

Police-reported violence against girls and young women in Canada, 2017

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The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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Police-reported violence against girls and young women in Canada, 2017: Highlights

- In 2017, the rate of police-reported violent crime in Canada was higher for victims who were girls and young women aged 24 and younger than their male counterparts and women aged 25 and older.
- Between 2009 and 2017, police-reported violence declined overall; however, the decrease was smaller for victims who were girls and young women than for boys and young men. More specifically, as physical assault offences and other violent offences decreased for girls and young women, sexual offences increased.
- In 2017, overall rates for physical assault offences and other violent offences for victims who were girls and young women were similar to those for boys and young men; however, rates for sexual offences were higher for victims who were girls and young women than their male counterparts, regardless of age group.
- The type of offence experienced by girls and young women shifted with age. For younger girls aged 11 and younger and older girls aged 12 to 17, sexual offences had the highest rate, while the rate for physical assault offences was the highest for young women aged 18 to 24.
- Violence against girls and young women was most commonly perpetrated by a male accused. The accused-victim relationship varied: younger girls were most often victimized by a family member, older girls by a casual acquaintance and young women by a non-spousal intimate partner.
- Regardless of the type of offence, girls and young women were most commonly victimized on private property and, of those who were, nearly two-thirds were victimized in their own home.
- Girls and young women had a delay in reporting—meaning the violent incident they experienced was not reported to the police the same day it occurred—more often than boys and young men. Despite this, girls and young women had the incident cleared by charge more often than their male counterparts, regardless of the type of offence.
- Homicide rates were, on average, three times lower for girls and young women than boys and young men between 2007 and 2017. Among girls and young women who were victims of homicide, those who were Aboriginal were over-represented during that time period.
- In 2017, rates of police-reported violence against girls and young women were highest in the territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In the provinces, rates were notably higher in rural areas than urban areas.

Police-reported violence against girls and young women in Canada, 2017

by Shana Conroy

Violence has the potential to have serious immediate and long-term consequences for victims. Affected areas of life may include physical and mental health, economic well-being and social relationships (Briere and Rickards 2007; Fergusson et al. 2008; McDougall and Vaillancourt 2015; Patel and Taylor 2012; Turner et al. 2010; Wathen 2012). This is particularly true for younger victims who are at various stages of development and, depending on the nature of the violence and the characteristics of the victim, these negative effects can extend long into adulthood (UNICEF 2014). Research has shown that certain types of violence, such as victimization by family members and sexual victimization, peak early in life (Cotter and Beaupré 2014; Ogrodnik 2010).

Many types of violence also have a gender component (Benoit et al. 2015). Violence against girls and women has been identified as a serious ongoing human rights issue and health epidemic that acts as a barrier to gender equality (United Nations 1993; World Health Organization 2013). Compared to men, women are disproportionately victims of crimes such as intimate partner violence, sexual assault and stalking (Burczycka and Conroy 2018; Conroy and Cotter 2017; Elliott et al. 2004; Perreault 2015; Sinha 2013a). Further, certain crimes—especially sexual assault—are less likely to be reported to the police due to increased levels of shame, guilt and stigma among victims (Conroy and Cotter 2017; Elliott et al. 2004; Johnson 2012; Sable et al. 2006).

Research has shown that violence against women is often unique in terms of the type of violence, the relationship of the accused to the victim, and where violence occurs (Sinha 2013b; Vaillancourt 2010). This combination of factors may make their victimization more likely to be hidden and difficult to detect. In Canada, certain women are more at-risk for violence than others, including young women, Aboriginal women,¹ women with disabilities, women with poorer mental health, women who are gay or bisexual, and women who live in more remote areas (Cotter 2018; Hotton Mahony et al. 2017; Hutchins 2013; Perreault 2015; Simpson 2018).

This *Juristat* article was produced by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at Statistics Canada with the support of Status of Women Canada. It examines police-reported violence against girls and young women aged 24 and younger in Canada. Trend analysis is also presented to indicate changes over time. Rates are provided at the national, provincial and territorial levels, as well as for urban, rural and census metropolitan areas.

Text box 1

Data sources and definitions

Using police-reported data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey and the Homicide Survey, this *Juristat* article presents information on violent crime² under the *Criminal Code* (C.C. 1985) that was reported to and substantiated by the police.³ Since not all incidents of violence come to the attention of the police,⁴ some findings based on self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization)⁵ are provided for additional context⁶ on the nature, extent and impact of violent victimization.⁷ The GSS on Victimization provides information on experiences of victimization, whether incidents were reported to the police or not. The GSS on Victimization surveys Canadians aged 15 and older, and it includes some retrospective questions on experiences of childhood abuse. Police-reported and self-reported data are best used as complementary, rather than mutually exclusive, sources of information on crime and victimization in Canada.⁸

While the focus of this article is victims aged 24 and younger, information on those aged 25 and older is discussed where differences exist. For the purposes of analysis, victims of police-reported violence are grouped into the following categories:

- Younger girls and younger boys: victims aged 11 and younger
- Older girls and older boys: victims aged 12 to 17
- Young women and young men: victims aged 18 to 24
- Women and men: victims aged 25 and older

For police-reported data, victim sex is based on information provided to the police or, when that information is unavailable, based on a police perception of the victim's sex. For this reason, females include those who identify or present as female—and males include those who identify or present as male—regardless of their sex at birth.⁹

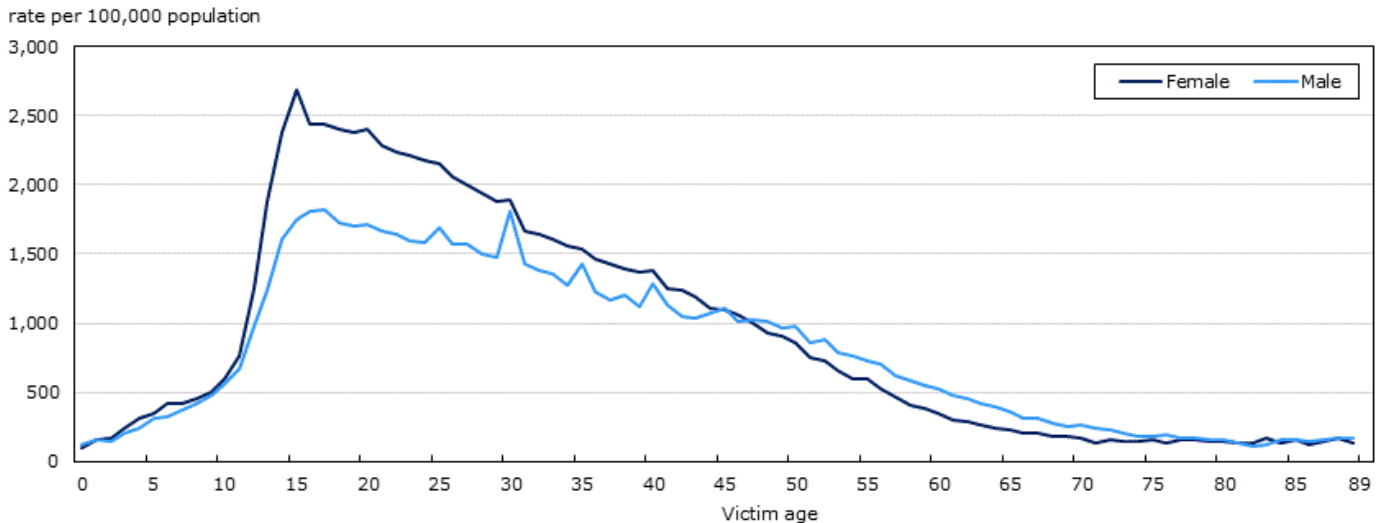
Police-reported violent crime includes all offences against the person in the UCR. Since this includes approximately 70 individual violent offences, they are grouped¹⁰ into four categories for analysis: offences related to homicide or death, sexual offences, physical assault offences and other violent offences.

Rate of police-reported violent crime higher for victims who are girls and young women

In 2017, there were 350,457 victims of police-reported violent crime in Canada (968 per 100,000 population),¹¹ and approximately half (53%) were female (Table 1).¹² Among those aged 24 and younger, females represented a slightly higher proportion of victims (56%).

Overall, girls and young women aged 24 and younger experienced violence at a rate of 1,394 victims per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 1,030 for their male counterparts. In contrast, rates of violence for women and men aged 25 and older were similar (878 versus 867). Violence against females peaked overall at age 15, with a rate of 2,684 victims per 100,000 population (Chart 1).¹³

Chart 1
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age and sex, Canada, 2017



Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

In terms of rates of violence against those aged 24 and younger, gaps between females and males varied by age group: older girls aged 12 to 17 had a rate that was 42% higher than older boys (2,181 versus 1,538), while young women aged 18 to 24 had a rate that was 38% higher than young men (2,295 versus 1,658). The rate of violence against younger girls aged 11 and younger was more comparable to the rate for younger boys, but it was still 12% higher (374 versus 333). These differences indicate that girls and young women are disproportionately victims of violent crime, and this pattern appears to continue until they reach age 45.

Smaller decline in rate of police-reported violence against girls and young women

Between 2009 and 2017, the overall rate of police-reported violence in Canada declined by 20%, with a smaller decrease noted for females than males (-16% versus -23%).¹⁴ This difference was largely attributed to violence involving victims aged 24 and younger as the decline in rate was much smaller for younger girls (-2%), older girls (-9%) and young women (-22%) than their male counterparts (-16%, -33% and -34%, respectively) (Table 2).¹⁵ Among those aged 25 and older, however, there was no notable difference in the decline in rate for women and men (-14% versus -16%).

Text box 2**Self-reported violent victimization**

The General Social Survey on Victimization measures three types of violence: sexual assault,¹⁶ physical assault¹⁷ and robbery.¹⁸ Violent victimization includes experiences that occurred in the 12 months that preceded the survey.¹⁹

In 2014, the overall rate of self-reported violent victimization among Canadians aged 15 and older was significantly²⁰ higher for women than men (85 versus 68 incidents per 1,000 population).²¹ Separated by age, young women—those aged 15 to 24—had the highest rate of self-reported violent victimization (216),²² which was significantly higher than the rates for young men aged 15 to 24 and women aged 25 and older (115 and 63, respectively).²³

Between 2004 and 2014, the rate of self-reported violent victimization for young women did not change significantly (from 205 to 209 incidents per 1,000 population).²⁴ Meanwhile, over the same time period, the rate of violent victimization for young men declined significantly (from 204 to 111 incidents).

Sexual offences far more common among victims who are girls and young women

Among the most common types of police-reported violence committed against girls and young women, nearly all were physical assault offences (50%), sexual offences (29%) and other violent offences (21%).²⁵ Offences related to homicide or death were rare (0.2%).²⁶ In contrast, boys and young men were most often victims of physical assault offences (66%) and other violent offences (28%), while sexual offences were far less common (6%). Similar to girls and young women, physical assault offences were the most common type of offence committed against women aged 25 and older (65%); however, among women, other violent offences (27%) were more common than sexual offences (8%).

Rates highest for sexual offences against girls and physical assault offences against young women

Of all police-reported violence, rates for physical assault offences were similar for female and male victims aged 24 and younger (693 versus 676 per 100,000 population), and rates were also similar for other violent offences (291 versus 289) (Table 3). Meanwhile, however, victims who were girls and young women had an overall rate for sexual offences that was seven times higher than the rate for boys and young men (407 versus 58).

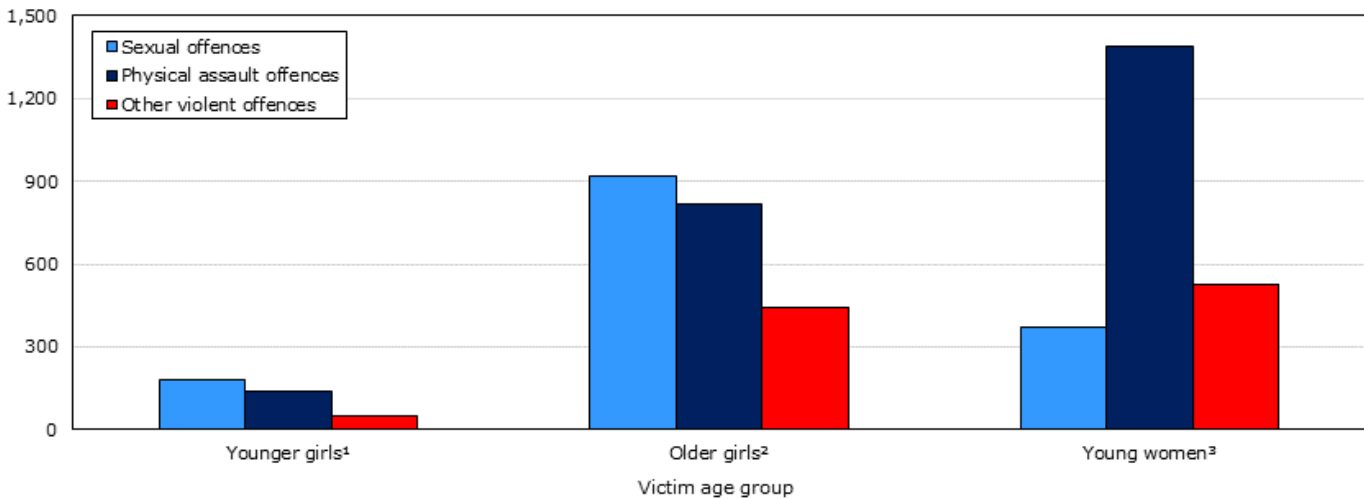
Regardless of age group, rates for sexual offences were higher for girls and young women than their male counterparts. Rates were three times higher for younger girls aged 11 and younger (181 versus 60 for younger boys), over nine times higher for older girls aged 12 to 17 (921 versus 98 for older boys) and nearly 14 times higher for young women and 18 to 24 (371 versus 27 for young men).

Among victims who were girls and young women, the type of offence with the highest rate shifted as they got older (Chart 2). For younger girls and older girls, sexual offences had the highest rate (181 and 921 per 100,000 population, respectively), followed by physical assault offences (141 and 817, respectively). The opposite emerged for young women: physical assault offences had a higher rate than sexual offences (1,392 versus 371).

Chart 2

Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and type of offence, Canada, 2017

rate per 100,000 population



1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.

