SNAPSHOT OF FAMILY VIOLENCE IN CANADA

FAMILY VIOLENCE includes intimate partner violence, child maltreatment, and elder abuse. It can be physical, emotional, sexual and financial abuse, as well as neglect.

CHILD VIOLENCE
accounted for approximately 25% of all police-reported violent crime in Canada in 2011.

CHILD MALTREATMENT

32% OF ADULTS IN CANADA REPORT HAVING EXPERIENCED SOME FORM OF MALTREATMENT AS A CHILD.

TYPES OF CHILD MALTREATMENT:
- exposure to intimate partner violence – 34%
- neglect – 34%
- physical abuse – 20%
- emotional abuse – 9%
- sexual abuse – 3%

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

IN CANADA, 30% OF WOMEN experience intimate partner violence in their lifetime.

ABORIGINAL WOMEN ARE MORE THAN TWO TIMES AS LIKELY AS NON-ABORIGINAL WOMEN TO EXPERIENCE INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.

80% OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE IS AGAINST WOMEN.

ELDER ABUSE

53% OF ABUSE OF OLDER ADULTS IS BY FAMILY MEMBERS OR ACQUAINTANCES.

60% OF INCIDENTS OF ELDER ABUSE ARE PHYSICAL ASSAULTS.

FAMILY VIOLENCE CAN CAUSE A NUMBER OF SERIOUS HEALTH AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS ACROSS THE LIFESPAN:

INFANTS
- Injury
- Less control of emotions
- Problems with parent-child bonding
- Delays in growth and development

CHILDREN
- Anxiety
- Behavioural problems
- Poor performance in school
- Problems with friendships

TEENAGERS
- Attempted suicide
- Obesity
- Anti-social behaviour (Conduct disorder)
- Alcohol and drug use
- Other risky behaviours

ADULTS
- Post-traumatic stress disorder
- Diseases and pain
- Trouble with relationships
- Lack of stable employment

OLDER ADULTS
- Depression and loneliness
- Shorter life
- Dependence
- Financial problems

Spousal violence alone costs Canadian society $7.4 billion/year.