	100	10,042	100	1,614	100	11,656	100	100
Physical assault⁹													
Not cleared ³	1,504	30	1,652	31	3,156	30	2,094	28	3,371	33	5,465	31	31
Insufficient evidence to proceed	384	8	426	8	810	8	321	4	470	5	791	4	6
Other ⁴	1,120	23	1,226	23	2,346	23	1,773	24	2,901	28	4,674	26	25
Cleared by charge ⁵	2,060	41	2,180	40	4,240	41	3,146	42	3,227	32	6,373	36	38
Cleared otherwise	1,412	28	1,562	29	2,974	29	2,168	29	3,636	36	5,804	33	31
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	499	10	516	10	1,015	10	702	9	1,134	11	1,836	10	10
Reasons beyond the control of department	288	6	374	7	662	6	89	1	150	1	239	1	3
Departmental discretion	533	11	584	11	1,117	11	938	13	1,544	15	2,482	14	13
Other ⁷	92	2	88	2	180	2	439	6	808	8	1,247	7	5
Total⁸	4,976	100	5,394	100	10,370	100	7,408	100	10,234	100	17,642	100	100
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence¹⁰													
Not cleared ³	268	22	189	20	457	21	2,196	39	2,891	44	5,087	42	39
Insufficient evidence to proceed	63	5	46	5	109	5	386	7	498	8	884	7	7
Other ⁴	205	17	143	15	348	16	1,810	33	2,393	37	4,203	35	32
Cleared by charge ⁵	725	60	586	62	1,311	60	1,787	32	2,085	32	3,872	32	36

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, 2018

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 violence¹⁰													
Cleared otherwise	222	18	177	19	399	18	1,583	28	1,564	24	3,147	26	25
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	80	7	58	6	138	6	485	9	528	8	1,013	8	8
Reasons beyond the control of department	57	5	55	6	112	5	87	2	82	1	169	1	2
Departmental discretion	63	5	48	5	111	5	723	13	647	10	1,370	11	10
Other ⁷	22	2	16	2	38	2	288	5	307	5	595	5	4
Total⁸	1,215	100	952	100	2,167	100	5,566	100	6,540	100	12,106	100	100

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

2. Includes sexual assault (level 1, level 2 [with a weapon or causing bodily harm] and level 3 [aggravated sexual assault]) 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.

3. Following the reclassification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a number of new clearance status categories were introduced in 2018. Replacing the former category of "not cleared," new categories include insufficient evidence to proceed, open and still under investigation, and victim/complainant declines to proceed (no accused identified). As these new categories were implemented throughout the year, data for 2018 are subject to inconsistent reporting and should be used with caution.

4. Includes open and still under investigation, and victim/complainant declines to proceed (no accused identified).

5. Includes cleared by charge, charges recommended and charges recommended but all declined by Crown.

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 assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

10. Includes all other violent violations not otherwise listed; however, homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are excluded.

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. Due to relatively small counts, data for homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are not shown in this table. 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 victim sex, incident location and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2018

Incident location	Family violence								Non-family violence	
	Parent ¹		Sibling ²		Other family ³		Total		Female victims	Male victims
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims		
	percent									
Residential location and occupancy status ⁴	92	91	91	91	87	85	91	90	48	24
Victim and accused occupied	73	75	62	72	34	42	60	69	10	12
Victim occupied (no accused) ⁵	11	11	16	12	25	23	16	13	38	43
Accused occupied (no victim) ⁶	11	10	13	9	23	18	15	11	26	16
Neither occupied ⁷	5	5	9	6	18	17	9	7	26	29
Private property structure ⁸	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
Commercial property ⁹	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	2	6	7
School ¹⁰	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	21	29
Open area ¹¹	4	4	4	5	6	7	5	5	20	35
Other ¹²	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	4	5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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. For victims aged 15 to 17 years, includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses. Also includes a small proportion of family violence victims where the relationship of accused to victim was miscoded.

4. Includes single houses, dwelling units (e.g., apartment units, condo units), commercial dwelling units (e.g., hotel rooms), nursing homes, retirement homes, community group homes and halfway houses. Occupancy status applies only to residential locations. It describes whether the residence was occupied by the victim or the accused at the time of the incident.

5. Includes residential locations that was occupied by the victim but not occupied by the accused. Also includes residential locations occupied by the victim but unknown if occupied by the accused.

6. Includes residential locations that was occupied by the accused but not occupied by the victim.

7. Includes residential locations occupied by neither the victim nor the accused. Also includes residential locations not occupied by the victim but unknown if occupied by the accused.

8. Includes private property structures (e.g., sheds, detached garages, fishing boats).

9. Includes buildings, warehouses and corporate locations where the principal purpose is to conduct legitimate business for profit (e.g., banks, bars, restaurants, car dealerships, convenience stores, gas stations).

10. Includes schools—junior kindergarten through grade 13 or CÉGEP—and universities and colleges during supervised and unsupervised activities.

11. Includes parking lots, streets, roads, highways and other open areas (e.g., playgrounds, parks, fields). Also includes transit buses and bus shelters, subways and subway stations, and other forms of public transportation and connected facilities.

12. Includes religious institutions, hospitals, correctional institutions and other non-commercial locations (e.g., government buildings, community centres).

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. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown location and unknown occupancy. 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
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, 2018

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	544	7	204	4	748	6	2,271	13	746	5	3,017	10
Threats ²	240	3	188	4	428	3	1,600	9	1,539	11	3,139	10
Physical force	5,884	78	3,533	72	9,417	75	11,382	67	7,909	56	19,291	62
Weapon	920	12	1,015	21	1,935	15	1,792	11	3,895	28	5,687	18
Firearm	34	0.4	44	1	78	1	220	1	671	5	891	3
Knife or other piercing instrument ³	196	3	227	5	423	3	525	3	1,522	11	2,047	7
Club or other blunt instrument	112	1	129	3	241	2	134	1	316	2	450	1
Other weapon ⁴	578	8	615	12	1,193	10	913	5	1,386	10	2,299	7
Unknown	505	...	201	...	706	...	750	...	324	...	1,074	...
Total type of weapon present	8,093	100	5,141	100	13,234	100	17,795	100	14,413	100	32,208	100
No injury ⁵	4,797	66	2,551	55	7,348	62	11,647	70	8,389	61	20,036	66
Injury	2,429	34	2,104	45	4,533	38	4,956	30	5,310	39	10,266	34
Minor physical injury ⁶	2,353	33	2,008	43	4,361	37	4,802	29	4,910	36	9,712	32
Major physical injury or death ⁷	76	1	96	2	172	1	154	1	400	3	554	2
Unknown	867	...	486	...	1,353	...	1,192	...	714	...	1,906	...
Total level of injury	8,093	100	5,141	100	13,234	100	17,795	100	14,413	100	32,208	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 1.6
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, 2018

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	218	6	1,216	19	266	5	9	0.3	1,709	9
Parent ¹	11	0.3	927	14	196	4	2	0.1	1,136	6
Sibling ²	118	3	102	2	18	0.4	5	0.2	243	1
Other family ³	89	3	187	3	52	1	2	0.1	330	2
Non-family relationship	2,482	71	699	11	131	3	21	1	3,333	18
Dating or other intimate partner ⁴	158	5	75	1	3	0.1	0	0	236	1
Friend ⁵	482	14	75	1	1	0.02	0	0	558	3
Casual acquaintance ⁶	1,681	48	339	5	38	1	9	0.3	2,067	11
Authority figure ⁷	12	0.3	72	1	59	1	8	0.2	151	1
Stranger	137	4	132	2	27	1	4	0.1	300	2
Other ⁸	12	0.3	6	0.1	3	0.1	0	0	21	0.1
Total female accused	2,700	77	1,915	29	397	8	30	1	5,042	27
Male accused										
Family relationship	1,097	30	3,266	48	1,182	24	169	6	5,714	31
Parent ¹	28	1	1,933	29	813	16	31	1	2,805	15
Sibling ²	584	16	461	7	98	2	59	2	1,202	7
Other family ³	485	13	872	13	271	5	79	3	1,707	9
Non-family relationship	7,647	210	4,671	69	859	17	204	7	13,381	73
Dating or other intimate partner ⁴	1,043	29	1,279	19	13	0.3	1	0.04	2,336	13
Friend ⁵	1,331	37	456	7	55	1	10	0.4	1,852	10
Casual acquaintance ⁶	4,614	127	1,658	25	358	7	67	2	6,697	37
Authority figure ⁷	50	1	303	4	164	3	39	1	556	3
Stranger	574	16	903	13	238	5	79	3	1,794	10
Other ⁸	35	1	72	1	31	1	8	0.3	146	1
Total male accused	8,744	240	7,937	118	2,041	41	373	13	19,095	105
Total accused										
Family relationship	1,315	18	4,482	34	1,448	14	178	3	7,423	20
Parent ¹	39	1	2,860	22	1,009	10	33	1	3,941	11
Sibling ²	702	10	563	4	116	1	64	1	1,445	4
Other family ³	574	8	1,059	8	323	3	81	1	2,037	6

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1.6 — 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, 2018

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										
Non-family relationship	10,129	142	5,370	40	990	10	225	4	16,714	46
Dating or other intimate partner ⁴	1,201	17	1,354	10	16	0.2	1	0.02	2,572	7
Friend ⁵	1,813	25	531	4	56	1	10	0.2	2,410	7
Casual acquaintance ⁶	6,295	88	1,997	15	396	4	76	1	8,764	24
Authority figure ⁷	62	1	375	3	223	2	47	1	707	2
Stranger	711	10	1,035	8	265	3	83	1	2,094	6
Other ⁸	47	1	78	1	34	0.3	8	0.1	167	0.5
Total accused	11,444	160	9,852	74	2,438	24	403	7	24,137	66

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. For accused and victims aged 15 to 17 years, includes current and former legally married and common-law spouses. Also includes a small proportion of family violence victims where the relationship of accused to victim was miscoded.

4. 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.

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

6. Includes neighbours.

7. 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.

8. 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 violence 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.

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

Table 1.7
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and province or territory, 2017 to 2018

Province or territory	2018						Percent change in rate: 2017 to 2018		
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims	Male victims	Total victims
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	percent		
Family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	147	340	111	241	258	289	0.2	7	3
Prince Edward Island	49	339	43	291	92	315	62	64	62
Nova Scotia	322	401	211	251	533	325	4	3	4
New Brunswick ¹	262	434	151	241	413	336	15	1	9
Quebec	3,324	436	2,407	303	5,731	368	7	13	10
Ontario	2,983	225	1,946	141	4,929	182	10	7	8
Manitoba	699	483	394	262	1,093	370	7	6	6
Saskatchewan	730	565	461	344	1,191	453	-3	-14	-7
Alberta	1,427	302	927	188	2,354	244	-1	-1	-1
British Columbia	1,065	252	668	150	1,733	200	6	17	10
Yukon	25	654	17	404	42	523	30	-7	12
Northwest Territories	88	1,647	39	723	127	1,182	15	40	21
Nunavut	128	1,845	72	1,001	200	1,416	6	8	7
Canada	11,249	324	7,447	206	18,696	264	6	7	7
Non-family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	358	829	283	616	641	719	1	-9	-3
Prince Edward Island	111	769	45	305	156	534	22	-41	-7
Nova Scotia	652	813	506	603	1,158	705	-14	-5	-10
New Brunswick ¹	532	881	428	684	960	781	12	1	7
Quebec	5,252	689	4,020	506	9,272	596	4	-3	1
Ontario	7,376	557	6,875	497	14,251	526	3	-5	-1
Manitoba	1,720	1,190	1,023	679	2,743	929	-0.2	-7	-3
Saskatchewan	1,362	1,055	977	730	2,339	889	-9	-16	-13
Alberta	2,611	553	2,202	447	4,813	499	-3	-4	-3
British Columbia	2,337	553	1,701	383	4,038	466	5	-5	1
Yukon	83	2,172	33	785	116	1,445	5	8	6
Northwest Territories	153	2,863	77	1,427	230	2,141	-19	-8	-15
Nunavut	180	2,595	89	1,238	269	1,904	28	-15	9
Canada	22,727	655	18,259	504	40,986	578	1	-5	-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 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. 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 1.8
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex, age group and urban or rural area, provinces, 2018

