

The Daily

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Chart 1 Total value of permits

Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See note to readers.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0010](#).

In the residential sector, the value of permits declined 13.5% to \$3.9 billion in May, ending a string of three consecutive monthly increases. Declines were registered in seven provinces, with Ontario and Alberta responsible for much of the decrease. British Columbia, in turn, reported the largest gain.

Canadian municipalities issued non-residential building permits worth \$2.8 billion in May, down 16.0% from April. This decline followed gains of 24.8% in March and 31.7% in April. Increases in seven provinces and one territory were not sufficiently large to offset decreases in the other provinces and territories. Ontario led the decline, followed by British Columbia and Newfoundland and Labrador.

Residential sector: Lower construction intentions for both multi-family and single-family dwellings

The value of multi-family dwelling permits fell for a second consecutive month, down 22.9% to \$1.6 billion in May. The decrease stemmed from lower construction intentions in every province and territory, except British Columbia, New Brunswick and Nunavut.

Contractors took out \$2.3 billion worth of building permits for single-family dwellings in May, down 5.5% from the previous month. This was the third decline in four months. Decreases were posted in five provinces, with Ontario recording the largest decline, followed by Alberta, a distant second. Quebec registered the largest gain.

Nationally, municipalities authorized the construction of 15,381 new dwellings in May, down 14.8% from April. The decrease came mainly from multi-family dwellings, down 20.6% to 9,719 units. The number of single-family dwellings declined 2.8% to 5,662 units.

Chart 2 Residential and non-residential sectors

Note(s): The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart for the current reference month and the three previous months. See note to readers.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0010](#).

Non-residential sector: Large decline in the institutional component

The value of permits for institutional buildings fell 34.0% to \$867 million in May, after posting gains of 83.7% in March and 88.1% in April. The decrease at the national level resulted from lower construction intentions for medical facilities, which recorded a large increase in April. Declines were registered in four provinces, with Ontario accounting for most of the drop, followed by British Columbia. Gains were posted in the six remaining provinces, led by Alberta, and were mainly the result of higher construction intentions for educational facilities.

In the industrial component, construction intentions fell 15.6% to \$408 million in May, following three straight monthly advances. The decline originated from lower construction intentions for utilities buildings and transportation-related buildings. Declines were reported in six provinces, led by Ontario and Newfoundland and Labrador. Alberta and Quebec posted the largest gains.

Commercial building permit values totalled \$1.5 billion in May, edging down 0.4% from a month earlier. Lower intentions for retail complexes, hotels and restaurants, warehouses as well as other minor commercial projects more than offset increased intentions for recreational buildings, office buildings and laboratories. British Columbia registered the biggest decline, while Quebec recorded the largest increase.

Permit values down in five provinces

The total value of building permits declined in five provinces in May, with Ontario posting the largest decrease, followed by British Columbia, Alberta, Newfoundland and Labrador and Nova Scotia.

After reporting the largest increase the previous month, Ontario posted a decline, mostly as a result of lower construction intentions for institutional buildings, multi-family dwellings and single-family houses. In British Columbia, the decrease originated from commercial structures, institutional buildings and single-family dwellings.

In Alberta, the decline was mostly attributable to multi-family dwellings, single-family houses and commercial buildings. In Newfoundland and Labrador, lower construction intentions for industrial buildings explained much of the decline, while in Nova Scotia, lower intentions for multi-family dwellings were responsible for the decline.

In contrast, Quebec and New Brunswick registered the largest increases. In Quebec, the increase came from higher construction intentions for non-residential buildings and single-family dwellings. In New Brunswick, the gain was attributable to every component, except industrial buildings.

Lower construction intentions in almost half of the census metropolitan areas

In May, the total value of permits fell in 16 of the 34 census metropolitan areas, with Toronto posting the largest decline, followed by Calgary and Vancouver.

In Toronto, the decline originated from institutional buildings and multi-family dwellings. Both components were up notably the previous month. In Calgary, lower construction intentions for multi-family dwellings and, to a lesser extent, industrial buildings and institutional buildings were responsible for the decline. In Vancouver, commercial and institutional buildings accounted for much of the decrease.

In contrast, Hamilton and Edmonton posted the largest gains. In Hamilton, the advance was attributable to higher intentions for institutional buildings, while in Edmonton, increased construction intentions for multi-family dwellings, institutional structures and industrial buildings more than offset lower intentions for single-family dwellings and commercial buildings.