3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

For girls and young women, rates for physical assault offences peaked at age 20 (1,450), while sexual offences peaked at age 15 (1,243) and other violent offences peaked at age 18 (546).²⁷

In terms of specific offences, rates of violence against girls and young women were highest for level 1 physical assault (547 per 100,000 population) and level 1 sexual assault (259) (Table 3).²⁸ These were followed by level 2 physical assault (129), sexual violations against children²⁹ (119) and uttering threats (118). Some offences, while less common, still had notably higher rates for girls and young women than their male counterparts. These included commodification of sexual activity; criminal harassment; kidnapping, forcible confinement, abduction and hostage taking; and indecent or harassing communications.

Text box 3

Police-reported sexual assault

Recently, there has been an increase in societal awareness of and public discussion on the issue of sexual misconduct and sexual violence. In particular, the emergence of the #MeToo movement (me too. n.d.) has drawn attention to the prevalence of crimes such as sexual assault. According to the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, there were more incidents of police-reported sexual assault in 2017 than any other year since 1998. In 2017, the number of victims peaked in October—the month the #MeToo movement became widespread on social media—and continued to be especially high in November (Rotenberg and Cotter 2018). Given that many incidents of sexual assault are not reported to the police (see below), a minor change in reporting behaviours can have a significant impact on police-reported data. As such, the increase in police-reported sexual assault may be a reflection of more victims reporting their victimization to the police.

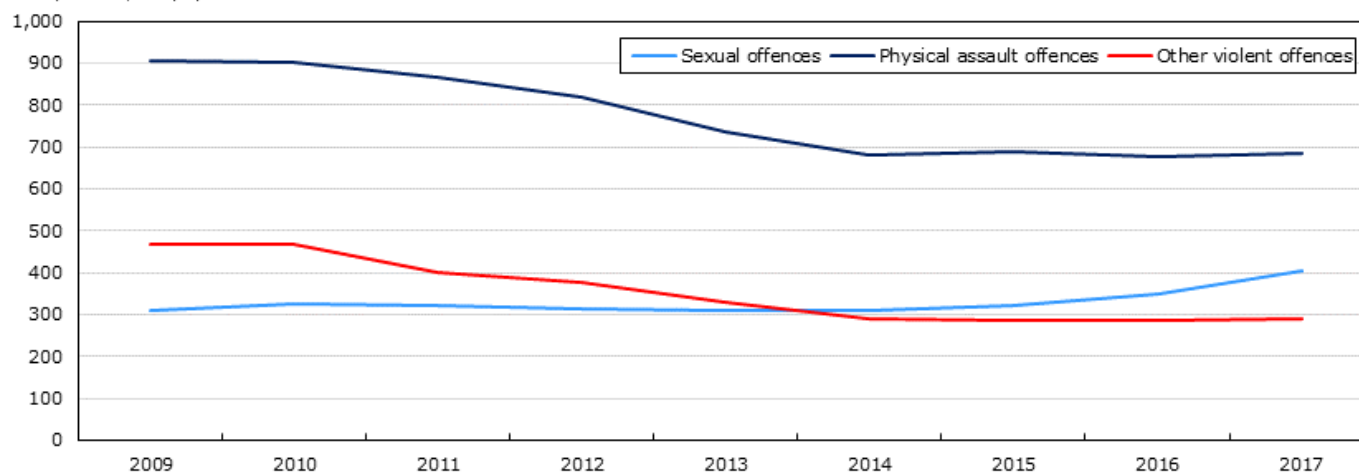
According to self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey on Victimization, one in twenty (5%^E) incidents of sexual assault³⁰ in the 12 months that preceded the survey was reported to the police (Conroy and Cotter 2017).³¹ Among victims, young women aged 15 to 24 had the highest rates of self-reported sexual assault, with 134 incidents per 1,000 population. Meanwhile, the rate of self-reported sexual assault was 12 times lower for young men of the same age group (11^E), two times lower for women aged 25 to 34 (58^E) and eight times lower for women aged 35 to 44 (16^E).³²

Rate for sexual offences against girls and young women increase while other types of offences decrease

While the overall rate of police-reported violence against girls and young women declined between 2009 and 2017, the same pattern did not emerge for sexual offences specifically (Chart 3).³³ Over that time period, sexual offences against girls and young women increased by 31% while physical assault offences and other violent offences both decreased (-24% and -38%, respectively). In comparison, the rate for sexual offences for victims who were boys and young men increased by 7% between 2009 and 2017.³⁴

Chart 3
Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by type of offence and year, Canada, 2009 to 2017

rate per 100,000 population



Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Where applicable, excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database—as of 2009—represents 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.

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

Excluding 2017—a year when there was a great deal of awareness of and discussion on the issue of sexual misconduct and sexual violence—the increase in police-reported sexual offences among girls and young women was still notable between 2009 and 2016 (+13%).

Violence against girls and young women most often perpetrated by a male accused

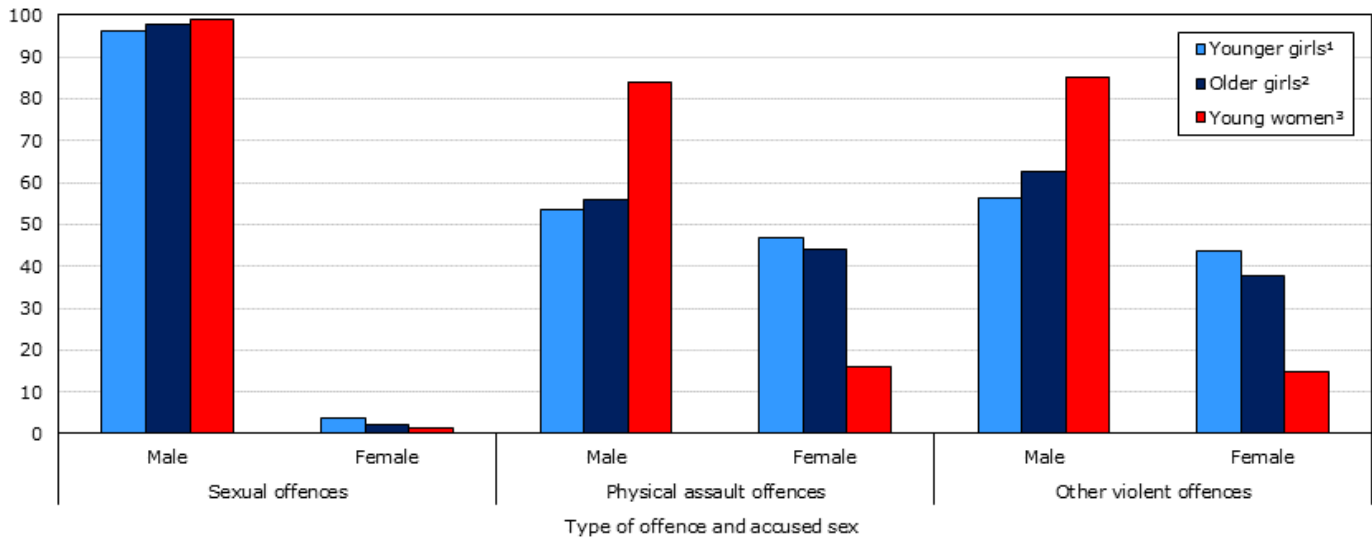
Overall, the large majority (81%) of those accused of police-reported violence against girls and young women were male, and this was similar for boys and young men (79%) (Table 4).³⁵ Where the victim was a girl or young woman, male accused were most commonly aged 18 to 24, followed by 25 to 34. Regardless of the age group of the victim, males represented a large proportion of accused; however, some variation emerged. For instance, when victims were younger girls or younger boys aged 11 and younger, a male accused was equally common (both 78%). In contrast, the accused was male less often for older girls than older boys aged 12 to 17 (74% versus 88%), and more often for young women than young men aged 18 to 24 (86% versus 73%).

Overall, six in ten (59%) girls and young women were victimized by someone close in age (within five years), but this varied by age group.³⁶ For instance, older girls and young women were most often victimized by someone within five years of their own age (63% and 61%, respectively), but this was far less common for younger girls (24%).³⁷

The proportion of girls and young women who were victimized by a male accused depended on the type of offence. For physical assault offences and other violent offences, three-quarters of accused were male (76% and 77%, respectively).³⁸ Meanwhile, the accused was male for nearly all (98%) sexual offences. Among girls and young women, there was some variation depending on the age group of the victim (Chart 4); however, males consistently represented a larger proportion of accused.

Chart 4**Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group, type of offence and accused sex, Canada, 2017**

percent



1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.

3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.

Note: For the purposes of analysis, includes incidents with a single victim and a single accused person. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger, and accused refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims and accused where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Girls and young women commonly victimized by someone close to them

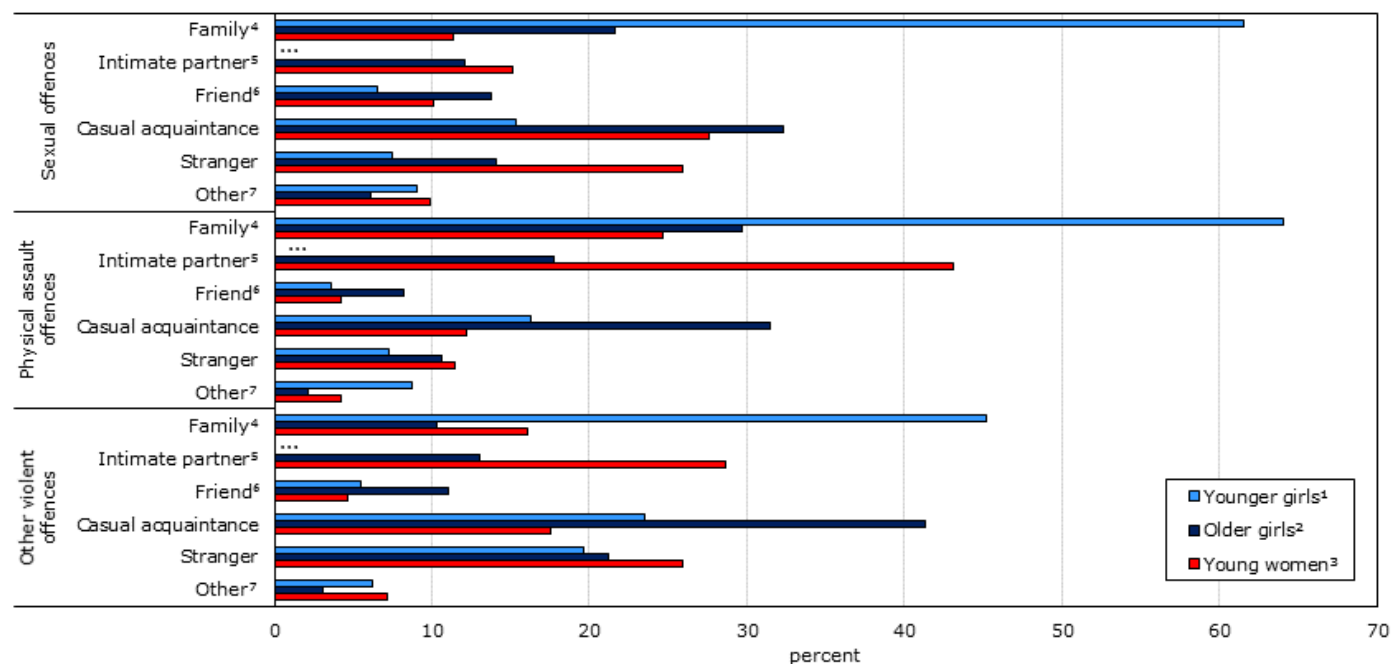
The most common police-reported accused-victim relationship varied greatly depending on the sex of the victim. Girls and young women were far more commonly victimized by someone close to them. Around six in ten (57%) girls and young women were victimized by a family member, a non-spousal intimate partner or a friend, compared to three in ten (31%) of their male counterparts (Table 5).³⁹ In contrast, boys and young men were far more often victims of a casual acquaintance or a stranger than girls and young women (62% versus 37%).

Separating victims by age group, differences emerged once again. Most commonly, younger girls aged 11 and younger were victimized by a family member—usually a parent—and young women aged 18 to 24 were victimized by a non-spousal intimate partner (60% and 35%, respectively). Meanwhile, it was most common for older girls aged 12 to 17 to be victimized by a casual acquaintance (34%).

For younger girls and older girls, the most common accused-victim relationship remained consistent regardless of the type of offence (Chart 5). Young women, however, were most often victimized by a casual acquaintance when it came to sexual offences, and a non-spousal intimate partner for physical assault offences and other violent offences.

Chart 5
Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group, type of offence and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Type of offence and relationship of accused to victim



... not applicable

1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.

3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.

4. Includes parents, current and former spouses, siblings, children and other family.

5. Includes current and former intimate partners.

6. Includes those who have a long-term and friendly relationship with the victim, and roommates.

7. Includes authority figures, neighbours, and business and criminal relationships.

Note: Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Text box 4
Perceptions of personal safety and safety precautions

The 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization asked about perceptions of personal safety.⁴⁰ Women, regardless of past victimization, are less likely to feel safe than men (Perreault 2017). According to self-reported data from the GSS on Victimization, young women—those aged 15 to 24—who were victims of violence in the 12 months that preceded the survey were significantly⁴¹ less likely to state that they were "satisfied or very satisfied" with their personal safety from crime than young women who were not victims (66% versus 88%). Among young women, those who were victims were also more likely to state that they felt "somewhat or very unsafe" when walking alone after dark⁴² (31%^E) and "somewhat or very worried" when home alone after dark⁴³ (30%) than those who had not been victimized (15% and 17%, respectively).

Differences also emerged when comparing women to men. Among victims violence, young women were less likely to state that they were "satisfied or very satisfied" with their personal safety from crime than young men (66% versus 85%). Young women were also more likely to state that they felt "somewhat or very unsafe" when walking alone after dark (31%^E), and "somewhat or very worried" when home alone after dark (30%) and when using public transit alone after dark⁴⁴ (68%) than young men (11%^E, 11%^E and 34%^E, respectively).⁴⁵

The GSS on Victimization also asked about safety precautions that people have either set up or take on a regular basis. Young women—those aged 15 to 24—who were victims of violence were significantly more likely to state that they check the back seat for intruders when alone and returning to a parked car (55%) and that they carry something for self-defence or to alert other people (43%) than both young women who were not victims (37% and 20%, respectively) and young men who were victims (27%^E and 25%^E, respectively).