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	1,941	171	3,651	308	2,634	462	2,950	507	11,176	322
Urban	1,445	151	2,707	271	1,804	376	2,128	433	8,084	276
Rural	496	280	944	502	830	919	822	903	3,092	566
Male victims	1,699	143	2,893	235	1,374	232	1,454	239	7,420	205
Urban	1,359	135	2,194	212	965	194	976	190	5,494	180
Rural	340	183	699	355	409	434	478	500	1,926	336
Total victims	3,640	157	6,544	270	4,008	345	4,404	370	18,596	262
Urban	2,804	143	4,901	241	2,769	283	3,104	309	13,578	227
Rural	836	230	1,643	427	1,239	671	1,300	696	5,018	448
Non-family violence										
Female victims	806	71	2,600	219	7,710	1,351	11,515	1,977	22,631	651
Urban	630	66	1,892	189	5,836	1,215	8,910	1,814	17,268	590
Rural	176	99	708	377	1,874	2,075	2,605	2,861	5,363	981
Male victims	671	56	2,818	229	5,750	971	8,995	1,477	18,234	503
Urban	551	55	2,056	198	4,711	947	7,471	1,455	14,789	485
Rural	120	64	762	388	1,039	1,101	1,524	1,594	3,445	602
Total victims	1,477	64	5,418	224	13,460	1,158	20,510	1,721	40,865	576
Urban	1,181	60	3,948	194	10,547	1,079	16,381	1,630	32,057	536
Rural	296	81	1,470	382	2,913	1,578	4,129	2,212	8,808	787

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. The populations for urban and rural areas have been adjusted to reflect the actual policing boundaries within the urban and rural geographies and do not reflect the official Statistics Canada population for these geographies. 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 territories. Excludes data from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children as it responds to incidents nationally. The incidents themselves and the offenders are not limited to one specific province or territory.

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

Table 1.9
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1,2}	Family violence						Non-family violence					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
St. John's	39	212	28	143	67	177	88	479	83	425	171	451
Halifax	153	416	118	307	271	361	273	743	239	622	512	681
Moncton	47	327	36	238	83	281	152	1,056	132	872	284	962
Saint John ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	70	491	61	413	131	451	124	870	63	427	187	644
Québec	192	275	128	177	320	225	521	746	380	527	901	635
Sherbrooke	62	350	48	254	110	300	147	829	68	360	215	587
Trois-Rivières	62	502	37	283	99	389	95	769	74	566	169	664
Montréal	1,478	368	1,099	264	2,577	315	2,140	534	1,835	441	3,975	486
Gatineau ⁴	133	390	117	329	250	359	246	722	196	550	442	634
Ottawa ⁵	170	165	99	94	269	129	388	377	381	361	769	369
Kingston	31	216	15	100	46	157	122	851	57	379	179	609
Belleville ⁶	35	339	27	252	62	295	101	979	42	391	143	679
Peterborough	25	231	12	108	37	168	69	638	35	314	104	473
Toronto ⁷	951	182	712	130	1,663	155	2,403	460	3,004	548	5,407	505
Hamilton ⁸	130	245	110	197	240	221	358	674	301	540	659	605
St. Catharines–Niagara	92	225	48	112	140	168	223	546	161	377	384	460
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	215	367	150	247	365	306	452	772	404	666	856	718
Brantford	49	344	26	176	75	259	147	1,031	90	610	237	817
Guelph	27	198	9	63	36	129	71	522	69	484	140	503
London	100	196	74	140	174	167	285	558	219	414	504	485
Windsor	76	251	43	136	119	192	146	481	124	393	270	436
Barrie	39	161	21	85	60	123	111	459	92	372	203	415
Greater Sudbury	66	443	25	160	91	298	103	691	69	443	172	564
Thunder Bay	30	284	19	175	49	229	82	777	64	590	146	682
Winnipeg	229	283	106	126	335	203	674	834	418	497	1,092	662
Regina	84	302	60	208	144	254	215	773	143	497	358	632
Saskatoon	98	278	52	141	150	208	224	636	161	436	385	533
Lethbridge ⁶	54	401	30	215	84	307	82	609	71	509	153	558
Calgary	373	234	286	171	659	202	710	446	858	514	1,568	481
Edmonton	371	247	206	133	577	189	837	557	639	412	1,476	483
Kelowna	17	99	17	96	34	98	74	430	57	323	131	376
Abbotsford–Mission	56	280	41	191	97	234	97	484	84	392	181	436
Vancouver	405	184	263	113	668	147	995	451	893	383	1,888	416
Victoria	79	262	49	159	128	210	165	548	116	377	281	461

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1.9 — end
Child and youth victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Family violence						Non-family violence					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
CMA total⁹	6,220	250	4,280	165	10,500	207	13,434	540	12,141	468	25,575	503
Non-CMA total	5,197	519	3,268	312	8,465	413	9,613	959	6,292	601	15,905	776
Canada	11,417	327	7,548	207	18,965	266	23,047	660	18,433	506	41,480	582

.. 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville and Lethbridge were reclassified as CMAs.

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

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

9. Includes Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police, which are responsible for policing more than one CMA. This total also includes the portion of Durham Regional Police that polices the Oshawa CMA. 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 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.

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

Table 1.10
Child and youth victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by age group of victim and type of motive, Canada, 2008 to 2018

Type of motive	Age group of victim								Total victims	
	5 years and younger		6 to 11 years		12 to 14 years		15 to 17 years			
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Family-related homicide										
Frustration, anger or despair	105	69	34	62	11	52	13	34	163	61
Argument or quarrel	4	3	5	9	4	19	9	24	22	8
Concealment ¹	14	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	5
Jealousy	6	4	4	7	1	5	2	5	13	5
Revenge	5	3	3	5	1	5	1	3	10	4
Other ²	3	2	1	2	2	10	9	24	15	6
No apparent motive ³	15	10	8	15	2	10	4	11	29	11
Unknown	11	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	19	...
Total	163	100	61	100	22	100	39	100	285	100
Non-family homicide										
Frustration, anger or despair	16	70	0	0	6	23	13	10	35	18
Argument or quarrel	0	0	0	0	1	4	47	35	48	25
Concealment ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jealousy	0	0	0	0	3	12	6	4	9	5
Revenge	1	4	1	13	2	8	10	7	14	7
Other ²	2	9	6	75	7	27	39	29	54	28
No apparent motive ³	4	17	1	13	7	27	21	15	33	17
Unknown	3	...	1	...	0	...	11	...	15	...
Total	26	100	9	100	26	100	147	100	208	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 34% 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 1.11
Child and youth victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by victim sex and year, Canada, 2008 to 2018

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
2008	11	3.24	14	3.93	25	3.59	6	1.77	18	5.05	24	3.45
2009	19	5.61	22	6.18	41	5.90	7	2.07	22	6.18	29	4.17
2010	10	2.96	18	5.05	28	4.03	10	2.96	16	4.49	26	3.74
2011	13	3.85	17	4.77	30	4.32	8	2.37	15	4.21	23	3.31
2012	16	4.73	15	4.21	31	4.47	4	1.18	9	2.53	13	1.87
2013	9	2.66	13	3.65	22	3.17	2	0.59	8	2.25	10	1.44
2014	12	3.53	12	3.36	24	3.44	11	3.24	8	2.24	19	2.73
2015	13	3.80	15	4.19	28	4.00	6	1.75	12	3.35	18	2.57
2016	10	2.89	6	1.66	16	2.26	3	0.87	14	3.87	17	2.40
2017	13	3.73	11	3.02	24	3.37	4	1.15	12	3.30	16	2.25
2018	11	3.13	5	1.36	16	2.23	4	1.14	9	2.46	13	1.81

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, 2018

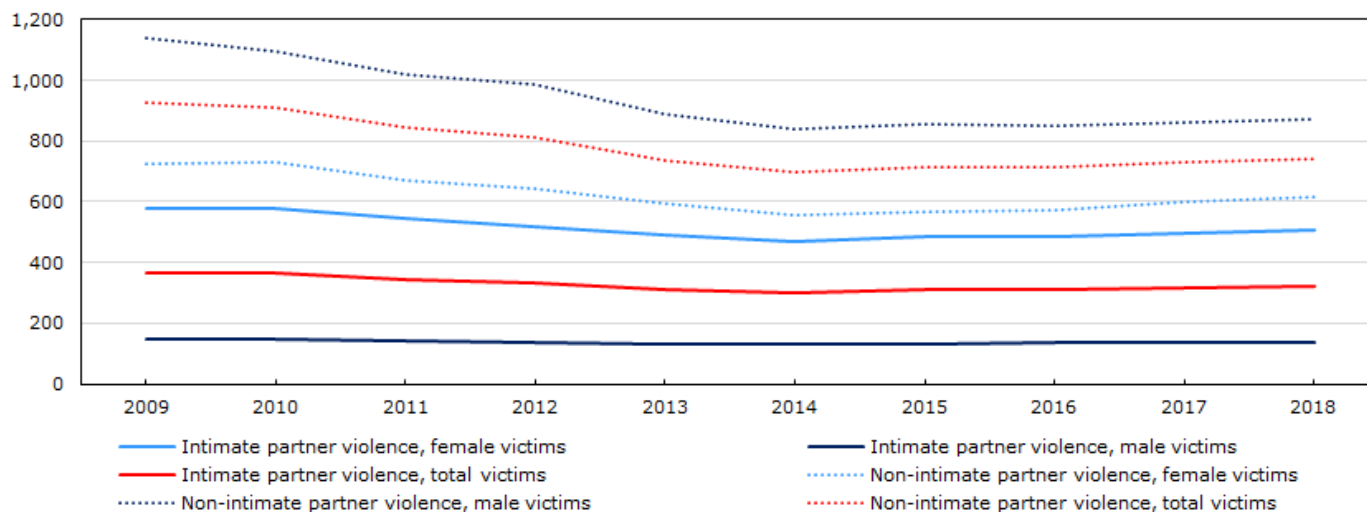
by Marta Burczycka

Almost a third of all police-reported violence happens between intimate partners

- Intimate partner violence (IPV) includes violent offences that occur between current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, boyfriends and girlfriends and other kinds of intimate partners.¹ There were over 99,000 victims of IPV aged 15 to 89 in Canada in 2018, representing close to one-third (30%) of all victims of police-reported violent crime.^{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 increased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, reaching the highest rate recorded since 2012. The rate of police-reported IPV has declined over the long term, however, dropping 12% between 2009 and 2018. This decline has been less pronounced than the decrease in violence outside intimate relationships that occurred during this same time period (-20%) (Chart 2.1).⁴
- The decline in IPV rates between 2009 and 2018 was more pronounced among women (-13%, from 579 victims per 100,000 to 507) than men (-7%, from 145 per 100,000 to 134). Between 2017 and 2018, rates of IPV among women increased by 3% and decreased slightly among men (-1%) (Chart 2.1).

Chart 2.1
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by sex and year, Canada, 2009 to 2018

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 from 99% of police services 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 boyfriends and girlfriends than spouses

- In 2018, violence between people in boyfriend/girlfriend-type relationships was more common than violence between spouses (17% of all victims of violent crime versus 13%).⁵ Among victims of IPV, violence was twice as common between current partners (20%) than former partners (10%) (Table 2.1).⁶
- The highest rates of police-reported IPV were experienced by people aged 25 to 34 years, a finding consistent for males and females in 2018. Sexual assault between intimate partners was the sole type of offence that was not highest in this age group: instead, rates of IP sexual assault were highest among victims aged 15 to 24. When it came to violence outside intimate relationships, rates of all offences were highest among those aged 15 to 24 and declined with age (Table 2.2).

