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Gender Differences in Police-reported Violent Crime in Canada, 2008

by Roxan Vaillancourt

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User information

Symbols

The following standard symbols are used in Statistics Canada publications:

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

Preface

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

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

Table of contents

Highlights **5**

Gender Differences in Police-reported Violent Crime in Canada, 2008

1 Introduction 6
2 Overall rates of violent victimization are comparable between males and females 6
3 Female rates of violent victimization higher in a majority of jurisdictions 7
4 Rates of violent victimization higher for women than for men in many of Canada's largest cities 7
5 Age makes a difference in the rate of victimization between the sexes 8
6 Profile of the accused 8
7 Men and women are victims of different types of violent crime 8
8 Physical assaults 9
9 Sexual assaults 10
10 Homicide 11
11 Other violent offences 12
12 Summary 12
13 Methodology 12
14 Definitions 13
15 Bibliography 14

Appendix

I Tables 15
II Cumulative Index 24

Highlights

- In 2008, overall rates of police-reported violent victimization were comparable between men and women, but the nature of their victimization differed.
- Females were more likely to be victims of a common assault, the form associated with the least serious physical injury than males, while males were more likely than their female counterparts to be victims of the most serious forms of physical assault (levels 2 and 3) and have a weapon used against them.
- Female victims of police-reported physical assaults were more often victimized by someone with whom they had a current or former intimate relationship; whereas male victims were most often physically assaulted by a stranger or by someone else outside of the family.
- Females were over 10 times more likely than males to be victims of a police-reported sexual assault.
- Males were over 3 times more likely than females to be a homicide victim, accounting for 74% of victims of homicide during a 5-year period between the years 2004 to 2008.
- More than one-third of male victims of homicide were killed with a firearm, compared to 20% of female homicide victims.

Gender Differences in Police-reported Violent Crime in Canada, 2008

by Roxan Vaillancourt

Introduction

Police-reported data show that the risk of violent victimization among adult males (aged 18 years of age and over) is comparable to that of adult females. Adult females accounted for 51% or about 152,000 of the 298,000 victims of violent incidents[1] reported to the police in 2008, while some 146,000 victims were male (Table 1, Table 2).

There are many consequences associated with being a victim of a violent crime including injuries, increased stress levels and disruption to day-to-day activities. According to the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, 24% of victims who sustained injuries due to a violent victimization sought medical attention and 20% required bed rest. In addition, 81% of victims experienced some form of emotional reaction such as anger, confusion or being fearful, and one-third reported having problems sleeping (AuCoin and Beauchamp, 2007).

Being a victim of a violent crime may lead individuals to question their perceptions of crime levels in their neighbourhood and their overall safety. For more than half (52%) of victims of violent crime, the experience had an impact on their day-to-day activities (AuCoin and Beauchamp, 2007).

Despite comparable overall rates of police-reported violent victimization, the data show that women and men experience differences in the types of violence experienced, the type of weapon used against them and the level of injury sustained.

This profile examines the nature and extent of gender differences in police-reported violent victimization between male and female adults aged 18 years and over. It analyses gender differences in victimization based on the prevalence across the provinces and territories, the type of violent offence, the location of the incident, the presence and type of weapon used, the level of injury to the victim, the victim's relationship to the perpetrator, and the age of the victim.

The analysis primarily uses police-reported data collected through the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey, as well as some data from the Homicide Survey. It is important to note, however, that police-reported data reflect only those incidents that have come to the attention of the police. The 2004 GSS on Victimization, for instance, estimated that 61% of adult males and 74% of adult females who had been violently victimized did not report the incident to the police.

According to the 2004 GSS, victims of violent crime may not report their victimization to the police for various reasons. For example, the victim may choose to deal with the incident in another way, feel that the incident was not important enough to warrant contacting the police or not want the police to be involved.

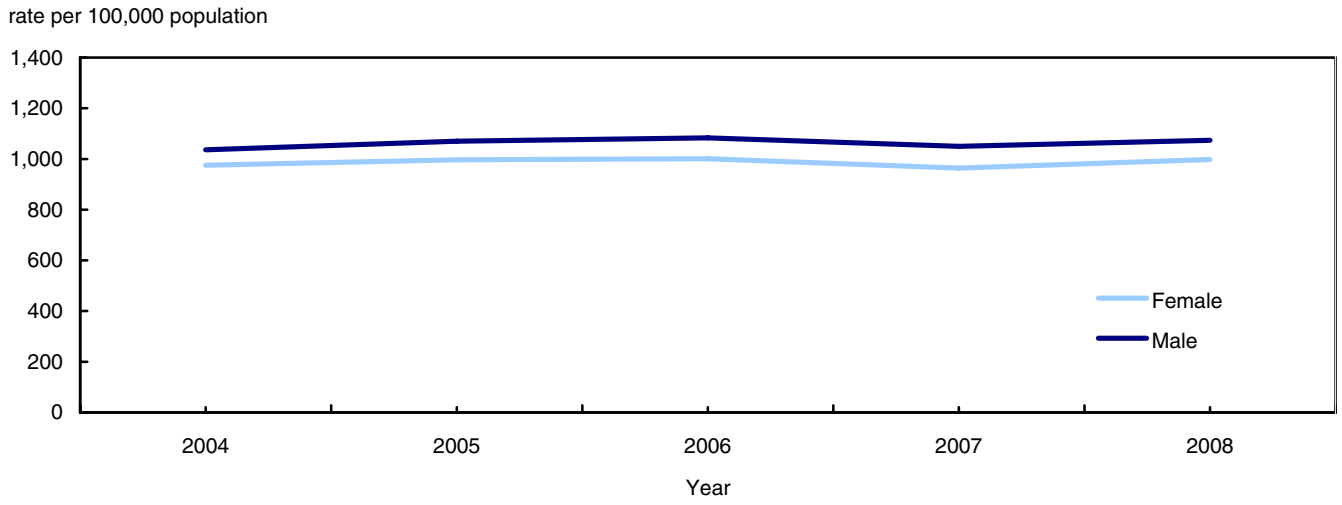
Overall rates of violent victimization are comparable between males and females

Police-reported data show that in 2008, the rate of violent victimization for female and male victims was comparable, at 1,155 and 1,150 per 100,000 population, respectively (Table 1, Table 2). Moreover, throughout

1. A victim can be accounted for in more than one incident of victimization in the same year. According to the 2004 General Social Survey (GSS), victims who have suffered more than one incident of victimization (33% of victims) accounted for 60% of the total number of victimization. The police-reported data used in this report cannot determine whether the same victim is subject to multiple victimizations. In addition, police-reported data refers to the number of victimizations and not the number of victims.

the preceding 5-year period from 2004 to 2008, the rates of violent victimization for men and women remained relatively stable (Chart 1).[2]

Chart 1
Rate of violent police-reported victimization against males and females stable over a 5-year time period



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

Female rates of violent victimization higher in a majority of jurisdictions

Even though for Canada as a whole the rates of violent victimization were virtually the same for both sexes, there were some notable differences in the rates of victimization for men and women in some provinces and territories. For instance, in 2008, female rates of violent victimization were higher than rates for males in 10 of the 13 provinces and territories, most notably Nunavut and Northwest Territories as well as Saskatchewan (Table 3). Conversely, male rates of violent victimization were higher than female rates in British Columbia, Quebec and Nova Scotia,[3] while for New Brunswick there was almost no difference in the rate of victimization between the sexes.

