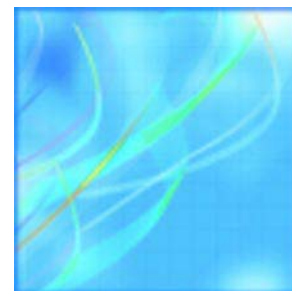


Analytical product

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series

Child and Youth Victims of Police-reported Violent Crime, 2008



by Lucie Ogrodnik

Canadian Centre For Justice Statistics

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Child and Youth Victims of Police-reported Violent Crime, 2008

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- . not available for any reference period
- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- p preliminary
- r revised
- x suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published

Preface

This profile focuses primarily on 2008 police-reported data obtained from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey. Funding for this profile was provided by the Policy Centre for Victim Issues (PCVI) of the Department of Justice Canada.

A wide variety of topics and issues have been explored through the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series including: criminal victimization and health, household income and victimization, sexual assault, immigrants and victimization and hate crime (Refer to the attached cumulative list of all products published in this series to date).

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Highlights

- In 2008, just over 75,000 children and youth were victims of police-reported violent crime. That is, for every 100,000 children and youth in Canada, 1,111 were victims of a violent offence.
- The rate of violence against children and youth under 18 tends to increase as children get older. The lowest rate of violence was reported for children under 3 years of age, after which the rate substantially increases for each subsequent age group.
- Teens aged 15 to 17 reported the highest rate of violence among all age groups.
- Physical assaults were the most common type of police-reported violence committed against children and youth with nearly 42,000 physical assaults being reported to police in 2008.
- Overall, boys were more likely than girls to be victims of physical assault. Males under the age of 18 were victims of physical assault at a rate that was nearly 1.5 times higher than their female counterparts.
- The majority of police-reported physical assaults against children under the age of 6 were committed by someone known to the victim (81%). For these young victims, 6 in 10 physical assaults were perpetrated by a family member.
- Over half (59%) of all victims of police-reported sexual assault were children and youth under the age of 18. The rate of sexual assaults against children and youth was over 1.5 times higher than the rate for young adults aged 18 to 24.
- Sexual violence against children and youth was more commonly perpetrated by someone known to the victim (75%), including family members, friends or acquaintances.
- Male teens aged 15 to 17 reported the highest robbery rates among all child and youth age groups, at a rate that was 5 times higher than the rate for all children and youth under 18, and nearly 1.5 times higher than the rate for young adult males aged 18 to 24.
- Most persons accused of robbing teens were themselves teens (59%) or young adults aged 18 to 24 (24%).

Child and Youth Victims of Police-reported Violent Crime, 2008

by Lucie Ogrodnik

Introduction

While they may be young, children and youth under the age of 18 fall victim to the same types of violence as adults including physical and sexual assault, robbery, criminal harassment and homicide. They can be victimized by a family member, a friend, an acquaintance or a stranger while in their own home, in their neighbourhood or at school.

Quantifying the incidence of violent victimization against children and youth continues to be a challenge. In Canada, detailed information about police-reported violent incidents committed against children and youth is collected through the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey. However, police-reported violence represents only a portion of the violence committed against young persons. Children and youth can also be victims of maltreatment or neglect. While some of these harmful behaviours are prohibited through the *Criminal Code of Canada* and provincial/territorial child welfare legislation, their prevalence is more difficult to measure.¹ In order to obtain a more comprehensive picture of criminal victimization in Canada, Statistics Canada also collects self-reported victimization data through the General Social Survey on Victimization (GSS). However, because the GSS does not survey persons under the age of 15, our understanding of self-reported victimization is lacking for child victims.

Research has shown that children who suffer violence often do not report it, either because they are unable to do so, or because they are afraid to report incidents to the authorities (United Nations, 2006). The 2004 GSS on Victimization found that 8 in 10 youth aged 15 to 17 who had been victimized did not report the incident to police.

This report analyzes the nature and extent of police-reported violence committed against children and youth under the age of 18. It examines differences in victimization based on sex and age of victims, type of offence, prevalence across the provinces and territories, relationship to the perpetrator, weapon used and level of injury. It also presents information on trends over time.

The analysis throughout this report is presented across different age groups of children and youth. Children's vulnerability to violence changes as they grow older and as they increase their contacts with the wider community. Younger children tend to be more vulnerable to violence in the home by family members as they are dependent on adults for their daily needs. However, as children grow older, their level of independence increases and the number of people and the environments that they encounter broaden. Consequently, the nature of their victimization changes over time and the likelihood of being victimized increases. As teens become more independent and begin to spend increasing amounts of unsupervised time with their peers, they may be involved in more risk-taking behaviours, all of which increases their likelihood of being victimized outside their home by non-family members.

1. The Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS) provides information on child maltreatment and neglect that comes to the attention of child welfare agencies (Trocmé et al., 2005).

Text box 1**Definitions**

Family and non-family – Relationship is determined by establishing the identity of the accused in relation to the victim. Family members include spouses (current and ex-spouses), parents, children, siblings, or other persons related to the victim by blood, marriage or other legal relationship (e.g., adoption). All other relationships are considered to be non-family.

Homicide and attempted murder – This category includes a number of violations that either attempt to cause death or cause death including: 1st degree murder, 2nd degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide, attempted murder and conspire to commit murder, criminal negligence causing death and other related offences causing death.

Other violations involving violence or the threat of violence – This category includes kidnapping/forcible confinement, hostage taking, trafficking in persons, non-parental abduction, parental abduction and the removal of children from Canada, robbery, extortion, criminal harassment (or stalking), indecent or harassing telephone calls, uttering threats, explosives causing death or bodily harm, arson and other violations against the person.

Physical assault – refers to four categories of physical assaults including:

Common assault – This includes the *Criminal Code* category of assault level 1. This is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.

Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm – Assault level 2 involves carrying, using or threatening to use a weapon against someone or causing someone bodily harm.

Aggravated assault – Assault level 3 involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of someone.

Other assaults – This category includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge a firearm with intent, using a firearm during the commission of an offence, pointing a firearm, assault against a peace officer, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other forms of assault.

Sexual assault – refers to four categories of sexual violations including:

Sexual assault – Level 1 sexual assaults involve minor physical injuries or no injuries to the victim.

Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm – Level 2 sexual assaults include sexual assault with a weapon, threats or causing bodily harm.

Aggravated sexual assault – Level 3 sexual assaults result in wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim.

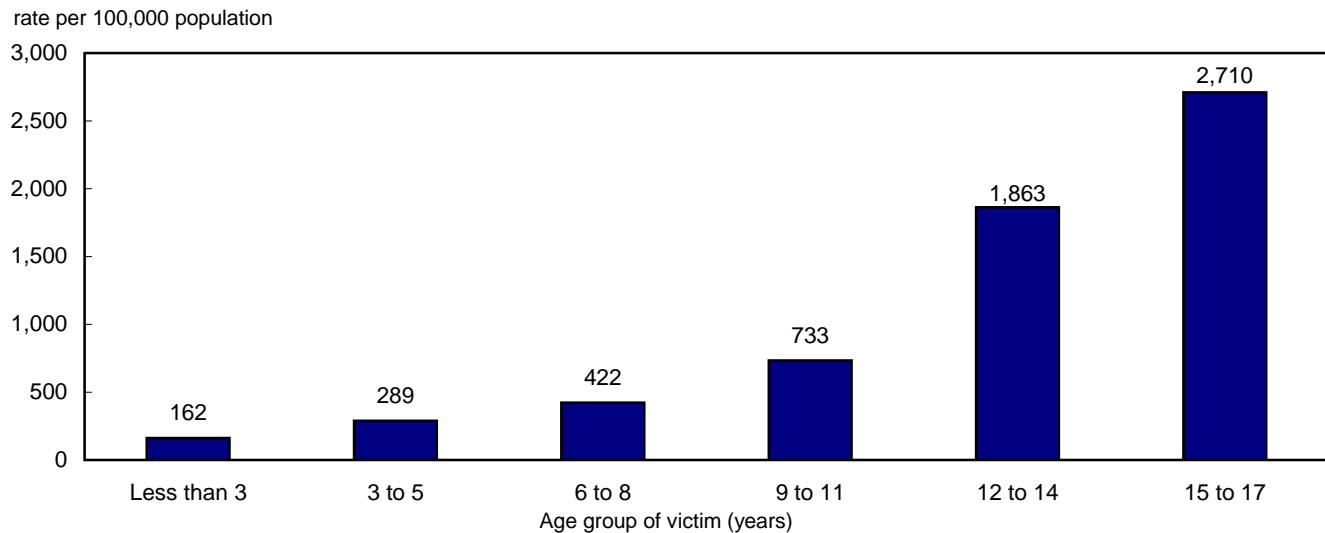
Other sexual crimes – includes a group of offences that are primarily meant to address incidents of sexual abuse directed at children including sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, anal intercourse, bestiality and voyeurism.