Note to readers

Unless otherwise stated, this release presents seasonally adjusted data, which facilitates comparisons by removing the effects of seasonal variations. For more information on seasonal adjustment, see [Seasonally adjusted data – Frequently asked questions](#).

The Building Permits Survey covers over 2,400 municipalities representing 95% of the Canadian population. The communities representing the other 5% of the population are very small, and their levels of building activity have little impact on the total for the entire population.

Building permits data are used as a leading indicator of activity in the construction industry.

The value of planned construction activities shown in this release excludes engineering projects (for example, waterworks, sewers or culverts) and land.

For the purpose of this release, the census metropolitan area of Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario/Quebec) is divided into two areas: Gatineau part and Ottawa part.

Revision

Data for the current reference month are subject to revision based on late responses. Data for the previous month have been revised.

Trend-cycle estimates have been added to the charts as a complement to the seasonally adjusted series. Both the seasonally adjusted and the trend-cycle estimates are subject to revision as additional observations become available. These revisions could be large and even lead to a reversal of movement, especially at the end of the series. The higher variability associated with the trend-cycle estimates is indicated with a dotted line on the chart.

Next release

The June building permits data will be released on August 7.

Table 1
Dwelling units, value of residential and non-residential building permits, Canada – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2014	March 2015	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total	6,947.4	6,986.7	7,835.5	6,696.3	-14.5	-3.6
Residential	4,078.1	4,483.4	4,539.5	3,928.1	-13.5	-3.7
Single ¹	2,299.0	2,301.5	2,465.3	2,328.6	-5.5	1.3
Multiple	1,779.2	2,182.0	2,074.2	1,599.5	-22.9	-10.1
Non-residential	2,869.2	2,503.2	3,296.0	2,768.2	-16.0	-3.5
Industrial	454.8	433.0	483.8	408.3	-15.6	-10.2
Commercial	1,802.6	1,371.9	1,498.6	1,492.9	-0.4	-17.2
Institutional	611.8	698.3	1,313.6	866.9	-34.0	41.7
	number of units				% change	
Total dwellings	17,372	18,735	18,063	15,381	-14.8	-11.5
Single ¹	6,097	5,530	5,825	5,662	-2.8	-7.1
Multiple	11,275	13,205	12,238	9,719	-20.6	-13.8

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Included in this category are the following types of dwellings: single-detached, mobile home and cottage.

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM tables [026-0006](#) and [026-0010](#).

Table 2
Value of building permits, by province and territory – Seasonally adjusted