Rates of violent victimization higher for women than for men in many of Canada's largest cities

Gender differences in the rates of violent victimization against males and females were also observed in many of Canada's Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA).[4] For example, in 2008, Thunder Bay reported the greatest difference in the rate of violent victimization for women (1,780) compared to men (1,359) (Table 4). Also, in the CMAs of Peterborough, Kitchener, Brantford, Windsor, Greater Sudbury and Regina, female rates of violence were considerably higher than male rates. Conversely, in 2008, male rates of victimization were higher compared to female rates in the CMAs of Trois-Rivières, Victoria, Sherbrooke, Vancouver and Québec.

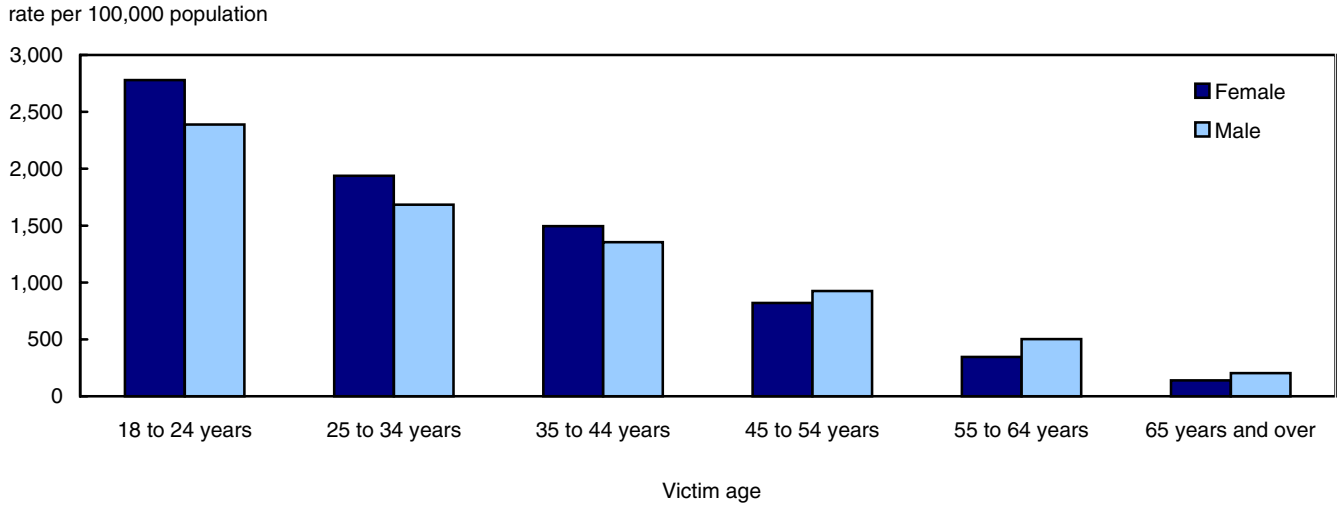
Overall in 2008, the highest rates of violent victimization against men were found in the CMAs of Saskatoon, Hamilton, Saint John and Halifax, while for women, Saskatoon, Thunder Bay and Regina were cities with the highest rates of violent victimization (Table 4).

2. Incident-based trend data are reported by a subset of police services that have been consistently reporting to the UCR2 Survey since 1999. In 2008, these police services covered 54% of the population of Canada and are not nationally representative.
3. The 2008 data are based upon information reported by police services covering 98% of the population of Canada.
4. 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.

Age makes a difference in the rate of victimization between the sexes

For both men and women, rates of police-reported violent victimization were highest among young adults aged 18 to 24, and lowest among seniors aged 65 and over. However, when sex is taken into account among the various age groups, a notable difference in the risk of victimization is observed (Chart 2). Females between the ages of 18 and 44 reported higher rates of violent victimization compared to male victims within the same age categories, with females 18 to 24 years of age having the highest rate of victimization of all victims, regardless of age or sex. However after age 44, the rates of violent victimization were higher for males compared with their female counterparts.

Chart 2
Rates of violent victimization higher for females among those between 18 and 44 and for males among those aged 45 and over, 2008



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

Profile of the accused

In general, women most often reported being victimized by men regardless of crime type, and this was the case as well for male victims. Men were considered the accused in 81% of cases of violent victimization against women, and in 79% of cases of violent victimization against males; whereas females accounted for 10% of victimizations against females and 10% against males. These findings are supported by results from other studies in the United States, where the majority of perpetrators that came to the attention of the criminal justice system were men (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2006; Heimer and Lauritsen, 2008; U.S. Department of Justice, 2009).

Men and women are victims of different types of violent crime

Gender differences in police-reported victimization are seen in the types of violent offences experienced by male and female victims. Males, for example, are more likely to be the victims of physical assault and homicide, while sexual assault victims are overwhelmingly female. Beyond the differences in the types of violent victimization they suffer, there are also gender-based distinctions in the characteristics surrounding the violent crime such as the relationship between the victim and accused, the involvement of weapons and where the crime took place.

Physical assaults

Victims of more serious forms of physical assault reported to police were more likely to be men[5]

In 2008, the rate of police-reported physical assaults against men (779 per 100,000 population) was slightly greater than that for women (711 per 100,000 population). However, male and female victims reported different types of physical assault. Females were more likely than males to be victims of common assault, the form of assault resulting in the least serious physical injury (576 per 100,000 females and 484 per 100,000 males), while males were more likely than females to be victims of more serious forms of physical assault (Table 1, Table 2).

The rate of assault with a weapon or assault causing bodily harm (level 2) among men (215 per 100,000 population) was nearly double that for women (114 per 100,000 population). However, the most significant difference between male and female victims of assault was found for aggravated assault.[6] The police-reported rate for male victims of aggravated assault (18 per 100,000 population) was more than three times higher than the rate for female victims (5 per 100,000 population) (Table 1, Table 2). Similar gender differences were also found in the United States where, in 2004, the rate of aggravated assault against males was double that of females (Lauritsen and Heimer, 2008).

In addition, while physical force was more common in incidents of physical assault against female victims (54%) compared to males (44%), men were more frequently the victims of an assault involving a weapon (16% of incidents against men versus 8% for women). Moreover, more than twice the proportion of male victims (5%) of physical assault sustained major injuries compared to their female counterparts (2%)[7] (Table 5, Table 6).

Men are physically assaulted in a public place outside the home more often than women

For both male and female victims of physical assault, the most common location for the assault was in a residential setting. Nearly three-quarters of physical assaults against women and 42% of assaults against men occurred in this setting. A large proportion (29%) of male victims were assaulted in a public place such as a parking lot, a transit bus/bus shelter or in the street while this was the case for a smaller proportion of female victims (13%) (Table 5, Table 6).

Women more often physically assaulted by a spouse, men by a stranger

Female victims of physical assault were more often victimized by someone with whom they had a current or former intimate relationship. According to police-reported data, almost one-third (29%) of women physically assaulted in 2008 had been victimized by a current or former spouse; this compares to 7% of male victims. Additionally, another 22% of female victims were physically assaulted by someone they were currently dating or had formerly dated; this compares to 5% of male victims.