Among young women, those who had been victimized were more likely to plan routes with safety in mind (64%) and change routine or activities or avoid certain people or places (51%) than those who were not victims (52% and 27%, respectively). Among victims, young women were significantly more likely to lock windows and doors at home (93%) and rather than walk, use a car, a taxi or public transit for personal safety (56%) than young men (71% and 30%^E).⁴⁶

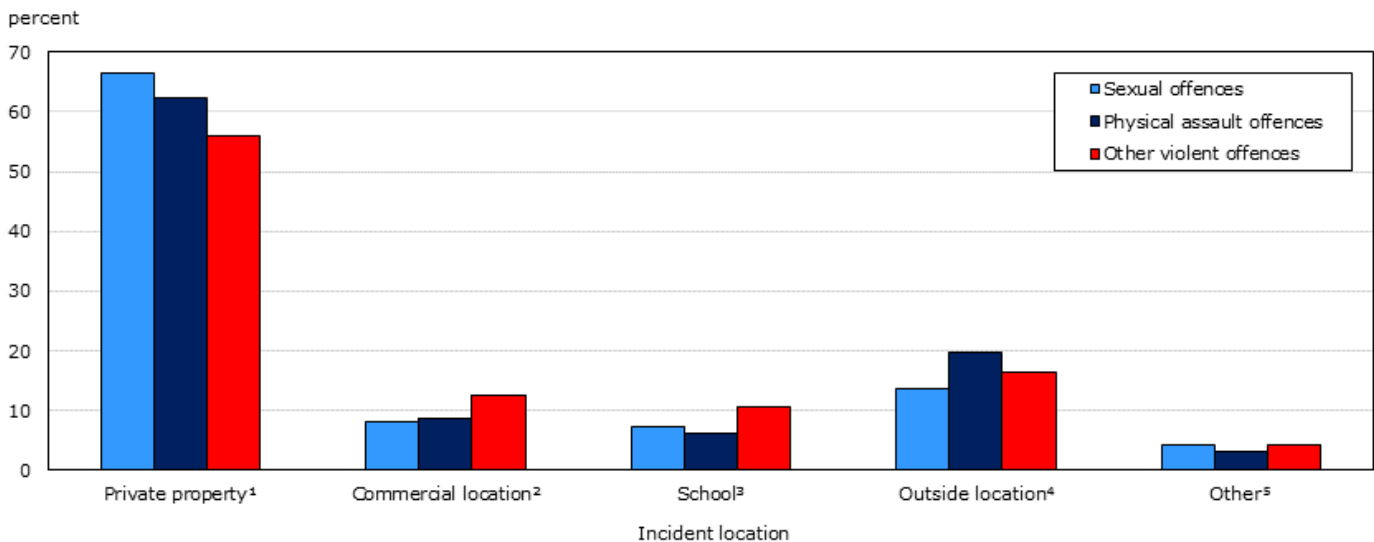
Majority of girls and young women victimized on private property

Overall, the majority (62%) of police-reported violence against girls and young women occurred on private property, and this was less common for boys and young men (40%) (Table 6). Younger girls were most often victimized on private property (75%), followed by young women (65%) and older girls (54%). Inversely, boys and young men were more commonly victimized at an outside location (31%) than girls and young women (17%).

Of all girls and young women that were victimized on private property, one in three (34%) experienced violence in a home jointly occupied by the victim and the accused—likely reflected by victims of family violence—and this was even more common among women aged 25 and older (43%).⁴⁷ Meanwhile, an additional three in ten (31%) girls and young women were victimized in their own home (not occupied by the accused).

Regardless of the type of offence, girls and young women were still most often victimized on private property (Chart 6). This was most common for victims of sexual offences (66%), followed by physical assault offences (62%) and other violent offences (56%).

Chart 6
Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by type of offence and incident location, Canada, 2017



1. Includes houses, dwelling units and private property structures (e.g., sheds, garages).

2. Includes commercial residences (e.g., hotel rooms, short-term rentals) and other corporate locations where the principal purpose is to conduct legitimate business for profit.

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

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

5. Includes religious institutions, hospitals, group housing (e.g., homeless shelters, nursing homes, retirement homes, halfway houses) and other non-commercial locations (e.g., government buildings, community centres).

Note: Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

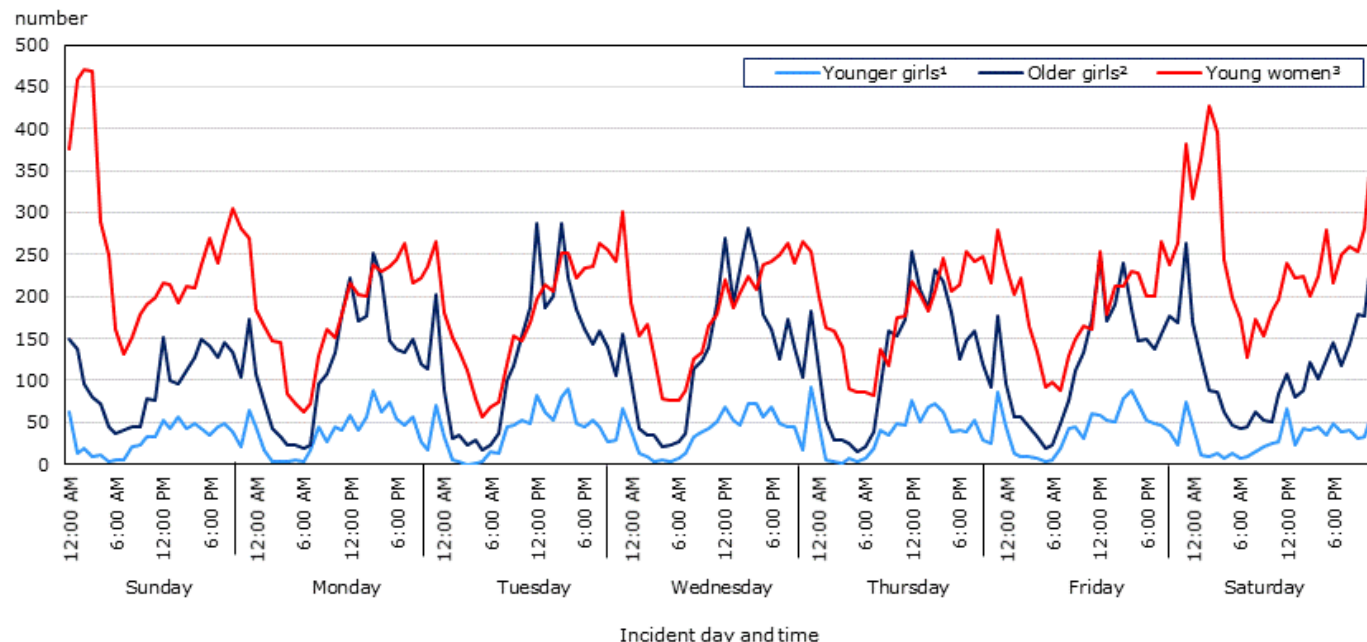
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Girls and young women most commonly victimized in the afternoon and the evening

The most common time periods for police-reported violence against girls and young women were the afternoon (32%) and the evening (31%), while the night (19%) and the morning (18%) were less common (Table 6). There was no notable difference in the day of the week they experienced violence: the most common days were Sunday and Saturday (both 15%) and the least common was Monday (13%).⁴⁸

Comparing the different age groups, there was a similar pattern in terms of the day and the time girls and young women were victimized (Chart 7). Violence against older girls exceeded that against young women during the morning and the afternoon on weekdays. In contrast, violence against young women peaked in the evening and at night on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Chart 7
Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group, and incident day and time, Canada, 2017



1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.
 2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.
 3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.
Note: Represents the day and time when the incident was reported to have occurred (either the exact time the incident occurred or the latest time of an incident that spanned a time period). Excludes incidents where time of day was reported as unknown. Incidents are measured in one-hour increments where, for example, the 6:00 time block represents 6:00 AM to 6:59 AM. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Presence of a weapon not common for violence against girls and young women

Among victims of police-reported violence, girls and young women were involved in incidents where a weapon was present less often than boys and young men (14% versus 31%) (Table 6). Inversely, it was more common for girls and young women to be victims in incidents that involved physical force than their male counterparts (70% versus 57%).

Approximately four in ten (37%) girls and young women sustained a physical injury—nearly all minor in nature—from the violent incident they experienced. Injury was more common for boys and young men (45%) and women aged 25 and older (42%). Young women aged 18 to 24 were more often injured (45%) than older girls aged 12 to 17 (28%) and younger girls aged 11 and younger (26%).

Text box 5

Emotional and long-term impacts of violent victimization

The impact of violence is not limited to physical injury. As mentioned, it can have serious immediate and long-term consequences for victims (Briere and Rickards 2007; Fergusson et al. 2008; McDougall and Vaillancourt 2015; Patel and Taylor 2012; Turner et al. 2010; Wathen 2012). Self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization can provide further information on this topic.

Among young women—those aged 15 to 24—who were victims of violence⁴⁹ in the 12 months that preceded the survey, the violent incidents they experienced commonly made them feel angry (33%^E), upset, confused or frustrated (21%^E), fearful (12%^E) and more cautious or aware (10%^E).⁵⁰ Among victims, violent incidents experienced by young women were significantly⁵¹ more likely than those experienced by young men to result in them trying hard not to think about the incident or going out of their way to avoid situations that reminded them of it (32%^E versus 8%^E).⁵²

The GSS on Victimization also included retrospective questions on experiences of childhood abuse.⁵³ Among Canadians aged 15 and older, women were significantly more likely than men to have been victims of childhood sexual abuse (12% versus 4%), while women were less likely than men to have been victims of childhood physical abuse (22% versus 31%) (Burczycka and Conroy 2017). The vast majority (93%) of childhood abuse was not reported to the police or child protective services. Overall, victims of childhood abuse were more likely to say they have poor physical health, a mental or psychological condition,⁵⁴ and history of homelessness. They were also more likely to report recent drug use and binge drinking.⁵⁵

Victims who are girls and young women have a delay in reporting to the police more often

Delays in reporting—meaning that the incident was not reported to the police the same day it occurred—can happen for a variety of reasons. This applies not only to victims but also witnesses and, for the youngest victims, intervening adults. Reasons for a delay in reporting may include a sense of fear or shame, a belief that there is a lack of evidence, a view that the incident was a private or personal matter, a lack of confidence in the police or the criminal justice system, and a desire to avoid getting the offender in trouble. Young victims are also unique in that they may be unaware that they are being victimized, may not know how to seek help, may be unable to report their victimization or may be dependent on the perpetrator.

Of all girls and young women who were victims of violence, just under three-quarters (72%) had no delay in reporting.⁵⁶ A delay in reporting was more common among girls and young women (28%) than boys and young men (19%) and women aged 25 and older (16%). In terms of the accused-victim relationship, a delay in reporting was somewhat more common for girls and young women where the accused was a family member (33%) than a non-family member (27%).

A delay in reporting varied by the age group of the victim and the type of offence. Younger girls aged 11 and younger most often had a delay in reporting (48%), followed by older girls aged 12 to 17 (37%) and young women aged 18 to 24 (18%). Among girls and young women overall, a delay in reporting was most common for sexual offences (54%), followed by other violent offences (22%) and physical assault offences (16%).⁵⁷ For sexual offences, girls and young women had a delay in reporting more often than women aged 25 and older (54% versus 41%); however, boys and young men most often had a delay for this type of offence (60%).

Text box 6

Perceptions of the police and reporting violent victimization to the police

A willingness to report victimization to the police is likely impacted by several factors, including perceptions of the police. According to self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey on Victimization, young women—those aged 15 to 24—who were victims of violence in the 12 months that preceded the survey were significantly⁵⁸ less likely to have "a great deal of confidence" (24%^E) in the police than young women who were not victims (42%).

Among young women, those who were victims of violence were also significantly less likely than those who were not victims to state that they perceived the police as doing a "good job" of enforcing the laws (31% versus 59%), treating people fairly (41% versus 63%), being approachable and easy to talk to (39% versus 59%), ensuring the safety of citizens in the area (46% versus 66%), and promptly responding to calls (45% versus 59%). In addition, young women who were victims were less likely than both young women who were not victims and young men who were victims to perceive the police as doing a "good job" of providing information on ways to prevent crime (28%^E versus 51% and 43%, respectively).

Among victims of violence,⁵⁹ 11%^E of incidents experienced by young women were reported to the police, significantly less than 28%^E of incidents experienced by young men. Among young women and young men who were victims of violence, a common reason incidents were not reported to the police was because victims considered the crime as minor and not worth taking the time to report (75% and 80%, respectively). Other reasons for not reporting were that the incident was a private or personal matter and it was handled informally (67% of young women and 65% of young men) and that they did not want the hassle of dealing with the police (59% of young women and 68% of young men).