	May 2014	March 2015	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Canada	6,947.4	6,986.7	7,835.5	6,696.3	-14.5	-3.6
Residential	4,078.1	4,483.4	4,539.5	3,928.1	-13.5	-3.7
Non-residential	2,869.2	2,503.2	3,296.0	2,768.2	-16.0	-3.5
Newfoundland and Labrador	78.2	47.4	87.5	47.3	-45.9	-39.5
Residential	46.5	34.2	36.8	33.9	-8.0	-27.1
Non-residential	31.8	13.3	50.6	13.5	-73.4	-57.6
Prince Edward Island	17.1	11.1	11.0	15.0	36.1	-12.3
Residential	9.2	6.0	6.3	6.9	10.6	-24.8
Non-residential	7.8	5.1	4.7	8.0	70.1	2.4
Nova Scotia	96.3	88.9	134.0	95.6	-28.6	-0.7
Residential	51.7	56.7	103.0	61.5	-40.3	18.9
Non-residential	44.6	32.3	30.9	34.1	10.3	-23.5
New Brunswick	67.4	49.4	41.9	62.2	48.7	-7.7
Residential	34.5	24.6	23.3	30.8	32.0	-10.7
Non-residential	32.9	24.8	18.5	31.4	69.7	-4.4
Quebec	1,154.7	1,117.9	1,036.7	1,073.0	3.5	-7.1
Residential	673.3	636.4	693.4	620.1	-10.6	-7.9
Non-residential	481.4	481.5	343.3	452.9	31.9	-5.9
Ontario	2,549.0	2,451.5	3,692.6	2,712.8	-26.5	6.4
Residential	1,528.5	1,724.9	1,952.0	1,576.0	-19.3	3.1
Non-residential	1,020.6	726.6	1,740.6	1,136.8	-34.7	11.4
Manitoba	374.3	223.2	164.5	175.0	6.4	-53.2
Residential	157.7	121.6	108.8	94.2	-13.5	-40.3
Non-residential	216.6	101.6	55.7	80.9	45.3	-62.7
Saskatchewan	247.1	247.9	201.5	202.4	0.4	-18.1
Residential	145.6	120.5	115.5	93.2	-19.3	-36.0
Non-residential	101.5	127.3	86.1	109.2	26.8	7.6
Alberta	1,460.3	1,349.9	1,418.9	1,340.9	-5.5	-8.2
Residential	812.2	832.9	804.2	661.7	-17.7	-18.5
Non-residential	648.1	517.0	614.6	679.2	10.5	4.8
British Columbia	886.9	1,394.6	1,037.8	956.8	-7.8	7.9
Residential	610.4	921.9	690.9	742.0	7.4	21.6
Non-residential	276.5	472.7	347.0	214.9	-38.1	-22.3
Yukon	9.8	1.6	4.9	10.5	115.0	7.1
Residential	3.6	1.5	4.7	3.2	-32.2	-10.8
Non-residential	6.2	0.1	0.1	7.2	...	17.5
Northwest Territories	2.7	1.8	3.8	0.3	-92.6	-89.6
Residential	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.2	-57.3	-85.8
Non-residential	1.3	0.8	3.4	0.1	-97.7	-93.9
Nunavut	3.5	1.3	0.5	4.4	742.9	24.0
Residential	3.5	1.3	0.0	4.4	...	24.5
Non-residential	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	-100.0	-100.0

^r revised

^p preliminary

... not applicable

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0006](#).

Table 3
Value of building permits, by census metropolitan area – Seasonally adjusted¹

	May 2014	March 2015	April 2015 ^r	May 2015 ^p	April to May 2015	May 2014 to May 2015
	millions of dollars				% change	
Total, census metropolitan areas	5,431.0	5,443.1	6,483.4	5,205.1	-19.7	-4.2
St. John's	48.7	30.6	71.5	28.6	-60.0	-41.3
Halifax	57.0	52.7	105.5	52.6	-50.1	-7.7
Moncton	29.1	20.7	10.9	15.3	40.7	-47.5
Saint John	8.1	9.6	6.5	6.3	-3.1	-22.0
Saguenay	24.4	29.8	23.8	32.0	34.3	30.9
Québec	102.0	145.6	99.7	117.8	18.1	15.4
Sherbrooke	26.9	40.9	33.7	35.8	6.4	32.9
Trois-Rivières	34.1	14.4	37.1	29.5	-20.5	-13.5
Montréal	618.7	503.5	492.0	475.0	-3.5	-23.2
Ottawa–Gatineau, Ontario/Quebec	197.9	165.0	204.3	214.7	5.1	8.5
Gatineau part	44.5	19.5	46.2	42.4	-8.2	-4.7
Ottawa part	153.4	145.5	158.2	172.3	8.9	12.3
Kingston	21.9	9.5	24.3	28.1	15.7	28.2
Peterborough	21.3	10.2	12.9	14.2	10.1	-33.4
Oshawa	81.1	100.1	91.0	73.9	-18.7	-8.8
Toronto	1,438.1	1,384.3	2,530.5	1,348.2	-46.7	-6.3
Hamilton	91.6	99.0	104.1	313.0	200.8	241.7
St. Catharines–Niagara	41.7	43.5	48.9	54.2	10.8	29.9
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	97.7	86.9	104.7	123.1	17.6	26.0
Brantford	15.2	12.3	12.9	14.8	14.9	-2.3
Guelph	18.6	28.2	55.3	22.7	-58.9	22.4
London	60.2	60.4	77.3	63.8	-17.5	6.0
Windsor	36.8	56.2	48.2	42.4	-12.1	15.2
Barrie	38.7	31.3	28.1	14.4	-48.8	-62.9
Greater Sudbury	33.3	7.9	8.2	25.0	205.6	-24.9
Thunder Bay	19.9	2.7	9.3	18.3	97.3	-8.2
Winnipeg	306.1	134.2	109.6	139.2	27.0	-54.5
Regina	42.9	77.9	53.9	58.5	8.4	36.4
Saskatoon	140.7	99.1	93.9	88.4	-5.9	-37.2
Calgary	612.0	617.1	644.4	418.5	-35.1	-31.6
Edmonton	473.8	431.0	498.6	575.7	15.5	21.5
Kelowna	29.8	62.5	29.1	57.5	97.9	93.1
Abbotsford–Mission	10.2	18.2	10.0	22.7	128.2	123.2
Vancouver	590.5	985.6	727.1	631.0	-13.2	6.9
Victoria	62.0	72.1	76.2	50.1	-34.3	-19.3