Violent victimization of children and youth increases as they get older

Just over 75,000 children and youth were victims of police-reported violent crime in 2008. That is, for every 100,000 children and youth in Canada, 1,111 were victims of a violent offence.

The rate of violence against children and youth tends to increase as children get older. The lowest rate of violence was reported for children under 3 years of age (162 per 100,000), after which the rate substantially increases for each subsequent age group (Chart 1). However, it should be noted that the youngest victims (under 3) must rely on others in their immediate environment to report their victimization. In the case of the youngest victims, the perpetrators are most often family members. Consequently, incidents of violent victimization of the youngest children are often under-reported compared to other age groups who have more contact with the outside world through school and other activities.

Chart 1
Rates of violent victimization highest among youth aged 15 to 17



Note(s): Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. Rate per 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Teens aged 15 to 17 reported the highest rate of violence (2,710 per 100,000) among all age groups, including the highest at-risk age category – 18 to 24 year olds (2,578) (Table 1). Some studies have attributed higher violent victimization among teens as a result of engaging in high risk behaviours. According to the International Youth Survey, over one-third of students in grades 7 to 9 in Toronto reported having engaged in delinquent behaviours, including violent, property or drug-related behaviours (Savoie, 2007). Other studies have shown that children and youth who have been victimized may show aggressive or self-destructive behaviour, and are at greater risk of engaging in delinquent or deviant behaviour (Health Canada, 2004; Hotton, 2003).

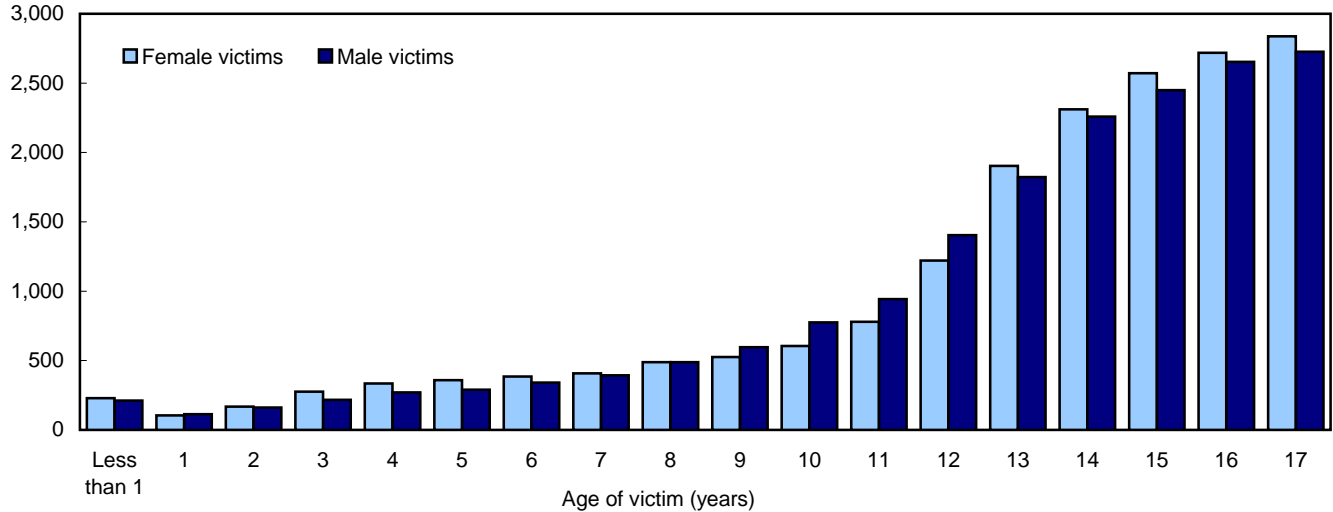
Up to the age of 8, reported rates of violent crime were generally higher for female victims. Between 9 and 12 years of age, male rates exceeded those of females, but by the age of 13, the rate for female youth once again exceeded that of males, peaking at age 17 (Chart 2). This increase is primarily due to higher rates of sexual violence against girls.

Police-reported rates of violence against children and youth under 18 have remained relatively stable over the most recent 5-year period (2004 to 2008²). Overall, rates have been consistently higher for male children and youth compared to females during this period (Chart 3).

2. Populations by age and sex for the Trend UCR2 database are only available as of 2004. The Trend database includes 63 police services that have reported to the UCR2 Survey consistently over time, accounting for 54% of the Canadian population in 2008.

Chart 2
Rates of violence steadily increase, peaking at age 17 for both girls and boys, 2008

rate per 100,000 population

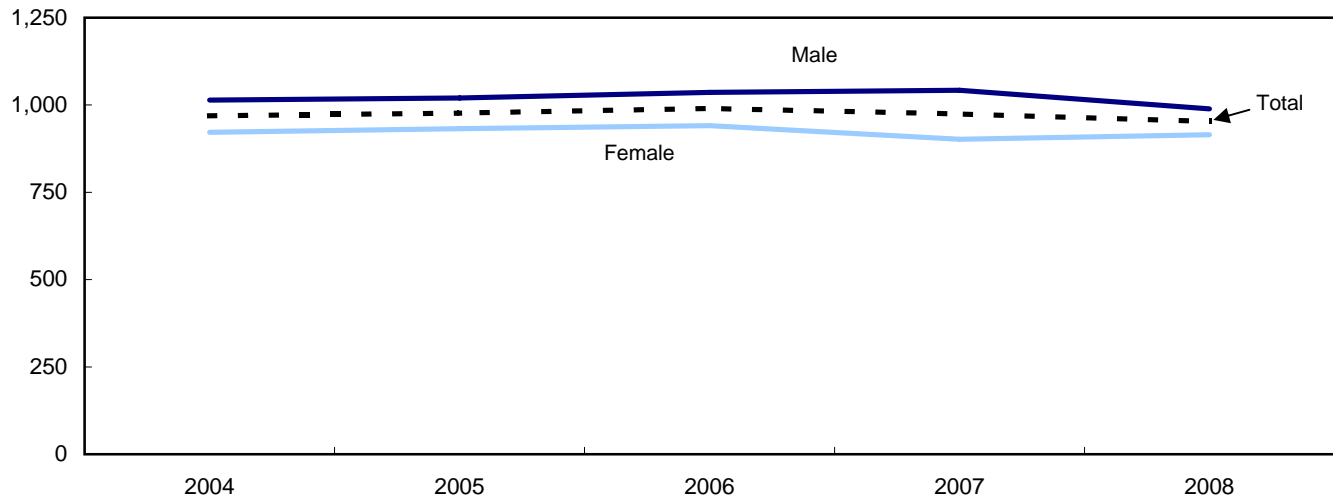


Note(s): Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. Rate per 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Chart 3
Police-reported violence against children and youth remains steady, 2004 to 2008

rate per 100,000 population



Note(s): Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey Trend database includes 63 police services that have reported to the survey consistently since 1999, representing 54% of the Canadian population in 2008. Rate per 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