Police-reported violence by an intimate partner more likely to result in charges than violence by other people

- 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 physical assaults, violence committed by a current or former intimate partner was more likely to be cleared by charge than physical violence committed by someone else (74% of IPV physical assault victims versus 40% of non-IPV physical assault victims). Similarly, charges were laid for 50% of victims of sexual assaults committed by an intimate partner. This was true for 32% of victims of sexual assaults committed by someone else. These differences may be related to pro-charging policies, which have been implemented by every Canadian jurisdiction in order to address domestic violence (Table 2.3).⁷
- For 40% of women and 52% of men who were victims of sexual assault by an intimate partner, cases remained uncleared in 2018. This included cases that were uncleared because there was insufficient evidence for police to lay a charge (9% of victims). When it came to victims whose cases were uncleared for this reason, proportions were considerably higher for victims of sexual assault than for victims of physical assault—both those who had been victimized by intimate partners (9% versus 3%) and by someone else (11% versus 4%) (Table 2.3).

Most police-reported IPV occurs in a dwelling occupied by both the victim and accused

- In 2018, IPV most often occurred in a private dwelling (84%); half of these dwellings were the homes of both the victim and the accused (50%), and an additional 30% were the homes of only the victim—findings similar for both men and women who were victims.⁸ For one in ten victims (10%), the violence took place in an open area such as a street, park, or parking lot (Table 2.4).

Text box 2.1

Violence between partners who live together

Intimate partner violence includes violent offences that occur between current and former partners who may or may not live together. In Canada, individuals in an intimate relationship who share a dwelling without being legally married for at least one year (or where children are shared with respect to birth, adoption and/or custody and control) are referred to as “common-law spouses” or “common-law partners”.⁹ The distinction between a relationship in which individuals live separately (i.e., a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship) and one in which a dwelling is shared is important: leaving a violent relationship can be considerably more difficult if a victim shares children, a home and resources with their abuser.¹⁰

As the definition of common-law status varies depending on the nature of the relationship (see endnote 9), some people may live together without being considered common-law partners; alternatively, some partners may have reached common-law status but not be aware of it. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collects information on victims’ and accused persons’ relationship status separately from information on whether the people involved lived together at the time of the incident.¹¹ Data from 2018 suggest that many individuals who reported being in a boyfriend or girlfriend relationship—where, unlike with common-law spouses, no cohabitation is implied—actually did live together at the time of the offence (Text table 1). In fact, about half (52%) of IPV victims who were in a boyfriend/girlfriend relationship with the accused lived with the accused at the time of the incident; just under one in ten (9%) of those victimized by a former boyfriend or girlfriend also lived with that person. These proportions were similar for both men and women who were victims of IPV.

Text box 2.1 table

Victims of police-reported violence, by victim sex, relationship of accused to victim and whether or not the victim and accused lived together at the time of the incident, Canada, 2018

Relationship between victim and accused	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	Living together	Not living together	Living together	Not living together	Living together	Not living together
	percent					
Current spouse ¹	87	13	86	14	87	13
Former spouse ¹	18	82	20	80	18	82
Current boyfriend or girlfriend ²	51	49	56	44	52	48
Former boyfriend or girlfriend ²	9	91	11	89	9	91
Other intimate partner ³	27	73	26	74	27	73
Total	49	51	52	48	50	50

1. Includes legally married and common-law spouses. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

2. In previous editions of the Family Violence in Canada *Juristat*, this category was referred to as “dating partner.” Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

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

Note: Excludes homicides, due to differences in reporting of whether or not the victim and accused lived together at the time of the incident. 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.

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

One in seven IPV victims experienced violence with a weapon present

- The presence of a weapon can add to the severity of the violence, whether or not the weapon is used: its presence increases the potential threat of violence. A weapon was present in IPV involving about one in seven (15%) victims, a proportion that was considerably smaller than among victims of violence perpetrated by people other than intimate partners (25%).¹² The presence of a weapon was more common in IPV involving male victims (24%) than female victims (13%) (Table 2.5).
- The presence of firearms was rare in incidents of police-reported violence between intimate partners in 2018 (1%). In comparison, 4% of victims of non-IPV were involved in incidents where a firearm was present (Table 2.5). Overall, in 2018, 9% of all victims of police-reported violent crime where firearms were present had been victimized by an intimate partner.¹³
- Over half of IPV victims (56%) sustained some form of physical injury as a result, with almost all injuries being minor (i.e., not requiring medical attention beyond some first aid). Major injuries and death resulted for 2% of victims. 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 2.5).

Police-reported IPV rates highest among accused aged 25 to 34

- For both men and women accused of police-reported IPV in 2018, rates were highest among accused aged 25 to 34 years (781 accused men per 100,000 men and 199 accused women per 100,000 women). Overall, people in that age group were accused of IPV at higher rates than any other kind of violence; the same was true for those aged 35 to 44 and 45 to 54 (Table 2.6).¹⁴
- The rate of men aged 25 to 34 years who were accused of IPV far exceeded that of other types of violence: the rate of men in this age group accused of IPV was more than double the rate of those accused of violence against a friend, acquaintance or other non-family member known to the accused (364 per 100,000 population) (Table 2.6).

Women in rural areas experienced the highest rates of intimate partner violence

- The geographical distribution of police-reported IPV generally mirrored that of other forms of violence, with the highest rates among the provinces being in Saskatchewan (655 victims per 100,000 people) and Manitoba (592) and lowest being in Ontario (243) and British Columbia (277). In all provinces, non-IPV rates were two to three times higher than IPV rates (Table 2.7).
- In about half of the provinces and territories, rates of IPV recorded in 2018 were fairly stable in comparison to 2017. Elsewhere, in Prince Edward Island, 95 additional victims resulted in a 30% increase. The Northwest Territories (+12%), Nunavut (+9%), New Brunswick (+7%)¹⁵ and Ontario (+7%) also reported increases in the rate of IPV. Decreases were noted in Yukon (-4%) and Saskatchewan (-6%)—which, despite reporting the highest rate, recorded the largest decline (Table 2.7).¹⁶
- Women in rural areas experienced the highest overall rates of IPV (789 victims per 100,000 population), with rates close to four times higher than those for men in these areas (218).¹⁷ Male victims in urban areas had the lowest overall rates of IPV in 2018 (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 (447) (Table 2.8).
- Overall, rates of police-reported violent crime were higher in rural areas than in urban ones in 2018, and the same was true for IPV (499 victims per 100,000 population versus 284). 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 1.8 times higher than in urban areas, compared to 1.4 times higher for non-IPV rates (Table 2.8).
- In 2018, Lethbridge (586 victims per 100,000 population), Regina (477), and Moncton (428) were the census metropolitan areas (CMAs) that recorded the highest rates of police-reported IPV.¹⁸ Lethbridge and Moncton also reported the two highest rates of violence committed by people other than intimate partners, while Regina ranked 9th of the 34 CMAs in Canada for which data are available (Table 2.9).

Six in ten spousal homicides preceded by a known history of family violence

- Intimate partner homicides occur within complex interpersonal contexts that often involve a history of violence. When it came to homicides between spouses specifically,¹⁹ six in ten (60%) of those which occurred between 2008 and 2018 were preceded by a known history of family violence. The primary motive in these cases was most often an argument or quarrel (49%), frustration, anger or despair (26%) and jealousy (17%), a range of emotions typical of offenders exerting control over victims.²⁰
- Analyses of police-reported motives are important for violence prevention policy. An argument or quarrel was the most common primary motive for intimate partner homicides between 2008 and 2018 (40%), as it was for solved homicides that did not involve intimate partners (41%). Intimate partner homicides were considerably more likely to

be motivated by frustration, anger or despair (28% versus 14%) and by jealousy (19% versus 4%), while homicides committed by people other than intimate partners were more likely to be motivated by financial gain (9% versus 3%) and by revenge (6% versus 2%) (Table 2.10).

- Of the 945 intimate partner homicides which occurred between 2008 and 2018, 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 (73%), and boyfriends were responsible for the other quarter (26%) of female victims' deaths. Most male victims were also killed by current or former legally married or common-law wives (59%) and girlfriends (28%), but a notable proportion were killed by same-sex spouses or dating partners (13%) (Table 2.11).

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. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown. 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. Excludes victims where the sex or age was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown relationship.

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. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) defines boyfriend/girlfriend as "an intimate relationship with another person". Though this category is separate from common-law partner—a relationship in which the partners live together—data show that in many instances, individuals scored as boyfriend/girlfriend in UCR data are actually cohabitating. For more information, see Text box 2.1.

6. 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 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.

7. The *Final Report of the Ad Hoc Federal-Provincial-Territorial Working Group Reviewing Spousal Abuse Policies and Legislation* provides the following information on pro-charging policy in Canada: "From 1983 to 1986, federal and provincial Attorneys General and Solicitors General adopted policy directives that required police and Crown prosecutors to charge and prosecute all incidents of spousal abuse where there were reasonable and probable grounds to believe that an offence had been committed [...] Their specific application to spousal abuse cases played a pivotal role in helping to make a critical distinction between the criminal justice system's treatment of spousal abuse as a 'criminal matter' and its historical treatment of spousal abuse as a 'private matter'." See <https://justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/pol/p2.html>.

8. Data related to the occupancy of a dwelling are only collected when an incident takes place in a dwelling. For more information on IPV victims who did and did not live with the person accused of violence, see Text box 2.1.

9. The Canada Revenue Agency defines common-law status as living with a person who is not your spouse, but with whom there is a conjugal relationship, and with whom at least one of the following applies: 1) the persons have been living together in a conjugal relationship for at least 12 continuous months (including any period of separation because of a relationship breakdown that lasted less than 90 days); 2) the persons share a child by birth or adoption; or 3) one person has custody and control of the other's child (or had custody and control immediately before the child turned 19 years of age) and the child is wholly dependent on that person for support. See Marital status (<https://www.canada.ca/en/revenue-agency/services/tax/individuals/topics/about-your-tax-return/tax-return/completing-a-tax-return/personal-address-information/marital-status.html>).

10. See Anderson, Deborah K., and Daniel G. Saunders. "Leaving an abusive partner: An empirical review of predictors, the process of leaving, and psychological well-being." *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 4, no. 2 (2003): 163-191.

11. A third data element, related to the location of the incident, also provides information on whether the persons involved lived together at the time of the incident. However, this data element only captures this information when the location of the incident was a dwelling. For more information, see Table 2.4.

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

13. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 where the age and sex of the victim as well as the relationship between the victim and the accused were known.

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

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

16. 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.

17. Excludes data from the territories. 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. The populations for urban and rural areas have been adjusted to reflect the actual policing boundaries within the urban and rural geographies and do not reflect the official Statistics Canada population for these geographies. Excludes data from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Centre for Missing and Exploited Children as it responds to incidents nationally. The incidents themselves and the offenders are not limited to one specific province or territory.

18. For a definition of a census metropolitan area (CMA), see endnote 17.

19. 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.