Male victims, in contrast, were most often physically assaulted by a stranger (32%) or by someone else outside of the family (29%) such as a friend, acquaintance or business partner.

Overall, there was a female victim in 81% of physical assaults committed by a spouse, while males accounted for about the same proportion of physical assaults committed by a stranger (Table 5, Table 6).

Similar patterns of gender differences were found in the United States. For example, of the 11.6 million cases of violent victimization against males and females 12 years of age or older, 6.6 million were committed against men. In the majority of these cases a stranger had committed the violence (3.9 million), whereas a person known to the victim was more likely to have been implicated in the victimization of women (3 million) (Craven, 1994).

5. According to the 2004 General Social Survey, 40% of physical assaults were reported to the police.
6. Aggravated assault, or assault level 3 involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim.
7. Major physical injuries are those that required professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility.

Sexual assaults

Police-reported sexual assault rate more than 10 times higher for female victims compared to males

In 2008, the rate of police-reported sexual assault against females (68 per 100,000 population) was more than 10 times the rate for males (6 per 100,000 population), with females accounting for 92% of sexual assault victims in Canada. Overall rates of sexual assaults for female victims are significantly greater than males across each age group (Table 1, Table 2).

It is worth noting that sexual assaults go unreported to police more often than other types of violent offences, regardless of whether the victim is female or male. According to the 2004 GSS on Victimization, about 8% of sexual assaults were reported to police, compared to about 40% of physical assaults and about half of robberies (Brennan and Taylor-Butts, 2008). Furthermore, male and female victims showed no significant difference in their likelihood of reporting sexual assaults to police.

More than one-quarter of female victims of sexual assault suffered a physical injury

Regardless of whether the victim was male or female, physical force was used against the victim in 95% of sexual assaults. While two-thirds (60%) of police-reported sexual assaults against females did not result in a physical injury, 24% resulted in minor physical injuries requiring some first aid but no professional medical treatment (Table 5, Table 6).

Higher proportion of sexual assaults against male victims occur in institutional settings

Sexual assaults most often occurred in residential locations. Nearly 2 out of 3 (59%) sexual assault victimizations of females occurred in a private residence as did 48% of sexual assaults against males. However, for male victims of sexual assault, the proportion of those victimized in an institutional setting (16%) such as a school, university or college or other non-commercial or corporate place was more than 2.5 times greater than the proportion of females sexually assaulted in this type of location (Table 5, Table 6).

Accused in incidents of sexual assaults against male and female are often known to the victim

In nearly half of police-reported sexual assaults against both male (47%) and female (44%) victims, the accused was someone known to the victim (e.g., friend, acquaintance, or current/former dating partner) but was not a family member. Strangers were the perpetrators in one-quarter of all police-reported sexual assaults committed against men (19%) and women (24%) (Table 5, Table 6).

There were, however, some notable gender-based differences in the relationship between the victim and the accused in cases of sexual assaults coming to the attention of police. For example, women were more likely than men to have been sexually assaulted by a current or former spouse. In 2008, the accused was a current or former spouse in 8% of police-reported sexual assaults against females compared to 1% of sexual assaults where the victim was male. As well, a current or former dating partner was identified as the accused 4 times as often in sexual assaults against women (7%) compared to men (1%). Male victims of sexual assault, however, were more often victimized by family members other than spouses or ex-spouses and by friends and acquaintances, in comparison to female sexual assault victims (Table 5, Table 6).

Homicide

While men were more likely to be the victim of a homicide, female homicide victims were more often killed by a spouse

From 2004 to 2008, homicides accounted for less than 1% of all violent crimes reported to police in Canada. Adult males (7 per 100,000 population) were over 3 times more likely than adult females (2 per 100,000 population) to be a homicide victim, accounting for 74% of victims of homicide during this 5-year period.

Nevertheless, compared to men, women were more often killed by a current or former spouse (38% of female homicides versus 4% of male homicides) and were at greater risk of being the victim of a spousal homicide. From 2004 to 2008, females accounted for more than three-quarters of spousal homicide victims (275 of 351) (Table 7). About a third of female homicide victims (28%) were killed by a current spouse, compared to 3% of male victims, and another 10% of female homicides were perpetrated by an ex-spouse (versus 1% of male homicide victims). Females were also more often killed by an intimate partner such as a boyfriend or girlfriend (8%) than male homicide victims (2%). About 18% of female homicide victims were killed by a friend or acquaintance and 5% were killed by a stranger (Table 7).

Men, in comparison, were much more likely to be killed by someone other than a spouse. In 4 in 10 homicides involving male victims, the accused was either a friend or an acquaintance and in 15% of male homicides the accused was a stranger.

Homicides with male victims more likely to involve firearms and gangs

Between 2004 and 2008, weapons were involved in virtually all (97%) male homicides and in a substantial proportion (90%) of female homicides. While firearms were more commonly used than other weapons in homicides, they were more likely used against male versus female homicide victims. More than one-third (38%) of male victims of homicide were killed with a firearm, compared to 20% of female homicide victims. In fact, from 2004 to 2008, more men were killed using a firearm (785) than women by any other method (732). Female victims, on the other hand, were more likely than male victims to have a “other weapon” used against them. Specifically, they were 3 times more likely than males to have been killed by explosives, motor vehicle, fire, or any device used to poison (12% vs 4%) (Table 7).

Homicides involving gang-related activity were also more common among male victims compared with female victims. From 2004 to 2008, nearly one-quarter (24%) of homicides involving a male victim were either gang-related or suspected of being gang-related, compared with 3% of female homicides (Table 7).

Motives surrounding a homicide vary according to the sex of the victim

While the apparent motive for homicide was more commonly an argument or quarrel, irrespective of the victim’s sex, there were some gender-based variations. For example, compared to male victims, female victims were about 3 times as likely to be killed out of frustration, anger, despair (21%), and nearly 4 times as likely to be the victim of a homicide motivated by jealousy (12%) or sexual violence (4%). In contrast, a settling-of-account (drug or gang-related) (20%) was the apparent motive in nearly one-fifth of male homicides compared to 3% of female homicides. Male homicide victims (7%) were about twice as likely to be killed out of revenge as female victims (3%) (Table 7).

Other violent offences

Men more often the victims of robberies, while women more likely to be victims of criminal harassment

Police-reported data also indicate that some notable gender differences exist among other categories of violent crime such as robbery, criminal harassment and uttering threats.

According to police-reported rates, women were the victims of robbery about half as often as men, but were almost 3 times more likely to suffer criminal harassment. In 2008, while males accounted for 65% of robbery victims,[8] females were victims in 73% of criminal harassment crimes (Table 5, Table 6).

While rates for uttering threats were more similar for men (184 per 100,000 population) and women (156 per 100,000 population), there were some differences between the sexes in terms of who was identified as the perpetrator.

Similar to patterns seen among physical and sexual assaults, female victims of criminal threats were more often victimized by a spouse or dating partner than were male victims. In particular, the proportion of females (18%) threatened by a spouse or ex-spouse was 6 times higher compared to their male counterparts (3%). The proportion of female victims threatened by a current or former dating partner (12%) was also about 6 times higher than for male victims (2%) of uttering threat offences. In contrast, males (24%) were about twice as likely as females (12%) to be threatened by a stranger.