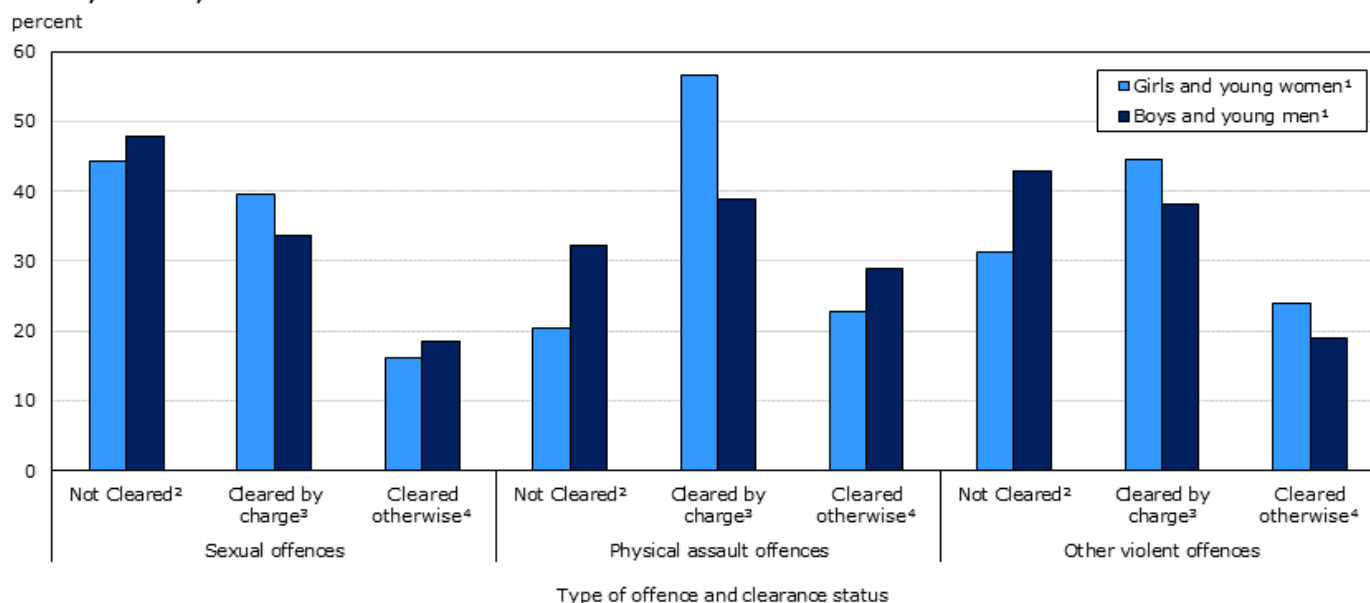
More common for victims who are girls and young women to have violent incidents cleared by charge

While girls and young women had a delay in reporting to the police more often, they still had the incidents in which they were victimized cleared by the laying or recommendation of a charge against the accused more often than boys and young men (49% versus 38%) (Table 6).⁶⁰ For another 21% of girls and young women who were victims, incidents were cleared otherwise, while 30% were involved in incidents that were not cleared.

Separating victims by age group, young women most often had the incidents in which they were victimized cleared by charge (57%). The proportions of younger girls and older girls who were victims that had the incident cleared by charge were similar (40% and 41%, respectively).

For each type of offence, victims who were girls and young women had the incident cleared by charge more often than boys and young men (Chart 8). The largest gap was for physical assault offences: 57% of girls and young women who were victims had the incident cleared by charge compared to 39% of their male counterparts. Among girls and young women, nearly half (44%) of those who were victims of sexual offences had the incident remain not cleared, far more common than those who were victims of physical assault offences (21%) and other violence offences (31%). This may be attributed to the nature of sexual offences and the unique investigative challenges of such crimes (Rotenberg 2017).

Chart 8
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and type of offence and clearance status, Canada, 2017



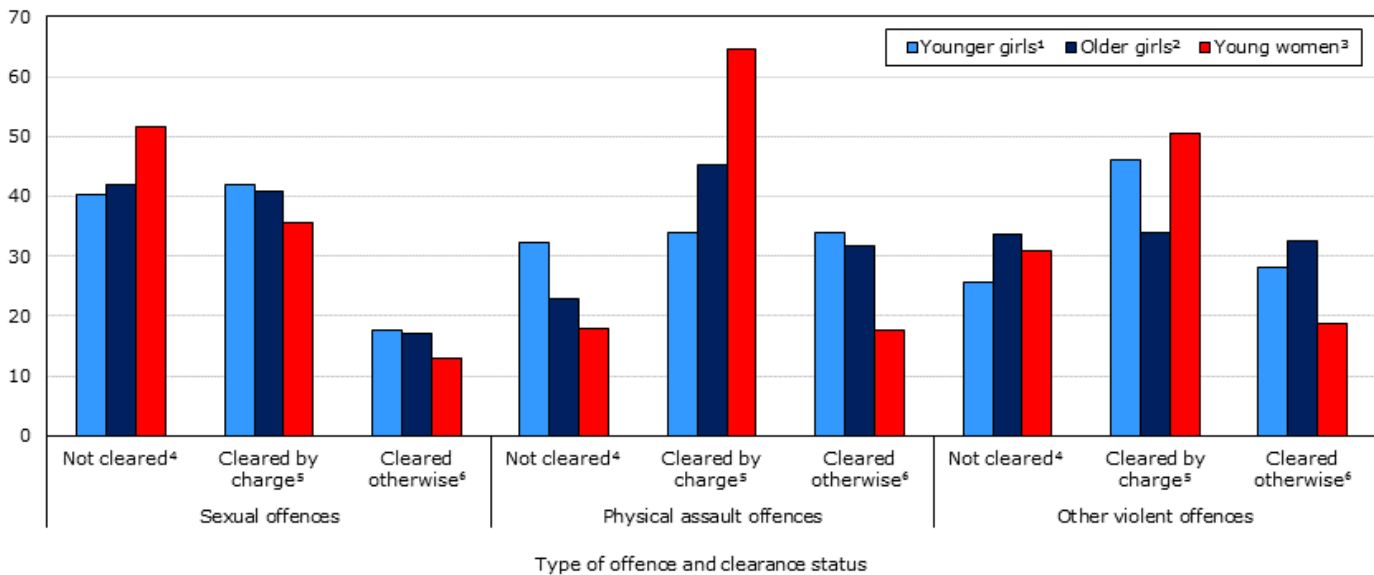
1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.
 2. Accused not identified or insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.
 3. Charge laid or recommended against the accused.
 4. Includes, for example, victim/complainant requests no further action, departmental discretion and reasons beyond the control of department.
Note: Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Among girls and young women who were victims, differences also emerged depending on the type of offence (Chart 9). Sexual offences were most often cleared by charge when the victim was a younger girl or older girl (42% and 41%, respectively). Meanwhile, physical assault offences were most often cleared by charge when the victim was a young woman (64%). Regardless of age group, a larger proportion of sexual offences remained not cleared compared to physical assault offences and other violent offences.

Chart 9

Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group, type of offence and clearance status, Canada, 2017

percent



1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.

3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.

4. Accused not identified or insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.

5. Charge laid or recommended against the accused.

6. Includes, for example, victim/complainant requests no further action, departmental discretion and reasons beyond the control of department.

Note: Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Lower rate of homicide for victims who are girls and young women

Between 2007 and 2017,⁶¹ three in ten (29%) victims of homicide were aged 24 and younger (Table 7). On average, homicide rates for girls and young women during the same time period were three times lower than boys and young men (0.83 versus 2.49 per 100,000 population). Among females, the homicide rate for those aged 24 and younger was, on average, lower than the rate for those aged 25 and older (0.83 versus 0.95).

Aboriginal girls and young women over-represented among victims of homicide

Aboriginal people—those who identify as First Nations, Métis or Inuit—represent 5% of the Canadian population, and they are generally younger than the non-Aboriginal population (Statistics Canada 2017b). More specifically, 7% of the female population aged 24 and younger is Aboriginal (Statistics Canada 2017a).

Between 2007 and 2017, Aboriginal girls and young women were over-represented among victims of homicide. Of the 454 girls and young women who were victims of homicide during that time period, information on Aboriginal identity was recorded for 450 of them and, of these, 34% were Aboriginal and 66% were non-Aboriginal.⁶² More specifically, 75 (17%) girls and young women who were victims of homicide were First Nations, 12 (3%) were Métis and 9 (2%) were Inuit. The remaining 57 (13%) Aboriginal girls and young women were recorded as Aboriginal but it was not known to which identity group they belonged.⁶³

Girls and young women killed by someone close to them far more often

Between 2007 and 2017, girls and young women who were victims of homicide were most often killed by a male accused (78%) (Table 8). In contrast, a male accused was much more common for boys and young men and women aged 25 and older who were victims of homicide (both 92%). The proportion of female accused was nearly three times higher when victims were girls and young women than their male counterparts (22% versus 8%), and the proportion of female accused was highest for victims who were younger girls (44%).

Similar to other types of police-reported violence, girls and young women were killed by someone close to them far more often than boys and young men. A family member (52%) or a non-spousal intimate partner (16%) was most often accused of

homicide involving girls and young women, much less common for homicide involving their male counterparts (21% and 1%, respectively) (Table 9). Meanwhile, boys and young men were more commonly killed by a casual acquaintance (29%) or a stranger (23%) compared to girls and young women (14% and 8%, respectively).

Clear differences emerged by age group. Three in four (75%) younger girls aged 11 and younger were killed by a parent. Among older girls aged 12 to 17, one in four (24%) was killed by a parent, closely followed by a casual acquaintance (22%) and a non-spousal intimate partner (19%). In contrast, young women aged 18 to 24 were most commonly killed by a spouse (25%) or a non-spousal intimate partner (24%).⁶⁴

Half of girls and young women killed by someone with a prior conviction

Half (48%) of girls and young women who were victims of homicide were killed by someone who had a previous conviction in Canada, most often another violent offence such as sexual assault or physical assault (Table 10). This was largely driven by those who killed a young woman as six in ten (58%) had a prior conviction. This was, however, even more common among those who killed a young man (65%).

Girls and young women were most often killed by someone under the influence of an intoxicating substance (63%); however, this was more common among boys and young men (70%). Of those under the influence of an intoxicating substance who were accused of killing a girl or young woman, alcohol only was most common, followed by alcohol and drugs, and drugs only.

Of all homicide between 2007 and 2017, girls and young women were most often stabbed (26%), beaten (22%) or strangled, suffocated or drowned (22%) (Table 11). A smaller proportion of girls and young women were shot (17%) compared to boys and young men (42%) and women aged 25 and older (22%).

Proportionally, among victims of homicide, certain motives were much more common for girls and young women than boys and young men. While jealousy was about three times more common (11% versus 4%) and frustration, anger or despair was about twice as common (33% versus 15%), sexual violence as the primary motive for homicide was approximately 50 times more common overall for homicide where the victim was a girl or young woman than a boy or young man (9% versus 0.2%). Sexual violence was most often the primary motive for homicide where the victim was an older girl (21%), while no older boy was killed primarily for this reason between 2007 and 2017.⁶⁵

Frustration, anger or despair was the most common primary motive for homicide involving girls and young women (33%); however, differences emerged by age group. Among victims who were younger girls aged 11 and younger, frustration, anger or despair was by far the most common motive for homicide (64%), while among older girls aged 12 to 17, frustration, anger or despair (27%) was closely followed by sexual violence (21%) and an argument or quarrel (19%). For young women aged 18 to 24 who were victims, an argument or quarrel (38%) was the most common type of motive, followed by frustration, anger or despair (18%) and jealousy (14%).

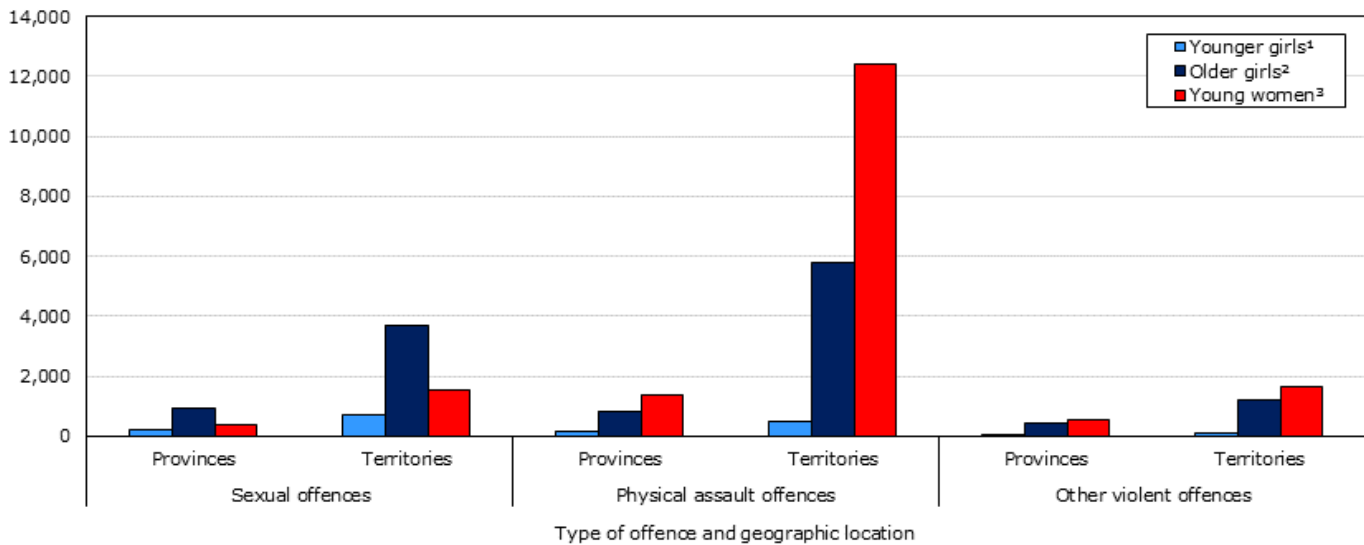
Violence against girls and young women highest in the territories, Saskatchewan and Manitoba

In 2017, the rate of violence against girls and young women was higher than for boys and young men in every province and territory (Table 12). Similar to crime in general (Allen 2018), rates of violence were highest for girls and young women in the territories: the Northwest Territories had the highest rate (8,909 per 100,000 population), followed by Nunavut (7,491) and Yukon (4,356). Among the provinces, rates were highest in Saskatchewan (2,769) and Manitoba (2,635), and lowest in Ontario (1,093) and British Columbia (1,117).

Among girls and young women, rates were higher in the territories than the provinces for every age group, regardless of the type of offence (Chart 10). Higher rates of violence in the territories was largely driven by physical assault offences: most notably, the rate for physical assault offences was more than seven times higher for older girls and more than nine times higher for young women in the territories (5,765 and 12,405, respectively) than it was in the provinces (797 and 1,351, respectively).

Chart 10**Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group, type of offence and geographic location, Canada, 2017**

rate per 100,000 population



1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.

3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Higher rates of violence in the territories are likely affected by many social and economic factors that are unique within Canada, and these likely have an impact on the nature of victimization itself. For instance, in the northern region, the population is younger, people live in more remote communities and there are higher rates of unemployment. These characteristics have been associated with a higher risk for victimization (Allen and Perreault 2015; Perreault and Simpson 2016).

