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by Adam Cotter

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Intimate partner violence in Canada: An overview, 2025

by Adam Cotter

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant public concern in Canada and internationally. Its impacts and consequences are numerous, including the immediate consequences for victims such as poor mental and psychological health and well-being, trauma, physical injury, economic hardship, and significant disruptions to daily life (Chibber & Krishnan, 2011; Davies et al., 2015; Miller & McCaw, 2019). It may have similar impacts on others who witness it, such as the children of those who are victimized (MacMillan & Wathen, 2014). Ultimately, IPV has a broader societal cost as well, including but not limited to the costs associated with healthcare, social services, policing and criminal justice, lost productivity, and other intangible costs such as pain and suffering (Zhang et al., 2012).

IPV encompasses a wide range of behaviours, experiences, and contexts, including one-time events between partners to longer-term patterns of coercive control, violence and abuse. These different patterns of IPV can have considerably different impacts on those who experience it. In other words, experiences of IPV can vary greatly, not only in terms of prevalence but also in terms of their frequency, severity, impacts, and consequences. This underscores the importance of detailed examination of these experiences, as different types and patterns will call for different responses, interventions, and supports.

People of any gender can experience violence within the context of intimate partner relationships. Most research has shown that, compared with men, women disproportionately experience the most severe forms of IPV, experience IPV more frequently, and report negative consequences of IPV more commonly (Davies et al., 2015; Fanslow et al., 2023). Women also account for the majority of victims of intimate partner violence that is reported to police (78% in 2025), and the majority of victims of intimate partner homicide in Canada (78% between 2015 and 2025) (Statistics Canada, 2026; see Text box 4). Importantly, however, research has also shown that there are unique patterns of intimate partner violence among men, including important considerations related to societal gender norms that can influence how violence and abuse is perceived by men who are victims and how men disclose or report violence perpetrated against them (Scott-Storey et al., 2023).

This article focuses on experiences of intimate partner violence in Canada, based on self-reported data from the 2025 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS). This article, one in a series of profiles,[1] explores the prevalence, nature, frequency, and severity of intimate partner violence, taking a gender-based approach by comparing the experiences of women and men.[2] [3] Comparisons are also made between 2025 and 2018, when the SSPPS was first conducted, to assess changes in key indicators over time.

This series of profiles on intimate partner violence were produced with funding support from Women and Gender Equality Canada.

Text box 1
Defining and counting intimate partner violence

As was done in 2018, the 2025 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS) collected information on Canadians' experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) in their lifetime (i.e., since the age of 15) and in the 12 months that preceded the survey. The survey used a broad range of items covering abusive and violent behaviours committed by intimate partners, including psychological, physical, and sexual violence, drawn primarily from the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) and the Composite Abuse Scale Revised – Short Form (CASr-SF) (Ford-Gilboe et al. 2016). The definition of intimate partner was also broad and included current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners, and other intimate partner relationships, as well as same-gender and opposite-gender relationships.

In this article, intimate partner violence is broadly categorized into three types: (1) psychological violence, (2) physical violence, and (3) sexual violence.

Psychological violence encompasses forms of abuse that target a person's emotional, mental, or economic well-being, or impede their personal freedom or sense of safety. This category includes 15 specific types of abuse, including name-calling and other put-downs, stalking or harassing behaviours, economic abuse, manipulation, or property damage (for a complete list of items included in this category, see Table 1).

Physical violence includes forms of abuse that involve physical assault or the threat of physical assault. In all, 10 types of abuse are included in this category, including being threatened with a weapon or being slapped, beaten, or choked (see Table 1).

Sexual violence includes sexual assault or threats of sexual assault and was measured using two items from the CASr-SF: being made to perform sex acts that the victim did not want to perform, and forcing or attempting to force the victim to have sex.

Frequency of intimate partner violence

In addition to measuring the prevalence of intimate partner violence, the SSPPS also measured the frequency of each form of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months. Respondents who stated that they had experienced any form of abuse were asked to specify the frequency of that abuse—that is, if it happened once, a few times, monthly, weekly, or daily or almost daily within the past 12 months (see Table 3). This information provides additional context and nuance in highlighting the experiences of victims and when making comparisons between different populations.

For the purposes of this analysis, those with at least one response of 'yes' to any item on the survey measuring IPV are included as having experienced intimate partner violence, regardless of the type or the frequency. That said, other measures, such as frequency, severity, the range of different types of IPV experienced, and impacts and consequences, are also explored to better identify and contextualize differences in experiences of IPV across diverse populations, even when the overall prevalence may be similar.

A forthcoming *Juristat* article will expand on the methods used to analyze intimate partner violence and violence more generally, exploring other approaches and methodologies, building upon this analysis and comparing and contrasting results. An analytical article dedicated to exploring coercive control, in the context of legislative developments in Canada[4] and elsewhere,[5] is also forthcoming.

Close to half of women and more than one-third of men have experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, with many variations in frequency and severity

Intimate partner violence—which encompasses a wide range of behaviours—has been experienced by a considerable proportion of women and men in Canada. Overall, 45% of women have experienced at least one form of psychological, physical, or sexual violence committed by an intimate partner at some point since the age of 15. While the prevalence was higher among women, IPV still affected a considerable proportion of men, 35% of whom have experienced some form of intimate partner violence.

This is similar to what was observed in the previous SSPPS in 2018, when 44% of women and 36% of men had experienced some form of IPV.

In keeping with previous trends (Cotter, 2021b), psychological forms of IPV were by far the most common, with 43% of women and 34% of men having experienced at least one type. Physical violence (24% of women and 15% of men) and sexual violence (16% of women and 3% of men) were less common.

In addition to the higher overall prevalence of intimate partner violence among women, more women than men had experienced each type of violence measured by the SSPPS in their lifetime (Table 1).[6] For four of the behaviours measured, the prevalence was five times higher among women than men: being made to perform sex acts they did not want to perform (13% versus 2%), a partner forcing or trying to force them to have sex (13% versus 2%), being choked (7% versus 1%), and being confined or locked in room or other space (4% versus 0.8%).

The most common types of IPV experienced by women over the course of their lives were being put down or called names (31%), their partner being jealous and not wanting them to talk to other men or women (29%), being called crazy, stupid, or not good enough (28%), comments about sexual past or performance that made them feel ashamed, inadequate, or humiliated (17%), each of which is considered psychological abuse. Being shaken, thrown, grabbed, or pushed (17%), considered physical abuse, was also relatively common.

Among men, the most common forms were the psychological forms of abuse of their partner being jealous and not wanting them to talk to other men or women (25%), being put down or called names (19%), being called crazy, stupid, or not good enough (16%), their partner demanding to know where they were and who they were with at all times (14%), and the physical forms of IPV of being slapped (9%) or being hit with a fist or object, kicked, or bit (9%). While these were the most common among men, in all cases, the prevalence was lower than what was observed among women.

More women than men experience fear, anxiety, feelings of being controlled or trapped

Fear and other emotional impacts of intimate partner violence can also be an important marker of their severity, beyond mere prevalence. Those who had experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime were asked if, because of these experiences, they had ever been afraid of, felt controlled or trapped by, or been anxious or on edge because of, an abusive partner.

For each of these emotional impacts, women were more likely to have experienced them than men. About half of women feared (48%) or felt controlled or trapped by (51%) a partner, compared with 16% and 29% of men, respectively. Feelings of anxiety or being on edge were the most common emotional reaction to IPV, reported by 71% of women and 47% of men.

The type and scope of IPV was associated with variations in emotional impact. For instance, the proportion of women (65%) and men (27%) who feared a partner was higher among those who had experienced physical or sexual violence. Similar patterns were observed for feelings of being controlled or trapped[7] or being anxious or on edge.[8] In contrast, the proportion of women (19%) and men (7%) who ever feared a partner was lower among those who experienced psychological abuse, but not physical or sexual violence.

In addition, the number of different behaviours experienced was also associated with emotional impacts. For instance, among those who experienced only one of the 27 types of IPV measured, 9% of women and 3% of men stated that they had feared a partner at some point in their life.[9] These proportions steadily increased, reaching 85% of women and 50% of men among those who experienced 10 or more of the behaviours measured. In other words, the likelihood of fearing a partner increases as the number of types of IPV experienced increases. This may reflect the impacts of more frequent, severe, or varied IPV associated with having experienced a greater range of violence and abuse, or the emotional impact that an escalation of abuse and violence can have.

Similar patterns were observed for the other emotional impacts measured. Among those who experienced one type of intimate partner violence, 11% of women and 6% of men felt controlled or trapped by an intimate partner, increasing to 86% of women and 69% of men who experienced 10 or more types. Among those who experienced one type of intimate partner violence, 28% of women and 16% of men felt anxious or on edge because of an intimate partner, increasing to 94% of women and 86% of men who experienced 10 or more types.

Prevalence of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months higher among women than men

In addition to measuring the overall prevalence of intimate partner violence since age 15, the SSPPS also collected more detailed information on experiences of IPV in the 12 months preceding the survey, including the frequency, characteristics, impacts, and consequences of these experiences.

As a measure, prevalence provides an indication of the total scope of the population who has experienced intimate partner violence in any form. While this is important in terms of monitoring trends and identifying the population who is impacted, and may therefore require support or services, prevalence alone does not capture the full impact or extent of intimate partner violence.

In the sections that follow, prevalence is used to show the overall scope of IPV. However, a higher (or similar) prevalence does not necessarily mean greater (or similar) impact, severity, or frequency.

In 2025, a higher proportion of women (14%) than men (12%) experienced at least one form of abusive or violent behaviour in the preceding 12 months (Table 2). The higher prevalence among women, relative to men, was seen for psychological (13% versus 12%) and sexual (2% versus 0.4%) forms of IPV. In contrast, the overall prevalence of physical IPV was the same among women (2.5%) and men (2.5%).