Summary

Police-reported data show that males and females experience similar rates of violent victimization. However, there are some telling differences between the sexes in the nature of their victimization. For instance, males and females experience different types of physical assault. Males were more likely to be victims of more serious assaults (level 2 and 3), and have a weapon used against them; while females were more likely to be victims of common assault, resulting in fewer injuries than their male counterparts. Furthermore, female victims of physical assault were more often victimized by a spouse, whereas males were more often assaulted by someone who was not known to them such as a stranger. In addition, females were 10 times more likely than males to be victims of sexual assault.

Methodology

Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey collects detailed information on individual criminal incidents reported to police, including characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. The 2008 data are based upon information reported by police services covering 98% of the population of Canada.

The UCR2 Trend Database contains historical data that permit the analysis of trends in the characteristics of incidents, accused and victims, such as victim-accused relationship. This database currently includes 63 police services that have reported to the UCR2 Survey consistently since 1999. These respondents accounted for 54% of the population of Canada in 2008. Provincially, this database accounts for 36% of the population of Newfoundland and Labrador, 18% of the population of New Brunswick, 99% of the population of Quebec, 52% of the population of Ontario, 47% of the population of Saskatchewan, 55% of the population of Alberta and 14% of the population of British Columbia.

8. According to the General Social Survey 2004, 51% of robberies were reported to the police.

Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey began collecting police-reported data on homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada in 1961, and began collecting data on family-related homicides in 1974. When a homicide becomes known to the police, the investigating police department completes a survey questionnaire, which is then forwarded to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The count for a particular year represents all homicides reported in that year, regardless of when the death actually occurred.

Definitions

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

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

Other violations involving violence or the threat of violence – This category includes kidnapping/forcible confinement, hostage taking, robbery, extortion, criminal harassment (or stalking), indecent or harassing telephone calls, uttering threats, explosives causing death or bodily harm, arson and other violations against the person.

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

- **Common assault –** This includes the *Criminal Code* category of assault level 1. This is the least serious form of assault and includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.
- **Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm –** Assault level 2 involves carrying, using or threatening to use a weapon against someone or causing someone bodily harm.
- **Aggravated assault –** Assault level 3 involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of someone.
- **Other assaults –** This category includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge a firearm with intent, using a firearm during the commission of an offence, pointing a firearm, assault against a peace officer, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other forms of assault.

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

- **Sexual assault –** Level 1 sexual assaults involve minor physical injuries or no injuries to the victim.
- **Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm –** Level 2 sexual assaults include sexual assault with a weapon, threats or causing bodily harm.
- **Aggravated sexual assault –** Level 3 sexual assaults result in wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of the victim.
- **Other sexual crimes –** includes a group of offences that are primarily meant to address incidents of sexual abuse directed at children including sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, incest, corrupting children, luring a child via a computer, anal intercourse, bestiality and voyeurism.

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Appendix I — Tables

Table 1
Rates of victims of police-reported violent crime by age group, Canada, 2008

Type of offence	Adult victims (aged 18 and over)													
	18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
	Sex of the victim													
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	rate [1]													
Physical assault - total	**1,717**	**1,672**	**1,235**	**1,202**	**934**	**911**	**489**	**595**	**184**	**302**	**73**	**113**	**711**	**779**
Aggravated assault (level 3)	12	52	9	27	6	19	3	10	1	5	1	2	5	18
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	279	531	198	316	151	242	78	157	28	70	11	25	114	215
Assault (level 1)	1,397	1,010	985	686	756	572	400	402	153	220	60	83	576	484
Other assaults	29	80	42	173	21	79	8	26	2	8	1	4	16	62
Sexual assault - total	**246**	**19**	**112**	**8**	**63**	**6**	**31**	**3**	**12**	**1**	**6**	**1**	**68**	**6**
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	4	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sexual assault (level 1)	232	17	105	7	59	5	29	3	11	1	6	1	64	5
Other sexual crimes [2]	8	2	3	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Other violations involving violence - total	**817**	**696**	**591**	**475**	**499**	**437**	**299**	**328**	**149**	**200**	**60**	**90**	**376**	**365**
Homicide/attempted murder	4	19	3	11	2	7	2	5	1	3	1	2	2	7
Robbery	162	331	68	129	52	93	45	77	32	49	14	23	56	109
Extortion	6	7	5	7	4	5	4	5	2	4	1	2	3	5
Criminal harassment	270	56	227	66	195	75	99	53	46	32	20	17	135	51
Uttering threats	301	264	247	251	220	248	137	182	63	107	21	43	156	184
Forcible confinement	71	18	39	9	24	6	11	4	4	3	2	2	22	7
Other violent violations [3]	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	1	1	2
Total violent violations	**2,780**	**2,388**	**1,938**	**1,684**	**1,496**	**1,355**	**820**	**925**	**345**	**503**	**139**	**204**	**1,155**	**1,150**

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population 18 years of age and over.
2. Includes such offences as sexual interference, sexual exploitation, invitation to sexual touching, incest, anal intercourse and bestiality.
3. Includes arson, other assaults, assault against a peace/public officer, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, unlawfully causing bodily harm, and other violent offences.

Note(s): Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The 2008 data are based upon information reported by police services covering 98% of the population of Canada. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown.

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

Table 2
Number of victims of police-reported violent crime by age group, Canada, 2008

Type of offence	Adult victims (aged 18 and over)													
	18 to 24 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years		65 years and over		Total	
	Sex of the victim													
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	number													
Physical assault - total	**26,225**	**26,979**	**27,140**	**26,743**	**22,128**	**22,009**	**12,653**	**15,381**	**3,628**	**5,774**	**1,821**	**2,231**	**93,595**	**99,117**
Aggravated assault (level 3)	176	834	204	596	152	457	71	257	23	92	16	31	642	2,267
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	4,267	8,564	4,358	7,028	3,567	5,843	2,025	4,059	557	1,335	276	493	15,050	27,322
Assault (level 1)	21,339	16,296	21,654	15,273	17,917	13,811	10,340	10,398	3,005	4,197	1,496	1,627	75,751	61,602
Other assaults	443	1,285	924	3,846	492	1,898	217	667	43	150	33	80	2,152	7,926
Sexual assault - total	**3,758**	**313**	**2,464**	**168**	**1,501**	**147**	**811**	**75**	**232**	**27**	**154**	**17**	**8,920**	**747**
Aggravated sexual assault (level 3)	30	1	25	6	19	4	11	0	2	0	1	0	88	11
Sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2)	64	8	63	2	47	7	21	1	2	0	0	0	197	18
Sexual assault (level 1)	3,538	278	2,301	151	1,399	119	752	70	219	25	148	17	8,357	660
Other sexual crimes [1]	126	26	75	9	36	17	27	4	9	2	5	0	278	58
Other violations involving violence - total	**12,479**	**11,225**	**12,990**	**10,561**	**11,824**	**10,562**	**7,747**	**8,477**	**2,942**	**3,815**	**1,509**	**1,762**	**49,491**	**46,402**
Homicide/attempted murder	59	306	67	242	55	176	48	126	28	52	21	42	278	944
Robbery	2,477	5,334	1,485	2,875	1,241	2,246	1,174	2,004	631	940	361	460	7,369	13,859
Extortion	98	120	105	155	86	129	91	121	35	67	32	35	447	627
Criminal harassment	4,129	896	4,996	1,460	4,625	1,814	2,569	1,376	898	619	508	332	17,725	6,497
Uttering threats	4,603	4,252	5,427	5,594	5,215	5,999	3,535	4,704	1,245	2,051	535	844	20,560	23,444
Forcible confinement	1,083	290	867	192	558	151	292	106	85	60	40	32	2,925	831
Other violent violations [2]	30	27	43	43	44	47	38	40	20	26	12	17	187	200
Total violent violations	**42,462**	**38,517**	**42,594**	**37,472**	**35,453**	**32,718**	**21,211**	**23,933**	**6,802**	**9,616**	**3,484**	**4,010**	**152,006**	**146,266**

1. Includes such offences as sexual interference, sexual exploitation, invitation to sexual touching, incest, anal intercourse and bestiality.
2. Includes arson, other assaults, assault against a peace/public officer, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, discharge firearm with intent, unlawfully causing bodily harm, and other violent offences.