20. 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, 2018

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	20,787	40	27,590	56	18,425	54	8,563	39	3,487	21	78,852	45
Spousal relationship ¹	4,636	9	11,511	23	9,968	29	4,785	22	2,398	15	33,298	19
Current spouse	3,043	6	8,222	17	7,093	21	3,533	16	1,904	12	23,795	14
Former spouse	1,593	3	3,289	7	2,875	8	1,252	6	494	3	9,503	5
Boyfriend or girlfriend relationship ²	15,803	30	15,742	32	8,237	24	3,664	17	1,034	6	44,480	25
Current boyfriend or girlfriend	10,098	19	9,965	20	5,124	15	2,271	10	612	4	28,070	16
Former boyfriend or girlfriend	5,705	11	5,777	12	3,113	9	1,393	6	422	3	16,410	9
Other intimate relationship ³	348	1	337	1	220	1	114	1	55	0.3	1,074	1
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	6,084	12	3,306	7	3,449	10	3,902	18	4,221	26	20,962	12
Other ⁵	16,858	32	11,205	23	7,881	23	5,868	27	5,356	33	47,168	27
Stranger	8,797	17	7,294	15	4,628	13	3,687	17	3,207	20	27,613	16
Unknown	1	...	9	...	5	...	0	...	3	...	18	...
Total female victims	52,527	100	49,404	100	34,388	100	22,020	100	16,274	100	174,613	100
Male victims												
Intimate partner relationship	3,241	8	6,549	16	5,509	19	3,355	14	1,946	9	20,600	13
Spousal relationship ¹	747	2	2,571	6	2,876	10	1,743	7	1,150	5	9,087	6
Current spouse	512	1	1,847	5	2,013	7	1,256	5	889	4	6,517	4
Former spouse	235	1	724	2	863	3	487	2	261	1	2,570	2
Boyfriend or girlfriend relationship ²	2,424	6	3,836	10	2,534	9	1,520	6	714	3	11,028	7
Current boyfriend or girlfriend	1,585	4	2,529	6	1,670	6	932	4	463	2	7,179	5
Former boyfriend or girlfriend	839	2	1,307	3	864	3	588	2	251	1	3,849	2
Other intimate relationship ³	70	0.2	142	0.4	99	0.3	92	0.4	82	0.4	485	0.3
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	3,998	10	2,621	7	2,219	7	2,897	12	3,613	17	15,348	10
Other ⁵	15,701	40	15,091	38	11,277	38	9,289	39	8,458	39	59,816	39
Stranger	15,948	41	15,936	40	10,746	36	8,120	34	7,509	35	58,259	38
Unknown	58	...	64	...	50	...	20	...	16	...	208	...
Total male victims	38,946	100	40,261	100	29,801	100	23,681	100	21,542	100	154,231	100
Total victims												
Intimate partner relationship	24,028	26	34,139	38	23,934	37	11,918	26	5,433	14	99,452	30
Spousal relationship ¹	5,383	6	14,082	16	12,844	20	6,528	14	3,548	9	42,385	13
Current spouse	3,555	4	10,069	11	9,106	14	4,789	10	2,793	7	30,312	9
Former spouse	1,828	2	4,013	4	3,738	6	1,739	4	755	2	12,073	4
Boyfriend or girlfriend relationship ²	18,227	20	19,578	22	10,771	17	5,184	11	1,748	5	55,508	17
Current boyfriend or girlfriend	11,683	13	12,494	14	6,794	11	3,203	7	1,075	3	35,249	11
Former boyfriend or girlfriend	6,544	7	7,084	8	3,977	6	1,981	4	673	2	20,259	6
Other intimate relationship ³	418	0.5	479	1	319	0.5	206	0.5	137	0.4	1,559	0.5

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, 2018

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												
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	10,082	11	5,927	7	5,668	9	6,799	15	7,834	21	36,310	11
Other ⁵	32,559	36	26,296	29	19,158	30	15,157	33	13,814	37	106,984	33
Stranger	24,745	27	23,230	26	15,374	24	11,807	26	10,716	28	85,872	26
Unknown	59	...	73	...	55	...	20	...	19	...	226	...
Total victims	91,473	100	89,665	100	64,189	100	45,701	100	37,816	100	328,844	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. In previous editions of the Family Violence in Canada *Juristat*, this category was referred to as "dating partner."

3. Includes persons with whom victims had a sexual relationship or a mutual sexual attraction. Includes victims aged 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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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, 2018

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	15	1	24	1	11	0.4	11	0.4	14	0.2	75	0.5
Attempted murder ²	13	1	28	1	15	1	11	0.4	6	0.1	73	0.5
Sexual assault ³	1,954	90	1,242	50	822	33	355	14	158	3	4,531	29
Physical assault ⁴	14,419	662	20,720	829	13,631	555	6,301	253	2,554	44	57,625	373
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	4,386	201	5,576	223	3,946	161	1,885	76	755	13	16,548	107
Total female victims	20,787	954	27,590	1,104	18,425	751	8,563	344	3,487	60	78,852	511
Male victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	2	0.1	7	0.3	3	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.1	21	0.1
Attempted murder ²	1	0.04	23	1	4	0.2	4	0.2	4	0.1	36	0.2
Sexual assault ³	51	2	40	2	22	1	6	0.2	9	0.2	128	1
Physical assault ⁴	2,814	120	5,783	222	4,818	199	2,853	116	1,634	30	17,902	118
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	373	16	696	27	662	27	488	20	294	5	2,513	17
Total male victims	3,241	138	6,549	252	5,509	228	3,355	136	1,946	36	20,600	136
Total victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	17	0.4	31	1	14	0.3	15	0.3	19	0.2	96	0.3
Attempted murder ²	14	0.3	51	1	19	0.4	15	0.3	10	0.1	109	0.4
Sexual assault ³	2,005	44	1,282	25	844	17	361	7	167	1	4,659	15
Physical assault ⁴	17,233	381	26,503	520	18,449	379	9,154	185	4,188	37	75,527	247
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	4,759	105	6,272	123	4,608	95	2,373	48	1,049	9	19,061	62
Total victims	24,028	532	34,139	669	23,934	491	11,918	240	5,433	49	99,452	325
Non-intimate partner violence												
Female victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	23	1	17	1	12	0.5	9	0.4	33	1	94	1
Attempted murder ²	38	2	23	1	20	1	14	1	24	0.4	119	1
Sexual assault ³	8,687	399	3,412	137	1,739	71	1,081	43	985	17	15,904	103
Physical assault ⁴	13,503	620	10,890	436	8,457	344	7,643	307	7,094	122	47,587	308
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	9,488	436	7,463	299	5,730	233	4,710	189	4,648	80	32,039	208
Total female victims	31,739	1,457	21,805	873	15,958	650	13,457	540	12,784	220	95,743	620
Male victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	68	3	72	3	49	2	50	2	57	1	296	2
Attempted murder ²	180	8	179	7	88	4	53	2	52	1	552	4
Sexual assault ³	812	35	367	14	230	10	167	7	123	2	1,699	11
Physical assault ⁴	21,829	933	19,683	757	14,048	581	12,810	519	12,600	235	80,970	533
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	12,758	545	13,347	513	9,827	407	7,226	293	6,748	126	49,906	329
Total male victims	35,647	1,523	33,648	1,294	24,242	1,003	20,306	822	19,580	365	133,423	879

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, 2018

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												
Total victims												
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	91	2	89	2	61	1	59	1	90	1	390	1
Attempted murder ²	218	5	202	4	108	2	67	1	76	1	671	2
Sexual assault ³	9,499	210	3,779	74	1,969	40	1,248	25	1,108	10	17,603	57
Physical assault ⁴	35,332	782	30,573	600	22,505	462	20,453	412	19,694	176	128,557	420
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	22,246	492	20,810	408	15,557	319	11,936	241	11,396	102	81,945	268
Total victims	67,386	1,491	55,453	1,087	40,200	825	33,763	681	32,364	290	229,166	748

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 level 1, sexual assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and sexual assault level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).

4. Includes assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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 and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2018

Type of violation and clearance status	Intimate partner violence ¹						Non-intimate partner violence ²					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Sexual assault³												
Not cleared ⁴	1,791	40	66	52	1,857	40	8,762	55	1,111	65	9,873	56
Insufficient evidence to proceed	398	9	17	13	415	9	1,698	11	216	13	1,914	11
Other ⁵	1,393	31	49	38	1,442	31	7,064	44	895	53	7,959	45
Cleared by charge	2,309	51	43	34	2,352	50	5,293	33	387	23	5,680	32
Cleared otherwise	431	10	19	15	450	10	1,849	12	201	12	2,050	12
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	236	5	10	8	246	5	1,079	7	120	7	1,199	7
Reasons beyond the control of department	123	3	6	5	129	3	209	1	22	1	231	1
Departmental discretion	44	1	1	1	45	1	407	3	38	2	445	3
Other ⁷	28	1	2	2	30	1	154	1	21	1	175	1
Total⁸	4,531	100	128	100	4,659	100	15,904	100	1,699	100	17,603	100
Physical assault⁹												
Not cleared ⁴	7,133	12	3,240	18	10,373	14	13,641	29	29,134	36	42,775	33
Insufficient evidence to proceed	1,491	3	753	4	2,244	3	1,911	4	3,477	4	5,388	4
Other ⁵	5,642	10	2,487	14	8,129	11	11,730	25	25,657	32	37,387	29
Cleared by charge	44,921	78	11,237	63	56,158	74	19,777	42	31,672	39	51,449	40
Cleared otherwise	5,571	10	3,425	19	8,996	12	14,169	30	20,164	25	34,333	27
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	2,227	4	1,320	7	3,547	5	9,098	19	13,883	17	22,981	18
Reasons beyond the control of department	2,319	4	1,461	8	3,780	5	682	1	1,121	1	1,803	1
Departmental discretion	709	1	557	3	1,266	2	3,451	7	4,266	5	7,717	6
Other ⁷	316	1	87	0.5	403	1	938	2	894	1	1,832	1
Total⁸	57,625	100	17,902	100	75,527	100	47,587	100	80,970	100	128,557	100
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence¹⁰												
Not cleared ⁴	3,410	21	727	29	4,137	22	11,709	37	17,839	36	29,548	36
Insufficient evidence to proceed	590	4	117	5	707	4	1,825	6	2,593	5	4,418	5
Other ⁵	2,820	17	610	24	3,430	18	9,884	31	15,246	31	25,130	31
Cleared by charge	10,772	65	1,110	44	11,882	62	14,148	44	24,183	48	38,331	47

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.3 — end
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex, type of violation and clearance status, Canada, 2018

Type of violation and clearance status	Intimate partner violence ¹						Non-intimate partner violence ²					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence¹⁰												
Cleared otherwise	2,366	14	676	27	3,042	16	6,182	19	7,884	16	14,066	17
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	994	6	326	13	1,320	7	3,207	10	4,348	9	7,555	9
Reasons beyond the control of department	610	4	154	6	764	4	609	2	848	2	1,457	2
Departmental discretion	616	4	172	7	788	4	1,888	6	2,184	4	4,072	5
Other ⁷	146	1	24	1	170	1	478	1	504	1	982	1
Total⁸	16,548	100	2,513	100	19,061	100	32,039	100	49,906	100	81,945	100

1. Includes current and former married, separated or divorced spouses and common-law partners, boyfriends and girlfriends and other intimate partners.

Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years.

2. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years. Excludes unknown relationships.

3. Includes sexual assault level 1, sexual assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and sexual assault level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).

4. Following the reclassification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a number of new clearance status categories were introduced in 2018. Replacing the former category of "not cleared," new categories include insufficient evidence to proceed, open and still under investigation, and victim/complainant declines to proceed (no accused identified). As these new categories were implemented throughout the year, data for 2018 are subject to inconsistent reporting and should be used with caution.

5. Includes open and still under investigation, and victim/complainant declines to proceed (no accused identified).

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 assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

10. Includes sexual violations against children and all other violent violations not otherwise listed; however, homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are excluded.

Note: Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), boyfriends and girlfriends (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. Due to relatively small counts, data for homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are not shown in this table. 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 violence, by victim sex, incident location and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2018

Incident location	Intimate partner violence										Non-intimate partner violence	
	Current spouse		Former spouse		Current boyfriend or girlfriend ¹		Former boyfriend or girlfriend ¹		Other intimate partner			Total
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims		
	percent											
Residential location and occupancy status ²	92	90	85	81	82	82	79	75	82	81	84	46
Victim and accused occupied	85	84	21	25	47	52	11	14	30	28	50	25
Victim occupied (no accused) ³	7	8	57	49	27	24	63	56	35	45	30	39
Accused occupied (no victim) ⁴	4	5	14	17	16	13	14	16	22	15	11	16
Not lived in by either victim or accused ⁵	4	4	9	9	10	10	12	14	12	12	9	20
Open area ⁶	6	7	9	10	13	12	12	15	10	11	10	26
Other ⁷	3	3	6	8	5	6	9	10	8	8	5	28
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. In previous editions of the Family Violence in Canada *Juristat*, this category was referred to as "dating partner."