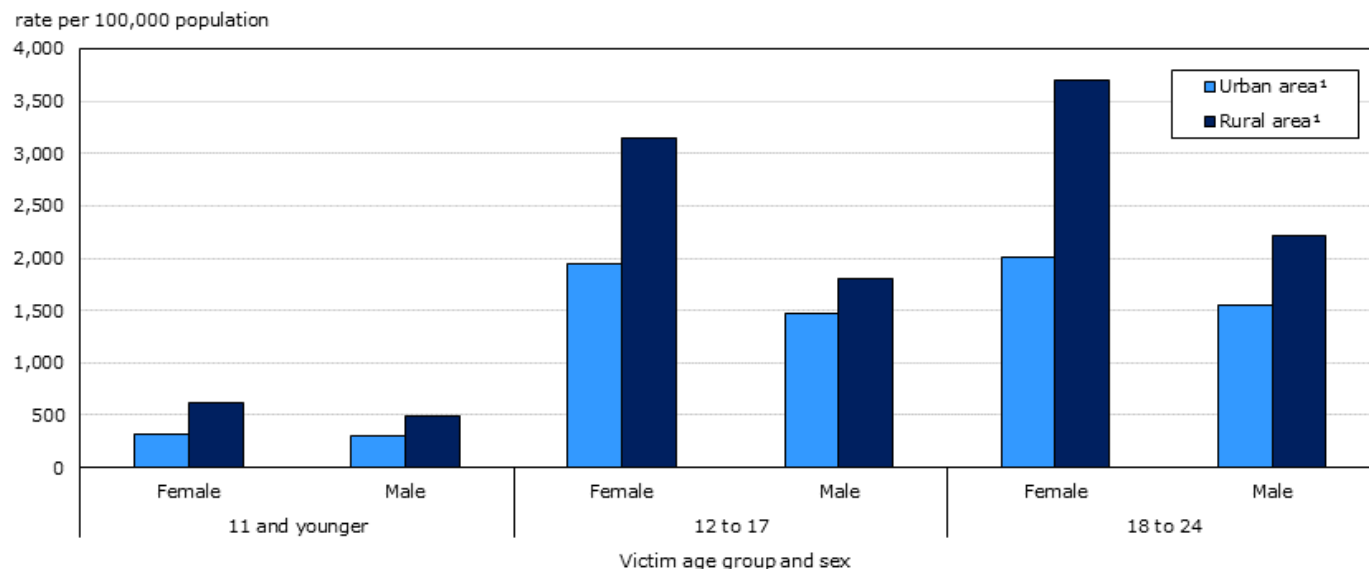
Rates of violence against girls and young women higher in rural areas

In 2017, the rate of police-reported violence was 1.8 times higher for girls and young women in rural areas than it was in urban areas (2,212 versus 1,236 per 100,000 population) (Table 12).⁶⁶ When the territories were excluded, this difference remained for the provinces: violence against girls and young women was still 1.7 times higher in rural areas than urban areas (2,091 versus 1,231) (Chart 11). For victims in both urban and rural areas in the provinces, rates of violence were higher for girls and young women than boys and young men.

The rate of violence for girls and young women remained higher in rural areas than in urban areas across the provinces. The largest differences were noted in Saskatchewan (2.1 times higher in rural areas), Manitoba (1.8 times higher) and Newfoundland and Labrador (1.6 times higher). This pattern was similar for their male counterparts, with the exceptions of Nova Scotia and British Columbia (Table 12). The urban-rural difference for boys and young men, however, was often much smaller than it was for girls and young women.

Among girls and young women in the provinces, rates were higher for each type of offence in rural areas than urban areas; however, the urban-rural difference varied by age group and type of offence (Chart 12). Among younger girls aged 11 and younger, the rate for both sexual offences and physical assault offences was 2.0 times higher in rural areas. Meanwhile, the rate for physical assault offences in rural areas was 1.9 times higher for older girls aged 12 to 17 and 2.4 times higher for young women aged 18 to 24.

Chart 11
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and urban or rural area, Canadian provinces, 2017

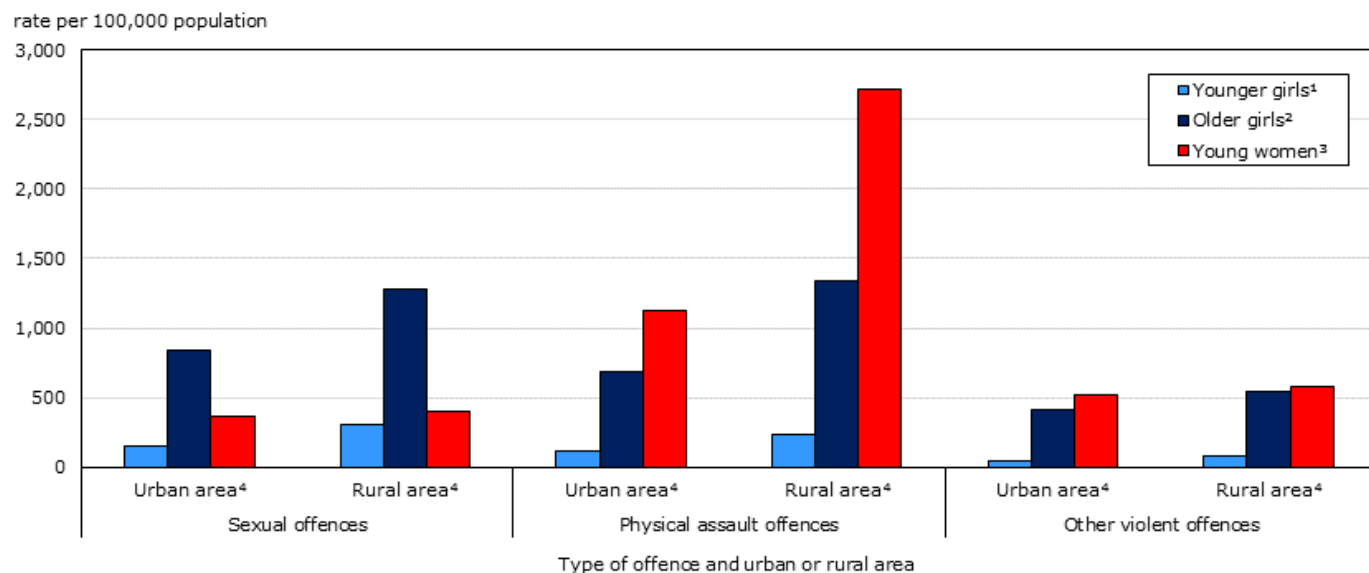


1. An urban area is defined as a census metropolitan area (CMA) or a census agglomeration (CA). A CMA consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included 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. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Chart 12
Girls and young women who were victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group, type of offence and urban or rural area, Canadian provinces, 2017



1. Includes victims aged 11 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 12 to 17.

3. Includes victims aged 18 to 24.

4. 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. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 24 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Violence against girls and young women higher in every census metropolitan area

The rate of police-reported violent crime was lower in larger cities—referred to as census metropolitan areas⁶⁷ (CMAs)—for girls and young women than in non-CMAs (1,123 versus 2,064 per 100,000 population) (Table 13). This pattern was consistent for boys and young men, although the difference was smaller (914 versus 1,316).

Of the CMAs, rates of violence against girls and young women were highest in Thunder Bay (2,244), Moncton (1,796) and Winnipeg (1,785) and lowest in Barrie (854) and Vancouver (877). Overall rates of violence against girls and young women were higher than those for boy and young men and women aged 25 and older in all CMAs.

Decrease in violence against girls and young women noted in nearly every province and territory

Every province and territory recorded a decline in the rate of police-reported violence against girls and young women between 2009 and 2017, with the exception of Quebec (Table 14).⁶⁸ In general, among those aged 24 and younger, decreases were smaller for female victims than their male counterparts. This was likely a reflection of the increase in sexual offences—a type of offence for which girls and young women had higher rates of victimization—during the same time period. The largest differences between girls and young women and boys and young men were in Quebec (+1% versus -24%) and Yukon (-10% versus -35%).

Between 2009 and 2017, in nearly every province and territory, the overall rate violence had a larger decline for girls and young women than women aged 25 and older. The exceptions were Quebec, where the percent change in rate was similar (+1% versus -0.2%), and Nova Scotia, where the decrease was smaller for girls and young women who were victims than their older counterparts (-20% versus -27%).

Summary

Findings from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey show that girls and young women aged 24 and younger are at particularly high risk of violence in Canada. In 2017, the rate of police-reported violent crime was higher for victims who were girls and young women than boys and young men and women aged 25 and older. Further, while the rate of police-reported violence has declined overall since 2009, the decrease was smaller for victims who were girls and young women than their male counterparts.

Rates for sexual offences were much higher for girls and young women than boys and young men, and research indicates that much of this violence goes unreported to the police. Among girls and young women, the rate of police-reported sexual offences increased since 2009, while the rates for physical assault offences and other violent offences declined.

An understanding of violence against girls and young women can help develop strategies that can protect them in more precise and targeted ways. For instance, in 2017, sexual offences had the highest rate among victims who were younger girls aged 11 and younger and older girls aged 12 to 17; however, those accused of violence were most often a family member for younger girls and a casual acquaintance for older girls. In contrast, the highest rate among victims who were young women aged 18 to 24 was for physical assault offences and those accused of violence were most often a non-spousal intimate partner. Regardless of the type of offence, violence against girls and young women was most often perpetrated by a male accused, and it most commonly occurred on private property.

Among victims, girls and young women had a delay in reporting the violent incident they experienced to the police, more often than boys and young men. Despite this, it was more common for victims who were girls and young women to have the incident cleared by charge than their male counterparts, regardless of the type of offence.

Survey description

Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey collects detailed information on criminal incidents that have come to the attention of, and have been substantiated by, police services in Canada. Information includes characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. In 2017, data from police services covered 99% of the population of Canada. The count for a particular year represents incidents reported during that year, regardless of when the incident actually occurred.

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

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

Homicide Survey

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

General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization)

The General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) surveys Canadians aged 15 and older on their personal experiences with victimization, examines the risk factors associated with victimization, examines rates of reporting to the police, assesses the nature and extent of spousal violence, measures fear of crime, and examines public perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system.

This article uses data from the 2014 GSS on Victimization, the sixth cycle conducted by Statistics Canada. Previous cycles were conducted in the Canadian provinces in 1988, 1993, 1999, 2004 and 2009. The 2014 survey on victimization was also conducted in Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut using a different sampling design. The GSS on Victimization had also been conducted in the territories in 2009 and was preceded by test collections in 1999 and 2004.

In 2014, the provincial sample size was 33,127 respondents. Of that number, 2,787 were from the oversample. The territorial sample size was 2,040 respondents. In 2004, the sample included 23,766 respondents from the provinces only.

Data collection

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

In the territories, data collection took place from August 2014 to January 2015, inclusively. The method of collection was a mixture of CATI and personal interviews (CAPI). Most cases started as CATI at the regional office and could be transferred to a CAPI interviewer depending on the community and collection constraints. Respondents were interviewed in the official language of their choice.

Response rates

In the provinces, the overall response rates were 53% in 2014 and 75% in 2004. 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 population aged 15 and older in the provinces.

In the territories, the overall response rate was 59% in 2014. 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 population aged 15 and older in the territories. In 2004, data were collected in the territories on a pilot basis only and are not available for analysis.

Data limitations

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

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Notes

^E use with caution

1. This *Juristat* article uses the term "Aboriginal" to refer to Canada's Indigenous peoples. This includes those who identify as First Nations, Métis or Inuit. "Aboriginal" is used instead of "Indigenous" to be consistent with the terminology that was used for the various data sources included in this article.
2. Violent offences range from uttering threats to physical and sexual violence to homicide. Non-violent offences such as theft and fraud, and other forms of conduct not covered by the *Criminal Code*, are not included.
3. The police-reported data in this *Juristat* article exclude incidents that were deemed "unfounded." An incident is classified as unfounded if police investigation determined that the reported offence did not occur, nor was it attempted. Recent changes have been made to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey for the classification of founded and unfounded incidents; however, as of 2017, these changes had not yet been implemented and are therefore not reflected in this article. For more information on founded and unfounded incidents of crime, see "Revising the collection of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey" (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 2018) and "Unfounded criminal incidents in Canada, 2017" (Greenland and Cotter 2018).
4. For information on reporting to the police, see "Trends in reporting criminal victimization to police, 1999 to 2009" (Sinha 2015).
5. Referred to as the General Social Survey on Victimization from this point forward.
6. Findings from the General Social Survey on Victimization are limited to text boxes to avoid direct comparison of police-reported and self-reported data.

7. Self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization are the latest available. The GSS on Victimization is conducted every five years, and the next cycle will occur in 2019.
8. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey and the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization have unique methodologies. For this reason, findings from the two data sources should not be directly compared. For more information on the UCR and the GSS on Victimization, see Halladay et al. 2010.
9. Analysis in this *Juristat* article is limited to female and male victims. Excludes victims where the sex was unknown (0.5% of all victims in 2017). Statistics Canada is evaluating new methods for the collection of information on sex and gender, including information on those who are non-binary.
10. Individual offences included in each category are detailed in Table 3.
11. For police-reported violent incidents, a victim record is collect for each victim involved in the incident. If an individual is a victim in multiple incidents in the same reference year, that individual will be counted as a victim for each separate incident. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown (1.1% and 0.5% of all victims in 2017, respectively).
12. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.
13. Victim age is based on information provided to the police or, when that information is unavailable, based on a police perception of the victim's age. 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.
14. Data not shown.
15. The numbers presented in Table 2 are from the Trend Database; as a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.
16. The following questions were asked of respondents: "Has anyone forced you or attempted to force you into any unwanted sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way?" "Has anyone ever touched you against your will in any sexual way...anything from unwanted touching or grabbing, to kissing or fondling?" "Has anyone subjected you to sexual activity to which you were not able to consent...where you were drugged, intoxicated, manipulated or forced in ways other than physically?"
17. The following questions were asked of respondents: "Were you attacked by anyone?" "Did anyone threaten to hit or attack you, or threaten you with a weapon?"
18. The following question was asked of respondents: "Did anyone take or try to take something from you by force or threat of force?"
19. In addition to incidents of violence (sexual assault, physical assault and robbery), the General Social Survey on Victimization asks about experiences of theft of personal property, breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, theft of household property and vandalism; these, however, are categorized as property crimes and not violent crimes.
20. All findings in this text box are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$) unless otherwise indicated.
21. This represented approximately 1.27 million incidents among women aged 15 and older, and 986,000 incidents among men aged 15 and older.
22. This represented approximately 476,000 incidents among women aged 15 to 24.
23. This represented approximately 266,000 incidents among men aged 15 to 24 and 798,000 incidents among women aged 25 and older.
24. For comparison over time, data from Yukon, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are excluded. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.
25. Data not shown.
26. For more information on homicide, see sections below that include findings from the Homicide Survey.
27. Data not shown.
28. Physical assaults and sexual assaults are each classified depending on the nature of the incident. Physical assault: level 1 assault, also referred to as common assault, includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats; level 2 assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm involves carrying, using or threatening to use a weapon against someone or causing someone bodily harm; level 3 aggravated assault involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of someone. Sexual assault: level 1 sexual assault criminalizes assault of a sexual nature that violates the sexual integrity of a person; level 2 sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm criminalizes sexual assault that involves a weapon, bodily harm or threats to cause bodily harm to a person; level 3 aggravated sexual assault criminalizes sexual assault which wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of another person.