Note(s): Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. The 2008 data are based upon information reported by police services covering 98% of the population of Canada. Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown.

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

Table 3
Victims of police-reported violent crime by province and territory, adults aged 18 and over, Canada, 2008

Province or territory	Sex of victim				Total	
	Female		Male			
	number	rate [1]	number	rate [1]	number	rate [1]
Canada	**152,006**	**1,155**	**146,266**	**1,150**	**298,272**	**1,153**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,521	1,186	2,122	1,061	4,643	1,125
Prince Edward Island	501	877	416	783	917	832
Nova Scotia	5,317	1,354	4,995	1,378	10,312	1,366
New Brunswick	3,595	1,158	3,381	1,157	6,976	1,158
Quebec	29,265	936	31,560	1,046	60,825	990
Ontario	48,605	941	43,943	892	92,548	917
Manitoba	8,733	1,921	7,090	1,604	15,823	1,765
Saskatchewan	10,191	2,563	7,725	2,018	17,916	2,296
Alberta	18,221	1,344	18,756	1,326	36,977	1,335
British Columbia	21,620	1,309	23,913	1,501	45,533	1,404
Yukon	481	3,766	440	3,332	921	3,545
Northwest Territories	1,606	10,787	1,083	6,612	2,689	8,600
Nunavut	1,350	14,551	842	8,486	2,192	11,417

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population 18 years of age and over.

Note(s): Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. Data reflect victim counts from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and, in total, represent 98% of the population of Canada. Coverage for each province/territory exceeds 95% except for British Columbia (92%). Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown.

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

Table 4
Victims of police-reported violent crime by census metropolitan area, adults aged 18 and over, Canada, 2008

Census metropolitan area	Sex of victim				Total		
	Female		Male				
	number	rate [1]	number	rate [1]	number	rate [1]	ratio female/male rates
500,000 and over population							
Hamilton [2]	3,322	1,549	3,447	1,696	6,769	1,621	0.91
Winnipeg	4,126	1,366	3,744	1,292	7,870	1,330	1.06
Vancouver	10,973	1,167	13,454	1,494	24,427	1,327	0.78
Edmonton	5,160	1,167	5,911	1,301	11,071	1,235	0.90
Montréal	15,836	1,030	16,858	1,155	32,694	1,091	0.89
Toronto [2]	21,779	1,071	20,473	1,066	42,252	1,069	1.00
Calgary	3,534	772	4,153	873	7,687	823	0.88
Kitchener	1,753	877	1,424	722	3,177	800	1.21
Ottawa [3]	2,552	684	2,678	761	5,230	721	0.90
Québec	1,608	517	1,867	639	3,475	576	0.81
100,000 to less than 500,000 population							
Saskatoon	1,840	1,789	1,676	1,713	3,516	1,752	1.04
Regina	1,498	1,767	1,229	1,546	2,727	1,660	1.14
Saint John	679	1,582	625	1,649	1,304	1,613	0.96
Thunder Bay	885	1,780	638	1,359	1,523	1,576	1.31
Halifax	2,395	1,443	2,514	1,643	4,909	1,539	0.88
St. John's	1,052	1,360	946	1,338	1,998	1,349	1.02
Gatineau [4]	1,447	1,226	1,627	1,434	3,074	1,328	0.85
Abbotsford-Mission	883	1,351	795	1,231	1,678	1,291	1.10
Brantford	703	1,347	567	1,144	1,270	1,248	1.18
Windsor	1,385	1,138	1,147	980	2,532	1,060	1.16
Moncton	615	1,100	520	1,010	1,135	1,057	1.09
Kingston	717	1,104	613	987	1,330	1,047	1.12
Victoria	1,326	880	1,642	1,185	2,968	1,026	0.74
Greater Sudbury	724	1,070	604	937	1,328	1,005	1.14
St. Catharines-Niagara	1,906	1,043	1,618	942	3,524	994	1.11
Saguenay	557	924	600	1,037	1,157	980	0.89
London	1,846	930	1,590	853	3,436	892	1.09
Barrie	455	858	412	818	867	838	1.05
Sherbrooke	550	720	650	920	1,200	816	0.78
Peterborough	456	891	339	722	795	810	1.23
Trois-Rivières	433	684	537	922	970	798	0.74
Guelph	357	726	350	751	707	738	0.97

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population 18 years of age and over.
2. Excludes data from the Halton Regional Police Service and the Durham Regional Police Service due to the incongruity between police service jurisdictional boundaries and census metropolitan area boundaries.
3. Ottawa represents the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.
4. Gatineau represents the Quebec portion of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

Note(s): Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding. A census metropolitan area consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A census metropolitan area 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 census metropolitan area, 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 census metropolitan area typically comprises more than one police service. Census metropolitan area populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Excludes Oshawa due to the incongruity between police service jurisdictional boundaries and census metropolitan area boundaries. Coverage for each census metropolitan area is virtually 100% except for the following: Winnipeg (99%), Saskatoon (99%), Brantford (95%), Windsor (91%), Toronto (91%), Hamilton (75%) and Barrie (70%). Excludes incidents where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown.

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

Table 5
Percentages of adult victims (aged 18 and over) of police-reported violent crime by type of offence and incident characteristics, Canada, 2008