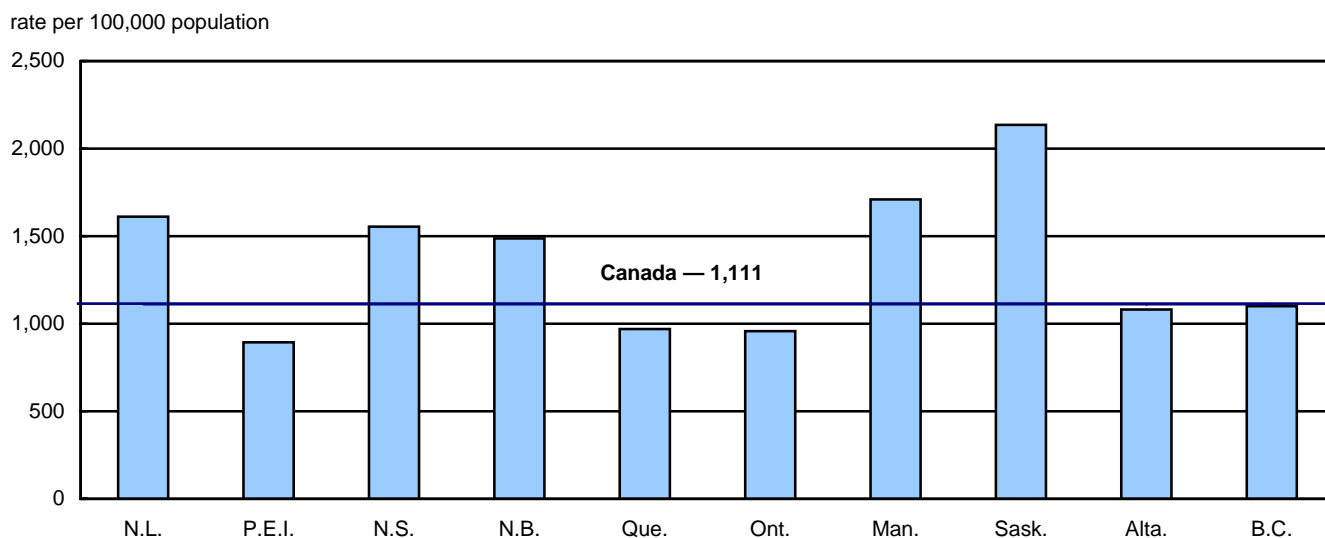
Source(s): Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Trend Database.

Among the provinces, police-reported violence against children and youth highest in Saskatchewan and lowest in Prince Edward Island

There are substantial regional variations in overall rates of police-reported violence against children and youth. In 2008, rates of violence against children and youth among the provinces were highest in Saskatchewan (2,136 per 100,000 population) followed by Manitoba (1,710), and lowest in Prince Edward Island (894), Ontario (958) and Quebec (970). Among the three territories, the rate of violence against children and youth was highest in Nunavut (4,311) and lowest in the Yukon (1,968) (Table 2, Chart 4). These jurisdictional variations in police-reported violence against children and youth were consistent with the overall violent crime rates for 2008 (Wallace, 2009).

Similar to the overall violent crime rates reported among the major census metropolitan areas (CMAs),³ Saint John reported the highest rate of violence against children and youth in 2008 (2,075 child and youth victims per 100,000 population) followed by Regina (1,584) and Saskatoon (1,580). The lowest rates of violence against children and youth were reported in Quebec (658) and Guelph (656) (Table 3).

Chart 4
Provincial rates of violent victimization of children and youth under 18 highest in Saskatchewan and lowest in P.E.I.



Note(s): Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population 2008. Coverage of the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey in 2008 is 100% for all provinces and territories, except Nova Scotia (99.5%), Quebec (98.7%), Ontario (99.0%), Manitoba (96.6%), Alberta (99.4%), British Columbia (91.9%) and Northwest Territories (99.7%). Rate per 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Physical assault

Rates of physical assault highest against teens aged 15 to 17

Physical assaults are the most common type of violent crime experienced by children and youth. Nearly 42,000 physical assaults against children and youth were reported to police in 2008. Similar to adult victims, most physical assaults experienced by children and youth were common assaults, the least serious form of assault, accounting for 76% of all physical assaults. Assault with a weapon or assault causing bodily harm accounted for

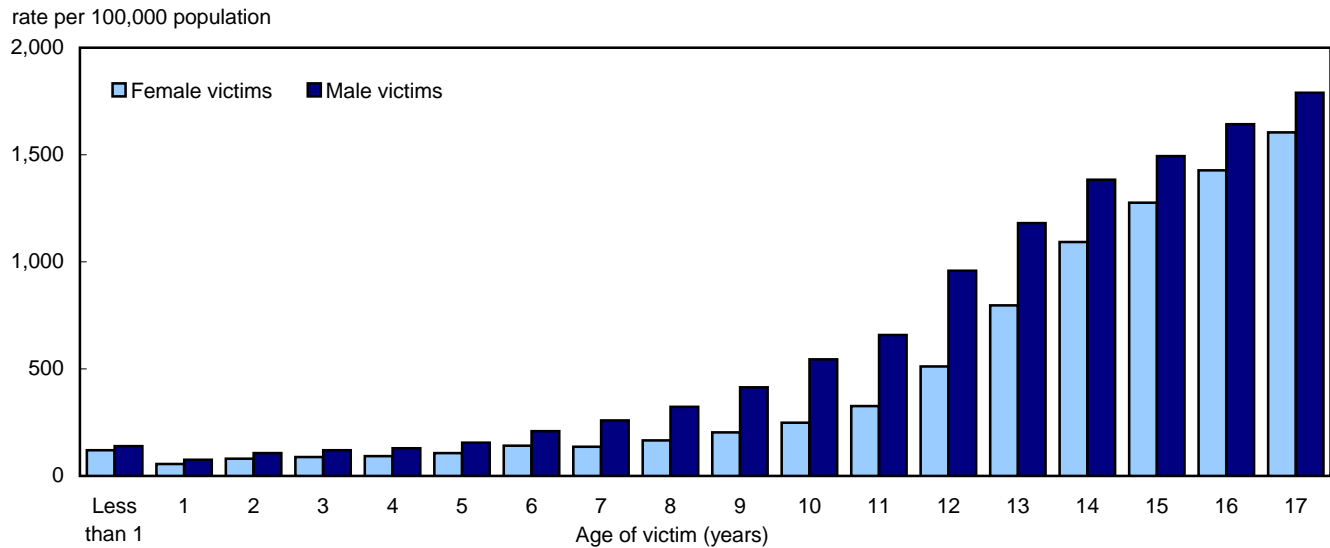
3. A census metropolitan area (CMA) refers to a large urban core (of at least 100,000 population) combined with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

another 22%, and the most serious form of assault, aggravated assault, accounted for 1% of all reported physical assaults against children and youth (Table 1).

Teens aged 15 to 17 experienced higher rates of physical assault than any of the other child and youth age groups (1,572 per 100,000 teens), and approaches that of young adults aged 18 to 24 (1,694). Teens aged 15 to 17 were victims in nearly half (49%) of all reported physical assaults against children and youth.

Overall, boys, regardless of age, were more likely than girls to be victims of physical assault. Males under the age of 18 suffered physical assault at a rate that was nearly 1.5 times higher than their female counterparts (707 compared to 525 per 100,000) (Table 7). In contrast, girls were more likely to be sexually assaulted. For male victims of physical assault, the rate begins to sharply increase around age 9 and peaks at age 17 (1,789) (Chart 5).

Chart 5
Rates of physical assault peak at age 17 for both girls and boys, 2008



Note(s): Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the population of Canada in 2008. Rate per 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Young children most often assaulted by family members

Studies have found that most violent acts committed against children and youth are perpetrated by people who are part of the victim's immediate environment (United Nations, 2006). The majority of police-reported physical assaults against children under the age of 6 were committed by someone known to the victim (81%). For the youngest victims (children under 6), 6 in 10 physical assaults (64%) were perpetrated by a family member.

More specifically, infants and young children were most vulnerable to violence at the hands of a parent. When a family member was accused of physically assaulting a child under 6, eight in ten (85%) of those accused was a parent.⁴ Fathers were identified as the perpetrator in 59% of these incidents, followed by mothers (27%) and other male family members (10%).

Due to the fact that older children spend more of their time outside of the family sphere, they were more likely than younger children to be assaulted by persons outside the family network. Older children aged 9 to 11, and youth aged 12 to 14 and 15 to 17 were most likely to be assaulted by an acquaintance⁵ (33%, 40% and 33% respectively), or a stranger (11%, 14% and 17%). A larger proportion of male victims aged 15 to 17 (23%) were physically assaulted

4. Includes biological, step, foster or adoptive parents.

5. An 'acquaintance' for young victims may refer to a friend or acquaintance of the victim or of another family member.

by a stranger compared to female victims of the same age (10%). This may be a reflection of increased risk-taking behaviours among males (Pawlowski et al., 2008; Harris et al., 2006). Physical assaults of teens were most often perpetrated by their peers (44% for 12 to 14 year olds, 43% for 15 to 17 year olds).