2. Includes single homes, dwelling units (including commercial dwelling units such as hotels), nursing homes, retirement homes, group homes and halfway houses. Occupancy status applies only to residential locations. It describes whether the residence was occupied by the victim or the accused at the time of the incident.

3. Includes residential locations that were occupied by the victim but not occupied by the accused. Also includes residential locations occupied by the victim but unknown if occupied by the accused.

4. Includes residential locations that were occupied by the accused but not occupied by the victim.

5. Includes residential locations occupied by neither the victim nor the accused. Also includes residential locations not occupied by the victim but unknown if occupied by the accused.

6. Includes parking lots, transit shelters and stations, other public transportation and connected facilities, streets, roads and highways and open areas such as parks and fields.

7. Includes private property structures such as sheds, detached garages, fishing boats and others; car dealerships, financial institutions, stores, gas stations, other commercial places and bars, restaurants and clubs; schools both during and not during supervised activities and universities and colleges; and non-commercial places such as government buildings, construction sites, religious institutions, hospitals, pharmacies, correctional institutions and homeless shelters.

Note: Regardless of the type of location, in 50% of incidents of police-reported intimate partner violence, the victim and the accused lived together. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), boyfriends and girlfriends (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.

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

Table 2.5
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by sex of victim, type of weapon present and level of injury, Canada, 2018

Type of weapon present and level of injury	Intimate partner violence ¹						Non-intimate partner violence ²						Total victims
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
No weapon ³	4,178	7	743	5	4,921	7	6,478	9	4,510	4	10,988	6	6
Threats ⁴	3,841	6	578	4	4,419	6	8,063	11	11,070	11	19,133	11	9
Physical force	44,418	74	10,072	67	54,490	72	46,972	63	55,658	54	102,630	58	62
Weapon	7,699	13	3,687	24	11,386	15	12,908	17	32,285	31	45,193	25	22
Firearm	510	1	84	1	594	1	1,706	2	4,595	4	6,301	4	3
Knife or other piercing instrument ⁵	2,093	3	1,332	9	3,425	5	3,699	5	11,571	11	15,270	9	7
Club or other blunt instrument	729	1	412	3	1,141	2	1,186	2	3,922	4	5,108	3	2
Other weapon ⁶	4,367	7	1,859	12	6,226	8	6,317	8	12,197	12	18,514	10	10
Unknown	1,365	...	356	...	1,721	...	2,287	...	2,562	...	4,849	...	...
Total type of weapon present	61,501	100	15,436	100	76,937	100	76,708	100	106,085	100	182,793	100	100
No injury ⁷	25,734	44	6,145	42	31,879	44	46,889	65	54,726	54	101,615	58	54
Injury	32,737	56	8,609	58	41,346	56	25,789	35	47,049	46	72,838	42	46
Minor physical injury ⁸	31,398	54	8,167	55	39,565	54	24,691	34	41,652	41	66,343	38	43
Major physical injury or death ⁹	1,339	2	442	3	1,781	2	1,098	2	5,397	5	6,495	4	3
Unknown	3,030	...	682	...	3,712	...	4,030	...	4,310	...	8,340	...	...
Total level of injury	61,501	100	15,436	100	76,937	100	76,708	100	106,085	100	182,793	100	100

... not applicable

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

2. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years. Excludes unknown relationships.

3. Includes no threat, physical force or weapon.

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

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

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

7. 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.

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

9. 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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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 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 2.6
Persons accused of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2018

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	3,365	154	4,981	199	3,425	140	1,628	65	674	12	14,073	91
Spousal violence ¹	949	44	2,189	88	1,933	79	938	38	474	8	6,483	42
Current spouse	667	31	1,634	65	1,366	56	707	28	384	7	4,758	31
Former spouse	282	13	555	22	567	23	231	9	90	2	1,725	11
Boyfriend or girlfriend relationship ²	2,369	109	2,694	108	1,431	58	669	27	188	3	7,351	48
Current boyfriend or girlfriend	1,647	76	1,841	74	951	39	417	17	125	2	4,981	32
Former boyfriend or girlfriend	722	33	853	34	480	20	252	10	63	1	2,370	15
Other intimate relationship ³	47	2	98	4	61	2	21	1	12	0.2	239	2
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	1,764	81	1,257	50	950	39	612	25	465	8	5,048	33
Other ⁵	3,904	179	3,117	125	2,109	86	1,450	58	1,234	21	11,814	77
Stranger	1,227	56	1,527	61	908	37	473	19	279	5	4,414	29
Total female accused	10,260	471	10,882	435	7,392	301	4,163	167	2,652	46	35,349	229
Male accused												
Intimate partner relationship	10,420	445	20,309	781	16,226	672	8,547	346	4,229	79	59,731	393
Spousal violence ¹	2,233	95	7,831	301	8,502	352	4,781	194	2,798	52	26,145	172
Current spouse	1,480	63	5,767	222	6,136	254	3,559	144	2,245	42	19,187	126
Former spouse	753	32	2,064	79	2,366	98	1,222	49	553	10	6,958	46
Boyfriend or girlfriend relationship ²	8,040	343	12,241	471	7,558	313	3,669	149	1,369	26	32,877	216
Current boyfriend or girlfriend	5,290	226	8,175	314	4,848	201	2,380	96	847	16	21,540	142
Former boyfriend or girlfriend	2,750	117	4,066	156	2,710	112	1,289	52	522	10	11,337	75
Other intimate relationship ³	147	6	237	9	166	7	97	4	62	1	709	5
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	4,594	196	3,590	138	2,434	101	1,869	76	1,326	25	13,813	91
Other ⁵	10,099	431	9,464	364	7,029	291	5,649	229	5,657	106	37,898	250
Stranger	4,971	212	6,523	251	4,504	186	2,824	114	2,247	42	21,069	139
Total male accused	30,084	1,285	39,886	1,534	30,193	1,250	18,889	765	13,459	251	132,511	873
Total accused												
Intimate partner relationship	13,785	305	25,290	496	19,651	403	10,175	205	4,903	44	73,804	241
Spousal violence ¹	3,182	70	10,020	196	10,435	214	5,719	115	3,272	29	32,628	107
Current spouse	2,147	48	7,401	145	7,502	154	4,266	86	2,629	24	23,945	78
Former spouse	1,035	23	2,619	51	2,933	60	1,453	29	643	6	8,683	28
Boyfriend or girlfriend relationship ²	10,409	230	14,935	293	8,989	185	4,338	87	1,557	14	40,228	131
Current boyfriend or girlfriend	6,937	154	10,016	196	5,799	119	2,797	56	972	9	26,521	87
Former boyfriend or girlfriend	3,472	77	4,919	96	3,190	65	1,541	31	585	5	13,707	45
Other intimate relationship ³	194	4	335	7	227	5	118	2	74	1	948	3

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.6 — 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, 2018

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													
Non-spousal family relationship ⁴	6,358	141	4,847	95	3,384	69	2,481	50	1,791	16	18,861	62	
Other ⁵	14,003	310	12,581	247	9,138	188	7,099	143	6,891	62	49,712	162	
Stranger	6,198	137	8,050	158	5,412	111	3,297	66	2,526	23	25,483	83	
Total accused	40,344	893	50,768	996	37,585	772	23,052	465	16,111	144	167,860	548	

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. In previous editions of the Family Violence in Canada *Juristat*, this category was referred to as "dating partner."

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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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 2.7
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex and province or territory, 2017 to 2018

Province or territory	2018						Percent change in rate: 2017 to 2018		
	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	1,149	505	323	146	1,472	328	2	5	2
Prince Edward Island	317	486	75	120	392	307	27	44	30
Nova Scotia	2,091	503	591	149	2,682	330	2	-3	1
New Brunswick ¹	1,743	583	439	149	2,182	368	12	-9	7
Quebec	17,351	498	5,164	149	22,515	324	1	0.2	1
Ontario	23,305	389	5,321	92	28,626	243	8	2	7
Manitoba	5,105	968	1,145	217	6,250	592	-0.3	-8	-2
Saskatchewan	4,763	1,066	1,156	253	5,919	655	-6	-8	-6
Alberta	10,816	626	3,080	176	13,896	400	-1	-1	-1
British Columbia	9,161	427	2,562	122	11,723	277	-1	1	-1
Yukon	264	1,591	93	548	357	1,063	-9	14	-4
Northwest Territories	922	5,396	221	1,210	1,143	3,233	12	12	12
Nunavut	947	7,483	153	1,133	1,100	4,205	10	5	9
Canada	77,934	507	20,323	134	98,257	322	3	-1	2
Non-intimate partner violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,508	663	1,987	898	3,495	779	-1	3	1
Prince Edward Island	384	589	437	698	821	642	7	-11	-3
Nova Scotia	2,584	621	3,264	824	5,848	720	-1	-2	-1
New Brunswick ¹	2,265	758	2,886	981	5,151	869	11	7	9
Quebec	19,035	546	27,338	788	46,373	667	1	-2	-1
Ontario	30,146	503	42,128	725	72,274	613	3	4	4
Manitoba	6,905	1,309	8,675	1,645	15,580	1,477	2	2	2
Saskatchewan	5,198	1,164	6,669	1,461	11,867	1,314	-6	-4	-5
Alberta	12,396	718	17,681	1,012	30,077	866	1	-2	-1
British Columbia	11,991	559	18,860	902	30,851	728	11	5	7
Yukon	404	2,434	469	2,761	873	2,600	6	13	10
Northwest Territories	1,065	6,233	1,087	5,952	2,152	6,088	-1	4	1
Nunavut	800	6,321	757	5,605	1,557	5,951	8	-4	2
Canada	94,681	616	132,238	874	226,919	744	3	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 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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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 2.8
Victims of police-reported intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, by victim sex and urban or rural area, provinces, 2018

Victim sex and urban or rural area ¹	Victims of intimate partner violence ²		Victims of non-intimate partner violence ³		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Female victims	76,719	498	93,474	607	170,193	1,106
Urban	58,513	447	73,698	563	132,211	1,011
Rural	18,206	789	19,776	857	37,982	1,645
Male victims	20,133	133	131,110	866	151,243	999
Urban	14,942	117	106,351	834	121,293	951
Rural	5,191	218	24,759	1,039	29,950	1,256
Total victims	96,852	317	224,584	736	321,436	1,053
Urban	73,455	284	180,049	697	253,504	981
Rural	23,397	499	44,535	949	67,932	1,448

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

3. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years. Excludes unknown relationships.

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. The populations for urban and rural areas have been adjusted to reflect the actual policing boundaries within the urban and rural geographies and do not reflect the official Statistics Canada population for these geographies. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), boyfriends and girlfriends (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. Excludes data from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children as it responds to incidents nationally. The incidents themselves and the offenders are not limited to one specific province or territory.