Characteristics related to the crime	Adult victims (aged 18 and over)											
	Type of violent offence											
	Sexual assault			Physical assaults			Robbery			Uttering threats		
	Sex of the victim											
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	percent											
Location												
Residential [1]	59	48	58	71	42	56	12	14	14	67	54	60
Commercial [2]	11	11	11	8	18	13	46	32	37	10	16	13
Institutional [3]	6	16	7	4	8	6	2	2	2	9	10	10
Public place [4]	18	15	17	13	29	22	38	50	46	9	16	13
Unknown [5]	6	10	7	3	4	3	2	2	2	4	4	4
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Injury												
Unknown [6]	14	16	14	6	5	6	4	3	4	2	2	2
No injuries [7]	60	67	61	36	36	36	62	51	55	59	61	60
Minor physical injuries [8]	24	14	23	56	54	55	23	35	31	1	1	1
Major physical injuries [9]	0	0	0	2	5	3	1	3	2	.	.	.
Death	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not applicable [10]	1	3	1	0	0	0	10	8	9	38	36	37
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Weapon causing injury												
Unknown [11]	5	7	5	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2
No weapon [12]	62	70	62	36	36	36	72	59	64	97	97	97
Physical force [13]	32	21	31	54	44	49	20	25	23	1	1	1
Firearm [14]	0	.	0	0	1	0	2	3	2	0	0	0
Knife/other piercing, cutting instrument [15]	1	0	1	2	5	3	2	5	4	0	0	0
Club, blunt instrument [16]	0	0	0	1	4	3	1	3	2	0	0	0
Other weapon [17]	1	1	1	4	7	6	1	3	3	0	0	0
Weapons - total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**8**	**16**	**12**	**5**	**14**	**11**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Relation of accused to the victim												
Unknown [18]	16	19	16	12	19	16	16	16	16	13	16	14
Spouse	5	0	5	24	5	14	0	0	0	8	1	4
Ex-spouse	3	0	3	5	1	3	0	0	0	10	2	6
Other family [19]	9	14	9	11	8	9	1	0	0	12	9	10
Total family	**17**	**14**	**16**	**40**	**14**	**27**	**2**	**0**	**1**	**30**	**11**	**20**
Boyfriend/girlfriend	4	1	4	17	4	10	1	0	0	3	0	2
Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	3	1	3	5	2	3	1	0	0	9	1	5
Stranger	24	19	23	9	32	21	75	76	75	12	24	18
Other non family [20]	37	46	38	17	29	23	6	8	7	33	47	41
Total non family	**68**	**67**	**68**	**48**	**66**	**57**	**82**	**84**	**83**	**57**	**73**	**65**
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5 – continued

Percentages of adult victims (aged 18 and over) of police-reported violent crime by type of offence and incident characteristics, Canada, 2008

Characteristics related to the crime	Adult victims (aged 18 and over)								
	Type of violent offence						Total		
	Criminal harassment			Other violent violations [21]					
	Sex of the victim								
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	percent								
Location									
Residential [1]	75	73	74	76	53	67	68	43	55
Commercial [2]	9	11	10	6	13	9	10	18	14
Institutional [3]	5	5	5	3	4	3	5	7	6
Public place [4]	6	7	7	12	28	18	13	28	21
Unknown [5]	5	5	5	3	3	3	4	4	4
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Injury									
Unknown [6]	10	12	10	5	5	5	6	5	6
No injuries [7]	37	32	36	35	36	35	42	41	42
Minor physical injuries [8]	1	0	1	40	16	30	38	40	39
Major physical injuries [9]	.	.	.	5	16	9	1	4	2
Death	.	.	.	4	18	9	0	0	0
Not applicable [10]	53	56	53	12	10	11	12	9	11
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Weapon causing injury									
Unknown [11]	9	11	10	2	3	2	3	3	3
No weapon [12]	90	88	89	47	46	46	54	51	53
Physical force [13]	1	1	1	39	13	28	37	33	35
Firearm [14]	.	.	.	2	16	8	0	1	1
Knife/other piercing, cutting instrument [15]	.	.	.	5	13	8	1	4	3
Club, blunt instrument [16]	.	.	.	1	4	3	1	3	2
Other weapon [17]	0	0	0	5	5	5	3	5	4
Weapons - total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**38**	**23**	**5**	**13**	**9**
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
Relation of accused to the victim									
Unknown [18]	18	20	19	11	24	16	13	19	16
Spouse	2	1	2	21	2	13	17	4	10
Ex-spouse	15	7	13	8	1	5	6	2	4
Other family [19]	4	6	5	5	5	5	10	7	8
Total family	**21**	**13**	**19**	**33**	**7**	**23**	**33**	**12**	**23**
Boyfriend/girlfriend	2	1	2	19	1	12	12	3	7
Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	20	11	17	10	1	6	7	2	5
Stranger	13	17	14	13	31	20	14	34	24
Other non family [20]	26	38	29	14	36	23	21	30	25
Total non family	**61**	**66**	**62**	**56**	**69**	**61**	**54**	**69**	**61**
Total incident	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

1. Includes single homes/house, private property structures, dwelling units or commercial dwelling units.
2. Includes banks or other financial institutions, convenience stores, gas stations, new or used car dealerships, bar or restaurants, or other commercial/corporate places.
3. Includes school (during supervised activity), school (not during supervised activity), universities/colleges or other non commercial/corporate place.
4. Includes parking lots, transit/bus shelters, subways/subway stations, other public transportation or connected facility, streets, roads, highways, open areas, or construction sites.
5. The actual place where the incident occurred cannot be determined.
6. The extent of injuries to the victim could not be determined.
7. No visible injury were noted at the time of the incident.
8. Minor physical injuries require no professional medical treatment or only some first aid (e.g., band aid, ice, etc.).
9. Major physical injuries require professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility.
10. The violation did not involve the use of weapons nor physical force against victim.
11. There is no indication of what type of weapon caused an injury to the victim.
12. No weapon was involved, or no injury was caused.
13. The use of body strength and/or action that is used to cause bodily injury or death (i.e.. choking, punching, pushing).
14. Includes fully automatic firearms, rifles, sawed off rifles/shotguns, handguns and other firearm like weapons.
15. Includes knives and other cutting/piercing instrument that would cut or pierce.
16. Includes any tool or article that is used to cause injury using a hitting or bludgeoning action.
17. Includes explosives, fire, motor vehicle or any device used to garret or poison.
18. The identity of the accused is not known or cannot be established.
19. Includes extended family such as aunts, uncles, cousins, sisters/brothers-in-law, etc.
20. Includes friends or acquaintances, business relationships or criminal relationships.
21. Includes other categories of violent crime such as violations causing death, attempted murder, conspire to commit murder, kidnapping/forcible confinement, hostage taking, robbery, extortion, intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist, intimidation of a non-justice system participant, explosives causing death/bodily harm, arson - disregard for human life and other violations against the person.

Note(s): Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Includes victims 18 years of age and over. Excludes incidents where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. The 2008 data are based upon information reported by police services covering 98% of the population of Canada.

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

Table 6
Number of adult victims (aged 18 and over) of police-reported violent crime by type of offence and characteristics, Canada, 2008