Children and youth most often assaulted with physical force

Assaults against children and youth under 18 typically do not involve the use of a weapon.⁶ When injuries were sustained, they were most often the result of physical force⁷ (47%) rather than a weapon (15%). However, when a weapon was used, it was usually classified as an “other weapon” such as a motor vehicle, poison, or an object that can be used for strangulation. Firearms were used in 1% of physical assaults against children and youth (Table 5).

One of the most visible consequences of violence against children and youth is physical injury. In 2008, just over one-third of child and youth victims of all violent offences suffered a minor (35%) or major physical injury (1%).⁸ Compared to other types of police-reported violence against children and youth, physical assaults were more likely to result in injuries. The majority of these injuries were classified by police as being minor in nature, requiring no professional medical treatment or only some first aid.

Among young victims of physical assault, teens aged 15 to 17 were the most likely to sustain injuries (57% minor injuries and 3% major injuries), followed by children under 3 years of age (43% minor and 13% major).

Child and youth victims of violence not only experience immediate physical and emotional consequences, they may also experience long-term consequences including an increased risk of behavioural, developmental and emotional disorders such as depression, fear or anxiety (Hotton, 2003; Moss, 2003), as well as increased rates of delinquent behaviour (Zeman and Bressan, 2008; Fitzgerald, 2004; Widom and Maxfield, 2001).

Sexual assault

Sexual assault rate 1.5 times higher for children and youth than young adults

The second most prevalent type of police-reported violence committed against children and youth is sexual assault. In 2008, there were over 13,600 child and youth victims of sexual offences reported to police. Over half (59%) of all victims of sexual assault were children and youth under the age of 18. The rate of sexual assaults against children and youth was 1.5 times higher than the rate for young adults aged 18 to 24 in 2008 (201 per 100,000 children and youth compared to 130 for young adults) (Table 1).

The majority of sexual offences committed against young victims under 18 were level 1 sexual assaults - the least serious form of sexual assault (80%). Other sexual crimes committed against children and youth included sexual interference, sexual touching and sexual exploitation of children and accounted for 19% of all sexual offences directed at children and youth. The more serious forms of sexual assaults against young people including sexual assault with a weapon or aggravated sexual assault accounted for about 1% of incidents.

While both boys and girls are vulnerable to sexual violence,⁹ the vast majority of child victims of sexual offences were female (82%). Girls under the age of 18 reported a rate of sexual violence that was nearly 5 times higher than their male counterparts (337 young females per 100,000 compared to 72 young male victims) and substantially higher than that experienced by young adult females aged 18 to 24 (246) (Table 6 and Table 7).

Overall, youth aged 12 to 17 reported higher rates of sexual violence than younger children and young adults (aged 18 to 24). In 2008, youth aged 12 to 14 (348) and aged 15 to 17 (300) experienced rates of sexual violence

6. Either no weapon was involved, or the weapon involved did not cause injury to the victim.

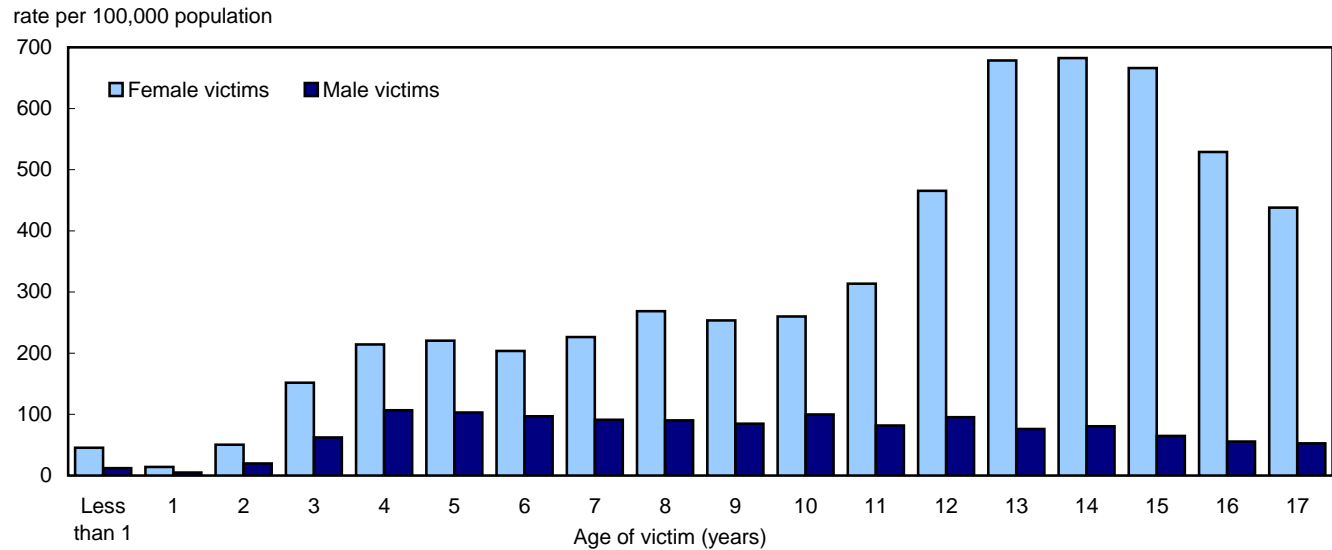
7. Physical force is coded where the use of one's own body strength and/or action is used to cause injury (i.e. choking, punching or pushing).

8. Minor injuries are defined as those that require no professional medical treatment or only some first aid. Major injuries are those that require professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility.

9. The terms 'sexual assault' and 'sexual violence' are used interchangeably throughout this profile and refer to all sexual violations reported to police including level 1 sexual assaults, sexual assault with a weapon, aggravated sexual assault and other sexual crimes including sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, anal intercourse, bestiality and voyeurism.

that were more than double that of young adults (130). The rate of sexual victimization of female victims under the age of 18 is highest through the teenage years, peaking at ages 13 through 15 (Chart 6).

Chart 6
Sexual assault rates highest among 13 to 15 year old girls, 2008



Note(s): Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the population of Canada in 2008. Rate per 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Female youth 12 and older more often sexually assaulted by non-family perpetrators

Sexual violence against children and youth is more commonly perpetrated by someone known to the victim (75%), usually an acquaintance or a family member.

Similar to physical assaults, as the age of the victim increases the proportion of sexual assaults perpetrated by a family member decreases. Youth aged 12 to 14 and 15 to 17 were more likely to be sexually abused by persons outside the family (59% and 63% respectively) compared to children under 12. Strangers were implicated in 10% of police-reported sexual violence against children and youth. The majority (80%) of child and youth victims who were sexually assaulted by a stranger were older, between 12 and 17 years of age.

Casual acquaintances were responsible for over one-quarter of all reported sexual assaults against youth aged 12 to 14 (29%) and 15 to 17 (27%). The age of these accused suggests that many of them were peers, as 39% were between 12 and 17 years of age, and another 23% were between the ages of 18 and 24.

When a family member was accused of sexually abusing a child or youth (33% of incidents), the vast majority of these incidents were perpetrated by a male relative (97%). Over one third of family-related sexual incidents were perpetrated by male extended family members¹⁰ (37%), followed by fathers¹¹ (35%) and brothers (27%).

Physical injury more common among female victims of sexual assault, specifically teens aged 15 to 17 and girls under 3

In contrast to physical assaults, sexual assaults were less likely to result in a physical injury. Minor injuries were sustained in 12% of police-reported incidents of sexual abuse against children and youth in 2008. Among female

10. Includes uncles, cousins, grandfathers or others related to the victim by blood, marriage, foster care or adoption.

11. This includes biological, step, foster or adoptive parents.

child and youth victims of sexual assault, teen girls aged 15 to 17 (16%) and young children under 3 (15%) sustained the highest proportion of physical injuries compared to other age groups.

Physical force was the most common method used to inflict injury to child and youth victims of sexual abuse that were reported to police (Table 5).

Other violent offences

Similar to adult victims of crime, uttering threats, robbery and criminal harassment were the most common types of other violent offences committed against children and youth. As with physical and sexual assaults, rates for these types of offences steadily increase as child victims get older. Youth aged 12 to 14 and 15 to 17 reported the highest rates of other types of violent offences compared to the younger age groups (501 and 838 respectively) (Table 1). This reflects the fact that teens may be more likely to be in situations that could place them at risk of being victims of these types of crimes.