In contrast to what was seen in the lifetime data, some forms of intimate partner violence were more prevalent among men than women when looking solely at the 12-month period preceding the survey. In 2025, men more often experienced jealousy and their partner not wanting them to talk to other men or women (6% versus 5%), their partner demanding to know where they were and who they were with at all times (3.4% versus 3.0%), being hit with a fist or object, kicked, or bit (1.3% versus 0.6%), and being slapped (1.4% versus 0.6%), when compared with women. These four types of behaviour were also more common among men than women in 2018 (Cotter, 2021b).

For each of the other behaviours measured, the prevalence was similar between women and men, or higher among women (Table 2). Reflecting what was observed in the lifetime data, some behaviours were more than twice as prevalent among women in the previous 12 months, including being made to perform sex acts against their will (1.5% of women versus 0.3% of men), their partner forcing or attempting to force them into sex (1.3% versus 0.3%), being choked (0.6% versus 0.2%), their partner harming or threatening to harm their pets (0.6% versus 0.1%), or being confined or locked in a room or space (0.3% versus 0.1%).

Intimate partner sexual assault has increased among women, while intimate partner physical assault has declined among men

Compared with the 2018 SSPPS, the 2025 data show little change in the past 12-month prevalence of IPV for both women and men. Notably, there was no statistically significant change in the overall prevalence of IPV for either women (13% in 2018 and 14% in 2025) or men (13% in 2018 and 12% in 2025).[10]

When looking more specifically, however, some changes did emerge. Among women, intimate partner sexual assault increased (from 1.3% in 2018 to 2.0% in 2025). This represented an increase from approximately 141,000 victims in 2018 to roughly 231,000 in 2025, driven by increases in both types of sexual violence measured. In 2025, a higher proportion of women were made to perform sex acts they did not want to perform (1.5%, versus 0.8% in 2018) and were forced or attempted to be forced into sex (1.3% versus 1.0%). There was also a slight decline in the proportion who said a partner threatened to hit them with their fist or anything else that could physically hurt them (from 1.0% to 0.7%).

Among men, intimate partner physical assault declined (from 3.1% in 2018 to 2.5% in 2025), including a decline in being threatened with their fist or anything else that could hurt them (from 1.1% to 0.7%). In addition, there were relatively small, but statistically significant, declines observed in their partner being jealous and not wanting them to talk to other men or women (from 7.0% to 6.1%), their partner demanding to know where they were and who they were with at all times (from 4.1% to 3.4%), and being harassed by phone, text, email, or social media (from 2.0% to 1.5%). In contrast, there was a marginal increase in the proportion of men who said that a partner kept them from having access to a job, money, or financial resources (from 0.2% to 0.4%).

Intimate partner violence tends to happen on multiple occasions

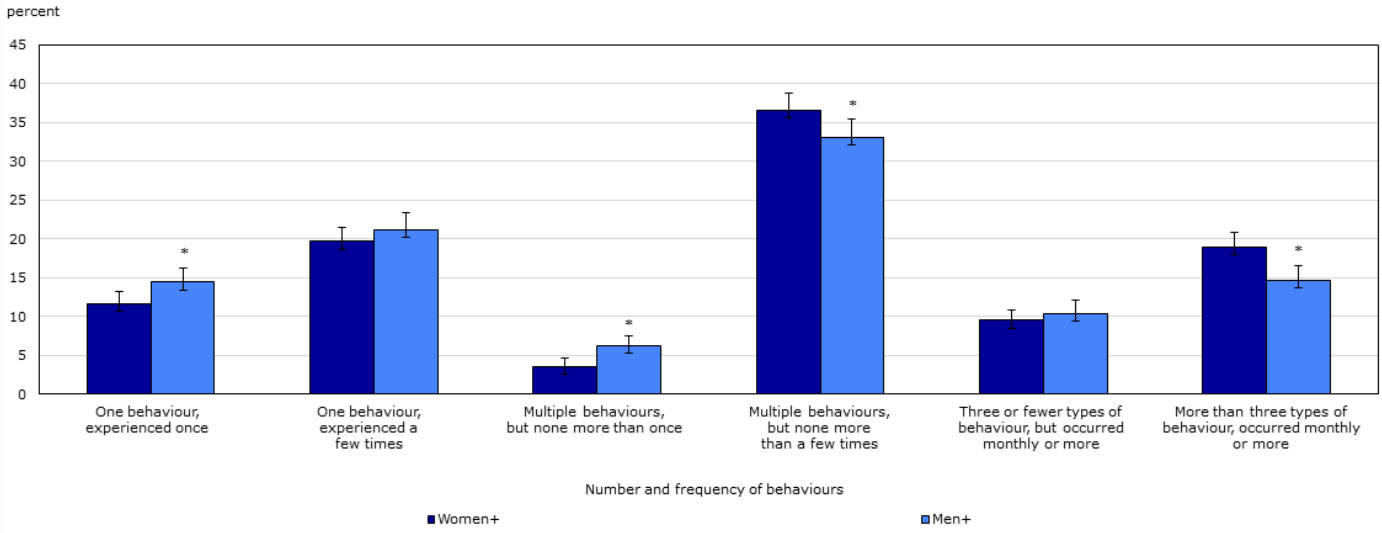
For the majority of women and men who experienced intimate partner violence, it was not a one-time occurrence. Overall, in 2025, more men (21%) than women (15%) said that the behaviour they experienced happened once[11] (Table 3). In contrast, more women (28%) than men (25%) who were victims of IPV said that it occurred on a monthly, weekly, or daily basis. The majority stated that it happened a few times (56% of women and 54% of men).[12] Notably, in 2025, similar proportions of women (10%) and men (9%) stated that they experienced at least one behaviour daily or almost daily in the 12 months preceding the survey, unlike in 2018 when a higher proportion of women (12%) than men (6%) experienced some form of IPV daily or almost daily.[13]

Relative to psychological and sexual intimate partner violence, physical abuse by an intimate partner was more likely to be a one-time incident. Almost half of women (47%) and men (46%) who were victims of physical intimate partner violence said it happened once in the past 12 months, a higher proportion than those who stated that psychological abuse (14% of women and 20% of men) or sexual violence (28% of women and 35%[E] of men) took place once.

Women and men were equally likely to state that the physical forms of IPV they experienced occurred once (47% and 46%), a few times (38% and 39%), or on a monthly or more frequent basis (16% and 15%). There were no significant differences between women and men for most of the specific types of physical assault in terms of whether they occurred once, a few times, or monthly or more (Table 3). The exception was being slapped, which, while it was more prevalent among men, was more frequent among women who experienced it: 25% of women who were slapped by a partner said it happened at least monthly, compared with 8% of men.

Overall, the frequency and range of IPV behaviours differed between women and men (Chart 1). For example, a slightly larger proportion of men (14%) than women (12%) experienced a single incident of only one behaviour measured in the past 12 months. At the other end of the continuum, more women (19%) than men (15%) experienced more than three types of behaviour, at least one of which happened monthly or more. These differences highlight the importance of looking at experiences of IPV beyond prevalence.

Chart 1
Experiences of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by gender, Canada, 2025



* significantly different from estimate for women+ ($p < 0.05$)
Note: Percent calculations are based on those who experienced at least one form of intimate partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Among those who were victims of IPV in the previous 12 months, one in three (32%) women had experienced more than three behaviours, regardless of their frequency, compared with 26% of men.[14] More specifically, 7.3% of women who were victims of IPV experienced 10 or more of the behaviours measured by the survey in the past 12 months, relatively similar to men (5.7%). Among this group, 100% of women and men experienced psychological violence, 87% of women and 89% of men were physically assaulted, and 58% of women and 20% of men were sexually assaulted in the past 12 months.

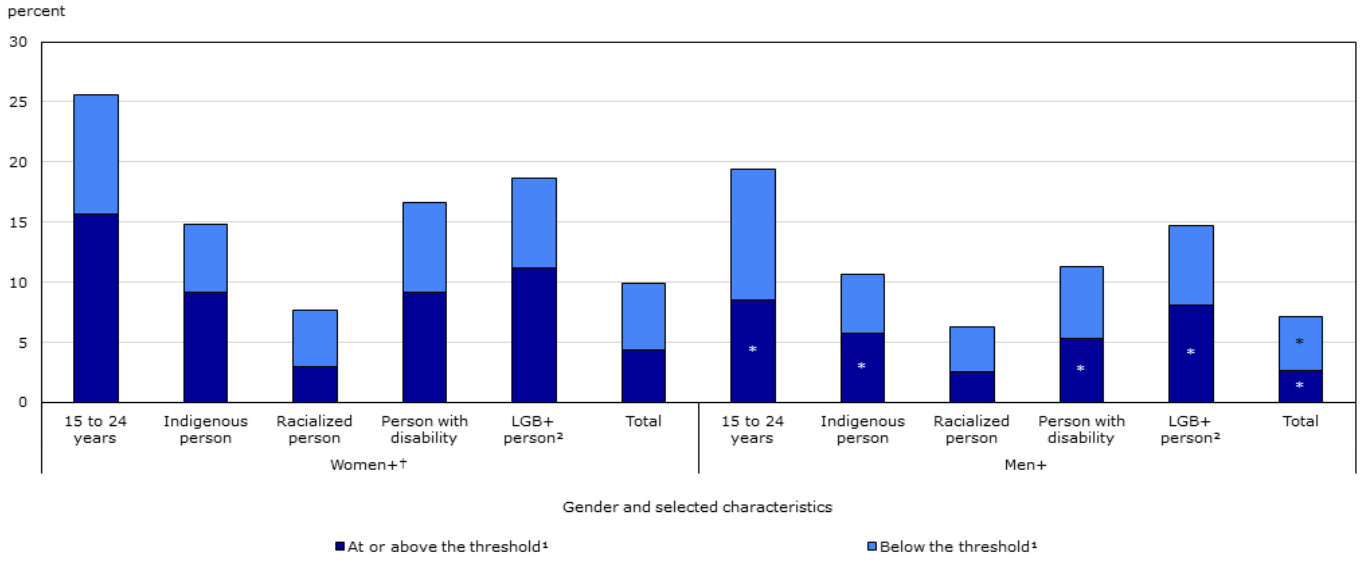
Text box 2
Alternative approaches to measuring intimate partner violence: the Composite Abuse Scale – revised Short Form (CASr-SF)

In this article, and other products on intimate partner violence (IPV) published by Statistics Canada, the main focus tends to be on prevalence or incidence of IPV. That is, one incident or one experience of IPV—regardless of frequency or severity—is included in the overall scope when determining who has been a victim. This broad approach ensures that all experiences are represented, but it also means that variations in frequency and severity are not reflected.