^r revised

^p preliminary

1. Go online to view the census subdivisions that comprise the [census metropolitan areas](#).

Note(s): Data may not add up to totals as a result of rounding.

Source(s): CANSIM table [026-0006](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [026-0001](#) to [026-0008](#) and [026-0010](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [2802](#).

The May 2015 issue of *Building Permits* ([64-001-X](#)) will soon be available.

For more information, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca).

To enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact Mariane Bien-Aimé (613-951-7520), Investment, Science and Technology Division.

Canadian Income Survey, 2013

The median after-tax income of Canadian economic families and persons not in an economic family was \$53,500 in 2013, virtually unchanged from 2012.

The median after-tax income of economic families of two or more people was \$72,200, while for persons not in an economic family, the median was \$28,200 in 2013.

Median after-tax income by family type

Families whose highest income earner was 65 years or older (senior families) had a median after-tax income of \$52,500 in 2013, compared with \$77,100 for non-senior families.

Canadians 65 years or older not living in an economic family recorded a median after-tax income of \$25,700, while their non-senior counterparts reported \$29,800.

For two-parent families with children, median after-tax income was \$85,000.

Among lone-parent families, median after-tax income was \$41,700 in 2013. Lone-parent families headed by a woman had a median after-tax income of \$39,400.

Components of after-tax income

After-tax income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax.

Among economic families and persons not in an economic family, median market income—earnings, private pensions, and income from investments and other sources—was \$50,600 in 2013, virtually unchanged from 2012.

In 2013, two-parent families with children had a median market income of \$92,600. Senior families had a median of \$29,900.

Lone-parent families headed by a woman had a median market income of \$25,200.

Among those not living in an economic family, non-seniors had a median market income of \$30,000, while seniors had a median market income of \$10,400.

The types of government transfers received in 2013 varied by family type. Government transfers, such as Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, and Canada and Quebec Pension Plans, accounted for a large part of seniors' income, with the median reaching \$26,600 for senior families. In contrast, median government transfers for non-senior families were \$3,600 in 2013.

The median amount of income tax, including both federal and provincial tax, paid by non-senior families was \$11,700 in 2013, while the median paid by senior families was \$3,100.

After-tax income distribution among Canadians

To provide an overview of the distribution of after-tax income in Canada, economic families and persons not in an economic family were divided into 10 equal-sized groups, or deciles, from lowest to highest after-tax income.

Economic families and persons not in an economic family needed to have an after-tax income of more than \$130,600 to be in the top decile in 2013. The average after-tax income in the highest decile was \$183,600.

Average after-tax income in the ninth decile was \$113,100, while in the eighth decile it was \$88,300.

Economic families and persons not in an economic family with after-tax income below \$17,300 were in the lowest decile in 2013. Average after-tax income in the lowest decile was \$9,200.

Income inequality

For statistics on income inequality, it is common practice to use income measures based upon after-tax household income that has been adjusted for household size (adjusted after-tax income). Adjusting for household size allows users to look at the income of households of different sizes on a comparable basis.

One way to look at income inequality is to look at the share of income held by various segments of the income distribution. Based on adjusted after-tax income, Canadians in the highest decile accounted for 23.7% of total after-tax income in Canada in 2013, while the lowest decile represented 2.5%. Together, the four lower deciles accounted for 19.8% of total after-tax income.

Incidence of low income

According to the after-tax low income measure (LIM-AT), 4.6 million people, or 13.5% of the population, lived in low income in 2013, virtually unchanged from 2012. The LIM-AT is an internationally used measure of low income. The concept underlying the LIM-AT is that all persons in a household have low income if their household income is less than half of the median income of all households.