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

Table 2.9
Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{3,4}	Intimate partner violence ¹						Non-intimate partner violence ²					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
St. John's	381	425	103	120	484	276	506	565	719	837	1,225	698
Halifax	896	480	230	129	1,126	309	1,142	611	1,486	835	2,628	720
Moncton	455	667	123	184	578	428	700	1,026	889	1,331	1,589	1,177
Saint John ⁵	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	320	455	56	77	376	263	384	546	633	874	1,017	712
Québec	1,576	460	463	137	2,039	300	1,908	556	2,797	829	4,705	691
Sherbrooke	284	330	49	59	333	196	395	459	582	695	977	575
Trois-Rivières	325	478	83	126	408	304	380	559	572	866	952	710
Montréal	8,775	495	2,639	152	11,414	326	8,997	508	12,631	730	21,628	617
Gatineau ⁶	731	530	202	150	933	343	888	644	1,356	1,009	2,244	824
Ottawa ⁷	1,496	331	295	68	1,791	202	2,135	472	2,858	657	4,993	563
Kingston	297	404	51	71	348	240	370	503	338	473	708	488
Belleville ⁸	243	517	62	135	305	328	387	823	362	787	749	805
Peterborough	218	390	49	92	267	245	286	512	296	559	582	535
Toronto ⁹	8,175	335	1,701	73	9,876	207	11,997	492	18,322	786	30,319	636
Hamilton ¹⁰	1,036	433	173	74	1,209	256	1,345	562	1,816	778	3,161	669
St. Catharines–Niagara	506	249	81	41	587	147	897	442	1,146	586	2,043	513
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	1,258	529	383	161	1,641	345	1,774	746	2,323	975	4,097	861
Brantford	337	571	97	169	434	373	411	696	503	878	914	786
Guelph	213	360	38	67	251	216	266	449	337	592	603	519
London	1,050	464	204	94	1,254	283	993	439	1,526	702	2,519	568
Windsor	649	495	147	111	796	302	664	506	876	662	1,540	584
Barrie	300	319	60	65	360	193	378	401	558	605	936	502
Greater Sudbury	369	517	65	93	434	307	448	628	564	806	1,012	716
Thunder Bay	331	620	65	123	396	373	440	824	562	1,063	1,002	943
Winnipeg	1,983	585	305	91	2,288	340	2,954	871	4,565	1,369	7,519	1,118
Regina	811	786	181	173	992	477	666	645	1,004	958	1,670	803
Saskatoon	650	497	102	77	752	287	897	686	1,342	1,020	2,239	853
Lethbridge ⁸	436	875	144	293	580	586	524	1,052	739	1,505	1,263	1,277
Calgary	2,873	473	1,043	172	3,916	322	3,612	594	5,356	882	8,968	738
Edmonton	2,757	478	574	99	3,331	288	3,640	632	5,442	936	9,082	785
Kelowna	337	369	118	133	455	253	456	499	787	887	1,243	690
Abbotsford–Mission	394	498	86	107	480	301	372	471	635	790	1,007	631
Vancouver	3,562	309	846	76	4,408	195	5,935	515	9,518	859	15,453	684
Victoria	647	372	189	114	836	246	946	543	1,619	973	2,565	753

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2.9 — end
Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{3, 4}	Intimate partner violence ¹						Non-intimate partner violence ²					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
CMA total¹¹	46,041	414	11,350	105	57,391	262	59,637	537	86,924	804	146,561	668
Non-CMA	32,811	759	9,250	212	42,061	484	36,106	835	46,499	1,064	82,605	950
Canada	78,852	511	20,600	136	99,452	325	95,743	620	133,423	879	229,166	748

.. not available for a specific reference period

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

2. Includes victims aged 15 to 89 years. Excludes unknown relationships.

3. 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.

4. 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.

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

6. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

8. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville and Lethbridge were reclassified as CMAs.

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

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

11. 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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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 2.10
Victims of intimate partner and non-intimate partner homicide, by sex of victim and type of motive, Canada, 2008 to 2018

Type of motive	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Intimate partner homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	216	31	28	15	244	28
Argument or quarrel	237	34	111	59	348	40
Jealousy	147	21	17	9	164	19
Financial gain	15	2	8	4	23	3
Revenge	15	2	6	3	21	2
Other ¹	29	4	10	5	39	4
No apparent motive ²	35	5	7	4	42	5
Unknown	55	...	9	...	64	...
Total	749	100	196	100	945	100
Non-intimate partner homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	162	25	337	12	499	14
Argument or quarrel	176	27	1,257	44	1,433	41
Jealousy	12	2	118	4	130	4
Financial gain	46	7	274	10	320	9
Revenge	28	4	180	6	208	6
Other ¹	130	20	463	16	593	17
No apparent motive ²	92	14	246	9	338	10
Unknown	51	...	174	...	225	...
Total	697	100	3,049	100	3,746	100

... not applicable

1. Includes concealment, mercy killing and sexual violence.

2. Includes mental illness and dementia.

Note: In 60% 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), boyfriends and girlfriends (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 2.11
Victims of intimate partner homicide, by victim sex and year, Canada, 2008 to 2018

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		Victims of a boyfriend or girlfriend 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												
2008	31	6	15	11	46	17	19	5	0	3	65	25	90
2009	29	5	21	11	50	16	20	4	0	2	70	22	92
2010	21	3	27	13	48	16	15	8	0	3	63	27	90
2011	32	1	28	5	60	6	20	3	1	5	81	14	95
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	20	9	44	10	16	4	2	1	62	15	77
2017	23	1	22	6	45	7	21	5	1	2	67	14	81
2018	21	4	28	7	49	11	17	7	1	2	67	20	87
2008 to 2018	287	29	262	87	549	116	193	54	7	26	749	196	945
	percent												
2018	31	20	42	35	73	55	25	35	1	10	100	100	100
2008 to 2018	38	15	35	44	73	59	26	28	1	13	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. In previous editions of the Family Violence in Canada Juristat, this category was referred to as "dating partner."

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), boyfriends and girlfriends (current and former) and other intimate partners. Includes opposite-sex and same-sex partners.

Note: Intimate partner homicide refers to homicides committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), boyfriends and girlfriends (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, 2018

by Laura Savage

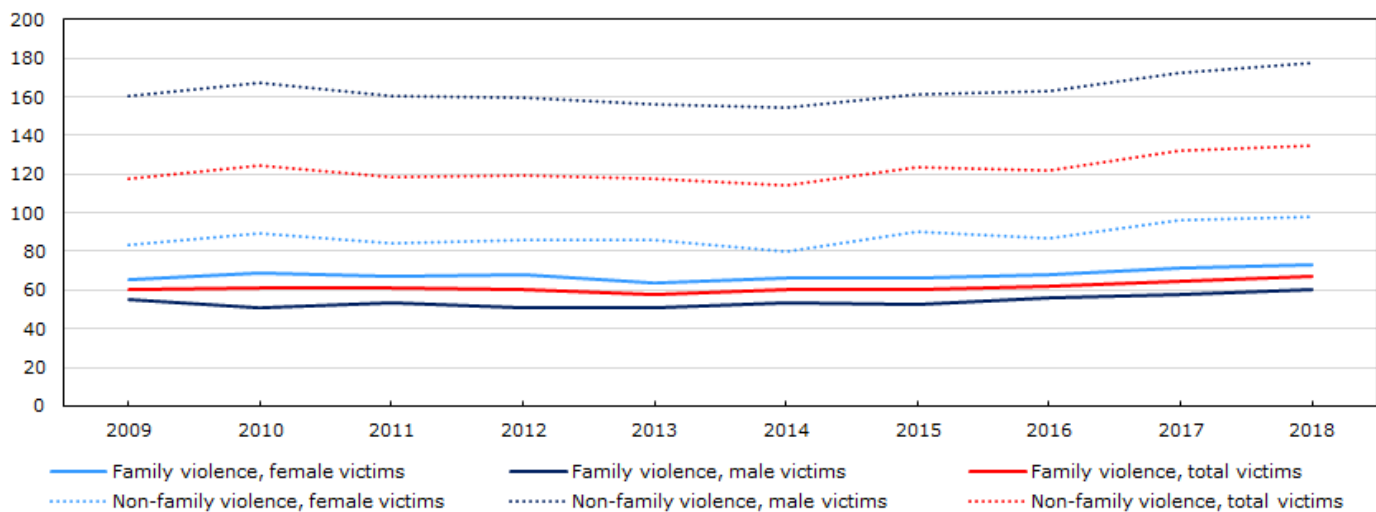
One-third of senior victims of police-reported violence victimized by a family member

- There were 12,202 senior victims (aged 65 and older)¹ of police-reported violence in Canada in 2018.² Of these victims, 45% were female and 55% were male (Table 3.1).
- One-third (33%) of senior victims of police-reported violence were victimized by a family member such as a child, spouse, sibling or other family member. Female senior victims of family violence were most likely to be victimized by a spouse (14%) compared to senior male victims, who were most often victimized by their child (9%) (Table 3.1).
- Between 2017 and 2018, family violence against seniors increased 4% while non-family violence increased by 2%. Between 2009 and 2018, family violence against seniors increased 11% and non-family violence had a slightly larger increase (+15%) (Chart 3.1).³
- The overall rate of police-reported violence among seniors was 67 victims per 100,000 population for family violence and 135 victims per 100,000 population for non-family violence in 2018. For both family (47 victims per 100,000 population) and non-family violence (80), physical assault⁴ had the highest rate for seniors (Table 3.2).
- The rate of family violence was higher for senior females (74 victims per 100,000 population) than senior males (60). However, the opposite was true for non-family violence, with males experiencing violence at a rate almost double that of their female counterparts (178 victims versus 98 victims per 100,000 population) (Table 3.2).

Chart 3.1

Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex and year, Canada, 2009 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population aged 65 to 89 years. Populations based on 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 from 99% of police services 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 police-reported sexual assaults against seniors are not cleared

- 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). In 2018, regardless of violation type, police-reported family violence against seniors was more often cleared by charge than non-family violence (Table 3.3).
- With regard to police-reported family violence, over four in ten (43%) incidents of sexual assault⁵ were not cleared, compared to around two in ten incidents of physical assault (16%) and other offences involving violence or the threat of violence⁶ (23%) (Table 3.3).

The majority of senior victims of police-reported family violence live with the person who victimized them

- The vast majority of female (92%) and male (88%) senior victims of family violence were victimized in a residential location (Table 3.4).
- Of the senior victims of family violence who were victimized in a residential location, around six in ten (62% of female victims and 58% of male victims) lived with the person who victimized them (Table 3.4).

Physical force used against six in ten senior victims of family violence

- About six in ten (63%) senior victims of family violence had physical force used against them. This proportion was similar for senior victims of non-family violence (62%) (Table 3.5).
- The presence of weapons, such as firearms, knives and other weapons, was slightly more common among senior male victims of family violence (20%) than senior female victims (15%) (Table 3.5).⁷

Males accused of family violence against seniors were most commonly seniors themselves

- There were 4 female accused and 10 male accused persons of family violence against seniors per 100,000 population (Table 3.6).⁸
- The rate of males accused of family violence against seniors was highest among those aged 65 and older (19 accused per 100,000 population) (Table 3.6).

Slight increase in police-reported violence against seniors between 2017 and 2018

- Family violence against seniors was highest overall in Nunavut (1,644 victims per 100,000 population) and the Northwest Territories (1,490). In contrast, it was lowest in Prince Edward Island and Ontario (49 and 53 victims per 100,000 population, respectively) (Table 3.7).
- Family violence against seniors increased 4% between 2017 and 2018, with the Northwest Territories recording the largest increase (+27%). Non-family violence against seniors increased 2% between 2017 and 2018 (Table 3.7).⁹
- Regardless of the sex of the victim, family violence against seniors was higher in rural areas (93 victims per 100,000 population) than urban areas (60). Rates of non-family violence against seniors were similar in rural (130) and urban (135) areas (Table 3.8).¹⁰
- Overall, rates of family violence were lower among seniors living in Canada's largest cities (census metropolitan areas or CMAs) than non-CMAs (60 victims versus 83 victims per 100,000 population, respectively). Among the CMAs, the rate of family violence against seniors was highest in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (114 victims per 100,000 population), which was largely driven by the rate of violence against female seniors (134) (Table 3.9).¹¹
- The rate of family violence was higher for female seniors in the majority of Canada's CMAs. The exceptions were in Sherbrooke, St. Catharines–Niagara, Barrie, Thunder Bay, Regina, Abbotsford–Mission and Victoria (Table 3.9).