For that reason, additional details are often used to supplement findings based on prevalence, such as the impacts, consequences, number of behaviours experienced, and their frequency. It is also possible to consider alternative measures that directly account for the range and frequency of behaviours. In the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, the Composite Abuse Scale – revised Short Form (CASr-SF) (Ford-Gilboe et al., 2016; see Text box 1 and Table 1) is embedded in the questions on IPV. The scale includes scoring rules that permit the calculation of a score which is intended to account for the frequency, intensity, and severity of IPV.[15] Notably, both the original Composite Abuse Scale and the revised shorter version were developed with a specific focus on women's experiences of violence (Ford-Gilboe et al., 2016).

Other researchers (e.g., Wathen et al., 2022) endorse the use of the CASr-SF to identify varying thresholds of IPV, to help differentiate patterns of violence between those that may be less frequent or intermittent and more representative of one-time or situational conflicts ("subthreshold IPV"), and those that are more frequent and ongoing, potentially reflecting more serious patterns of abuse ("IPV positive"). According to this measure,[16] in 2025, 4.3% of women met the threshold for intimate partner violence while 5.6% experienced some form of violence or abuse, but below the threshold (for a total of 9.9%). In both cases, these percentages were higher than what was observed among men (2.6% and 4.5%, respectively, a total of 7.1%) (Chart 2).

Chart 2
Experiences of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months above and below the threshold as measured by the Composite Abuse Scale - revised Short Form (CASr-SF), by selected demographic characteristics, Canada, 2025



* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. The threshold is determined by taking each item from the CASr-SF (see Text box 1 and Table 1) and assigning a value from 0 (not in the past 12 months) to 5 (daily or almost daily). Then, responses are summed and a score above 1 for physical violence, above 0 for sexual violence, above 4 for psychological violence, or a score above 0 for being choked by a partner are considered IPV positive. Any other non-zero score is considered subthreshold IPV while a score of 0 is no IPV.
2. LGB+ refers to those whose sexual orientation is lesbian, gay, bisexual or pansexual, or any sexual orientation other than heterosexual.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender. Excludes respondents who did not have contact with any current or former intimate partners in the 12 months preceding the survey, as well as those who did not respond to at least 11 of the 15 CASr-SF items included in the survey. Confidence intervals are not displayed on the chart but are available upon request.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Likewise, even when considering only experiences of IPV at or above the threshold, the prevalence remains higher among younger people, Indigenous people, people with disabilities, and those who are LGB+. When comparing selected groups of women and men, most differences in overall prevalence appear to be driven by a higher prevalence of IPV at or above this threshold among women, as differences in IPV below the threshold are not statistically significant.

Other information captured by the SSPPS seems to support the argument that IPV at or above the threshold represents more serious experiences, when compared with experiences of IPV that do not meet this threshold. For example, reporting to police was more common among those who met the threshold (19% of women and 12% of men) than among those who did not (6.9% of women and 4.1% of men).[17] Similarly, 73% of women and 62% of men whose experiences were at or above the threshold said that the violence they experienced had negative emotional consequences, higher than when experiences of IPV were below the threshold (43% of women and 34% of men).[18]

As with measures of prevalence, these approaches also have limitations. For instance, these measures prioritize a higher frequency and broader range, aiming to capture the most severe experiences, but incidents that occur less frequently may still be serious and result in considerable negative consequences. Both measures of prevalence and other analytical approaches can be used to complement one another, by reinforcing common findings, providing additional information and context, and addressing gaps that would be left by relying on one method or approach alone. The use of additional measures beyond prevalence, in the context of IPV as well as for other topics and surveys, will be the focus of a forthcoming *Juristat* article.

More men than women identify a current spouse or common-law partner as the person responsible for the most serious intimate partner violence they experienced

The 2025 SSPPS asked those who experienced intimate partner violence in the preceding 12 months the nature of their relationship to the partner who was violent or abusive. Those who may have had more than one abusive or violent partner in the previous 12 months were asked to think about the relationship where the most serious violence or abuse occurred.

A higher proportion of men (57%) than women (52%) stated that, at the time of the violence or abuse, the person responsible was their spouse or common-law partner.[19] In contrast, a higher proportion of women (10%) than men (7%) said that a former spouse or common-law partner was responsible. Research on intimate partner violence has noted that women are particularly at risk of violence following separation (Brownridge, 2006; Brownridge et al., 2008; Spearman, 2023). Similar proportions identified a current (24% of women and 22% of men) or former (13% of women and 11% of men) dating partner as the perpetrator.

Consistent with the general measure of frequency of IPV, more women (59%) than men (44%) stated that the perpetrator of the most serious intimate partner violence they experienced was violent or abusive towards them on more than one occasion in the past 12 months.

Text box 3
Economic intimate partner violence

The Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS) measures a wide range of behaviours in the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). In the SSPPS, two items can be considered economic abuse: being forced to give money or possessions to a partner, and a partner preventing access to a job, money, or financial resources. These behaviours, and economic abuse in general, can be abusive in and of themselves, and they can also be used as tactics to increase dependence on a partner or reduce an individual's capacity to be self-sufficient as part of a broader pattern of abuse, coercion, or control (Mellar et al. 2024; Stylianou, 2018; Voth Schrag et al., 2019).

Compared with most other types of IPV measured by the SSPPS, economic abuse was relatively rare. In all, 7% of ever-partnered Canadians 15 years of age and older had experienced economic IPV. Like the other forms of IPV measured by the survey, economic IPV was more prevalent among women (9.7%) than men (4.3%). It was also more frequent among women who experienced it; for example, 53% of women stated that they were kept from having access to a job, money, or financial resources at least monthly, compared with 30% of men.

Economic IPV was rarely isolated; 99% of those who experienced economic IPV also experienced another form of IPV measured by the survey. Among those who were victims of economic IPV, 83% of women and 73% of men were also physically abused by a partner, and 62% of women and 26% of men were also sexually abused by a partner.

In the 12 months preceding the survey, 1.2% of women experienced economic IPV, slightly higher than the proportion of men (0.9%).

Like IPV in general, economic IPV can impact anyone, regardless of income. That said, the prevalence was highest among those whose family income was less than $20,000 (4.0%), followed by between $20,000 and $39,999 (2.4%), while it was around 1% for all other income groups.[20] Economic IPV and income may be related in multiple ways; for instance, the behaviour itself may result in a higher likelihood of lower income, or preexisting financial strain may make economic IPV more likely (Mellar et al., 2024).

Impacts of and responses to intimate partner violence

The consequences of intimate partner violence varied, depending on gender and the type and frequency of violence experienced. Overall, about half (49%) of women who were victims of any form of IPV on at least one occasion in the previous 12 months reported negative emotional impacts as a result of their experience; for 19%, these negative emotional impacts were consistent with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Table 4).[21] In both cases, these proportions were higher than those observed for men who were victims of IPV, of whom 33% reported negative emotional impacts and 10% symptoms consistent with PTSD. Notably, among those who experienced physical or sexual IPV, 31% of women and 18% of men experienced impacts consistent with PTSD.

Longer-term emotional impacts consistent with PTSD were associated with more varied and more frequent experiences of IPV. For instance, nearly half (47%) of women and one-third (32%) of men who experienced more than three behaviours measured by the survey, and at least one on a monthly basis at minimum, had symptoms consistent with PTSD. Among those who experienced one behaviour one time, this was the case for 2%.[22]

Some forms of IPV can also result in physical injury. This was more common among women (18%) than men (12%) who were victims of physical or sexual assault committed by an intimate partner.[23] The most common types of injury also varied. Among women, 93% were bruised, 36% were cut, scratched, or burned, and 14% were concussed or had a head injury,[24] had fractures or broken bones, or experienced an internal injury. Among men, two-thirds of those who were injured were bruised (68%) or cut, scratched, or burned (64%).[25]

One in six women and one in eight men who were victims of intimate partner violence left a shared home due to violence

Housing and intimate partner violence are linked in several important ways. In many instances, intimate partner violence occurs in the home, increasing the likelihood that it is hidden from extended family, friends, or other potential witnesses or bystanders. This was particularly a concern in recent years, when various policies at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic led to stay-at-home orders, the closure of many support services, and an increased concern for victims of intimate partner violence (Kaukinen, 2020; Michaelsen et al., 2025). Furthermore, a lack of affordable and available housing can serve as a barrier to leaving a living situation that is abusive or violent (Clough et al., 2014). Even if seeking alternative housing is possible, it can add to the negative impact of intimate partner violence by disrupting the lives of victims and their families (Murray, 2008) or more generally contributing to housing instability (Gilroy et al., 2016).

Among those who were victims of IPV, women (16%) were somewhat more likely than men (13%) to leave a shared home or accommodation with their partner as a result of the violence they experienced (Table 4). Women (16%) were also more likely than men (11%) to state that they did not have a shared home or accommodation with the partner who perpetrated the violence or abuse. Two-thirds (66%) of women and three-quarters (74%) of men who shared a home or accommodation and experienced violence did not leave.

Notably, when the IPV experienced involved physical or sexual violence, similar proportions of women (21%) and men (20%) left a shared accommodation.[26] Among those who experienced psychological IPV but not physical or sexual violence, more women (14%) than men (11%) left a shared home or accommodation as a result.