In 2013, 16.5% of children aged 17 and under lived in low income. Among children living in two-parent families, 12.8% lived in low income. For children living in lone-parent families headed by a woman, the incidence was 42.6%.

For seniors living in an economic family, the low-income rate was 5.2%, while for seniors not in an economic family, the rate was 27.1%.

Note to readers

This is the second release of data from the Canadian Income Survey (CIS). It is based on annual income information for the 2012 and 2013 reference years.

This release examines the income of economic families and persons not in an economic family, as well as low income in Canada. As estimates are based on probability samples, differences between estimates are reported only where they are statistically significant at the 95% confidence interval.

Definitions

An **economic family** refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law, adoption or a foster relationship. This concept differs from the census family concept used for subprovincial data in the Annual Income Estimates for Census Families and Individuals.

This release for the most part analyses income on the basis of medians. The **median** is the level of income at which half the population had higher income and half had lower. Dollar estimates are expressed in 2013 constant dollars to factor in inflation and enable comparisons across time in real terms.

After-tax income is the total of market income and government transfers, less income tax.

Market income consists of earnings, private pensions as well as income from investments and other sources such as support and disability payments.

Government transfers include benefits such as Old Age Security, Guaranteed Income Supplement, Canada and Quebec Pension Plan, Employment Insurance, Social Assistance, Goods and Services Tax Credit, provincial tax credits and various types of child benefits.

Income inequality refers to the extent that income is distributed unequally among members of a population. This analysis reports on income inequality using statistics based upon adjusted after-tax income. This adjustment distributes income among the members of the household, and takes into account the economies of scale present in larger households, the increasing number of people living on their own and the decline in family size over time. The adjustment is made by dividing household income by the square root of the household size and assigning this value to all persons in the household. While there are different ways to describe income inequality, this analysis reports on the share of adjusted after-tax income held by various segments of the income distribution.

Low income in this release is calculated using the after-tax Low Income Measure (LIM-AT). Individuals are defined as having low income if their adjusted after-tax income falls below 50% of the median adjusted after-tax income. Adjusted after-tax income is derived by dividing household income by the square root of the household size and assigning this value to all persons in the household.

Other low income lines (Low-income Cut-off and Employment and Social Development Canada's Market Basket Measure) are available in CANSIM tables 206-0092 and 206-0093 and in the article "[Low Income Lines, 2013-2014](#)" as part of the Income Research Paper Series ([75F0002M](#)). Low-income statistics based on each measure are available in CANSIM tables 206-0041 and 206-0042.

Historical comparison

The CIS reports on many of the same statistics, such as individual and family income, as did the Survey of Labour and Income Dynamics (SLID), which last reported on income for the 2011 reference year. The CIS uses a different methodology compared with that used in SLID, and until revised historical statistics are prepared and analyzed to ensure that they are as comparable as possible with the current CIS results, the results of the CIS should not be compared with those produced by the SLID or other previous income surveys.

Statistics Canada will release a revised series of income statistics that will allow for the comparison of 2012 and 2013 data to earlier years by December 2015. For more information on the differences between CIS and SLID, see the report "[Note to Users of Data from the 2012 Canadian Income Survey](#)."

Table 1
Income statistics by selected family types, 2012 and 2013

	2012				2013			
	After-tax income	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax	After-tax income	Market income	Government transfers	Income tax
median (2013 constant dollars)								
Economic families and persons not in an economic family	53,400	50,400	5,300	6,300	53,500	50,600	5,300	6,400
Economic families	72,300	72,500	6,800	9,800	72,200	72,600	7,000	9,800
Senior families	52,800	30,900	26,300	3,200	52,500	29,900	26,600	3,100
Non-senior families	77,600	83,300	3,600	11,700	77,100	82,800	3,600	11,700
Two-parent families with children	85,400	92,500	4,400	13,600	85,000	92,600	4,300	13,400
Female lone-parent families	39,400	25,200	10,400	F	39,400	25,200	11,000	F
Persons not in an economic family	27,500	22,600	1,500	2,100	28,200	23,100	1,600	2,400
Seniors	25,300	9,400	17,000	400	25,700	10,400	17,000	700
Non-seniors	28,600	29,400	700	3,100	29,800	30,000	600	3,300

F too unreliable to be published
Source(s): CANSIM table [206-0011](#).