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.¹² Nonetheless, an analysis of police-reported motives is important for violence prevention policy. Frustration, anger or despair (37%)—a range of emotions typical of offenders exerting control over victims—and argument or quarrel (36%) were the most common primary motives for family-related homicides of seniors between 2008 and 2018. In comparison, these motives accounted for a smaller proportion of non-family related homicide against seniors (25% and 20%, respectively) (Table 3.10).
- Between 2008 and 2018, the rate of family-related homicide among seniors increased 32% (from 2.8 victims per 1 million seniors to 3.6). An increase (+34%) was also recorded in the rate of non-family homicide against seniors (3.2 victims per 1 million seniors in 2008 to 4.3 in 2018). In 2018, there were 22 senior victims of family-related homicide (Table 3.11).

Text box 3.1 Violence against seniors living in residences

The proportion of seniors aged 65 and older is expected to continue growing at a rapid pace. According to the most recent population projections, one in five (20%) Canadians could be aged 65 and older by 2024.¹³

As the population ages, the number of seniors (aged 65 and older) residing in nursing homes continues to grow.^{14, 15} Of the 12,202 senior victims of police-reported violence in 2018, 946 (8%) occurred in a nursing home or a retirement home. Of this number, most (79%) victims were victims of a physical assault, while almost two in ten (18%) were the victim of a sexual assault. The remaining victims were victims of other violent behaviour.

When looking specifically at incidents involving a single victim and a single accused, over seven in ten (71%) senior victims of violence were victimized by a casual acquaintance, often another senior (85%).

Nursing and retirement homes were added as incident locations in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey in 2017. As such, some police services may not have fully implemented these categories in their coding practices. This text box reflects the data available for these two locations.

Notes

1. Victims aged 90 years and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.
2. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown. 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.
3. Trend numbers are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data from 99% of police services in Canada. As a result, trend numbers may not match those presented elsewhere in the report.
4. Physical assault includes assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).
5. Sexual assault includes sexual assault level 1, sexual assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and sexual assault level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).
6. Includes all other violent violations; however, homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are excluded.
7. Data on the 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 from 99% of police services 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). 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. The populations for urban and rural areas have been adjusted to reflect the actual policing boundaries within the urban and rural geographies and do not reflect the official Statistics Canada population for these geographies.
11. For a definition of a census metropolitan area, see endnote 10.
12. Between 2008 and 2018, 34% 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.
13. Statistics Canada. 2019. *Annual Demographic Estimates: Canada, Provinces and Territories*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 91-215-X.
14. See Garner, R., Tanuseputro, P., Manuel, D. G. and C. Sanmartin. 2018. "Transitions to long-term and residential care among older Canadians." *Health Reports*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 82-003-X.
15. See Ontario Health Coalition. 2019. "Situation critical: Planning, access, levels of care and violence in Ontario's long-term care."

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, 2018

Relationship of accused to victim	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Family relationship	2,366	43	1,695	25	4,061	33
Child ¹	674	12	591	9	1,265	10
Spouse ²	751	14	324	5	1,075	9
Sibling ³	288	5	216	3	504	4
Other family ⁴	653	12	564	8	1,217	10
Non-family relationship	3,142	57	4,994	75	8,136	67
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	177	3	145	2	322	3
Friend ⁶	207	4	314	5	521	4
Casual acquaintance ⁷	1,478	27	1,861	28	3,339	27
Authority figure ⁸	129	2	126	2	255	2
Stranger	1,018	18	2,196	33	3,214	26
Other ⁹	133	2	352	5	485	4
Unknown	1	...	4	...	5	...
Total victims	5,509	100	6,693	100	12,202	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, 2018

Type of violation	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence						
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	16	0.5	12	0.4	28	0.5
Attempted murder ²	5	0.2	11	0.4	16	0.3
Sexual assault ³	57	2	3	0.1	60	1
Physical assault ⁴	1,644	51	1,190	42	2,834	47
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	644	20	479	17	1,123	19
Total family violence	2,366	74	1,695	60	4,061	67
Non-family violence						
Homicide and other violations causing death ¹	10	0.3	20	0.7	30	0.5
Attempted murder ²	7	0.2	11	0.4	18	0.3
Sexual assault ³	413	13	38	1	451	7
Physical assault ⁴	1,613	50	3,201	114	4,814	80
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence ⁵	1,099	34	1,724	61	2,823	47
Total non-family violence	3,142	98	4,994	178	8,136	135
Total victims	5,508	172	6,689	238	12,197	203

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 level 1, sexual assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and sexual assault level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).

4. Includes assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

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, 2018

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		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Sexual assault²													
Not cleared	24	42	2	67	26	43	187	45	24	63	211	47	46
Insufficient evidence to proceed ³	8	14	1	33	9	15	53	13	5	13	58	13	13
Other ⁴	16	28	1	33	17	28	134	32	19	50	153	34	33
Cleared by charge ⁵	20	35	1	33	21	35	74	18	5	13	79	18	20
Cleared otherwise	13	23	0	0	13	22	152	37	9	24	161	36	34
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	8	14	0	0	8	13	65	16	4	11	69	15	15
Reasons beyond the control of department	2	4	0	0	2	3	13	3	0	0	13	3	3
Departmental discretion	2	4	0	0	2	3	70	17	5	13	75	17	15
Other ⁷	1	2	0	0	1	2	4	1	0	0	4	1	1
Total⁸	57	100	3	100	60	100	413	100	38	100	451	100	100
Physical assault⁹													
Not cleared	252	15	194	16	446	16	578	36	1,092	34	1,670	35	28
Insufficient evidence to proceed ³	41	2	36	3	77	3	84	5	130	4	214	4	4
Other ⁴	211	13	158	13	369	13	494	31	962	30	1,456	30	24
Cleared by charge ⁵	941	57	590	50	1,531	54	421	26	1,217	38	1,638	34	41
Cleared otherwise	451	27	406	34	857	30	614	38	892	28	1,506	31	31
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	286	17	277	23	563	20	225	14	502	16	727	15	17
Reasons beyond the control of department	57	3	42	4	99	3	56	3	72	2	128	3	3
Departmental discretion	83	5	74	6	157	6	301	19	280	9	581	12	10
Other ⁷	25	2	13	1	38	1	32	2	38	1	70	1	1
Total⁸	1,644	100	1,190	100	2,834	100	1,613	100	3,201	100	4,814	100	100
Other offences involving violence or the threat of violence¹⁰													
Not cleared	152	24	108	23	260	23	515	47	751	44	1,266	45	39
Insufficient evidence to proceed ³	19	3	16	3	35	3	65	6	130	8	195	7	6
Other ⁴	133	21	92	19	225	20	450	41	621	36	1,071	38	33
Cleared by charge ⁵	342	53	237	49	579	52	407	37	628	36	1,035	37	41

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, 2018

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 violence¹⁰													
Cleared otherwise	150	23	134	28	284	25	177	16	345	20	522	18	20
Victim/complainant requests no further action (accused identified) ⁶	95	15	85	18	180	16	93	8	215	12	308	11	12
Reasons beyond the control of department	15	2	16	3	31	3	23	2	45	3	68	2	3
Departmental discretion	36	6	29	6	65	6	51	5	62	4	113	4	5
Other ⁷	4	1	4	1	8	1	10	1	23	1	33	1	1
Total⁸	644	100	479	100	1,123	100	1,099	100	1,724	100	2,823	100	100

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

2. Includes sexual assault level 1, sexual assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and sexual assault level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).

3. Following the reclassification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a number of new clearance status categories were introduced in 2018. Replacing the former category of "not cleared," new categories include insufficient evidence to proceed, open and still under investigation, and victim/complainant declines to proceed (no accused identified). As these new categories were implemented throughout the year, data for 2018 are subject to inconsistent reporting and should be used with caution.

4. Includes incidents that are still open and under investigation, and incidents where the victim/complainant declines to proceed (no accused identified).

5. Includes cleared by charge, charges recommended and charges recommended but all declined by Crown.

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 assault level 1, assault level 2 (with a weapon or causing bodily harm) and assault level 3 (aggravated assault).

10. Includes all other violent violations not otherwise listed; however, homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are excluded.

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. Due to relatively small counts, data for homicide, other violations causing death and attempted murder are not shown in this table. 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 victim sex, incident location and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2018

Incident location	Family violence										Non-family violence	
	Child ¹		Spouse ²		Sibling ³		Other family ⁴		Total		Female victims	Male victims
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims		
	percent											
Residential location and occupancy status ⁵	92	89	92	93	92	81	90	87	92	88	66	49
Victim and accused occupied	56	57	85	82	45	46	48	49	62	58	38	26
Victim occupied (no accused) ⁶	35	36	9	11	40	33	37	34	28	30	44	49
Accused occupied (no victim) ⁷	6	4	3	4	7	9	7	7	6	6	7	9
Neither occupied ⁸	3	4	2	3	8	12	8	10	5	6	10	16
Open area ⁹	4	6	4	3	4	8	5	7	4	6	17	28
Other ¹⁰	4	5	3	4	5	10	5	5	4	5	17	23
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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 single homes, dwelling units (e.g., apartment units, condo units), commercial dwelling units (e.g. hotel rooms), nursing homes, retirement homes, community group homes and halfway houses. Occupancy status applies only to residential locations. It describes whether the residence was occupied by the victim or the accused at the time of the incident.

6. Includes residential locations that was occupied by the victim but not occupied by the accused. Also includes residential locations occupied by the victim but unknown if occupied by the accused.

7. Includes residential locations that was occupied by the accused but not occupied by the victim.

8. Includes residential locations occupied by neither the victim nor the accused. Also includes residential locations not occupied by the victim but unknown if occupied by the accused.

9. Includes parking lots, streets, roads, highways and other open areas (e.g., playgrounds, parks, fields). Also includes transit buses and bus shelters, subways and subway stations, and other forms of public transportation and connected facilities.

10. Includes private property structures (e.g., sheds, detached garages, fishing boats), commercial properties (e.g., banks, bars, restaurants, car dealerships, convenience stores, gas stations), schools (including universities and colleges) during supervised and unsupervised activities, and non-commercial locations (e.g., government buildings, community centres), among others (e.g., religious institutions, hospitals, correctional institutions).

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 have been calculated excluding unknown location and unknown occupancy. 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
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by sex of victim, type of weapon present and level of injury, Canada, 2018

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	112	7	91	7	203	7	198	8	219	6	417	7
Threats ²	225	13	167	13	392	13	252	11	434	12	686	11
Physical force	1,120	65	758	60	1,878	63	1,615	67	2,183	59	3,798	62
Weapon	258	15	248	20	506	17	332	14	853	23	1,185	19
Firearm	19	1	14	1	33	1	45	2	121	3	166	3
Knife or other piercing instrument ³	76	4	90	7	166	6	83	3	222	6	305	5
Club or other blunt instrument	37	2	38	3	75	3	29	1	113	3	142	2
Other weapon ⁴	126	7	106	8	232	8	175	7	397	11	572	9
Unknown	25	...	18	...	43	...	51	...	75	...	126	...
Total type of weapon present	1,740	100	1,282	100	3,022	100	2,448	100	3,764	100	6,212	100
No injury ⁵	978	59	687	55	1,665	57	1,652	70	2,091	57	3,743	62
Injury	692	41	554	45	1,246	43	702	30	1,554	43	2,256	38
Minor physical injury ⁶	641	38	523	42	1,164	40	665	28	1,399	38	2,064	34
Major physical injury or death ⁷	51	3	31	2	82	3	37	2	155	4	192	3
Unknown	70	...	41	...	111	...	94	...	119	...	213	...
Total level of injury	1,740	100	1,282	100	3,022	100	2,448	100	3,764	100	6,212	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 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. 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 3.6
Persons accused of police-reported family and non-family violence against seniors, by accused sex, age group and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2018