Among victims of intimate partner violence who did leave a shared home, there were some notable gender differences in terms of where they went. Women were more likely than men to stay with friends or family (72% versus 57%). In contrast, men more often stayed in a hotel, motel, or paid accommodation (17% versus 8% of women) or in their car, on the street, in a park, or another public place (14% versus 6% of women). Women (19%) and men (21%) were equally likely to state that they purchased or rented new accommodations.[27] For 6% of women who left a shared accommodation due to intimate partner violence, they subsequently stayed in a shelter.[28]

The SSPPS also measured lifetime experiences of homelessness, including sheltered, unsheltered, and hidden homelessness.[29] While it is not possible to definitively state that experiences of homelessness were due to intimate partner violence, a clear association emerged. Nearly three in ten women (29%) and men (28%) who experienced IPV in their lifetime also experienced homelessness at some point, well above the proportions of ever-partnered women and men who did not experience IPV (5% and 9%, respectively).[30]

Among women who had experienced both IPV and homelessness in their lifetime, 63% said that they experienced homelessness because they were leaving a violent or abusive situation, nearly double the proportion among men (33%).[31]

A minority of victims of intimate partner violence report to police

Evidence from numerous self-reported surveys has demonstrated that the vast majority of incidents of intimate partner violence never come to the attention of police (Conroy, 2021; Cotter, 2021b). While many forms of violence are underreported to police, intimate partner violence may face additional barriers to reporting, including gender norms, living arrangements, financial considerations, the notion that it is a private matter, shared children, a desire to continue the relationship, or fear of revenge (Conroy 2021; Saxton et al., 2018). The 2025 SSPPS further confirms these findings. Overall, about one in ten (9%) women and one in twenty (4%) men reported any form of intimate partner violence experienced in the past 12 months to the police (Table 4). In both cases, this represented an increase compared with 2018, when 7% of women and 3% of men reported any of the intimate partner violence they experienced.

In part, these low rates could also be explained by the fact that many of the behaviours measured by the SSPPS did not rise to the criminal threshold at the time of the survey,[32] and therefore may not be considered matters that can be reported to police. That said, even when looking specifically at criminal forms of IPV such as physical and sexual assault, a minority of women (17%) and men (9%) reported any of their experiences to police. This represented an increase among men (up from 5% in 2018), while the proportion of women who were victims of intimate partner physical or sexual assault and reported at least one instance to police was not statistically different (15% in 2018). Though these behaviours do meet the criminal threshold, a notable proportion of victims of intimate partner violence tend to consider their experiences too minor or not serious enough to report to police (Conroy, 2021).

Frequency and severity—as approximated by the range of behaviours experienced in the past 12 months—was associated with the likelihood of any IPV coming to the attention of police. Among women, 39% of those who experienced 10 or more types of IPV stated that at least one instance came to the attention of police, compared with 3.7% of those who experienced one type of IPV. Among men, these proportions were 16% and 2.3%, respectively.

A common reason provided by those who do report intimate partner violence to police is wanting the behaviour to stop (Conroy, 2021). In 2025, about half (51%) of those who reported any intimate partner violence to police said that it stopped (26%) or decreased (25%) after police learned about it. Four in ten (39%) victims said the frequency remained about the same, while about one in ten (9%) stated that it became more frequent after reporting.[33]

Overall, among those who spoke to police about intimate partner violence they experienced, six in ten women (61%) and men (60%) felt that reporting was worth their time and effort. A higher proportion of women said that police informed them about available services (66%) and treated them with respect (84%) when compared with men (50% and 73%, respectively), while there was no statistically significant difference in the proportion who felt believed by police (77% of women and 70% of men).[34]

While the majority (81%) of those who were victims of intimate partner violence and spoke to police felt as though they were treated with respect, this marked a decline compared with 2018 (90%). For each of the other items, there were no significant differences between 2018 and 2025.[35]

Women more likely than men to seek support or talk to someone

In addition to being more likely to report their experiences of IPV to police, women were also more likely than men to contact or use victims' services (13% versus 6.8%) and to talk to someone, such as a friend, neighbour, or family member, about the violence they experienced (66% versus 47%). As with many other outcomes, such as symptoms of PTSD and reporting to police, victims who experienced more forms of IPV were more likely to seek support. For example, among those who experienced 10 or more types of intimate partner violence measured by the survey, 33% of women and 20% of men contacted or used a victims' service. This compared with 5.8% of women and 2.5% of men who experienced one type of IPV measured.

Among women, relative to 2018, there was no change in the proportion of victims who contacted or used victims' services or who spoke to someone about their experience. In contrast, a larger proportion of men contacted or used a victims' service (4.3% in 2018 and 6.8% in 2025) or spoke to someone about the violence they experienced (from 42% to 47%).

Despite these increases among men who were victims, the difference in accessing services between women and men persisted. This has consistently been seen within the context of intimate partner violence, violence more generally, and in other domains such as healthcare (Health Canada, 2026; Roebuck et al., 2020). Research suggests that there are multiple contributing factors to this disparity. For example, gender norms surrounding masculinity can make men less likely to reach out for support in general (Taylor et al., 2022). For intimate partner violence specifically, men may hesitate to seek support for fear of stigma or being labelled a perpetrator (Roebuck et al., 2020). In other words, men appear less likely to reach out for support than women in the first place, and this is further compounded by the generally lower availability of services focused on men who are victims of intimate partner violence, relative to those dedicated to supporting women (Roebuck et al., 2020).

Text box 4
Recent trends in police-reported intimate partner violence

Administrative data from police services across Canada, collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, complement self-reported data from the Survey on Safety in Private and Public Spaces. The UCR Survey is an annual census of all criminal incidents that come to the attention of police. Police-reported data is not directly comparable with self-reported data for a number of reasons, including the scope of what is captured as intimate partner violence (IPV) (i.e., police-reported data include only criminal forms) and the fact that a large proportion of IPV is never reported to police. However, it is still a valuable source of information for monitoring trends.

In the UCR Survey, incidents of violent crime are classified as IPV based on information provided by police on the relationship between the victim and the accused person. In 2025, the rate of police-reported IPV was at its highest point since comparable data became available in 2009. Since 2018, police-reported IPV has increased 18%.

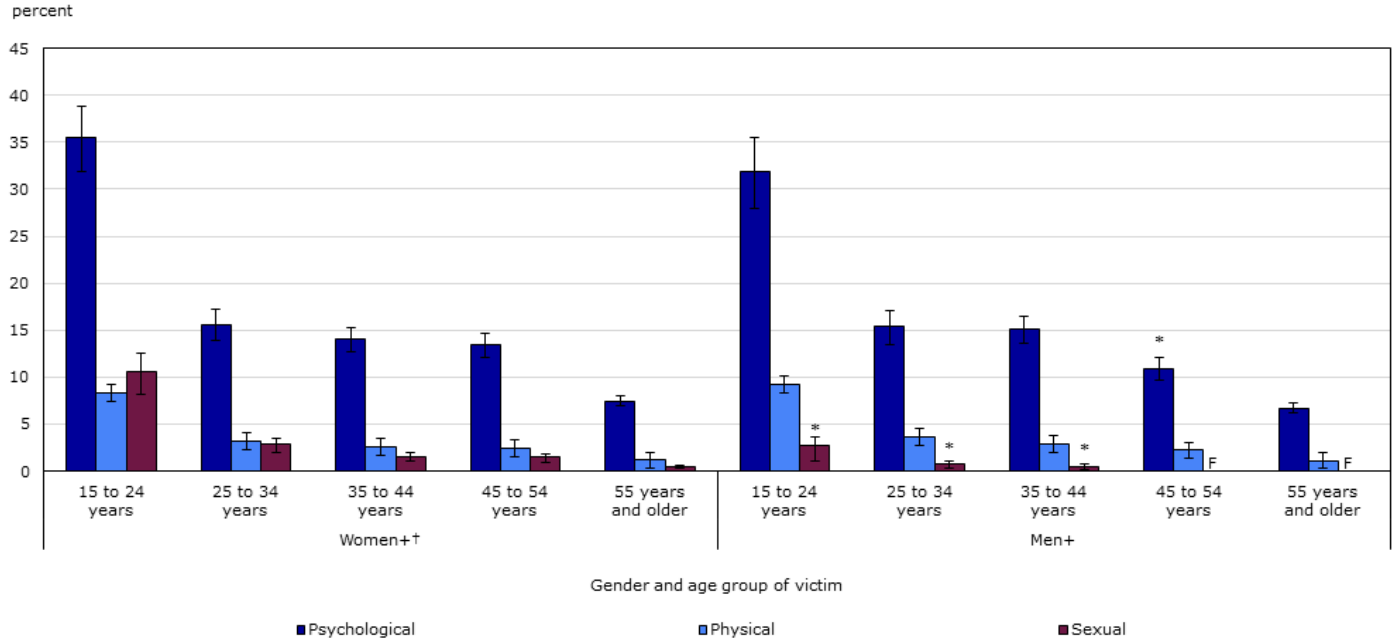
More than three-quarters (78%) of victims of police-reported IPV in 2025 were women and girls, a higher proportion than what was observed in self-reported data (52%). This disparity may reflect, in part, higher rates of reporting to police among women compared with men. It could also be related to a higher likelihood that the most serious forms of IPV, which disproportionately impact women, are reported to police and subsequently reflected in police data.

Prevalence of intimate partner violence varies across the population

While intimate partner violence can impact anyone, regardless of gender or other demographic or socioeconomic characteristics, the prevalence is not uniform across the population. Rather, there are some notable differences among certain parts of the population. Some of these differences will be explored in greater depth in other articles in this profile series,[36] including a greater focus on the intersectionality of other characteristics among various populations. In this article, a broad overview of differences in prevalence among women and men according to other personal characteristics is provided.

Many of the characteristics associated with a higher or lower prevalence of intimate partner violence mirror what is seen for violence in general (Cotter & Burczycka, 2026; Cotter, 2021a). As is often the case, age played a significant role: the prevalence of IPV in the past 12 months was more than twice as high among women (37%) and men (34%) between the ages of 15 and 24 when compared with any other age group (Table 5). These patterns held consistent when looking at psychological IPV, physical IPV, and sexual IPV separately, with prevalence much higher among younger women and men (Chart 3). More than one in ten (11%) women and girls aged 15 to 24 were victims of intimate partner sexual assault in the past 12 months. For more detailed analysis of IPV among young women, see Heidinger (2026).