Table 2
Income statistics by after-tax income decile, economic families and persons not in an economic family, 2013

	Upper after-tax income limit	Average after-tax income
dollars		
All deciles		66,600
Lowest decile	17,300	9,200
Second decile	26,200	21,500
Third decile	35,200	30,900
Fourth decile	44,000	39,600
Fifth decile	53,500	48,700
Sixth decile	65,300	59,200
Seventh decile	79,100	71,900
Eighth decile	98,400	88,300
Ninth decile	130,600	113,100
Highest decile	.	183,600

. not available for any reference period
Source(s): CANSIM table [206-0031](#).

Table 3
Persons in low income (after-tax low income measure), 2012 and 2013

	Persons in low income			
	2012	2013	2012	2013
thousands		%		
All persons in low income	4,682	4,649	13.8	13.5
Persons under 18 years ¹	1,100	1,114	16.3	16.5
In two-parent families	722	708	12.9	12.8
In female lone-parent families	314	331	44.5	42.6
Persons 18 to 64 years	2,976	2,955	13.3	13.1
In economic families	1,963	1,896	10.6	10.1
Not in an economic family	1,013	1,058	27.0	28.0
Persons 65 years and over	606	579	12.1	11.1
In economic families	228	198	6.2	5.2
Not in an economic family	378	382	28.5	27.1

1. Data do not add up to the total, as some components have been excluded.
Source(s): CANSIM table [206-0041](#).

Available in CANSIM: tables [206-0011](#), [206-0021](#), [206-0031](#) to [206-0033](#), [206-0041](#), [206-0042](#) and [206-0091](#) to [206-0093](#).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey number [5200](#).

The article "[Low Income Lines, 2013-2014](#)," as part of the *Income Research Paper Series* ([75F0002M](#)), is now available from the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*.

Custom tabulations are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; mediahotline@statcan.gc.ca).

Study: Cases in adult criminal courts involving intimate partner violence, 2012

Canadian courts took less time to process cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) completed between 2005/2006 to 2010/2011 than cases of non-intimate partner violence (non-IPV). A new study from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics reports that the median processing time to complete IPV cases (124 days) was about one month shorter than the time needed to complete non-IPV cases (151 days). These results held true whether a case involved single or multiple charges or resulted in a finding of guilt or otherwise.

This study analysed data from the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey with their related court cases from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey for every province and territory over a six-year period (excluding Quebec, see note to readers) to shed light on the characteristics of IPV and non-IPV cases processed in adult criminal courts.

Over the six-year period examined in this study, about two-thirds of all completed adult criminal court cases that involved violence had a female victim (66%). This proportion was higher among IPV cases, where 85% of victims were female. In non-IPV cases, males were proportionally more likely to be the victim (57%).

Most completed cases involving violent offences (both IPV and non-IPV) resulted in a guilty verdict on at least one charge in the case. Among IPV cases, 60% resulted in a guilty finding, while this was the case for a slightly larger proportion of non-IPV cases (64%).

Probation was the most serious sentence imposed in just under half of intimate partner violence cases with a guilty decision. About one-third of IPV cases with a guilty decision resulted in a sentence of custody. Breach of probation, sexual assault, and major assault were the types of offences most likely to result in a custody sentence among guilty intimate partner violence cases.

The majority (85%) of cases involving intimate partner violence that resulted in a sentence of custody had a sentence of six months or less, while a small proportion (3%) had a sentence of more than one year.

Note to readers

This report examines those court cases from the Integrated Criminal Court Survey (completed between 2005/2006 to 2010/2011), which could be linked to police-reported violent incidents from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. It examines all completed criminal court cases where the linked police-reported incident involved at least one violent offence, and resulted in a charge for one or more offences. Due to the lack of an anonymous key to link files between policing and courts data in Quebec, this province was excluded from the analysis.

Intimate partner violence: Includes violence committed by a current or former spouse, common-law or dating partner.

Non-intimate partner violence: Includes violence committed by a friend, an acquaintance, an associate, an authority figure, a neighbour, a stranger or family member (other than a spouse).

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers 3302 and 3312.

The *Juristat* article "[Cases in adult criminal courts involving intimate partner violence](#)" (85-002-X), is now available. From the *Browse by key resource* module of our website under *Publications*, choose *All subjects*, then *Crime and justice* and *Juristat*.

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