Boys were victims in 6 out of 10 incidents of police-reported other violations involving violence or the threat of violence - mainly robberies and uttering threats, whereas girls were more likely to be victims of uttering threats and criminal harassment.

Rates of robbery, threats and stalking highest among teens aged 15 to 17

Children and youth were victims in one-quarter (24%) of all reported robberies in 2008, or nearly 7,000 robberies. Youth aged 12 to 14 and 15 to 17 reported robbery rates that were 1.8 to 3 times higher than the rate for all children and youth (179 and 336 per 100,000 compared to 101 for all children and youth) (Table 1). This may be a reflection of teens carrying expensive possessions including desirable electronic items such as cell phones, portable music and gaming devices and laptops.

Male teens aged 15 to 17 reported the highest robbery rate among all child and youth age groups (533 per 100,000), a rate that was 5 times higher than the rate for all children and youth under 18 (101), and over 1.5 times greater than the rate for young adult males between the ages of 18 to 24 (331). The majority of persons accused of robbing children or youth were males (88%), either strangers (58%) or acquaintances (26%). Most persons accused of robbing teens (aged 15 to 17) were themselves teens (59%) or young adults aged 18 to 24 (24%). Most incidents of robbery against male teens did not involve a weapon (71%); rather, physical force (21%) was predominantly used followed by knives (2%).

Uttering threats against children and youth accounted for 17% of all police-reported threats in 2008. Similar to robbery, youth aged 15 to 17 reported the highest rate (328 per 100,000), considerably higher than the rate for young adults (282 per 100,000) (Table 1). Seven in ten persons accused of uttering threats against teens were males. Nearly half of threats against teens were perpetrated by casual acquaintances (49%), followed by friends (9%), strangers (7%) and ex-boyfriends or ex-girlfriends (6%). Similar to teen robberies, most persons accused of threatening teens were their peers. Over half of persons accused of threatening teens were 15 to 17 (37%) or young adults aged 18 to 24 (19%).

In 2008, there were nearly 2,000 child and youth victims of criminal harassment or stalking. Overall, young adults were nearly four times as likely to be stalked compared to children and youth (104 per 100,000 compared to 27 per 100,000). However, the rate for teens aged 15 to 17 was three times higher than the overall rate for children and youth (89), nearing the rate for young adults (104) (Table 1).

The majority of child and youth victims of stalking were female (73% compared to 27%), particularly girls aged 12 to 14 and 15 to 17. Adolescent girls aged 12 to 17 were most likely to be stalked by a casual acquaintance (32%), an ex-girlfriend or ex-boyfriend (18%) or a stranger (12%). Adolescent girls and boys were more likely to be stalked by a male (72%) than by a female (28%). Persons accused of stalking teens were predominantly teens themselves aged 15 to 17 (36%), or young adults aged 18 to 24 (24%).

Text box 2**From bullying to cyber-bullying**

Bullying is distinguished from other forms of violence as it represents an ongoing pattern of behaviour rather than an isolated event.

The 2001/2002 Health Behaviour in School-aged Children (HBSC) survey found that bullying decreased as children grew older and that, while similar percentages of boys and girls said they had been bullied, more boys admitted to bullying others (Currie et al., 2004). Recent studies suggest that around half of all children involved in bullying are both victims and perpetrators (United Nations, 2005). While most common forms of bullying are verbal, verbal bullying can lead to physical forms of violence (Geiger and Fischer 2006).

Both the Internet and mobile phones have provided new opportunities for bullying through social networking sites, online chat lines, personal web pages, e-mails, text messages and the transmission of images which has given rise to the term 'cyber-bullying'. The unique aspect of cyber-bullying is that it allows for quick distribution and replication of messages while offering anonymity to the perpetrator. A survey of students in Canada found that boys confessed to cyber-bullying more often than girls, and were also more frequently the victims of cyber-bullying (Li, 2005).

Trend data show an increase in child pornography and child luring via computer

In addition to being the victims of physical and sexual assaults, children and youth are also targets of other forms of exploitation that can have significant long-term impacts. Child pornography victimizes children and youth through the creation of images depicting them in a sexually explicit manner and distributing these materials for profit or other purposes. In 2008, 1,368 incidents involving the production and distribution of child pornography were reported to police.

Trend data of police-reported crime¹² reveal a substantial increase in the number of reported incidents of child pornography between 1999 and 2008. Since 1999, there has been a nine-fold increase in the number of child pornography incidents reported to police (from 78 in 1999 to 730 in 2008).

This increase may be due to the wider availability of affordable digital video and camera equipment, along with an increase in targeted enforcement efforts by police and increased public awareness. In 2002, amendments to the *Criminal Code* ensured that child pornography offences applied, regardless of how they were committed, including through the use of the Internet. A new offence of Internet luring was created to prohibit the use of a computer to communicate with a child for the purpose of facilitating the commission of a sexual offence against that child. In 2005, additional reforms were made which broadened the definition of child pornography and created a new offence against the advertisement of child pornography.

While the Internet is an incredible social and educational tool for children and youth, it can also expose them to a number of risks including online predators. Trend data reveal that the number of incidents of child luring through the Internet increased from 20 reported incidents in 2003 to 149 in 2008. Similar to incidents of child pornography, this increase may be attributed to increased police enforcement as well as to heightened efforts to raise public awareness of child luring. In recent years, a number of initiatives were established at the federal and provincial levels to combat all forms of online child sexual exploitation including the National Strategy to Protect Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet which includes the RCMP's National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre, and Cybertip.ca, a national tip-line for reporting online sexual exploitation of children.¹³

12. The UCR Trend Data file is comprised of 63 police services that have consistently reported to the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and represents 54% of the population of Canada in 2008. Counts from the UCR Trend Data file will not match those of the UCR2 file which is composed of a larger number of police services (155) and represents 98% of the population of Canada in 2008.

13. For additional information refer to the *Juristat* entitled "Child luring through the Internet" by Loughlin, J. and Taylor-Butts, A. 2009.

Homicide and attempted murder of children and youth

Child homicides are a relatively rare occurrence in Canada, and have consistently represented less than 10% of all homicides per year.¹⁴ According to the Homicide Survey, there were 59 solved homicides¹⁵ committed against children and youth in 2008, an increase from 56 in the previous year. In addition, the UCR2 Survey reported attempted murders and other offences causing death¹⁶ for a total of 116 homicides or attempts against children and youth in 2008.

Patterns of homicide against children and youth vary by age and sex. Among children and youth, teens aged 15 to 17 had the highest rate of homicide or attempted murder in 2008, half of which were attempts (4 per 100,000 teens). Children under 3 years of age had the second highest rate (1.9), and the majority of these young victims were infants under 1 year of age (85%). Regardless of age, male children and youth were more likely than females to be a homicide victim.

Nearly one-third of child and youth homicides or attempted murders were committed by a parent¹⁷ (30%), another 29% by an acquaintance or friend, and 13% were committed by strangers. Fathers were more likely than mothers to be the perpetrator.

Peers were more likely to be responsible for killing teens. Of homicides and attempts against teen victims 15 to 17 years of age, 41% of persons accused were themselves teenagers (aged 15 to 17) and another 34% were 18 to 24 years of age.

Methodology

Data sources

Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The primary data source used to analyze violence against children and youth (under 18 years of age) was the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey.

The UCR2 Survey collects detailed information on individual criminal incidents reported to or detected by police including details about the victims and accused persons such as age, sex and relationship. In 2008, detailed data were collected from a subset of 155 police services, representing about 98% of the Canadian population.

In addition, data from the UCR2 Trend Database was used to examine trends in violence against children and youth. The Trend database is a non-representative sample based on 63 police services that have reported to the survey consistently since 1999, representing 54% of the Canadian population in 2008.

Homicide Survey

In 1961, the Homicide Survey began collecting police-reported data on homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada. The count for a particular year represents all homicides reported in that year, regardless of when the death actually occurred. In 1991 and 1997, the survey was revised and expanded to include additional variables such as previous conviction histories of the accused and victim, employment of the accused and victim, victim's use of force at the time of the incident, and Shaken Baby Syndrome as a cause of death.

14. Child and youth homicides may be under-reported since some deaths caused by intentional injury may be misclassified as resulting from natural or undetermined causes.