Chart 3
Gender and age group of victims of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by type of violence, Canada, 2025



F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from estimate for women+ ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
Note: Percent calculations are based on those who had contact with a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

The prevalence of IPV in the 12 months preceding the survey was also higher among First Nations people, Métis, and Inuit, relative to non-Indigenous people (Table 5).[37] There were no statistically significant differences in overall prevalence between Indigenous women and Indigenous men.[38] While the prevalence of psychological IPV and physical IPV was similar between Indigenous women and Indigenous men, the prevalence of sexual IPV was two times higher among Indigenous women (4%) than Indigenous men (2%).

When looking over the longer term, at violence experienced since age 15, however, gender differences did emerge. About two-thirds of First Nations (67%), Métis (64%), and Inuit (63%) women had experienced intimate partner violence in their lifetime, compared with about half of First Nations (52%), Métis (51%), and Inuit (49%) men. For all groups, these proportions were higher than those among non-Indigenous women (44%) and men (35%). For more data and analysis of IPV among Indigenous people, see Chiponski (forthcoming 2027).

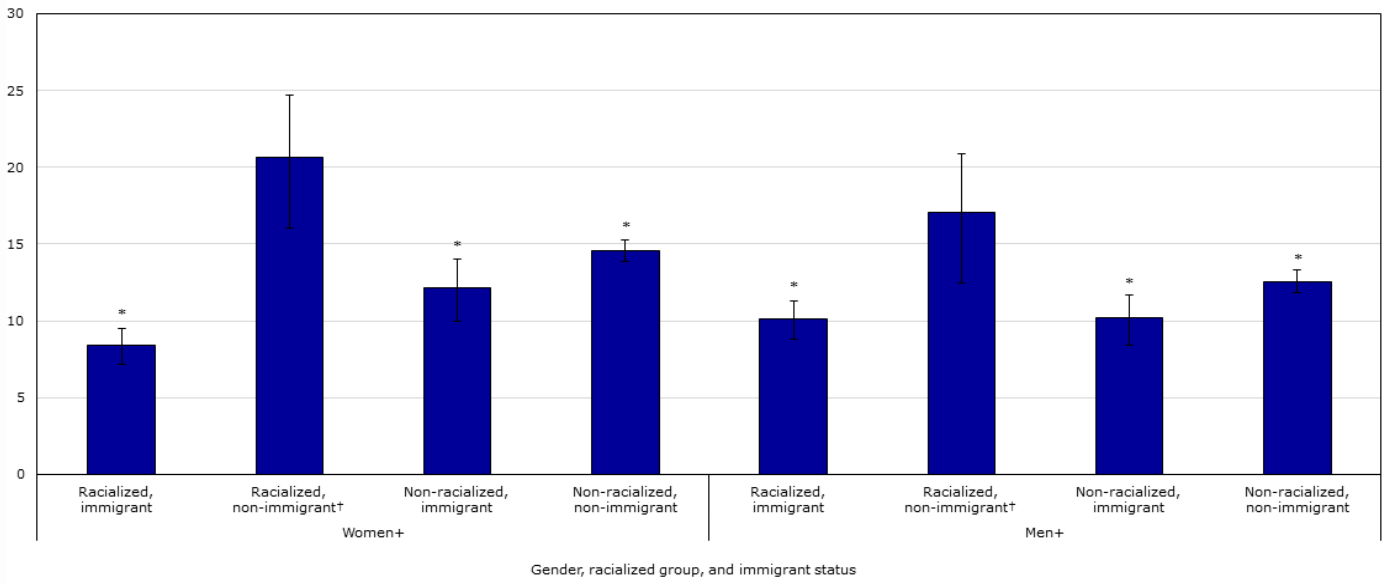
Prevalence of intimate partner violence higher among racialized people born in Canada

According to the 2025 SSPPS, IPV was less prevalent among racialized groups, for both women and men, and when considering experiences since the age of 15 and in the 12 months preceding the survey (Table 5, Table 6). The racialized population is comprised of a number of diverse groups, and the prevalence of IPV varied among them; for more disaggregated data and analysis on experiences of IPV among racialized groups, see Maxwell (2026).

Similarly, the prevalence of IPV was lower, both since age 15 and in the past 12 months, among the immigrant population (Table 5, Table 6).[39] This is similar to what was observed for violence overall in the 2025 SSPPS (Cotter & Burczycka, 2026) and consistent with other findings on victimization and intimate partner violence (Conroy, 2021; Cotter, 2021a; Cotter, 2021b; Cotter & Savage, 2019).

The intersecting characteristics of racialized group and place of birth are closely related; in 2021, 67% of the racialized population was born outside of Canada, compared with 11% of the non-racialized population (Hou et al., 2023). Notably, the lower prevalence of IPV observed among the racialized population appears to be associated with their place of birth (Chart 4).[40] When considering both racialized group and immigration status, the past 12-month prevalence of IPV was highest among racialized people who were born in Canada, a pattern that held for both women and men.

Chart 4
Gender, racialized group, and immigrant status of victims of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, Canada, 2025



* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
Note: Percent calculations are based on those who had contact with a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender. The non-racialized population excludes First Nations people, Métis, and Inuit. The immigrant population includes landed immigrants as well as all others born outside of Canada (e.g., permanent residents, temporary residents). May also include some non-immigrants (e.g., people born outside of Canada to Canadian parents, for example diplomats or members of the Canadian Armed Forces posted outside of the country).
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

It is important to note that the immigrant population may be less likely to disclose victimization for a number of reasons, including language barriers,[41] fear of negative impact on their residence or immigration status, lack of trust in institutions or officials, or cultural norms deeming these experiences private (Okeke-Ihejirika et al., 2018; Sisic et al., 2024). Some research has also found that certain indicators are more positive among immigrants, and shift over time (Vaughn et al., 2014; Wright & Benson, 2010; Xie & Baumer, 2021).

Bisexual women and men experience intimate partner violence at a higher prevalence

Relative to those who are heterosexual, the LGB+[42] population tends to face violence at a higher level (Cotter & Burczycka, 2026; Cotter, 2021a; Cotter & Savage, 2019; Sutton-Preddie & Rauh, 2026). This is also the case for intimate partner violence, as the majority of LGB+ women (69%) and men (57%) had experienced some form of IPV since age 15. In the 12 months preceding the survey, 26% of LGB+ women and 22% of LGB+ men experienced IPV, compared with 13% of heterosexual women and 12% of heterosexual men (Table 5). More specifically, the highest prevalence was seen among women (29%) and men (27%) who are bisexual.

The LGB+ population is also younger, on average, and as noted, the prevalence of intimate partner violence is higher among younger age groups. That said, even when controlling for age, the prevalence remained higher among the LGB+ population, driven by higher prevalence among bisexual women and men.

Intimate partner violence more prevalent among women and men with a disability

There is a clear association between intimate partner violence and disability. The presence of disability or other longer-term conditions can be a risk factor for violence (Cotter, 2018; Savage, 2021), and this can further be exacerbated in scenarios where an intimate partner may also be a primary caregiver or support person (Harpur & Douglas, 2014). Certain disabilities or long-term conditions can also be a consequence or result of experiences of violence.

The prevalence of IPV was higher among women and men with a disability[43] than among those without. Six in ten (60%) women and almost half (47%) of men with a disability had experienced IPV since the age of 15, compared with 42% of women and 34% of men who did not have a disability. This pattern held when looking at the past 12 months, with 20% of women and 16% of men with a disability having experienced IPV, compared with 13% of women and 12% of men who did not have a disability.

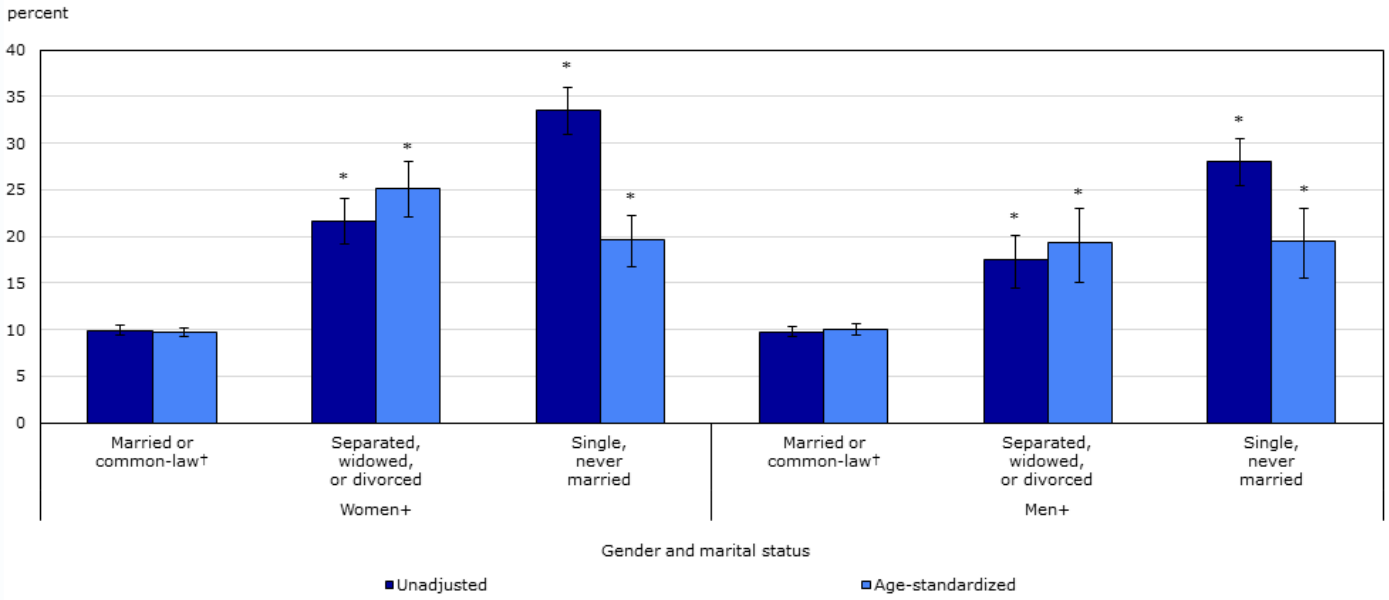
There are also important differences between the type of disability and their association with the prevalence, nature, impacts, and consequences of IPV. For more information, see Conroy & Savage (forthcoming 2027).