29. In 2015, the *Tougher Penalties for Child Predators Act* came into effect. This increased the maximum penalties for the following offences against children: sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to a child, luring a child by means of telecommunication, and agreement or arrangement to commit a sexual offence against a child. The maximum penalty for sexual offences against children was raised to 14 years while the maximum penalty for level 1 sexual assault remained unchanged at 10 years. Changes to maximum penalties had an impact on incidents where both level 1 sexual assault and a sexual offence against a child were reported, as the most serious offence reported by the police may have been affected.

30. In the General Social Survey on Victimization, sexual assault includes sexual attacks ("Has anyone forced you or attempted to force you into any unwanted sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way?"), unwanted sexual touching ("Has anyone ever touched you against your will in any sexual way...anything from wanted touching or grabbing, to kissing or fondling?") and sexual activity where the victim was unable to consent ("Has anyone subjected you to a sexual activity to which you were not able to consent...where you were drugged, manipulated or forced in ways other than physically?").

31. For information on reasons for not reporting to the police, see Text box 6.

32. Self-reported data from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization are the latest available. The GSS on Victimization is conducted every five years, and the next cycle will occur in 2019. Findings from the 2019 GSS on Victimization, and findings from other surveys, will provide further information on the topic of sexual misconduct and sexual violence.

33. The numbers presented in Chart 3 are from the Trend Database; as a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.

34. Data not shown.

35. For the purposes of analysis, this section includes incidents with a single victim and a single accused.

36. Data not shown.

37. Includes accused younger than age 12. Accused younger than age 12 cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*.

38. Data not shown.

39. For more information on family violence and intimate partner violence, see "Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2017" (Burczycka et al. 2018).

40. The General Social Survey on Victimization asked about perceptions of personal safety and safety precautions in a general sense and not in connection to experiences of victimization; therefore, findings among victims may not be a direct outcome of the violence they experienced.

41. All findings in this text box are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

42. Excludes those who reported that they never walked alone after dark.

43. Excludes those who reported that they were never home alone after dark.

44. Excludes those who reported that they never used public transit alone after dark or that public transit was unavailable to them.

45. These differences may not only be attributed to violent victimization. For instance, among those aged 15 to 24 who were not victims of violent crime, women were significantly more likely than men to state that they felt "somewhat or very unsafe" when walking alone after dark (15% versus 6%), and "somewhat or very worried" when home alone after dark (17% versus 4%) and when using public transit alone after dark (57% versus 27%).

46. These differences may not only be attributed to violent victimization. For instance, among those aged 15 to 24 who were not victims of violent crime, women were significantly more likely than men to state that they lock windows and doors at home (91% versus 82%), plan routes with safety in mind (52% versus 36%), rather than walk, use a car, a taxi or public transit for personal safety (51% versus 29%), check the back seat for intruders when alone and returning to a parked car (37% versus 18%), change routine or activities or avoid certain people or places (27% versus 22%), carry something for self-defence or to alert other people (20% versus 11%), installed new locks or security bars (18% versus 15%), took a self-defence course (18% versus 11%), stayed home at night because of fear of going out alone (14% versus 3%), obtained a dog (11% versus 7%) and changed residence or moved (4%^E versus 2%^E).

47. Data not shown.

48. Data not shown.

49. Includes incidents perpetrated by someone other than a spouse as information pertaining to spousal violence is collected using a different methodology. Information about non-spousal violence is collected by incident, whereas information about spousal violence—incidents perpetrated by a current or former spouse or common-law partner—is collected as a grouping of incidents by victim and may include incidents of non-sexual violence. Spousal violence often involves repeated victimization and it would therefore be too burdensome to ask victims to recall each incident they experienced. It is not possible to provide details about a specific incident of spousal violence. For this reason, information about the emotional impact of spousal violence is

excluded from this section. Information specific to spousal violence, based on the 2014 General Social Survey on Victimization, can be found in Section 1 of "Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014" (Burczycka and Ibrahim 2016).

50. Victims could report multiple emotional impacts.

51. All findings in this text box are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

52. The General Social Survey on Victimization asked about the following long-term emotional impacts: had nightmares about it or thought about it when you did not want to; tried hard not to think about it or when out of your way to avoid situations that reminded you of it; felt constantly on guard, watchful or easily startled; felt number or detached from others, activities or your surroundings.

53. Includes abuse experienced before age 15, perpetrated by an adult aged 18 or older.

54. Psychological and mental conditions (e.g., anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder) include those that limit daily activity sometimes, often or always. The General Social Survey on Victimization asked about mental and psychological conditions in a general sense and not in connection to experiences of victimization; therefore, findings among victims may not be a direct outcome of the violence they experienced.

55. Drug use includes non-prescribed drugs such as cannabis, cocaine and ecstasy—and binge drinking includes five or more alcoholic beverages on one occasion—in the 30 days that preceded the survey.

56. Data not shown.

57. Data not shown.

58. All findings in this text box are statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

59. Includes incidents perpetrated by someone other than a spouse as information pertaining to spousal violence is collected using a different methodology. Information about non-spousal violence is collected by incident, whereas information about spousal violence—incidents perpetrated by a current or former spouse or common-law partner—is collected as a grouping of incidents by victim and may include incidents of non-sexual violence. Spousal violence often involves repeated victimization and it would therefore be too burdensome to ask victims to recall each incident they experienced. It is not possible to provide details about a specific incident of spousal violence. For this reason, information about reporting spousal violence to the police is excluded from this section. Information specific to spousal violence, based on the 2014 General Social Survey on Victimization, can be found in Section 1 of "Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014" (Burczycka and Ibrahim 2016).

60. Incidents are grouped into the following clearance status categories: not cleared (accused not identified or insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident), cleared by charge (charge laid or recommended against the accused) or cleared otherwise (e.g., the victim/complainant requested no further action, departmental discretion). 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 one of the victims, the clearance status for all victims will be cleared by charge. Thus, under- or over-counts are possible with respect to clearance status.

61. Due to sample size, homicide data from 2007 to 2017 are combined for analysis. In 2017, there were 181 victims of homicide aged 24 and younger (26% were female and 74% were male).

62. Data not shown. Complete information on the Aboriginal identity of male victims is only available for 2014 onward. For this reason, comparable proportions of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal boys and young men who were victims of homicide between 2007 and 2017 are not available.

63. For more information on homicide and Aboriginal women, see *What Their Stories Tell Us: Research Findings from the Sisters in Spirit Initiative* (Native Women's Association of Canada 2010) and *Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview* (Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2014).

64. For more information on intimate partner violence, see Section 2 of "Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2017" (Burczycka et al. 2018) and Section 1 of "Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014" (Burczycka and Ibrahim 2016).

65. Data not shown.

66. 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.

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

68. The numbers presented in Table 14 are from the Trend Database; as a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age and sex, Canada, 2017

Victim age	Victim sex					
	Female		Male		Total	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
24 and younger (girls and young women, and boys and young men)	70,058	1,394	54,684	1,030	124,742	1,207
11 and younger (younger girls and younger boys)	8,569	374	8,030	333	16,599	353
Younger than 1	190	101	245	124	435	113
1	285	151	305	154	590	153
2	324	172	292	147	616	159
3	452	239	405	204	857	221
4	583	307	479	238	1,062	271
5	670	350	628	312	1,298	331
6	793	413	655	325	1,448	368
7	824	423	765	375	1,589	399
8	891	456	851	413	1,742	434
9	979	498	972	473	1,951	485
10	1,142	596	1,132	562	2,274	578
11	1,436	768	1,301	663	2,737	714
12 to 17 (older girls and older boys)	24,430	2,181	18,207	1,538	42,637	1,851
12	2,283	1,244	1,890	977	4,173	1,107
13	3,461	1,878	2,401	1,235	5,862	1,548
14	4,345	2,378	3,100	1,612	7,445	1,985
15	4,943	2,684	3,402	1,749	8,345	2,204
16	4,598	2,437	3,614	1,804	8,212	2,111
17	4,800	2,438	3,800	1,823	8,600	2,122
18 to 24 (young women and young men)	37,059	2,295	28,447	1,658	65,506	1,967
18	4,908	2,406	3,731	1,728	8,639	2,058
19	5,174	2,375	3,938	1,697	9,112	2,026
20	5,392	2,400	4,155	1,716	9,547	2,045
21	5,385	2,285	4,170	1,668	9,555	1,967
22	5,383	2,239	4,212	1,640	9,595	1,930
23	5,392	2,215	4,124	1,594	9,516	1,895
24	5,425	2,183	4,117	1,583	9,542	1,876
25 and older ¹ (women and men)	115,528	878	110,187	867	225,715	873
Total²	185,586	1,021	164,871	915	350,457	968

1. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

2. Includes victims aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Table 2
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and year, Canada, 2009 to 2017

Year	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older ²	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	rate									
2009	378	392	2,378	2,283	2,898	2,516	1,685	1,540	1,008	1,023
2010	389	390	2,392	2,160	2,918	2,415	1,697	1,473	1,010	1,001
2011	378	375	2,236	2,055	2,727	2,224	1,589	1,376	937	940
2012	376	359	2,159	1,917	2,559	2,095	1,512	1,293	906	920
2013	361	334	2,008	1,616	2,296	1,794	1,378	1,110	854	859
2014	344	324	1,868	1,445	2,143	1,660	1,282	1,018	824	833
2015	341	318	1,890	1,461	2,201	1,665	1,296	1,015	844	856
2016	344	317	1,988	1,464	2,213	1,645	1,316	1,004	847	855
2017	370	330	2,163	1,529	2,275	1,648	1,381	1,023	872	862
	percent									
Percent change in rate from 2009 to 2017	-2	-16	-9	-33	-22	-34	-18	-34	-14	-16

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Where applicable, excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database—as of 2009—represents 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.

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

Table 3
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and type of offence, Canada, 2017

Type of offence	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older ²	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	rate									
Offences related to homicide or death	1	1	1	4	4	16	2	7	2	6
Homicide and other offences causing death ³	1	1	1	1	2	7	1	3	1	3
Attempted murder	0.3	0.5	1	3	2	9	1	4	1	3
Sexual offences	181	60	921	98	371	27	407	58	67	6
Sexual assault	76	32	540	51	338	24	263	34	62	5
Sexual assault (level 3)—aggravated	0.1	0.2	2	0	2	1	1	0.5	0.5	0.1
Sexual assault (level 2)—weapon or causing bodily harm	1	0.4	6	1	5	1	3	1	1	0.3
Sexual assault (level 1)	75	32	532	50	331	22	259	33	60	5
Sexual violations against children ⁴	102	27	324	39	1	0.1	119	21	0.01	0.01
Other ⁵	3	1	57	8	33	3	25	3	6	1
Physical assault offences	141	219	817	915	1,392	1,154	693	676	568	615
Assault	137	215	809	900	1,370	1,096	683	652	553	554
Assault (level 3)—aggravated	2	1	6	12	14	35	7	14	5	13
Assault (level 2)—weapon or causing bodily harm	30	46	146	246	257	353	129	190	102	162
Assault (level 1)	106	167	656	642	1,099	708	547	448	446	379
Other ⁶	3	4	8	15	22	57	10	24	15	61
Other violent offences	51	53	441	521	528	462	291	289	241	239
Robbery ⁷	1	4	43	253	93	217	40	128	30	58
Criminal harassment	4	4	80	23	116	19	57	13	55	19
Indecent or harassing communications	2	1	44	9	43	10	24	6	22	12
Uttering threats	30	32	198	210	188	181	118	120	110	135
Kidnapping, forcible confinement, abduction, hostage taking ⁸	8	7	28	6	66	8	31	7	15	3

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3 — end
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and type of offence, Canada, 2017

Type of offence	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older ²	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	rate									
Commodification of sexual activity ⁹	0	0	9	0.3	5	0.1	3	0.1	0.3	0.05
Other ¹⁰	6	6	38	19	18	27	17	16	9	13
Total	374	333	2,181	1,538	2,295	1,658	1,394	1,030	878	867

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

3. Includes murder (first and second degree), manslaughter, infanticide, criminal negligence causing death and other related offences causing death.

4. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to a child, parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting sexual activity, luring a child by means of telecommunication, agreement or arrangement (sexual offences against a child) and bestiality (in presence of, or incites, a child). 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. For this reason, a small number of victims aged 18 and older appear for sexual violations against children as one of the included offences was the most serious offence recorded as part of the continuous incident.

5. Includes sexual exploitation of a person with a disability, incest, anal intercourse, bestiality (commit, compel or incite a person), voyeurism and non-consensual distribution of intimate images.

6. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm or imitation firearm in the commission of an offence, pointing a firearm, assault against a peace-public officer, assault against a peace-public officer with a weapon or causing bodily harm, aggravated assault against a peace-public officer, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, trap likely to or causing bodily harm and other assaults.

7. Includes robbery and robbery to steal a firearm.

8. Includes kidnapping, forcible confinement, hostage taking, trafficking in persons, abduction younger than age 14 (not a parent or guardian), abduction younger than age 16, removal of a child from Canada, abduction younger than age 14 (contravening a custody order) and abduction younger than age 14 (parent or guardian).