15. 'Solved' homicides are those where at least one accused has been identified by police. The term homicide refers to the *Criminal Code* offences of first degree murder, second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

16. Includes offences such as criminal negligence causing death and conspire to commit murder. The total number of homicides reported by the Homicide Survey may not match the total violations causing death collected through the UCR2 survey.

17. Includes biological, step, foster or adoptive parents.

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Appendix I — Tables

Table 1
Victims of violence by age group and offence type, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Offence	Age group (years)							
	Less than 3		3 to 5		6 to 8		9 to 11	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Physical assault – total	1,010	95	1,195	115	2,206	210	4,636	418
Aggravated assault (level 3)	67	6	8	1	2	0	7	1
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	204	19	202	20	531	51	1,102	99
Common assault (level 1)	703	66	968	93	1,639	156	3,451	311
Other assaults ¹	36	3	17	2	34	3	76	7
Sexual assault – total	252	24	1,459	141	1,711	163	2,066	186
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	1	0	2	0	4	0	2	0
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	0	0	4	0	10	1	17	2
Sexual assault (level 1)	149	14	1,138	110	1,283	122	1,554	140
Other sexual crimes ²	102	10	315	30	414	39	493	44
Other violations involving violence - total	457	43	335	32	519	49	1,424	128
Homicide/attempts	20	2	9	1	8	1	7	1
Robbery	20	2	8	1	33	3	228	21
Extortion	0	0	3	0	3	0	5	0
Criminal harassment	12	1	11	1	37	4	126	11
Uttering threats	241	23	169	16	297	28	850	77
Forcible confinement/kidnapping	24	2	18	2	30	3	57	5
Abduction – non-parental	34	3	23	2	37	4	64	6
Abduction – parental	40	4	55	5	43	4	30	3
Other violent violations ³	66	6	39	4	31	3	57	5
Total violent violations	1,719	162	2,989	289	4,436	422	8,126	733

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1 – continued

Victims of violence by age group and offence type, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Offence	Age groups (years)							
	12 to 14		15 to 17		Children and youth victims (under 18)		Young adult victims (18 to 24)	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Physical assault – total	12,375	1,015	20,504	1,572	41,926	619	53,204	1,694
Aggravated assault (level 3)	60	5	278	21	422	6	1,010	32
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	2,409	198	4,603	353	9,051	134	12,831	409
Common assault (level 1)	9,766	801	15,389	1,180	31,916	471	37,635	1,198
Other assaults ¹	140	11	234	18	537	8	1,728	55
Sexual assault – total	4,241	348	3,912	300	13,641	201	4,071	130
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	6	0	13	1	28	0	31	1
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	28	2	52	4	111	2	72	2
Sexual assault (level 1)	3,347	274	3,456	265	10,927	161	3,816	122
Other sexual crimes ²	860	71	391	30	2,575	38	152	5
Other violations involving violence - total	6,106	501	10,925	838	19,766	292	23,704	755
Homicide/attempts	19	2	53	4	116	2	365	12
Robbery	2,180	179	4,376	336	6,845	101	7,811	249
Extortion	37	3	88	7	136	2	157	5
Criminal harassment	520	43	1,156	89	1,862	27	3,268	104
Uttering threats	2,874	236	4,282	328	8,713	129	8,855	282
Forcible confinement/kidnapping	150	12	435	33	714	11	1,366	43
Abduction – non-parental	69	6	14	1	241	4	0	0
Abduction – parental	20	2	0	0	188	3	0	0
Other violent violations ³	237	19	521	40	951	14	1,882	60
Total violent violations	22,722	1,863	35,341	2,710	75,333	1,111	80,979	2,578

1. Other assaults includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, using firearm during commission of offence, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults.
2. Other sexual crimes includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, anal intercourse, bestiality and voyeurism.
3. Includes hostage taking, human trafficking, explosives causing bodily harm, arson and other violent violations.

Note(s): The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Includes a small number of cases where the age of the victim and age of the accused may have been reversed. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Table 2

Child and youth victims of violence by province, territory and sex of victim, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

	Total		Female		Male	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,535	1,611	791	1,711	744	1,516
Prince Edward Island	264	894	146	1,017	118	777
Nova Scotia	2,774	1,554	1,418	1,616	1,356	1,494
New Brunswick	2,151	1,487	1,073	1,530	1,078	1,446
Quebec	14,630	970	7,137	970	7,493	970
Ontario	25,917	958	11,993	909	13,924	1,005
Manitoba	4,624	1,710	2,477	1,884	2,147	1,546
Saskatchewan	5,109	2,136	2,735	2,347	2,374	1,935
Alberta	8,575	1,081	4,312	1,118	4,263	1,045
British Columbia	8,590	1,100	4,075	1,077	4,515	1,121
Yukon	141	1,968	85	2,444	56	1,518
Northwest Territories	495	4,163	296	5,076	199	3,284
Nunavut	528	4,311	326	5,401	202	3,252
Canada	75,333	1,111	36,864	1,116	38,469	1,107

Note(s): The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. Coverage of the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey in 2008 is 100% for all of the provinces and territories except Nova Scotia (99.5%), Quebec (98.7%), Ontario (99.0%), Manitoba (96.6%), Alberta (99.4%), British Columbia (91.9%) and Northwest Territories (99.7%). Includes victims under 18 years of age. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Table 3
Child and youth victims of violence by sex of victim and census metropolitan area, 2008

	Females			Males			Total		
	number			rate per 100,000 population					
500,000 and over population									
Hamilton ¹	577	938	1,515	1,083.5	1,661.9	1,381.1			
Winnipeg	1,000	1,032	2,032	1,289.0	1,250.4	1,269.1			
Edmonton	1,272	1,314	2,586	1,099.7	1,073.1	1,086.1			
Vancouver	1,804	2,351	4,155	852.2	1,037.0	947.8			
Montréal	3,282	3,776	7,058	882.7	970.4	927.5			
Toronto ¹	3,912	5,560	9,472	756.7	1,016.3	890.2			
Kitchener	498	455	953	887.9	788.7	837.6			
Calgary	803	913	1,716	651.0	702.9	677.7			
Ottawa ²	565	711	1,276	606.0	737.5	672.8			
Québec	424	442	866	656.7	658.4	657.6			
100,000 to less than 500,000 population									
Saint John	214	224	438	2,111.7	2,040.1	2,074.5			
Regina	339	379	718	1,524.2	1,642.1	1,584.3			
Saskatoon	474	417	891	1,737.9	1,431.9	1,579.9			
Halifax	560	598	1,158	1,504.8	1,560.3	1,532.9			
Thunder Bay	184	159	343	1,631.6	1,366.7	1,497.1			
Brantford	197	207	404	1,383.2	1,423.5	1,403.6			
Kingston	183	194	377	1,269.9	1,260.5	1,265.0			
Moncton	156	159	315	1,270.5	1,227.1	1,248.2			
Sudbury	183	203	386	1,149.1	1,237.0	1,193.7			
St. John's	204	205	409	1,196.0	1,126.9	1,160.3			
Peterborough	138	124	262	1,254.7	1,069.5	1,159.7			
Saguenay	166	136	302	1,278.5	1,007.7	1,140.5			
Gatineau ³	277	388	665	873.8	1,185.2	1,032.0			
Victoria	313	275	588	1,101.9	931.5	1,015.1			
Trois-Rivières	125	120	245	980.7	896.5	937.5			
Barrie	150	156	306	916.6	948.6	932.6			
London	436	499	935	887.4	960.1	924.8			
Abbotsford–Mission	182	182	364	952.9	878.5	914.2			
St. Catharines–Niagara	450	338	788	1,046.9	756.5	898.9			
Windsor	236	287	523	733.3	840.2	788.3			
Sherbrooke	138	134	272	794.0	728.2	760.2			
Guelph	88	81	169	698.2	615.0	655.7			

1. Excludes data from the Halton Regional Police Service and the Durham Regional Police Service due to the incongruity between police service jurisdictional boundaries and census metropolitan area boundaries.