Past 12-month prevalence of intimate partner violence lower among those currently married or common-law

As noted, intimate partner violence can occur across a range of relationships, whether they are current or former partners, legally married, living common law, dating, or otherwise. In 2025, marital status was associated with variations in the prevalence of intimate partner violence. One in ten women (10%) and men (10%) who were currently married or in a common-law relationship were victims of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months,[44] lower than the prevalence among those who were separated, divorced, or widowed (22% of women and 17% of men) or who were single, never married (33% of women and 28% of men).

Age is closely associated with both the prevalence of victimization—including intimate partner violence—and marital status. When accounting for these age differences, the prevalence of IPV remained lowest among those who were married or common-law, but there was a notable difference in some other patterns (Chart 5). For women, after accounting for age, the prevalence of IPV is higher among those who are separated, divorced, or widowed. For men, controlling for age results in a similar prevalence for those who are separated, divorced, or widowed and those who are single, never married.

Chart 5
Unadjusted and age-standardized prevalence of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by marital status, Canada, 2025



* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
Note: Unadjusted percentages represent the prevalence of intimate partner violence by marital status. Age standardized percentages take into account the variations in population structures by standardizing to the age structure of the total population who is married or in a common-law relationship. Percent calculations are based on those who had contact with a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

These findings are consistent with research on intimate partner violence, which has found that post-separation, the risk of violence is heightened (Brownridge, 2006; Brownridge et al., 2008; Spearman, 2023). It is also possible that separation or divorce occurred after or because of experiences of violence, leading to a higher prevalence among the separated or divorced population. According to the 2025 SSPPS, 17% of women who experienced IPV stated that they were separated from their partner, at least temporarily, during the past 12 months because of the violence or abuse they experienced, while a further 16% stated that the relationship had ended more than 12 months ago. In both cases, these proportions were higher than among men who were victims of IPV (11% and 11%, respectively).[45]

Little variation in prevalence of IPV across provinces and territories

In addition to demographic variations, there were relatively few statistically significant differences in the past 12-month prevalence of IPV by province or territory of residence in 2025. The prevalence of IPV was lower among women living in New Brunswick (10%), Newfoundland and Labrador (8%), and Yukon (7%), and men in Newfoundland and Labrador (7%), relative to women and men living elsewhere in Canada. Otherwise, the prevalence of IPV was similar across the country (Table 7).

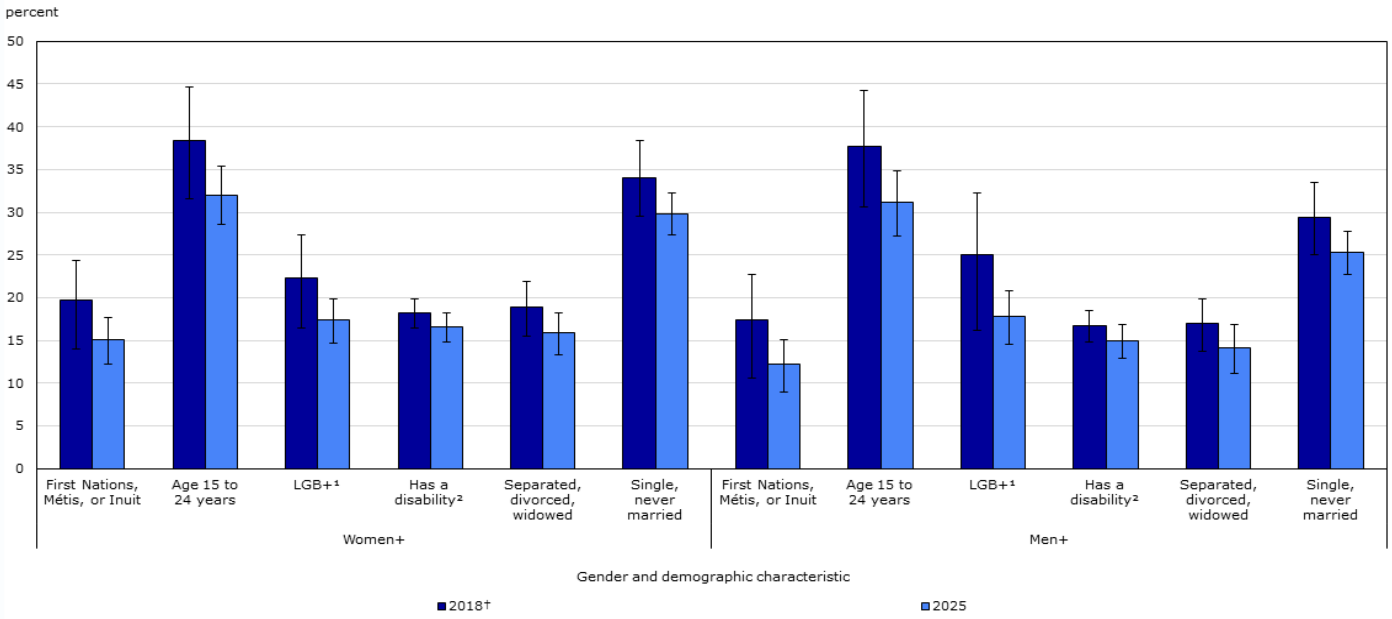
A larger number of significant differences did emerge when looking at the prevalence of IPV over the lifetime. (Table 7). For example, relative to the rest of Canada, a higher proportion of women in Nunavut (59%), the Northwest Territories (52%), Nova Scotia (51%), Alberta (48%), and British Columbia (47%) had experienced IPV at least once since the age of 15. This does not necessarily mean that IPV is higher in these provinces and territories, as the province or territory reflects where the respondent was living at the time of the survey and not necessarily where the violence occurred. That said, knowing the total population who has experienced IPV is relevant, as it may indicate a potentially greater demand for services in these areas.

In 2025, women living in urban (14%) and rural (13%) areas of the provinces recorded a similar prevalence of IPV in the 12 months preceding the survey.[46] In contrast, a higher proportion of urban men (13%) experienced IPV, when compared with men living in rural areas (10%). Even if the prevalence is similar, it is worth noting that the impacts and consequences of IPV may vary between those in rural and urban areas. For instance, victims of IPV in rural areas may face additional challenges accessing services owing to distance or lack of resources, relative to victims living in urban areas (Youngson et al., 2021).

Few significant changes in IPV prevalence among demographic groups since 2018

Compared with 2018, there were few statistically significant changes in the overall prevalence of intimate partner violence for most demographic groups, and particularly those where the prevalence tends to be highest. For instance, there was no statistically significant change in the past 12-month prevalence of IPV among those between the ages of 15 and 24, Indigenous people, people with a disability,[47] LGB+ people, and those who are separated, widowed, divorced, or single, never married between 2018 and 2025 (Chart 6).

Chart 6
Intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by selected demographic characteristics, 2018 and 2025



† reference category
1. LGB+ refers to those whose sexual orientation is lesbian, gay, bisexual or pansexual, or any sexual orientation other than heterosexual.
2. The measure of disability changed between 2018 and 2025. Comparisons should be made with caution.
Note: Differences between 2018 and 2025 are not statistically significant. Differences between groups within the same year may not be statistically significant. See Table 5. Percent calculations are based on those who had contact with a current or former intimate partner in the 12 months preceding the survey. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

In contrast to the overall stability in prevalence, some changes were noted. For example, among women aged 45 to 54, the prevalence increased from 11% in 2018 to 14% in 2025. There was also an increase among women who did not have a disability, from 10% to 13%. Among men, a slight increase was noted among those aged 65 to 74, from 5% to 7%.

Text box 5
Summary of key findings

Based on data from the 2025 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS), intimate partner violence (IPV) is more prevalent among women than men, both over the course of their lifetimes and in the 12 months preceding the survey. Beyond prevalence, women were also more likely than men to have experienced multiple forms of IPV, to have experienced IPV on a more frequent basis, to have experiences of IPV that indicate higher severity, and to report negative consequences as a result of their experiences.

Many findings from the 2025 SSPPS align with prior research. For instance, few victims of IPV reported any of their experiences to police or contacted or used victims' services for assistance. However, while it still represents a minority, there were increases in the proportion of women and men who reported to police, and in the number of men who contacted victims' services.

There are also a number of demographic characteristics associated with variations in the prevalence of IPV. Many of these characteristics are interrelated, and some—younger age, being LGB+, having a disability, being separated, divorced, or widowed, and being single, never married—remained significantly associated with higher odds of being a victim of intimate partner violence in the 12 months preceding the survey, even when other factors were held constant.[48] Likewise, the odds of IPV were lower among racialized people, compared with non-Indigenous, non-racialized people, even when taking other characteristics into account.

Notably, while gender did not emerge as a significant factor when holding other factors constant and looking at overall IPV, the odds of being a victim of IPV were higher among women than men when looking specifically at sexual violence and when considering frequency and severity in addition to prevalence.

Survey description

In 2024-2025, Statistics Canada conducted the second cycle of the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS). The SSPPS was previously collected in 2018. The purpose of the survey is to collect information on Canadians' experiences in public, at work, online, and in their intimate partner relationships.

The target population for the SSPPS included all persons 15 years of age and older in Canada, excluding full-time residents of institutions and residents of First Nations reserves. The 2025 SSPPS is a sample survey with a cross-sectional design. The survey in the provinces also now uses a targeted respondent approach, meaning a sample of persons is directly selected from the survey frame. The survey frame for the SSPPS in the territories is an area frame of dwellings constructed for the Labour Force Survey (LFS). The sample of selected dwellings was sent to the field for collection. Upon contact with a resident of the selected dwelling, one household member 15 years of age and older was randomly selected to complete the SSPPS questionnaire.

