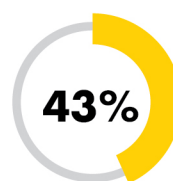


Gender-based Violence (GBV) against Indigenous Peoples in Canada: A Snapshot

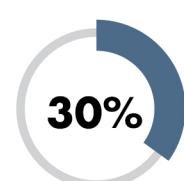
Many Indigenous women, girls and 2SLGBTQQIA+¹ people experience higher rates of GBV. Legacies of colonialism, historical trauma, intergenerational transmission of violence, and anti-Indigenous racism can exacerbate violence against Indigenous Peoples.

Sexual Violence

Indigenous women are **more likely** than non-Indigenous women to have experienced sexual assault since age 15.²



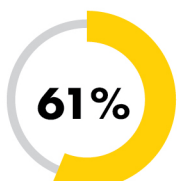
Indigenous women³



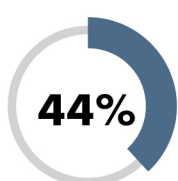
Non-Indigenous women

In 2018, rates of sexual assault in the previous 12 months against Indigenous women were more than **3 times higher** than among non-Indigenous women.⁴

Intimate Partner Violence



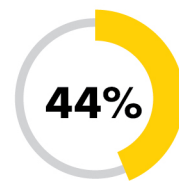
Indigenous women



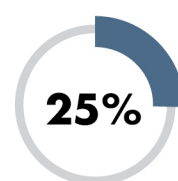
Non-Indigenous women

Indigenous women are **significantly more likely** than non-Indigenous women to have experienced intimate partner violence⁵ since age 15.

A **significantly higher proportion** of Indigenous than non-Indigenous women have experienced either physical or sexual abuse by an intimate partner since age 15.



Indigenous women



Non-Indigenous women

In 2018,

17% of Indigenous women said they had experienced intimate partner violence in the **previous 12 months**.

Indigenous women account for approximately **5%** of all women in Canada but accounted for

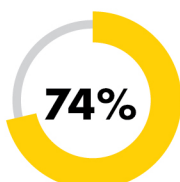
21%

of all women killed by an intimate partner from 2014 to 2019.⁶

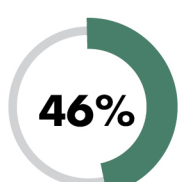


Due to intersecting forms of discrimination and inequality, some groups of Indigenous women⁷ are at even greater risk of experiencing GBV.

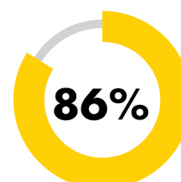
Intimate partner violence since age 15 among groups of Indigenous women



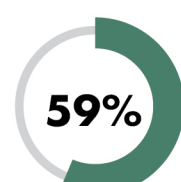
Women with disabilities



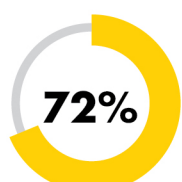
Women without disabilities



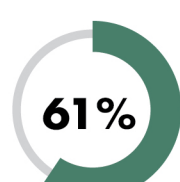
LGBTQ2 women⁸



Non-LGBTQ2 women



Women aged 25 to 34



Women of all age groups

Sources : Unless otherwise indicated, all data are from the [Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces \(SSPPS\), 2018](#). Some SSPPS data are from custom tabulations that are not available online.

1 Two Spirit, lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, questioning, intersex, and asexual plus people.

2 All experiences of violence presented on this infographic are self-reported, except homicide data.

3 Some distinctions-based data are available but they are incomplete and need to be interpreted with caution. More research is needed to fully understand distinctions-based experiences. Data collection should be done by Indigenous researchers in culturally appropriate ways.

4 All references to the previous 12 months refer to the 12 months preceding the respondent's completion of the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces. Data was collected between April and December, 2018.

5 Intimate partner violence includes emotional, psychological, physical, sexual or financial abuse.

6 Source: [Homicide Survey](#).

7 All respondents included in the following statistics identified their gender as female.

8 This is the Statistics Canada term used for analysis and presentation of SSPPS data. It refers to "those whose sexual orientation was lesbian, gay, bisexual, or another sexual orientation that was not heterosexual. Also includes respondents whose sex at birth did not align with their gender (i.e., they are transgender)."