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	14	0.4	294	4	237	5	127	4	672	4
Child ¹	4	0.1	120	2	62	1	2	0.1	188	1
Spouse ²	0	0	20	0.3	109	2	105	3	234	1
Sibling ³	4	0.1	43	1	22	0.4	8	0.2	77	0.4
Other family ⁴	6	0.2	111	2	44	1	12	0.4	173	1
Non-family relationship	21	1	320	5	298	6	262	8	901	5
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	1	0.03	28	0.4	46	1	13	0.4	88	0.5
Friend ⁶	0	0	29	0.4	42	1	25	1	96	1
Casual acquaintance ⁷	3	0.1	131	2	140	3	187	6	461	3
Authority figure ⁸	6	0.2	17	0.3	14	0.3	3	0.1	40	0.2
Stranger	10	0.3	95	1	34	1	28	1	167	1
Other ⁹	1	0.03	20	0.3	22	0.4	6	0.2	49	0.3
Total female accused	35	1	614	9	535	10	389	12	1,573	9
Male accused										
Family relationship	73	2	757	11	485	10	538	19	1,853	10
Child ¹	17	0.5	366	5	221	4	3	0.1	607	3
Spouse ²	0	0	6	0.1	88	2	488	17	582	3
Sibling ³	15	0.4	85	1	62	1	24	1	186	1
Other family ⁴	41	1	300	4	114	2	23	1	478	3
Non-family relationship	58	2	1,067	16	997	20	740	26	2,862	16
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	1	0.03	19	0.3	66	1	47	2	133	1
Friend ⁶	0	0	51	1	92	2	73	3	216	1
Casual acquaintance ⁷	8	0.2	357	5	528	11	501	18	1,394	8
Authority figure ⁸	9	0.2	46	1	21	0.4	6	0.2	82	0.5
Stranger	37	1	512	8	199	4	90	3	838	5
Other ⁹	3	0.1	82	1	91	2	23	1	199	1
Total male accused	131	4	1,824	27	1,482	30	1,278	45	4,715	26
Total male and female accused										
Family relationship	87	1	1,051	8	722	7	665	11	2,525	7
Child ¹	21	0.3	486	4	283	3	5	0.1	795	2
Spouse ²	0	0	26	0.2	197	2	593	10	816	2
Sibling ³	19	0.3	128	1	84	1	32	1	263	1
Other family ⁴	47	1	411	3	158	2	35	1	651	2

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3.6 — 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, 2018

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										
Non-family relationship	79	1	1,387	10	1,295	13	1,002	17	3,763	10
Dating or other intimate partner ⁵	2	0.03	47	0.4	112	1	60	1	221	1
Friend ⁶	0	0	80	1	134	1	98	2	312	1
Casual acquaintance ⁷	11	0.2	488	4	668	7	688	11	1,855	5
Authority figure ⁸	15	0.2	63	0.5	35	0.3	9	0.1	122	0.3
Stranger	47	1	607	5	233	2	118	2	1,005	3
Other ⁹	4	0.1	102	1	113	1	29	0.5	248	1
Total accused	166	2	2,438	18	2,017	20	1,667	28	6,288	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 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: 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 3.7
Senior victims of police-reported family violence and non-family violence, by victim sex and province or territory, 2017 to 2018

Province or territory	2018						Percent change in rate: 2017 to 2018		
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims	Male victims	Total victims
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	percent		
Family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	46	85	32	64	78	75	48	-17	12
Prince Edward Island	7	46	7	52	14	49	-33	-25	-29
Nova Scotia	70	70	45	52	115	62	21	-1	11
New Brunswick ¹	69	94	58	87	127	91	15	7	11
Quebec	626	79	413	59	1,039	69	3	-6	-1
Ontario	754	61	460	44	1,214	53	12	15	13
Manitoba	65	64	77	86	142	74	-13	7	-3
Saskatchewan	73	84	77	100	150	91	-29	-8	-19
Alberta	285	103	202	81	487	93	2	-3	-0.5
British Columbia	306	67	264	64	570	66	-7	18	3
Yukon	6	272	6	242	12	257	13	-29	-13
Northwest Territories	26	1,625	25	1,371	51	1,490	5	60	27
Nunavut	12	1,744	12	1,554	24	1,644	29	-16	2
Canada	2,345	73	1,678	60	4,023	67	3	4	4
Non-family violence									
Newfoundland and Labrador	38	70	56	112	94	90	-8	-32	-24
Prince Edward Island	11	72	25	187	36	126	-18	21	5
Nova Scotia	59	59	98	113	157	84	-27	-12	-18
New Brunswick ¹	71	96	103	155	174	124	56	0.1	17
Quebec	694	87	1,230	175	1,924	128	-1	-5	-3
Ontario	1,481	120	1,833	175	3,314	145	4	14	10
Manitoba	103	101	190	213	293	154	-5	4	1
Saskatchewan	68	78	154	199	222	135	-14	-4	-7
Alberta	221	80	480	193	701	133	-2	1	-0.2
British Columbia	363	80	744	180	1,107	128	8	2	4
Yukon	12	545	16	646	28	599	41	-5	10
Northwest Territories	4	250	29	1,591	33	964	-63	-1	-18
Nunavut	7	1,017	7	907	14	959	-32	-72	-60
Canada	3,132	98	4,965	177	8,097	135	2	3	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 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 3.8
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and urban or rural area, provinces, 2018

Urban or rural area ¹	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Family violence						
Urban	1,765	67	1,144	51	2,909	60
Rural	557	97	508	89	1,065	93
Non-family violence						
Urban	2,611	99	3,963	177	6,574	135
Rural	508	88	979	171	1,487	130

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. The populations for urban and rural areas have been adjusted to reflect the actual policing boundaries within the urban and rural geographies and do not reflect the official Statistics Canada population for these geographies. 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. Excludes data from the territories.

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

Table 3.9
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Family violence						Non-family violence					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
St. John's	11	65	8	55	19	61	14	83	17	118	31	99
Halifax	16	45	9	30	25	38	19	53	33	111	52	79
Moncton	16	106	8	62	24	86	21	139	33	257	54	193
Saint John ³	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	19	104	15	89	34	97	19	104	32	190	51	146
Québec	60	71	35	50	95	61	105	125	128	182	233	151
Sherbrooke	6	28	9	49	15	38	7	33	19	104	26	66
Trois-Rivières	12	63	4	25	16	45	15	79	25	153	40	113
Montréal	300	82	183	61	483	73	318	87	510	169	828	124
Gatineau ⁴	13	53	9	42	22	47	25	101	38	175	63	136
Ottawa ⁵	37	43	26	36	63	40	66	77	105	145	171	109
Kingston	15	88	1	7	16	51	15	88	17	118	32	102
Belleville ⁶	5	43	1	10	6	28	18	154	11	110	29	134
Peterborough	8	55	4	32	12	45	9	62	12	97	21	78
Toronto ⁷	289	66	174	48	463	58	560	128	731	203	1,291	162
Hamilton ⁸	39	77	13	31	52	56	83	164	82	195	165	178
St. Catharines–Niagara	13	25	23	51	36	37	34	65	63	141	97	100
Kitchener–Cambridge– Waterloo	58	134	33	90	91	114	82	190	95	259	177	221
Brantford	7	54	5	45	12	50	22	170	21	190	43	179
Guelph	11	100	1	12	12	62	5	46	6	71	11	56
London	27	57	9	23	36	42	24	51	63	162	87	101
Windsor	17	60	11	45	28	53	28	99	43	177	71	135
Barrie	4	24	4	30	8	27	18	107	18	135	36	119
Greater Sudbury	8	49	3	22	11	37	8	49	20	148	28	94
Thunder Bay	5	39	5	45	10	42	5	39	23	207	28	117
Winnipeg	31	48	23	43	54	46	69	107	119	224	188	160
Regina	7	39	6	41	13	40	7	39	25	169	32	98
Saskatoon	9	42	5	28	14	36	22	102	36	203	58	148
Lethbridge ⁶	11	110	3	36	14	76	7	70	20	237	27	147
Calgary	72	81	61	78	133	80	77	87	154	197	231	139
Edmonton	81	88	57	71	138	80	71	77	156	194	227	131
Kelowna	13	58	11	56	24	57	10	45	33	167	43	102
Abbotsford–Mission	15	95	15	109	30	102	5	32	28	204	33	112
Vancouver	147	70	97	53	244	62	202	96	348	189	550	140
Victoria	18	43	16	44	34	44	30	71	63	174	93	119

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3.9 — end
Senior victims of police-reported family and non-family violence, by victim sex and census metropolitan area, 2018

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Family violence						Non-family violence					
	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims		Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
CMA total⁹	1,448	68	910	50	2,358	60	2,132	99	3,209	177	5,341	135
Non-CMA total	918	86	785	78	1,703	83	1,010	95	1,785	178	2,795	135
Canada	2,366	74	1,695	60	4,061	67	3,142	98	4,994	178	8,136	135

.. 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville and Lethbridge were reclassified as CMAs.

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

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

9. Includes Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police, which are responsible for policing more than one CMA. This total also includes the portion of Durham Regional Police that polices the Oshawa CMA. 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 3.10
Senior victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by victim sex and type of motive, Canada, 2008 to 2018

Type of motive	Female victims		Male victims		Total victims	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Family-related homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	43	41	22	32	65	37
Argument or quarrel	30	28	32	47	62	36
Mercy killing ¹	5	5	1	1	6	3
Jealousy	4	4	0	0	4	2
Revenge	2	2	1	1	3	2
Other ²	8	8	5	7	13	7
No apparent motive ³	14	13	7	10	21	12
Unknown	17	...	7	...	24	...
Total	123	100	75	100	198	100
Non-family homicide						
Frustration, anger or despair	26	39	30	19	56	25
Argument or quarrel	5	8	39	25	44	20
Mercy killing ¹	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jealousy	1	2	5	3	6	3
Revenge	1	2	8	5	9	4
Other ²	20	30	45	29	65	29
No apparent motive ³	13	20	29	19	42	19
Unknown	7	...	10	...	17	...
Total	73	100	166	100	239	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 34% 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 3.11
Senior victims of family-related and non-family homicide, by victim sex and year, Canada, 2008 to 2018

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
2008	6	2.49	6	3.08	12	2.76	3	1.25	11	5.65	14	3.21
2009	6	2.43	2	1.00	8	1.79	6	2.43	15	7.47	21	4.69
2010	11	4.36	4	1.93	15	3.26	4	1.58	13	6.28	17	3.70
2011	12	4.64	5	2.33	17	3.59	9	3.48	22	10.27	31	6.55
2012	12	4.49	5	2.23	17	3.46	4	1.50	17	7.58	21	4.27
2013	7	2.54	10	4.27	17	3.33	8	2.90	17	7.26	25	4.90
2014	11	3.87	9	3.70	20	3.79	5	1.76	10	4.11	15	2.84
2015	12	4.11	11	4.36	23	4.22	6	2.05	11	4.36	17	3.12
2016	19	6.31	8	3.06	27	4.80	9	2.99	15	5.73	24	4.26
2017	14	4.50	6	2.21	20	3.43	10	3.21	18	6.62	28	4.80
2018	13	4.04	9	3.19	22	3.64	9	2.79	17	6.03	26	4.30

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 children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster), extended family members (e.g., grandchildren, nephews, nieces, 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 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 2018, 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.

Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey collects detailed information on all homicide that has come to the attention of, and have 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 homicides in Canada. The count for a particular year represents homicide reported during that year, regardless of when the homicide actually occurred.

Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces

In 2018, Statistics Canada conducted the first cycle of the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS). The purpose of the survey is to collect information on Canadians' experiences in public, at work, online and in their intimate partner relationships.

The target population for the SSPPS is the Canadian population aged 15 years and older, living in the provinces and territories. Canadians residing in institutions are not included. Once a household was contacted, an individual 15 years or older was randomly selected to respond to the survey. Data from the territories were collected using a different sampling design and are not yet available.

The sample size for the 10 provinces was 43,296 respondents. The overall response rate was 43.1%. Non-respondents included people who refused to participate, could not be reached, or could not speak English or French. Respondents in the sample were weighted so that their responses represent the non-institutionalized Canadian population aged 15 years and older.