Characteristics related to the crime	Adult victims (aged 18 and over)											
	Type of violent offence											
	Sexual assault			Physical assaults			Robbery			Uttering threats		
	Sex of the victim											
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	number											
Location												
Residential [1]	5,240	360	5,600	66,707	41,415	108,122	905	1,965	2,870	13,768	12,569	26,337
Commercial [2]	970	80	1,050	7,591	17,516	25,107	3,410	4,438	7,848	2,067	3,784	5,851
Institutional [3]	570	117	687	3,910	7,619	11,529	122	251	373	1,913	2,307	4,220
Public place [4]	1,577	114	1,691	12,425	29,025	41,450	2,786	6,894	9,680	1,907	3,867	5,774
Unknown [5]	563	76	639	2,962	3,542	6,504	146	311	457	905	917	1,822
Total incident	**8,920**	**747**	**9,667**	**93,595**	**99,117**	**192,712**	**7,369**	**13,859**	**21,228**	**20,560**	**23,444**	**44,004**
Injury												
Unknown [6]	1,235	119	1,354	5,524	5,196	10,720	294	467	761	427	585	1,012
No injuries [7]	5,383	500	5,883	34,026	35,737	69,763	4,574	7,102	11,676	12,101	14,313	26,414
Minor physical injuries [8]	2,160	102	2,262	52,458	53,213	105,671	1,709	4,821	6,530	185	198	383
Major physical injuries [9]	30	2	32	1,499	4,840	6,339	67	386	453	.	.	.
Death	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Not applicable [10]	112	24	136	88	131	219	725	1,083	1,808	7,847	8,348	16,195
Total incident	**8,920**	**747**	**9,667**	**93,595**	**99,117**	**192,712**	**7,369**	**13,859**	**21,228**	**20,560**	**23,444**	**44,004**
Weapon causing injury												
Unknown [11]	464	55	519	2,053	3,229	5,282	161	355	516	394	546	940
No weapon [12]	5,495	524	6,019	34,125	35,882	70,007	5,299	8,185	13,484	19,948	22,661	42,609
Physical force [13]	2,830	158	2,988	50,291	43,772	94,063	1,508	3,418	4,926	149	138	287
Firearm [14]	13	.	13	165	543	708	114	373	487	8	23	31
Knife/other piercing, cutting instrument [15]	48	2	50	1,518	4,968	6,486	134	664	798	22	23	45
Club, blunt instrument [16]	13	1	14	1,320	3,844	5,164	59	398	457	4	1	5
Other weapon [17]	57	7	64	4,123	6,879	11,002	94	466	560	35	52	87
Weapons - total	**131**	**10**	**141**	**7,126**	**16,234**	**23,360**	**401**	**1,901**	**2,302**	**69**	**99**	**168**
Total incident	**8,920**	**747**	**9,667**	**93,595**	**99,117**	**192,712**	**7,369**	**13,859**	**21,228**	**20,560**	**23,444**	**44,004**
Relation of accused to the victim												
Unknown [18]	1,392	143	1,535	11,032	19,230	30,262	1,201	2,194	3,395	2,692	3,657	6,349
Spouse	453	3	456	22,424	5,253	27,677	34	15	49	1,605	188	1,793
Ex-spouse	240	2	242	4,469	1,371	5,840	34	3	37	2,154	421	2,575
Other family [19]	779	102	881	10,590	7,715	18,305	74	31	105	2,435	2,055	4,490
Total family	**1,472**	**107**	**1,579**	**37,483**	**14,339**	**51,822**	**142**	**49**	**191**	**6,194**	**2,664**	**8,858**
Boyfriend/girlfriend	334	5	339	15,444	3,895	19,339	44	11	55	675	92	767
Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	297	5	302	4,950	1,489	6,439	55	7	62	1,829	351	2,180
Stranger	2,121	144	2,265	8,767	31,798	40,565	5,518	10,480	15,998	2,435	5,592	8,027
Other non family [20]	3,304	343	3,647	15,919	28,366	44,285	409	1,118	1,527	6,735	11,088	17,823
Total non family	**6,056**	**497**	**6,553**	**45,080**	**65,548**	**110,628**	**6,026**	**11,616**	**17,642**	**11,674**	**17,123**	**28,797**
Total incident	**8,920**	**747**	**9,667**	**93,595**	**99,117**	**192,712**	**7,369**	**13,859**	**21,228**	**20,560**	**23,444**	**44,004**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6 – continued

Number of adult victims (aged 18 and over) of police-reported violent crime by type of offence and characteristics, Canada, 2008

Characteristics related to the crime	Adult victims (aged 18 and over)								
	Type of violent offence						Total		
	Criminal harassment			Other violent violations [21]					
	Sex of the victim								
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
	number								
Location									
Residential [1]	13,212	4,712	17,924	2,923	1,380	4,303	102,757	62,401	165,158
Commercial [2]	1,643	718	2,361	231	327	558	15,912	26,863	42,775
Institutional [3]	812	302	1,114	106	100	206	7,433	10,696	18,129
Public place [4]	1,120	462	1,582	464	720	1,184	20,279	41,082	61,361
Unknown [5]	938	303	1,241	108	75	183	5,625	5,224	10,849
Total incident	**17,725**	**6,497**	**24,222**	**3,832**	**2,602**	**6,434**	**152,006**	**146,266**	**298,272**
Injury									
Unknown [6]	1,692	778	2,470	187	119	306	9,360	7,264	16,624
No injuries [7]	6,575	2,079	8,654	1,329	925	2,254	63,991	60,656	124,647
Minor physical injuries [8]	130	23	153	1,530	422	1,952	58,173	58,779	116,952
Major physical injuries [9]	.	.	.	190	420	610	1,786	5,648	7,434
Death	.	.	.	136	461	597	136	461	597
Not applicable [10]	9,328	3,617	12,945	460	255	715	18,560	13,458	32,018
Total incident	**17,725**	**6,497**	**24,222**	**3,832**	**2,602**	**6,434**	**152,006**	**146,266**	**298,272**
Weapon causing injury									
Unknown [11]	1,594	746	2,340	63	88	151	4,730	5,019	9,749
No weapon [12]	15,903	5,696	21,599	1,796	1,190	2,986	82,569	74,138	156,707
Physical force [13]	203	47	250	1,487	329	1,816	56,469	47,862	104,331
Firearm [14]	.	.	.	69	420	489	369	1,359	1,728
Knife/other piercing, cutting instrument [15]	.	.	.	183	343	526	1,905	6,000	7,905
Club, blunt instrument [16]	.	.	.	56	108	164	1,452	4,352	5,804
Other weapon [17]	25	8	33	178	124	302	4,512	7,536	12,048
Weapons - total	**25**	**8**	**33**	**486**	**995**	**1,481**	**8,238**	**19,247**	**27,485**
Total incident	**17,725**	**6,497**	**24,222**	**3,832**	**2,602**	**6,434**	**152,006**	**146,266**	**298,272**
Relation of accused to the victim									
Unknown [18]	3,185	1,317	4,502	418	619	1,037	19,920	27,160	47,080
Spouse	338	35	373	791	49	840	25,646	5,543	31,189
Ex-spouse	2,650	471	3,121	308	17	325	9,855	2,285	12,140
Other family [19]	736	362	1,098	177	126	303	14,792	10,391	25,183
Total family	**3,724**	**868**	**4,592**	**1,276**	**192**	**1,468**	**50,293**	**18,219**	**68,512**
Boyfriend/girlfriend	311	56	367	739	27	766	17,547	4,086	21,633
Ex-boyfriend/girlfriend	3,502	699	4,201	374	26	400	11,007	2,577	13,584
Stranger	2,343	1,113	3,456	507	804	1,311	21,691	49,931	71,622
Other non family [20]	4,660	2,444	7,104	518	934	1,452	31,548	44,293	75,841
Total non family	**10,816**	**4,312**	**15,128**	**2,138**	**1,791**	**3,929**	**81,793**	**100,887**	**182,680**
Total incident	**17,725**	**6,497**	**24,222**	**3,832**	**2,602**	**6,434**	**152,006**	**146,266**	**298,272**