2. Ottawa represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

3. Gatineau represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Note(s): A census metropolitan area refers to a large urban core (at least 100,000 population) combined with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration. A census metropolitan area typically comprises more than one police service. Census metropolitan area populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Excludes Oshawa due to the incongruity between police service jurisdictional boundaries and census metropolitan area boundaries. Data reflect victim counts from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey representing 98% of the population of Canada in 2008. Includes victims under 18 years of age. Excludes incidents where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Table 4
Child and youth victims of violence by sex of victim and relationship to the accused, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Relationship of accused to victim	Total		Sex of victim			
	number	percent	Female		Male	
number			percent	number	percent	
Total violent violations	75,333	100	36,864	100	38,469	100
Total family	15,778	21	9,482	26	6,296	16
Parent ¹	9,127	12	5,074	14	4,053	11
Sibling ²	3,056	4	1,879	5	1,177	3
Extended family ³	3,034	4	2,023	5	1,011	3
Other family ⁴	561	1	506	1	55	0
Total friends/acquaintances ⁵	33,214	44	17,162	47	16,052	42
Authority figure	1,575	2	826	2	749	2
Boy/girlfriend ⁶	3,273	4	3,015	8	258	1
Friend	4,493	6	2,493	7	2,000	5
Acquaintance	22,904	30	10,342	28	12,562	33
Other non-family ⁷	969	1	486	1	483	1
Stranger	13,873	18	4,485	12	9,388	24
Unknown ⁸	12,468	17	5,735	16	6,733	18
Physical assaults - total	41,926	100	17,339	100	24,587	100
Total family	9,496	23	4,873	28	4,623	19
Parent ¹	6,339	15	3,107	18	3,232	13
Sibling ²	1,576	4	813	5	763	3
Extended family ³	1,203	3	606	3	597	2
Other family ⁴	378	1	347	2	31	0
Total friends/acquaintances ⁵	19,519	47	8,324	48	11,195	46
Authority figure	777	2	268	2	509	2
Boy/girlfriend ⁶	1,996	5	1,822	11	174	1
Friend	2,468	6	1,121	6	1,347	5
Acquaintance	13,823	33	4,956	29	8,867	36
Other non-family ⁷	455	1	157	1	298	1
Stranger	6,001	14	1,663	10	4,338	18
Unknown ⁸	6,910	16	2,479	14	4,431	18
Sexual assaults - total	13,641	100	11,141	100	2,500	100
Total family	4,516	33	3,635	33	881	35
Parent ¹	1,698	12	1,396	13	302	12
Sibling ²	1,213	9	921	8	292	12
Extended family ³	1,573	12	1,288	12	285	11
Other family ⁴	32	0	30	0	2	0
Total friends/acquaintances ⁵	5,754	42	4,690	42	1,064	43
Authority figure	701	5	505	5	196	8
Boy/girlfriend ⁶	422	3	412	4	10	0
Friend	1,083	8	845	8	238	10
Acquaintance	3,303	24	2,727	24	576	23
Other non-family ⁷	245	2	201	2	44	2
Stranger	1,317	10	1,118	10	199	8
Unknown ⁸	2,054	15	1,698	15	356	14

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 4 – continued

Child and youth victims of violence by sex of victim and relationship to the accused, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Relationship of accused to victim	Total		Sex of victim			
			Female		Male	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Other violent violations - total	19,766	100	8,384	100	11,382	100
Total family	1,766	9	974	13	792	7
Parent ¹	1,090	6	571	7	519	5
Sibling ²	267	1	145	2	122	1
Extended family ³	258	1	129	2	129	1
Other family ⁴	151	1	129	2	22	0
Total friends/acquaintances ⁵	7,941	42	4,148	54	3,793	34
Authority figure	97	1	53	1	44	0
Boy/girlfriend ⁶	855	5	781	10	74	1
Friend	942	5	527	7	415	4
Acquaintance	5,778	31	2,659	35	3,119	28
Other non-family ⁷	269	1	128	2	141	1
Stranger	6,555	35	1,704	22	4,851	44
Unknown ⁸	3,504	19	1,558	20	1,946	18

1. Includes biological, step, foster and adoptive parents. Includes a small number of cases where age or the relationship between the accused and the victim may have been miscoded.

2. Sibling includes biological, step, half, foster or adoptive siblings.

3. Extended family includes all others related to victim through blood, marriage, foster care or adoption.

4. Includes legally married, common-law, separated and divorced partners and children.

5. For some incidents, the close friend, acquaintance or business relationship may be an accused person who is associated with the parent or another relative of the victim.

6. Includes current or former boyfriends or girlfriends, and other intimate relationships.

7. Includes neighbour, business relationship or criminal relationship.

8. The identity of the accused is not known or cannot be established.

Note(s): Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Includes victims under 18 years of age. Excludes incidents where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008.

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

Table 5
Child and youth victims of violence by method of violence causing injury and sex of victim, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Method of violence	Total		Sex of victim			
			Female		Male	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent
Total violent violations	75,333	100	36,864	100	38,469	100
No weapon ¹	42,632	57	22,127	60	20,505	53
Physical force ²	24,504	33	11,552	31	12,952	34
Weapons - total	8,197	11	3,185	9	5,012	13
Firearm ³	568	1	139	0	429	1
Knife/other cutting instrument ⁴	1,171	2	328	1	843	2
Club, blunt instrument ⁵	949	1	272	1	677	2
Other weapon ⁶	3,215	4	1,152	3	2,063	5
Unknown ⁷	2,294	3	1,294	4	1,000	3
Physical assault - total	41,926	100	17,339	100	24,587	100
No weapon ¹	15,872	38	6,572	38	9,300	38
Physical force ²	19,850	47	8,694	50	11,156	45
Weapons - total	6,204	15	2,073	12	4,131	17
Firearm ³	470	1	120	1	350	1
Knife/other cutting instrument ⁴	924	2	254	1	670	3
Club, blunt instrument ⁵	869	2	255	1	614	2
Other weapon ⁶	2,972	7	1,063	6	1,909	8
Unknown ⁷	969	2	381	2	588	2
Sexual assault - total	13,641	100	11,141	100	2,500	100
No weapon ¹	9,887	72	8,042	72	1,845	74
Physical force ²	2,800	21	2,356	21	444	18
Weapons - total	954	7	743	7	211	8
Firearm ³	4	0	3	0	1	0
Knife/other cutting instrument ⁴	19	0	17	0	2	0
Club, blunt instrument ⁵	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other weapon ⁶	52	0	40	0	12	0
Unknown ⁷	879	6	683	6	196	8
Other violent violations - total	19,766	100	8,384	100	11,382	100
No weapon ¹	16,873	85	7,513	90	9,360	82
Physical force ²	1,854	9	502	6	1,352	12
Weapons - total	1,039	5	369	4	670	6
Firearm ³	94	0	16	0	78	1
Knife/other cutting instrument ⁴	228	1	57	1	171	2
Club, blunt instrument ⁵	80	0	17	0	63	1
Other weapon ⁶	191	1	49	1	142	1
Unknown ⁷	446	2	230	3	216	2

1. No weapon was involved, or no injury was caused.

2. The use of body strength and/or action that is used to cause bodily injury or death (ie. choking, punching, pushing).

3. Firearms include fully automatic firearms, sawed-off rifles, handguns, rifles and other firearm like weapons.

4. Includes knives and other cutting/piercing instrument that would cut or pierce.

5. Includes any tool or article that is used to cause injury using a hitting or bludgeoning action.

6. Other weapons might include motor vehicles, poison and other objects that may be used for strangulation.

7. There is no indication of what type of weapon caused an injury to the victim.

Note(s): Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Includes victims under 18 years of age. Excludes incidents where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008.