9. Includes obtaining sexual services for consideration, obtaining sexual services for consideration from a person younger than age 18, material benefit from sexual services, material benefit for sexual services provided by a person younger than age 18, procuring, procuring a person younger than age 18 and advertising sexual services.

10. Includes conspiring to commit murder, corrupting a child, extortion, intimidating of a justice system participant or journalist, intimidating a non-justice system participant, explosives causing death or bodily harm, arson (disregard for human life), failure to comply with safeguards, forging or destruction of documents and other violations against the person.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Table 4
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and age group and sex of accused, Canada, 2017

Age group and sex of accused	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older ²	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Male accused	78	78	74	88	86	73	81	79	84	69
17 and younger ³	29	38	28	55	2	7	13	28	3	4
18 to 24	7	5	22	12	38	26	30	18	6	11
25 to 34	15	13	8	5	32	20	23	14	26	20
35 to 44	12	13	8	7	7	10	8	9	24	14
45 and older ⁴	15	10	9	8	6	11	8	10	26	20
Female accused	22	22	26	12	14	27	19	21	16	31
17 and younger ³	8	3	17	6	2	3	7	4	2	1
18 to 24	1	2	3	1	6	16	5	9	3	5
25 to 34	6	7	2	1	3	5	3	4	5	11
35 to 44	4	6	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	8
45 and older ⁴	3	4	1	1	1	2	2	2	4	7
Total accused	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17 and younger ³	37	41	45	61	4	10	20	32	5	5
18 to 24	8	7	25	13	44	42	35	27	8	16
25 to 34	20	20	10	7	35	25	26	18	31	31
35 to 44	16	19	10	9	9	11	10	12	27	22
45 and older ⁴	18	13	10	10	8	12	9	12	30	26

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

3. Includes accused younger than age 12. Accused younger than age 12 cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*.

4. Includes accused aged 45 to 89. Accused aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

Note: For the purposes of analysis, includes incidents with a single victim and a single accused. Victims and accused refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims and accused where the age or the sex 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 5
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2017

Relationship of accused to victim	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older ²	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Family	60	53	22	15	21	12	26	19	36	17
Parent ³	36	40	10	8	3	3	9	10	2	2
Spouse	...	...	1	0.2	12	3	7	2	24	7
Current spouse ⁴	...	...	1	0.1	8	2	4	1	17	5
Former spouse ⁵	...	...	1	0.1	4	1	2	1	7	2
Sibling ⁶	10	6	4	3	3	3	4	4	2	2
Child ⁷	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	5	3
Other family ⁸	14	7	7	4	3	3	6	4	3	3
Non-family	40	47	78	85	79	88	74	81	64	83
Intimate partner	...	...	14	2	35	8	24	5	24	8
Current intimate partner ⁹	...	...	8	1	22	5	15	3	14	5
Former intimate partner ¹⁰	...	...	6	1	13	3	9	2	9	3
Friend ¹¹	5	5	11	8	5	6	7	7	3	4
Authority figure ¹²	6	7	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	6
Neighbour	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	2	3	4
Business relationship ¹³	0.2	0.3	1	1	3	2	2	1	4	5
Criminal relationship ¹⁴	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.3	2	0.2	1	0.2	1
Casual acquaintance	17	21	34	40	16	22	22	28	12	17
Stranger	9	10	14	31	17	43	15	34	15	36
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

... not applicable

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

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

4. Includes current spouses and common-law partners. Includes victims aged 16 and older. Victims aged 15 and younger where the accused was classified as a current spouse were recoded as "other family."

5. Includes former spouses and common-law partners. Includes victims aged 16 and older. Victims aged 15 and younger where the accused was classified as a former spouse were recoded as "other family."

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

7. Includes biological, step, adoptive and foster children. Includes victims aged 16 and older. Victims aged 15 and younger where the accused was classified as a child were recoded as "other family."

8. Includes all other family members related to the victim by blood or marriage (e.g., grandparents, aunts, uncles, current and former in-laws).

9. Includes those who have a close and affectionate relationship with the victim (e.g., boyfriend, girlfriend). Includes victims aged 12 and older.

Victims aged 11 and younger where the accused was classified as a current intimate partner were recoded as "unknown."

10. Includes those who had a close and affectionate relationship with the victim (e.g., ex-boyfriend, ex-girlfriend), and those who had a sexual or mutual sexual attraction with the victim (e.g., one-night stand). Includes victims aged 12 and older. Victims aged 11 and younger where the accused was classified as a former intimate partner were recoded as "unknown."

11. Includes those who have a long-term and friendly relationship with the victim, and roommates.

12. Includes those who are in a position of authority to the victim (e.g., teacher, doctor), and reverse authority figures (e.g., student, patient).

13. Includes those who have a relationship in the workplace or where business is the primary source of contact with the victim (e.g., employer and employee, worker and client).

14. Includes those who have a relationship based on illegal activity (e.g., drugs, prostitution). Includes victims aged 12 and older. Victims aged 11 and younger where the accused was classified as a criminal relationship were recoded as "unknown."

Note: Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 6
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and incident characteristic, Canada, 2017

Incident characteristic	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger								25 and older ²	
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Incident location										
Private property ³	75	63	54	31	65	40	62	40	69	47
Outside location ⁴	10	16	19	35	18	32	17	31	14	26
Commercial location ⁵	4	3	6	7	13	20	9	13	11	17
School ⁶	9	15	17	22	1	2	8	10	1	1
Other ⁷	3	3	4	5	4	6	4	5	6	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Incident time⁸										
Night ⁹	9	7	12	9	25	29	19	20	17	20
Morning ¹⁰	20	21	18	14	17	12	18	14	19	18
Afternoon ¹¹	40	43	38	41	27	25	32	33	31	30
Evening ¹²	31	30	31	35	31	34	31	34	33	33
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Weapon present¹³										
No weapon ¹⁴	11	6	13	5	7	3	10	4	9	5
Threats ¹⁵	5	6	7	10	7	7	7	8	9	10
Physical force	70	68	68	56	71	54	70	57	66	56
Weapon present	14	21	11	29	15	35	14	31	16	29
Knife or other piercing instrument	3	5	3	12	5	14	4	12	4	10
Firearm	1	2	1	5	2	6	2	5	2	4
Club or other blunt instrument	1	2	1	3	1	4	1	3	2	4
Other weapon ¹⁶	9	12	6	10	7	11	7	11	8	11
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Level of injury										
No injury ¹⁷	74	62	72	61	55	49	63	55	58	55
Injury	26	38	28	39	45	51	37	45	42	45
Minor physical injury ¹⁸	25	36	28	37	43	45	36	41	41	40
Major physical injury ¹⁹	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	4	2	4
Death	0.2	0.2	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 — end
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and incident characteristic, Canada, 2017

Incident characteristic	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older ²	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Clearance status										
Not cleared ²⁰	35	34	33	34	26	38	30	36	22	31
Cleared by charge ²¹	40	33	41	36	57	42	49	38	58	47
Cleared otherwise	25	33	26	30	17	20	21	25	20	23
Victim/complainant requests no further action ²²	4	5	9	11	9	13	9	11	11	14
Departmental discretion	6	10	10	13	4	4	6	8	4	5
Reasons beyond the control of department	7	8	3	2	3	2	4	3	4	3
Accused person younger than age 12	7	10	0.4	1	0.1	0.1	1	2	0.3	0.1
Diversions program	1	1	2	2	0.3	0.4	1	1	0.4	1
Other ²³	1	0.4	1	0.3	1	0.4	1	0.4	1	0.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

3. Includes houses, dwelling units and private property structures (e.g., sheds, garages).

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

5. Includes commercial residences (e.g., hotel rooms, short-term rentals) and other corporate locations where the principal purpose is to conduct legitimate business for profit.

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

7. Includes religious institutions, hospitals, group housing (e.g., homeless shelters, nursing homes, retirement homes, halfway houses) and other non-commercial locations (e.g., government buildings, community centres).

8. Represents the day and time when the incident was reported to have occurred (either the exact time the incident occurred or the latest time of an incident that spanned a time period).

9. Includes 12:00 AM to 5:59 AM.

10. Includes 6:00 AM to 11:59 AM.

11. Includes 12:00 PM to 5:59 PM.

12. Includes 6:00 PM to 11:59 PM.

13. Excludes data from the province of Quebec due to data quality concerns.

14. Includes no threat, physical force or weapon.

15. Includes threats that imply injury or death is possible.

16. Includes other weapons (e.g., motor vehicles, fire, poison).

17. Includes incidents that did not involve the use of a weapon (or physical force) and those where no visible injuries were noted by police.

18. Includes injuries that required no professional medical treatment or only some first aid (e.g., band-aid, ice).

19. Includes injuries that required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility.

20. Accused not identified or insufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident.

21. Charge laid or recommended against the accused.

22. 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.

23. Includes accused involved in other incidents, death or suicide of accused, accused committed to a mental hospital, accused already sentenced, accused outside of Canada (cannot be returned), death of complainant, diplomatic immunity and cleared by other municipal/provincial/federal agency or a lesser statute.

Note: Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 7
Victims of homicide, by victim age group and sex, and year, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Year	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger								25 and older	
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	rate									
2007	0.57	0.58	0.62	1.72	1.50	7.40	0.87	2.99	1.06	2.48
2008	0.57	0.76	0.63	1.66	1.28	7.89	0.81	3.22	0.90	2.66
2009	0.66	0.89	0.96	2.28	1.08	7.44	0.87	3.31	0.99	2.41
2010	0.42	0.93	0.97	1.54	1.31	5.39	0.84	2.49	0.92	2.33
2011	0.60	0.83	0.74	1.33	2.35	6.30	1.20	2.70	0.96	2.43
2012	0.64	0.78	0.59	0.72	1.29	4.42	0.84	1.94	0.92	2.41
2013	0.36	0.65	0.34	1.22	1.27	4.35	0.66	1.99	0.93	2.08
2014	0.58	0.55	0.88	1.08	0.48	4.32	0.62	1.91	0.93	2.19
2015	0.67	0.59	0.62	1.43	1.47	4.35	0.92	2.01	1.01	2.60
2016	0.39	0.29	0.36	1.60	0.86	5.88	0.54	2.39	0.94	2.63
2017	0.56	0.41	0.62	1.17	1.66	6.37	0.93	2.51	0.94	2.72
Average rate, 2007 to 2017	0.55	0.66	0.67	1.44	1.32	5.80	0.83	2.49	0.95	2.45
	number									
Total	132	167	88	199	234	1,074	454	1,440	1,316	3,228

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Table 8
Victims of homicide, by victim age group and sex, and age group and sex of accused, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Age group and sex of accused	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger								25 and older	
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Male accused	56	69	88	97	88	95	78	92	92	89
17 and younger ²	2	5	25	36	4	11	7	14	3	4
18 to 24	14	11	31	41	34	54	27	46	11	24
25 to 34	14	25	10	9	32	23	22	21	21	30
35 to 44	17	19	8	8	12	4	12	7	21	14
45 and older	10	8	14	3	7	3	9	4	37	16
Female accused	44	31	13	3	12	5	22	8	8	11
17 and younger ²	2	1	5	0	1	1	2	1	0.3	1
18 to 24	6	8	1	0	6	1	5	2	1	2
25 to 34	21	14	1	1	3	1	8	3	2	4
35 to 44	12	7	3	2	0.5	1	4	2	2	3
45 and older	2	1	3	1	1	0	2	0.3	2	2
Total accused	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17 and younger ²	3	7	30	36	5	12	9	15	3	5
18 to 24	20	18	33	41	40	55	33	48	12	27
25 to 34	36	39	11	10	35	25	30	24	23	33
35 to 44	29	26	10	9	12	5	17	8	23	17
45 and older	12	10	16	4	8	3	11	4	39	18

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes accused younger than age 12. Accused younger than age 12 cannot be charged with an offence under the *Criminal Code*.

Note: For the purposes of analysis, includes incidents with a single victim and a single accused. Excludes victims and accused where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 9
Victims of homicide, by victim age group and sex, and relationship of accused to victim, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Relationship of accused to victim	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger								25 and older	
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Family	84	86	41	18	37	8	52	21	62	20
Parent ²	75	79	24	7	7	1	31	13	0.3	1
Spouse	...	...	4	0	25	1	13	0.5	43	5
Current spouse ³	...	...	4	0	20	0.4	11	0.3	32	5
Former spouse ⁴	...	...	0	0	5	0.3	2	0.2	11	0.4
Sibling ⁵	2	1	4	3	2	3	2	3	2	2
Child ⁶	...	...	0	0	0	0.1	0	0.1	13	6
Other family ⁷	7	6	9	8	2	3	5	5	4	6
Non-family	16	14	59	82	63	92	48	79	38	80
Intimate partner	...	...	19	0	24	1	16	1	10	3
Current intimate partner ⁸	...	...	8	0	12	1	7	0.5	6	2
Former intimate partner ⁹	...	...	11	0	12	1	8	0.4	4	1
Friend ¹⁰	0	1	5	14	4	12	3	11	1	9
Authority figure ¹¹	7	5	0	0	0	0.1	2	1	1	0.4
Neighbour	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	4
Business relationship ¹²	0	0	0	1	1	0.4	0.5	0.4	1	3
Criminal relationship ¹³	...	...	0	8	6	17	3	13	4	13
Casual acquaintance	6	4	22	34	15	33	14	29	11	29
Stranger	2	3	13	23	10	27	8	23	6	20
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

... not applicable

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

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

3. Includes current spouses and common-law partners.

4. Includes former spouses and common-law partners.

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

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

7. Includes all other family members related to the victim by blood or marriage (e.g., grandparents, aunts, uncles, current and former in-laws).

8. Includes those who have a close and affectionate relationship with the victim (e.g., boyfriend, girlfriend).

9. Includes those who had a close and affectionate relationship with the victim (e.g., ex-boyfriend, ex-girlfriend), and those who had a sexual or mutual sexual attraction with the victim (e.g., one-night stand).

10. Includes those who have a long-term and friendly relationship with the victim, and roommates.

11. Includes those who are in a position of authority to the victim (e.g., teacher, doctor), and reverse authority figures (e.g., student, patient).

12. Includes those who have a relationship in the workplace or where business is the primary source of contact with the victim (e.g., employer and employee, worker and client).