1. Includes single homes/house, private property structures, dwelling units or commercial dwelling units.
2. Includes banks or other financial institutions, convenience stores, gas stations, new or used car dealerships, bar or restaurants, or other commercial/corporate places.
3. Includes school (during supervised activity), school (not during supervised activity), universities/colleges or other non commercial/corporate place.
4. Includes parking lots, transit/bus shelters, subways/subway stations, other public transportation or connected facility, streets, roads, highways, open areas, or construction sites.
5. The actual place where the incident occurred cannot be determined.
6. The extent of injuries to the victim could not be determined.
7. No visible injury were noted at the time of the incident.
8. Minor physical injuries require no professional medical treatment or only some first aid (e.g., band aid, ice, etc.).
9. Major physical injuries require professional medical attention at the scene or transportation to a medical facility.
10. The violation did not involve the use of weapons nor physical force against victim.
11. There is no indication of what type of weapon caused an injury to the victim.
12. No weapon was involved, or no injury was caused.
13. The use of body strength and/or action that is used to cause bodily injury or death (i.e.. choking, punching, pushing).
14. Includes fully automatic firearms, rifles, sawed off rifles/shotguns, handguns and other firearm like weapons.
15. Includes knives and other cutting/piercing instrument that would cut or pierce.
16. Includes any tool or article that is used to cause injury using a hitting or bludgeoning action.
17. Includes explosives, fire, motor vehicle or any device used to garret or poison.
18. The identity of the accused is not known or cannot be established.
19. Includes extended family such as aunts, uncles, cousins, sisters/brothers-in-law, etc.
20. Includes friends or acquaintances, business relationships or criminal relationships.
21. Includes other categories of violent crime such as violations causing death, attempted murder, conspire to commit murder, kidnapping/forcible confinement, hostage taking, robbery, extortion, intimidation of a justice system participant or a journalist, intimidation of a non-justice system participant, explosives causing death/bodily harm, arson - disregard for human life and other violations against the person.

Note(s): Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Includes victims 18 years of age and over. Excludes incidents where the age and/or sex of the victim was unknown. The 2008 data are based upon information reported by police services covering 98% of the population of Canada.

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

Table 7
Characteristics of homicides against adults, Canada, 2004 to 2008

Characteristics related to the crime	Sex of the victim				Total
	Female		Male		
	number	percent	number	percent	number
Age of victim [1]					
18 to 24 years	113	15	568	27	681
25 to 34 years	171	23	538	26	709
35 to 44 years	162	22	398	19	560
45 to 54 years	140	19	294	14	434
55 to 64 years	56	8	162	8	218
65 years and over	90	12	113	5	203
Total homicides	**732**	**100**	**2,073**	**100**	**2,805**
Location					
Residential [2]	574	78	1,042	50	1,616
Commercial [3]	23	3	180	9	203
Institutional [4]	7	1	37	2	44
Public place [5]	86	12	775	37	861
Other	0	0	1	0	1
Unknown [6]	42	6	38	2	80
Total homicides	**732**	**100**	**2,073**	**100**	**2,805**
Weapon used					
Firearm [7]	148	20	785	38	933
Knife/other piercing, cutting instrument [8]	224	31	696	34	920
Club, blunt instrument [9]	68	9	178	9	246
Other weapon [10]	86	12	83	4	169
Physical force [11]	130	18	271	13	401
Unknown [12]	75	10	57	3	132
Not applicable - no weapon [13]	1	0	3	0	4
Total homicides	**732**	**100**	**2,073**	**100**	**2,805**
Relationship of accused to the victim					
Spouse [14]	204	28	53	3	257
Ex-spouse [15]	71	10	23	1	94
Family member [16]	101	14	170	8	271
Intimate relationship	61	8	34	2	95
Friends, acquaintances, others	132	18	827	40	959
Stranger	38	5	303	15	341
Not applicable - no accused [17]	121	17	657	32	778
Unknown	4	1	6	0	10
Total homicides	**732**	**100**	**2,073**	**100**	**2,805**
Gang-related homicide					
Yes	25	3	487	24	512
No	676	92	1,374	66	2,050
Unknown	31	4	212	10	243
Total homicides	**732**	**100**	**2,073**	**100**	**2,805**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 7 – continued

Characteristics of homicides against adults, Canada, 2004 to 2008

Characteristics related to the crime	Sex of the victim				Total
	Female		Male		
	number	percent	number	percent	number
Motive					
Settling-of-accounts (drug/gang-related)	21	3	416	20	437
Revenge	23	3	141	7	164
Jealousy	88	12	63	3	151
Argument/quarrel	187	26	674	33	861
Frustration/anger/despair	151	21	168	8	319
Financial gain/protection of assets [18]	40	5	179	9	219
Personal protection (self-defence, battered spouse)	1	0	16	1	17
Hate motivated crime	1	0	5	0	6
Fear of apprehension	8	1	15	1	23
Sexual violence	28	4	11	1	39
Mercy killing/assisted suicide	9	1	1	0	10
No apparent motive [19]	51	7	92	4	143
Other [20]	7	1	8	0	15
Unknown	117	16	284	14	401
Total homicides	**732**	**100**	**2,073**	**100**	**2,805**

1. Excludes cases where the sex and/or age of the victim was unknown.
2. Includes single homes/house, town house, private property structures, other residential dwelling units or apartment buildings.
3. Includes banks or other financial institutions, convenience stores, gas stations, new or used car dealerships, bar or restaurants, or other commercial/corporate places.
4. Includes school (during supervised activity), school (not during supervised activity), universities/colleges or other non commercial/corporate place.
5. Includes parking lots, transit/bus shelters, subways/subway stations, other public transportation or connected facility, streets, roads, highways, open areas, or construction sites.
6. The actual place where the incident occurred cannot be determined.
7. Includes fully automatic firearms, rifles, sawed off rifles/shotguns, handguns and other firearm like weapons.
8. Includes knives and other cutting/piercing instrument that would cut or pierce.
9. Includes all articles used to club or beat someone to death.
10. Includes explosives, fire, motor vehicle, any device used to poison.
11. The use of body strength and/or action that is used to cause death (i.e., choking, punching, pushing).
12. Includes all homicides where the weapon used is unknown.
13. Includes homicides in which there was no specific weapon used to kill the victim.
14. Includes common-law and same sex spouses.
15. Includes separated and divorced spouses.
16. Includes homicides committed by a parent, child, sibling or other members related by blood or adoption.
17. No accused was identified.
18. Includes robberies, homicides committed to obtain insurance monies or inheritances, etc.
19. Includes mental illness, dementia, etc.
20. Includes random killings, etc.

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

Appendix II — Cumulative Index

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

2010

Gender differences in police-reported violent crime in Canada, 2008
Child and youth victims of police-reported violent crime, 2008

2009

Multiple victimization in Canada, 2004
Criminal victimization and health: A profile of victimization among persons with activity limitations or other health problems
Household income and victimization in Canada, 2004

2008

Sexual assault in Canada
Immigrants and victimization
Hate crime in Canada
Sexual orientation and victimization
Visible minorities and victimization

2007

Seniors as victims of crime
Criminal victimization in the workplace

2006

Canadians' use of crime prevention measures
Victimization and offending in Canada's territories

2001

Aboriginal people in Canada
Canadians with disabilities
Canadians with literacy problems
Canadians with low incomes
Children and youth in Canada
Immigrants in Canada
Religious groups in Canada
Seniors in Canada
Visible minorities in Canada
Women in Canada