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

Table 6
Victims of violence by age group, sex of victim and offence type, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Offence	Age group (years)											
	Less than 3			3 to 5			6 to 8			9 to 11		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
	number											
Physical assault – total	1,010	435	575	1,195	480	715	2,206	764	1,442	4,636	1,459	3,177
Aggravated assault (level 3)	67	31	36	8	5	3	2	0	2	7	0	7
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	204	81	123	202	87	115	531	204	327	1,102	319	783
Common assault (level 1)	703	308	395	968	380	588	1,639	542	1,097	3,451	1,106	2,345
Other assaults ¹	36	15	21	17	8	9	34	18	16	76	34	42
Sexual assault – total	252	186	66	1,459	978	481	1,711	1,205	506	2,066	1,546	520
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	1	1	0	2	1	1	4	2	2	2	2	0
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	0	0	0	4	4	0	10	7	3	17	13	4
Sexual assault (level 1)	149	105	44	1,138	760	378	1,283	905	378	1,554	1,152	402
Other sexual crimes ²	102	80	22	315	213	102	414	291	123	493	379	114
Other violations involving violence – total	457	228	229	335	158	177	519	238	281	1,424	573	851
Homicide/attempts	20	9	11	9	4	5	8	3	5	7	2	5
Robbery	20	12	8	8	6	2	33	8	25	228	38	190
Extortion	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3	5	0	5
Criminal harassment	12	6	6	11	4	7	37	17	20	126	65	61
Uttering threats	241	118	123	169	80	89	297	136	161	850	349	501
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	24	11	13	18	10	8	30	13	17	57	29	28
Abduction – non-parental	34	20	14	23	10	13	37	23	14	64	45	19
Abduction – parental	40	18	22	55	30	25	43	24	19	30	12	18
Other violent violations ³	66	34	32	39	14	25	31	14	17	57	33	24
Total violent violations	1,719	849	870	2,989	1,616	1,373	4,436	2,207	2,229	8,126	3,578	4,548

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Victims of violence by age group, sex of victim and offence type, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Offence	Age group (years)											
	12 to 14			15 to 17			Children and youth victims (under 18)			Young adult victims (18 to 24)		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
	number											
Physical assault – total	12,375	4,884	7,491	20,504	9,317	11,187	41,926	17,339	24,587	53,204	26,225	26,979
Aggravated assault (level 3)	60	17	43	278	59	219	422	112	310	1,010	176	834
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	2,409	760	1,649	4,603	1,496	3,107	9,051	2,947	6,104	12,831	4,267	8,564
Common assault (level 1)	9,766	4,056	5,710	15,389	7,664	7,725	31,916	14,056	17,860	37,635	21,339	16,296
Other assaults ¹	140	51	89	234	98	136	537	224	313	1,728	443	1,285
Sexual assault – total	4,241	3,706	535	3,912	3,520	392	13,641	11,141	2,500	4,071	3,758	313
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	6	5	1	13	10	3	28	21	7	31	30	1
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	28	21	7	52	49	3	111	94	17	72	64	8
Sexual assault (level 1)	3,347	2,941	406	3,456	3,122	334	10,927	8,985	1,942	3,816	3,538	278
Other sexual crimes ²	860	739	121	391	339	52	2,575	2,041	534	152	126	26
Other violations involving violence – total	6,106	2,456	3,650	10,925	4,731	6,194	19,766	8,384	11,382	23,704	12,479	11,225
Homicide/attempts	19	7	12	53	11	42	116	36	80	365	59	306
Robbery	2,180	326	1,854	4,376	826	3,550	6,845	1,216	5,629	7,811	2,477	5,334
Extortion	37	17	20	88	34	54	136	51	85	157	62	95
Criminal harassment	520	351	169	1,156	923	233	1,862	1,366	496	3,268	2,758	510
Uttering threats	2,874	1,425	1,449	4,282	2,218	2,064	8,713	4,326	4,387	8,855	4,603	4,252
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	150	104	46	435	322	113	714	489	225	1,366	1,078	288
Abduction – non-parental	69	51	18	14	11	3	241	160	81	0	0	0
Abduction – parental	20	11	9	0	0	0	188	95	93	0	0	0
Other violent violations ³	237	164	73	521	386	135	951	645	306	1,882	1,442	440
Total violent violations	22,722	11,046	11,676	35,341	17,568	17,773	75,333	36,864	38,469	80,979	42,462	38,517

1. Other assaults includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, using firearm during commission of offence, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults.
2. Other sexual crimes includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, anal intercourse, bestiality and voyeurism.
3. Includes hostage taking, human trafficking, explosives causing bodily harm, arson and other violent violations.

Note(s): The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. Includes victims under 18 years of age. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Includes a small number of cases where the age of the victim and age of the accused may have been reversed.

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

Table 7
Victims of violence by age group, sex of victim and offence type, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Offence	Age group (years)											
	Less than 3			3 to 5			6 to 8			9 to 11		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
	rate per 100,000 population											
Physical assault – total	95	84	106	115	95	134	210	150	267	418	270	559
Aggravated assault (level 3)	6	6	7	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	19	16	23	20	17	22	51	40	61	99	59	138
Common assault (level 1)	66	60	73	93	76	110	156	106	203	311	205	412
Other assaults ¹	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	4	3	7	6	7
Sexual assault – total	24	36	12	141	194	90	163	236	94	186	286	91
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	2	1
Sexual assault (level 1)	14	20	8	110	151	71	122	177	70	140	213	71
Other sexual crimes ²	10	16	4	30	42	19	39	57	23	44	70	20
Other violations involving violence – total	43	44	42	32	31	33	49	47	52	128	106	150
Homicide/attempts	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Robbery	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	2	5	21	7	33
Extortion	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
Criminal harassment	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	4	11	12	11
Uttering threats	23	23	23	16	16	17	28	27	30	77	65	88
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5
Abduction – non-parental	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	3	6	8	3
Abduction – parental	4	3	4	5	6	5	4	5	4	3	2	3
Other violent violations ³	6	7	6	4	3	5	3	3	3	5	6	4
Total violent violations	162	165	160	289	321	258	422	433	413	733	662	800

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 7 – continued

Victims of violence by age group, sex of victim and offence type, reported to a subset of police services, 2008

Offence	Age group (years)											
	12 to 14			15 to 17			Children and youth victims (under 18)			Young adult victims (18 to 24)		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
	rate per 100,000 population											
Physical assault – total	1,015	820	1,200	1,572	1,461	1,679	619	525	707	1,694	1,717	1,672
Aggravated assault (level 3)	5	3	7	21	9	33	6	3	9	32	12	52
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	198	128	264	353	235	466	134	89	176	409	279	531
Common assault (level 1)	801	681	915	1,180	1,202	1,159	471	426	514	1,198	1,397	1,010
Other assaults ¹	11	9	14	18	15	20	8	7	9	55	29	80
Sexual assault – total	348	623	86	300	552	59	201	337	72	130	246	19
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	0
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	2	4	1	4	8	0	2	3	0	2	4	0
Sexual assault (level 1)	274	494	65	265	490	50	161	272	56	122	232	17
Other sexual crimes ²	71	124	19	30	53	8	38	62	15	5	8	2
Other violations involving violence – total	501	413	585	838	742	929	292	254	327	755	817	696
Homicide/attempts	2	1	2	4	2	6	2	1	2	12	4	19
Robbery	179	55	297	336	130	533	101	37	162	249	162	331
Extortion	3	3	3	7	5	8	2	2	2	5	4	6
Criminal harassment	43	59	27	89	145	35	27	41	14	104	181	32
Uttering threats	236	239	232	328	348	310	129	131	126	282	301	264
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	12	17	7	33	50	17	11	15	6	43	71	18
Abduction – non-parental	6	9	3	1	2	0	4	5	2	0	0	0
Abduction – parental	2	2	1	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	0	0
Other violent violations ³	19	28	12	40	61	20	14	20	9	60	94	27
Total violent violations	1,863	1,856	1,870	2,710	2,755	2,667	1,111	1,116	1,107	2,578	2,780	2,388

1. Other assaults includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, using firearm during commission of offence, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults.

2. Other sexual crimes includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, anal intercourse, bestiality and voyeurism.

3. Includes hostage taking, human trafficking, explosives causing bodily harm, arson and other violent violations.

Note(s): The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collected data from 155 police services, representing approximately 98% of the Canadian population in 2008. Includes victims under 18 years of age. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown. Includes a small number of cases where the age of the victim and age of the accused may have been reversed. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population under 18 years of age for the geographic areas policed by the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey respondents.

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

Appendix II — Cumulative Index

The following is a cumulative index of Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series published to date:

2010

Child and youth victims of police-reported violent crime, 2008

2009

Multiple victimization in Canada, 2004

Criminal victimization and health: A profile of victimization among persons with activity limitations or other health problems

Household income and victimization in Canada, 2004

2008

Sexual assault in Canada

Immigrants and victimization

Hate crime in Canada

Sexual orientation and victimization

Visible minorities and victimization

2007

Seniors as victims of crime

Criminal victimization in the workplace

2006

Canadians' use of crime prevention measures

Victimization and offending in Canada's territories

2001

Aboriginal people in Canada

Canadians with disabilities

Canadians with literacy problems

Canadians with low incomes

Children and youth in Canada

Immigrants in Canada

Religious groups in Canada

Seniors in Canada

Visible minorities in Canada

Women in Canada