13. Includes those who have a relationship based on illegal activity (e.g., drugs, prostitution).

Note: Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 10
Victims of homicide, by victim age group and sex, and accused characteristic, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Accused characteristic	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Previous conviction										
No previous conviction	64	59	58	45	42	35	52	40	51	32
Previous conviction	36	41	42	55	58	65	48	60	49	68
Violent offence	19	21	29	32	39	43	31	38	32	46
Homicide	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	2
Robbery	1	2	9	13	11	14	7	12	7	13
Other ²	18	18	21	19	27	28	23	25	24	31
Property offence	5	6	5	8	5	6	5	7	6	8
Drug offence	0	3	3	4	5	8	3	6	2	5
Other ³	12	11	5	11	9	8	9	9	9	10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Intoxicating substance										
No intoxicating substance	63	57	39	42	24	21	37	30	43	23
Intoxicating substance ⁴	37	43	61	58	76	79	63	70	57	77
Both alcohol and drug(s)	8	9	27	16	27	25	22	21	15	24
Alcohol only	19	13	24	37	37	46	29	39	30	45
Drug(s) only	11	16	9	5	11	7	11	8	10	7
Other ⁵	0	5	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes, for example, attempted murder, sexual assault, physical assault and criminal negligence causing death.

3. Includes other *Criminal Code* and provincial/federal statute offences that resulted in the creation of, or the addition to, a criminal record.

4. Includes those who consumed substances with the intent of becoming intoxicated. The substances could be legal or illegal.

5. Includes those who consumed an intoxicating substance other than alcohol or the conventional legal or illegal drug (e.g., glue, gas, solvents) and those who consumed an unknown type of intoxicating substance.

Note: For the purposes of analysis, includes incidents with a single victim and a single accused. Excludes victims and accused persons where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 11
Victims of homicide, by victim age group and sex, and incident characteristic, Canada, 2007 to 2017

Incident characteristic	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ¹		25 and older	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	percent									
Cause of death										
Stabbing	13	10	25	41	34	36	26	34	34	34
Beating	28	37	20	11	20	11	22	14	20	23
Strangulation, suffocation or drowning	28	18	23	2	19	1	22	3	17	3
Shooting	7	6	19	40	21	48	17	42	22	34
Shaken Baby Syndrome	12	10	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Fire	3	6	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	2
Poisoning or lethal injection	3	5	5	3	1	0.3	3	1	1	1
Other ²	6	9	7	2	4	2	5	3	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Type of motive³										
Frustration, anger or despair	64	70	27	14	18	6	33	15	29	11
Argument or quarrel	2	5	19	32	38	38	24	33	29	38
Jealousy	6	4	8	5	14	4	11	4	12	4
Sexual violence ⁴	3	0	21	0	8	0.2	9	0.2	5	0.3
Settling of accounts ⁵	0	1	1	20	8	28	4	24	3	19
Revenge	3	5	4	7	1	9	2	8	3	6
Financial gain	0	0	0	5	2	8	1	6	5	10
Concealment ⁶	5	5	0	0	0	0	1	1	0.2	0.04
Other ⁷	2	5	9	1	3	2	4	2	4	3
No apparent motive ⁸	16	7	12	16	8	6	11	7	9	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

... not applicable

1. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

2. Includes exposure, hypothermia and causes of death not otherwise specified.

3. Reflects the primary motive. If there is more than one motive associated with the homicide, the one determined to be the most important is recorded.

4. Includes, for example, incidents where the victim was sexually assaulted during the course of the homicide, and incidents where the accused killed the victim for refusing to engage in sexual activity. It may also include incidents where the homicide victim was a sex worker.

5. This type of motive is commonly seen in relation to drug- and gang-related homicides. Includes homicides where a bystander was killed during an altercation related to settling of accounts.

6. This type of motive is commonly seen in relation to infanticides. Includes homicides where a victim is killed to prevent the exposure of a crime or other embarrassing activity.

7. Includes personal protection, hate crime, fear of apprehension, terrorism, mercy killing and types of motive not otherwise classified.

8. Includes mental illness and dementia.

Note: Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Percentages have been calculated excluding unknown. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 12
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, province or territory and urban or rural area, Canada, 2017

Province or territory and urban or rural area ¹	Victim age group and sex										
	24 and younger										
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ²		25 and older ³		
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
											rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	378	422	2,494	1,827	2,940	1,728	1,680	1,162	915	908	
Urban area	341	418	1,721	1,722	2,428	1,692	1,324	1,119	839	874	
Rural area	427	426	3,365	1,947	3,682	1,778	2,144	1,217	1,001	944	
Prince Edward Island	260	287	1,913	1,334	1,922	1,700	1,155	993	710	675	
Urban area	217	244	1,754	1,399	2,005	1,610	1,117	950	689	725	
Rural area	350	375	2,184	1,223	1,744	1,878	1,230	1,076	750	586	
Nova Scotia	503	413	2,925	1,739	2,604	1,779	1,776	1,178	852	830	
Urban area	452	444	3,053	1,757	2,509	1,817	1,741	1,205	835	835	
Rural area	609	347	2,697	1,706	2,817	1,694	1,849	1,121	884	821	
New Brunswick ⁴	513	473	2,407	1,719	3,017	1,899	1,730	1,224	958	951	
Urban area	455	498	2,197	1,725	3,046	1,830	1,658	1,210	944	907	
Rural area	607	432	2,734	1,709	2,969	2,008	1,845	1,247	978	1,013	
Quebec	478	419	2,455	1,632	2,200	1,645	1,437	1,057	825	828	
Urban area	434	394	2,348	1,579	2,190	1,644	1,396	1,037	823	830	
Rural area	707	547	3,001	1,901	2,265	1,651	1,662	1,166	833	817	
Ontario	283	275	1,705	1,411	1,736	1,309	1,093	882	673	665	
Urban area	265	265	1,593	1,421	1,676	1,297	1,043	878	653	661	
Rural area	440	366	2,665	1,329	2,353	1,431	1,555	926	844	702	
Manitoba	592	414	4,009	2,191	4,780	3,149	2,635	1,663	1,802	1,632	
Urban area	387	276	3,298	1,890	3,533	2,616	2,053	1,409	1,299	1,359	
Rural area	929	640	5,229	2,702	7,540	4,329	3,689	2,123	3,072	2,283	
Saskatchewan	647	665	4,094	2,465	5,467	2,956	2,769	1,740	1,757	1,498	
Urban area	430	427	3,028	1,902	3,616	2,181	1,939	1,286	1,145	1,132	
Rural area	981	1,033	5,589	3,261	9,127	4,409	4,110	2,468	2,881	2,134	
Alberta	343	289	2,088	1,504	2,699	2,032	1,401	1,057	1,108	1,040	
Urban area	306	271	2,011	1,513	2,348	1,874	1,271	1,009	983	965	
Rural area	498	363	2,381	1,471	4,422	2,779	1,953	1,256	1,730	1,402	
British Columbia	254	203	1,715	1,160	1,798	1,486	1,117	864	805	912	
Urban area	233	193	1,661	1,161	1,711	1,483	1,072	864	771	908	
Rural area	418	285	2,120	1,155	2,692	1,514	1,497	863	1,072	937	
Yukon	402	455	8,258	2,819	7,720	3,300	4,356	1,884	3,493	2,945	
Northwest Territories	1,501	864	13,123	4,730	18,902	9,399	8,909	4,077	9,398	6,672	
Nunavut	1,559	1,303	10,032	5,448	18,219	6,353	7,491	3,438	10,942	6,777	

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 12 — end
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, province or territory and urban or rural area, Canada, 2017

Province or territory and urban or rural area ¹	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger								25 and older ³	
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ²			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Canada	374	333	2,181	1,538	2,295	1,658	1,394	1,030	878	867
Urban area, including territories	321	298	1,946	1,471	2,017	1,547	1,236	968	789	815
Urban area, excluding territories	320	298	1,939	1,470	2,009	1,543	1,231	967	785	812
Rural area, including territories	633	503	3,297	1,858	3,982	2,309	2,212	1,345	1,337	1,121
Rural area, excluding territories	614	487	3,151	1,797	3,700	2,212	2,091	1,297	1,245	1,057

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 victims aged 24 and younger.

3. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

4. Excludes Saint John Police Force due to data quality concerns.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Table 13
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and census metropolitan area, Canada, 2017

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger								25 and older ⁴	
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ³			
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
CMA total⁵	289	277	1,757	1,402	1,834	1,449	1,123	914	732	767
St. John's	282	300	1,458	1,480	2,032	1,574	1,113	974	838	876
Halifax	443	453	3,018	2,004	2,346	1,765	1,668	1,242	787	785
Moncton	524	563	2,394	1,968	3,391	2,148	1,796	1,373	1,148	1,160
Saint John ⁶	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saguenay	430	670	2,606	1,627	2,189	1,479	1,429	1,125	844	844
Québec	369	367	2,242	1,544	2,370	2,025	1,388	1,126	760	852
Sherbrooke	463	287	2,693	1,440	1,790	1,243	1,386	854	535	635
Trois-Rivières	547	534	2,850	1,289	2,211	1,955	1,598	1,159	744	764
Montréal	367	338	2,027	1,421	2,030	1,452	1,251	921	803	789
Gatineau ⁷	412	399	2,709	1,628	2,331	2,064	1,490	1,150	993	1,017
Ottawa ⁷	156	152	1,263	967	1,630	1,246	903	709	575	582
Kingston	277	360	3,185	1,213	2,359	1,164	1,644	836	589	507
Peterborough	297	274	2,251	1,199	2,569	1,414	1,503	866	621	662
Toronto ⁸	246	288	1,380	1,542	1,431	1,237	912	900	643	698
Hamilton ⁹	420	352	1,960	2,115	1,863	1,584	1,259	1,175	684	780
St. Catharines–Niagara	255	194	1,533	993	1,421	977	951	647	441	476
Kitchener–Cambridge– Waterloo	363	311	2,283	1,874	2,421	1,902	1,460	1,183	887	792
Brantford	424	407	2,315	1,536	2,637	1,882	1,562	1,130	976	856
Guelph	251	142	2,131	1,459	1,793	1,183	1,182	770	546	501
London	264	218	1,718	1,187	1,983	1,391	1,169	832	601	651
Windsor	233	205	1,240	757	1,844	1,159	1,024	674	756	619
Barrie	160	178	1,312	1,222	1,493	1,190	854	738	571	488
Greater Sudbury	458	204	2,509	782	2,134	1,500	1,482	769	648	666
Thunder Bay	376	350	2,541	1,662	4,414	2,587	2,244	1,410	1,246	1,071
Winnipeg	297	230	2,875	1,666	3,099	2,393	1,785	1,273	1,119	1,241
Regina	342	343	2,630	1,534	3,287	1,635	1,700	995	1,007	926
Saskatoon	375	327	2,311	1,442	2,815	1,976	1,520	1,076	884	988
Calgary	238	233	1,517	1,329	1,841	1,538	983	849	828	812
Edmonton	366	281	2,208	1,559	2,352	1,922	1,351	1,052	941	937
Kelowna	188	125	1,504	631	1,691	1,378	996	663	726	883
Abbotsford–Mission	326	241	1,534	1,125	1,725	1,365	1,039	795	764	639
Vancouver	181	181	1,328	1,172	1,385	1,350	877	831	702	856
Victoria	293	216	2,050	984	2,299	1,769	1,381	934	745	975

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 13 — end

Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and census metropolitan area, Canada, 2017

Census metropolitan area (CMA) ^{1, 2}	Victim age group and sex									
	24 and younger									
	11 and younger		12 to 17		18 to 24		Total ³		25 and older ⁴	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Non-CMA total¹⁰	573	466	3,174	1,856	3,587	2,234	2,064	1,316	1,232	1,101
Urban area ¹¹	490	413	2,986	1,850	3,113	2,131	1,864	1,271	1,096	1,069
Rural area ¹²	636	506	3,312	1,861	3,999	2,322	2,222	1,351	1,343	1,126
Canada	374	333	2,181	1,538	2,295	1,658	1,394	1,030	878	867

.. 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, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

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

3. Includes victims aged 24 and younger.

4. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

5. 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.

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

7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau CMA while Gatineau refers to the Quebec part. Ottawa and Gatineau are separate police jurisdictions and, therefore, the crime rate is impacted by unique policing practices.

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

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

10. Includes all other cities and townships—outside of the identified CMAs—that do not qualify as CMAs based on population size and density. This includes more than 900 cities and townships across Canada.

11. Includes census agglomerations which must have a core population of at least 10,000.

12. Includes all areas outside of CMAs and census agglomerations.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown.

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

Table 14
Victims of police-reported violent crime, by victim age group and sex, and province or territory, Canada, 2009 and 2017

Province or territory	Victim age group and sex							
	24 and younger				25 and older ¹			
	Female		Male		Female		Male	
	rate	percent change in rate from 2009 to 2017	rate	percent change in rate from 2009 to 2017	rate	percent change in rate from 2009 to 2017	rate	percent change in rate from 2009 to 2017
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,680	-21	1,162	-32	915	-5	908	-8
Prince Edward Island	1,155	-35	993	-29	710	-13	675	-22
Nova Scotia	1,778	-20	1,178	-43	849	-27	828	-27
New Brunswick ²	1,730	-13	1,224	-32	958	-6	951	-8
Quebec	1,433	1	1,054	-24	824	-0.2	827	-10
Ontario	1,073	-18	872	-31	663	-14	657	-12
Manitoba	2,575	-13	1,635	-31	1,763	8	1,605	0.1
Saskatchewan	2,781	-25	1,752	-36	1,764	-16	1,504	-13
Alberta	1,390	-19	1,049	-32	1,098	-8	1,034	-9
British Columbia	1,117	-42	864	-53	805	-39	912	-38
Yukon	4,356	-10	1,884	-35	3,493	-6	2,945	-16
Northwest Territories	8,909	-14	4,077	-22	9,398	3	6,672	-0.4
Nunavut	7,491	-30	3,438	-22	10,942	-9	6,777	-10
Canada	1,381	-18	1,023	-34	872	-14	862	-16

1. Includes victims aged 25 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

2. Excludes Saint John Police Service due to data quality concerns.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Excludes victims where the age or the sex was unknown. Where applicable, excludes a small number of victims in Quebec whose age was unknown but was miscoded as 0. The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database—as of 2009—represents 99% of the population in Canada. As a result, numbers may not match those presented elsewhere.

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