In the provinces, data collection took place from October 2024 to June 2025 inclusively. Responses were obtained by self-administered online questionnaire or by interviewer-administered telephone questionnaire. Respondents were able to respond in the official language of their choice. The final sample size for the 10 provinces was 46,511 respondents. The response rate in the provinces was 32.3%, down from 43.1% in 2018.

In the territories, data collection took place from January to July 2025 inclusively. Responses were obtained by self-administered online questionnaire or by interviewer-administered in-person questionnaire. Respondents were able to respond in the official language of their choice. The final sample size for the 3 territories was 2,036 respondents. The response rate in the territories was 53.1%, down from 73.2% in 2018.

Non-respondents included people who refused to participate, could not be reached, or could not speak English or French. Respondents in the sample were weighted so that their responses represent the non-institutionalized, off-reserve Canadian population aged 15 and older.

Data limitations

As with any household survey, there are some data limitations. The results are based on a sample and are therefore subject to sampling errors. Somewhat different results might have been obtained if the entire population had been surveyed.

For the quality of estimates, the lower and upper bounds of the confidence intervals are presented. Confidence intervals should be interpreted as follows: If the survey were repeated many times, then 95% of the time (or 19 times out of 20), the confidence interval would cover the true population value.

The exclusion of those living in institutions or collective dwellings may also mean that some victims of intimate partner violence are not included in the data, if they were residing in a shelter or staying in a hospital due to the violence they experienced, for example. This may mean that, in particular, some relatively more severe experiences of intimate partner violence are not represented.

Participation in the survey is voluntary, and respondents are reminded that any information provided is strictly confidential. The questionnaire also includes important safety measures, such as a “leave page quickly” button. However, it is still possible, particularly for respondents who may be living with an abusive partner, that they do not feel comfortable participating or may not disclose abuse for fear their partner may discover their responses.

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Notes

[E] use with caution

1. Articles planned for publication as part of this series include profiles of intimate partner violence among young women, women with disabilities, racialized women, LGB+ women, LGB+ men, francophone women, Indigenous women, and the gender-diverse population.

2. In this analysis, the categories “women” and “men” are based on the Statistics Canada standard categories of Women+ and Men+, unless otherwise stated. The category “Women+” includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category “Men+” includes men, as well as some non-binary some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender.

3. Given that the non-binary population is small, data aggregation to a two-category gender variable is sometimes necessary to protect the confidentiality of responses. In these cases, individuals in the category “non-binary persons” are distributed into the other two gender categories and are denoted by the “+” symbol. For additional information on changes of concepts over time, please consult the *Age, Sex at Birth and Gender Reference Guide*.

4. The *Protecting Victims Act*, which received Royal Assent in June 2026, created a new offence targeting patterns of coercive and controlling behaviours (Government of Canada, 2025). Acts to amend the *Criminal Code* to specifically address coercive control have also been introduced in previous sessions of Parliament (e.g., former Bill C-332, which was before the Senate of Canada when the 44th Parliament was dissolved).

5. For example, in 2015, the United Kingdom introduced the criminal offence of “coercive control”, designed to criminalize forms of abuse that may not, on their own, constitute criminal behaviour, but occur on a repeated or continuous basis and cause the victim to fear for their safety from violence or result in substantial adverse effects (Home Office, 2015).

6. In 2018, this was the case for 24 of the 26 behaviours measured. The exceptions were being slapped and having someone reveal, or threaten to reveal, information about sexual orientation or sexual orientation. The latter item was only asked of those who were lesbian, gay, bisexual, or another sexual orientation other than heterosexual in 2018; in 2025, it was expanded to be asked of all respondents.

7. 65% of women and 43% of men who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence felt controlled or trapped by an intimate partner at some point in their life.

8. 83% of women and 62% of men who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence felt anxious or on edge because of an intimate partner at some point in their life.

9. Experiencing one behaviour does not necessarily mean that there was only one instance of violence, as respondents may have experienced the same type on multiple occasions.

10. Estimates of the past 12-month prevalence of intimate partner violence for 2018 in this report may differ slightly from those previously published (Cotter 2021b) for two reasons. First, the data points in this report use the standard categories of Women+ and Men+ (see notes 2 and 3), while in 2018, estimates used the gender variable only. Second, some single, never-married respondents in 2018 did not have contact with a partner in the past 12 months or were not asked the question about contact with a partner in error, but were included in overall estimates. The scope of this report was changed so that the universe of analysis is only those who had contact with a partner in the past 12 months.

11. Once includes respondents who reported one or more types of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, but no specific type occurred more than once. If multiple behaviours were each reported as happening once, this is considered once for the purposes of this frequency measure, though in some instances these may have been separate occurrences.

12. The difference between women and men who said they experienced intimate partner violence “a few times” is not statistically significant.

13. The difference in the proportion of victims of intimate partner violence who experienced at least one behaviour daily between 2018 and 2025 is not statistically significant for either women or men.

14. The behaviours are not mutually exclusive. It is possible that a response of “yes” to multiple items reflects the same instance (e.g., if someone was verbally abused by a partner on one occasion, they may have said yes to both the item on “being called crazy, stupid, or not good enough” and “being put down or called names to make you feel bad”, even if it reflected the same single occurrence). However, given the broad range of behaviours covered by the survey as well as the fact that most victims experienced intimate partner violence on more than one occasion, the number of behaviours experienced is used as a general indicator of increased exposure to violence and abuse.

15. The score is calculated by taking the mean of each of the 15 included items in the past 12 months (from 0 to 5, where 0 corresponds to “not in the past 12 months” and 5 corresponds to “daily or almost daily”) and multiplying by 15. The possible scores range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 75. To be included in the calculation, respondents needed to provide answers to at least 11 of the 15 questions included in the scale. This scoring approach will be explored in greater detail in forthcoming *Juristat* articles.

16. The approach begins similarly to the overall calculation of the CASr-SF score, where each item is assigned a value from 0 (not in the past 12 months) to 5 (daily or almost daily). Then, responses are summed and a score above 1 for physical violence, above 0 for sexual violence, above 4 for psychological violence, or above 0 for being choked by a partner are considered to meet the IPV threshold. Any other non-zero score is considered subthreshold IPV while a score of 0 is no IPV.

17. For both categories, the difference in reporting to police between women and men is statistically significant.

18. For both categories, the difference in negative emotional consequences between women and men is statistically significant.

19. For those who experienced intimate partner violence on more than one occasion, represents the relationship between the respondent and the abusive partner at the time of the first incident in the past 12 months. For those who experienced one instance of violence or abuse, represents the relationship at the time of the incident. In both cases, this does not necessarily align with their current relationship.

20. More specifically, percentages were between 0.6% among those with a family income of $140,000 or more and 1.4% among those whose family income was between $80,000 to $99,999. However, most differences between groups were not statistically significant.

21. Based on responses to the Primary Care PTSD Screen (PC-PTSD) tool, a front-line assessment tool used to identify individuals who should be referred to further psychological and psychiatric treatment for the disorder. The tool is designed to assess whether an individual demonstrates key effects related to the core PTSD symptoms of re-experiencing, numbing, avoidance and hyperarousal. If an individual answers ‘yes’ to any three of the four questions, the presence of PTSD is suspected. The PC-PTSD is not a diagnostic tool, and a suspicion of PTSD is not the same as a diagnosis. In a clinical setting, a positive score on the PC-PTSD would indicate that the patient should be referred for more in-depth assessment and possible diagnosis.

22. Represents the proportion of all victims of intimate partner violence who experienced one behaviour on one occasion in the past 12 months and had symptoms consistent with PTSD, as estimates for both women and men are too unreliable to be published.

23. The question on physical injury was not asked to those who experienced exclusively psychological forms of intimate partner violence.

24. Respondents could indicate as many different types of injury as applied; therefore, percentages sum to more than 100.

25. Respondents could indicate as many different types of injury as applied; therefore, percentages sum to more than 100. The proportion of men who were injured in another way is too unreliable to be published.

26. Women who experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence were also more likely than men to state that they did not have a shared accommodation with the perpetrator (22% versus 12%). More men (66%) than women (54%) therefore stated that they did not leave a shared accommodation.

27. Respondents could indicate as many different types of accommodation as applied; therefore, percentages sum to more than 100.

28. The estimate for men who stayed in a shelter due to intimate partner violence is too unreliable to be published.

29. Sheltered and unsheltered homelessness refers to situations where an individual had to stay in a shelter, on the street, in a park, in a makeshift shelter, in a vehicle, or in an abandoned building. Hidden homelessness refers to situations where an individual had to stay with friends, family, or others, because they had nowhere else to go.

30. Stated otherwise, the majority of women (81%) and men (64%) who experienced homelessness were victims of intimate partner violence at some point since the age of 15.

31. The violent or abusive situation that resulted in homelessness was not necessarily intimate partner violence.

32. The criminal threshold can evolve over time. For example, see note 4.

33. There were no statistically significant differences between women and men; therefore, this presents the total for all victims of intimate partner violence.

34. The questions on reporting to and experiences with police were asked in the aggregate (e.g., of any intimate partner violence that was reported), and it is therefore not possible to compare experiences or perceptions when reporting specific types of intimate partner violence (e.g., physical assault versus sexual assault).

35. When comparing the experiences of women who reported intimate partner violence to police, there were no significant differences between 2018 and 2025. Among men, data for 2018 is too unreliable to be published or make comparisons with 2025.

36. See note 1.

37. The exception is the difference between Inuit men and non-Indigenous men, which was not statistically significant.

38. This is the case when looking at the Indigenous population overall, as well as when comparing First Nations women and men, Métis women and men, and Inuit women and men.

39. Includes landed immigrants as well as all other respondents born outside of Canada (e.g., permanent and temporary residents). May also include some non-immigrants (e.g., people born outside of Canada to Canadian parents, for example diplomats or members of the Canadian Armed Forces posted outside of the country).

40. It should be noted that both the racialized population and the immigrant population are diverse, and combining their experiences into broad groups may hide important differences in the experiences of specific groups.

41. The Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces was conducted in English and French; according to the 2021 Census, 6.4% of the immigrant population did not have knowledge of either official language.

42. The acronym LGB+ refers to those who indicated their sexual orientation was lesbian, gay, bisexual, pansexual, or any other sexual orientation other than heterosexual.

43. To differentiate persons with and without a disability, respondents were asked if they identified as a person with a disability. This differs from the method used by Statistics Canada in the Canadian Survey on Disability, which includes disability screening questions to identify persons with a disability and calculate the official rates of disability in Canada.

44. Marital status at the time of the survey may not reflect marital status at the time of the violence experienced, and, for those with a current partner, violence may have been perpetrated by someone other than their current partner.

45. Some of those who had previously lived with an intimate partner in a common-law relationship may have included themselves as single, never married, while others may have included themselves as separated.

46. Urban and rural areas are based on the concept of population centre. A population centre has a population of at least 1,000 and a population density of 400 persons or more per square kilometre, based on population counts from the Census of Population. All areas outside population centres are classified as rural areas.

47. The 2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces used disability screening questions to identify persons with a disability; as a result, comparisons should be made with caution.

48. A multivariate regression model was constructed to analyze factors associated with the odds of experiencing intimate partner violence. The initial model included age, gender, Indigenous identity, racialized population group, place of birth, disability, sexual orientation, employment, education, income, marital status, and linguistic minority status. Only significant variables were retained in the final model; the references to higher or lower odds of intimate partner violence reflect results from the final model.

Detailed data tables

Table 1
Intimate partner violence, since age 15, by type of intimate partner violence and gender, Canada, 2025

	Women+[†]			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence[1]	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Psychological abuse						
Been jealous and didn't want you to talk to other men or women	29.2	28.6	29.8	24.8*	24.1	25.4
Harmed, or threatened to harm your pets	4.9	4.6	5.2	1.2*	1.0	1.4
Demanded to know who you were with and where you were at all times	18.9	18.3	19.5	13.5*	13.0	14.1
Put you down or called you names to make you feel bad	31.0	30.4	31.7	19.1*	18.5	19.7
Forced you to give them money or possessions[3]	7.5	7.1	7.9	3.5*	3.2	3.8
Told you you were crazy, stupid, or not good enough[4]	28.3	27.7	29.0	16.4*	15.8	17.0
Tried to convince your family, children, or friends that you are crazy or tried to turn them against you[4]	11.7	11.3	12.2	6.5*	6.2	6.9
Followed you or hung around outside your home or work[4]	11.9	11.4	12.4	3.9*	3.6	4.2
Kept you from seeing or talking to your family or friends[4]	11.5	11.0	12.0	6.3*	6.0	6.7
Harassed you by phone, text, email, or using social media[4]	15.4	14.9	15.9	7.8*	7.4	8.3
Kept you from having access to a job, money, or financial resources[3 4]	5.3	5.0	5.6	1.8*	1.6	2.0
Damaged or destroyed your possessions or property	12.9	12.4	13.3	6.9*	6.5	7.3
Made comments about your sexual past or your sexual performance that made you feel ashamed, inadequate, or humiliated	17.2	16.7	17.8	8.0*	7.6	8.4
Revealed, or threatened to reveal, your sexual orientation or your relationship to anyone who you did not want to know about your sexuality or sexual orientation	2.9	2.7	3.2	1.5*	1.3	1.7
Blamed you for causing their abusive or violent behaviour[4 5]	52.5	51.4	53.6	35.9*	34.3	37.5
Total	**43.4**	**42.7**	**44.1**	**33.9***	**33.2**	**34.6**
Physical abuse						
Shook, pushed, grabbed, or threw you[4]	17.0	16.5	17.5	6.6*	6.2	7.0
Hit you with a fist or object, kicked or bit you[4]	10.5	10.1	11.0	9.1*	8.7	9.6
Confined or locked you in a room or other space[4]	4.3	4.1	4.6	0.8*	0.7	1.0
Threatened to harm or kill you or someone close to you[4]	7.0	6.6	7.4	2.2*	2.0	2.4
Choked you[4]	7.1	6.7	7.4	1.3*	1.1	1.5
Used or threatened to use a knife or gun or other weapon to harm you[4]	3.8	3.5	4.1	1.8*	1.6	2.0
Threatened to hit you with their fist or anything that could hurt you	10.8	10.3	11.2	6.0*	5.6	6.3
Thrown anything at you that could have hurt you	10.7	10.3	11.2	7.3*	6.9	7.7
Slapped you	10.3	9.9	10.8	9.3*	8.9	9.8
Beaten you	5.7	5.4	6.1	2.1*	1.9	2.3
Total	**23.6**	**23.0**	**24.2**	**15.2***	**14.7**	**15.8**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 1
Intimate partner violence, since age 15, by type of intimate partner violence and gender, Canada, 2025

	Women+†			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence[1]	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Sexual abuse						
Made you perform sex acts that you did not want to perform[4]	12.7	12.3	13.2	2.1*	1.9	2.3
Forced or tried to force you to have sex[4]	13.3	12.8	13.7	2.4*	2.1	2.6
Total	**16.0**	**15.5**	**16.6**	**3.1***	**2.8**	**3.3**
Total intimate partner violence	**45.1**	**44.4**	**45.8**	**35.3***	**34.6**	**36.0**

* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by a current or former spouse, common-law partner, dating partner, or other intimate partner.
2. Represents the percentage of all respondents, excluding those who reported that they have never been in an intimate partner relationship.
3. This item is used to measure economic abuse.
4. This is an item taken from the Composite Abuse Scale - revised short form (CASr-SF).
5. Includes only respondents who indicated yes to at least one item from the CASr-SF in their lifetime.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Table 2
Intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by type of intimate partner violence, Canada, 2018 and 2025

	Women+[†]						Men+					
	2018			2025			2018			2025		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence[1]	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Psychological abuse												
Been jealous and didn't want you to talk to other men or women	5.4	4.8	6.1	4.9	4.6	5.3	7.0**	6.3	7.7	6.1***	5.7	6.6
Harmed, or threatened to harm your pets	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.1**	0.1	0.2	0.1**	0.1	0.2
Demanded to know who you were with and where you were at all times	3.3	2.8	3.8	3.0	2.7	3.3	4.1**	3.6	4.7	3.4***	3.1	3.8
Put you down or called you names to make you feel bad	8.4	7.7	9.2	8.2	7.8	8.6	6.1**	5.5	6.8	6.1**	5.7	6.6
Forced you to give them money or possessions[3]	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.8
Told you you were crazy, stupid, or not good enough[4]	6.9	6.3	7.6	7.1	6.7	7.5	4.9**	4.4	5.5	4.8**	4.5	5.2
Tried to convince your family, children, or friends that you are crazy or tried to turn them against you[4]	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.7	2.2	1.1**	0.9	1.4	1.2**	1.0	1.4
Followed you or hung around outside your home or work[4]	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.5**	0.3	0.7	0.4**	0.3	0.6
Kept you from seeing or talking to your family or friends[4]	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5
Harassed you by phone, text, email, or using social media[4]	2.7	2.2	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.0**	1.6	2.4	1.5***	1.3	1.7
Kept you from having access to a job, money, or financial resources[3 4]	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2**	0.1	0.3	0.4***	0.3	0.5
Damaged or destroyed your possessions or property	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.9**	0.7	1.1
Made comments about your sexual past or your sexual performance that made you feel ashamed, inadequate, or humiliated	3.1	2.6	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.6	1.9**	1.5	2.3	2.1**	1.9	2.3
Revealed, or threatened to reveal, your sexual orientation or your relationship to anyone who you did not want to know about your sexuality or sexual orientation[5]	…	…	…	0.4	0.3	0.5	…	…	…	0.2**	0.2	0.3
Blamed you for causing their abusive or violent behaviour[4 6]	9.0	7.9	10.3	9.5	8.7	10.3	8.0	6.6	9.6	9.3	8.3	10.5
Total	**13.1**	**12.2**	**14.0**	**13.2**	**12.7**	**13.8**	**12.4**	**11.6**	**13.4**	**11.9****	**11.3**	**12.4**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 2
Intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by type of intimate partner violence, Canada, 2018 and 2025

	Women+†						Men+					
	2018			2025			2018			2025		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence[1]	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Physical abuse												
Shook, pushed, grabbed, or threw you[4]	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.0**	0.8	1.2
Hit you with a fist or object, kicked or bit you[4]	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.3**	1.0	1.6	1.3**	1.1	1.5
Confined or locked you in a room or other space[4]	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1**	0.1	0.2
Threatened to harm or kill you or someone close to you[4]	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.3**	0.1	0.5	0.3**	0.2	0.4
Choked you[4]	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.2**	0.1	0.4	0.2**	0.2	0.3
Used or threatened to use a knife or gun or other weapon to harm you[4]	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Threatened to hit you with their fist or anything that could hurt you	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.7*	0.6	0.9
Thrown anything at you that could have hurt you	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.8	1.1
Slapped you	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.8**	1.4	2.2	1.4**	1.2	1.6
Beaten you	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
Total	**2.7**	**2.3**	**3.1**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.7**	**3.7**	**2.5***	**2.2**	**2.8**
Sexual abuse												
Made you perform sex acts that you did not want to perform[4]	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.5*	1.3	1.8	0.3**	0.2	0.6	0.3**	0.2	0.4
Forced or tried to force you to have sex[4]	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.3*	1.2	1.6	0.5**	0.3	0.8	0.3**	0.2	0.4
Total	**1.3**	**1.0**	**1.6**	**2.0***	**1.8**	**2.3**	**0.6****	**0.4**	**0.9**	**0.4****	**0.3**	**0.6**
Total intimate partner violence	**13.3**	**12.4**	**14.3**	**13.6**	**13.1**	**14.2**	**12.7**	**11.9**	**13.7**	**12.3****	**11.8**	**12.9**

… not applicable
* significantly different from 2018 ($p < 0.05$)
** significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
*** significantly different from 2018 ($p < 0.05$) and reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by a current or former spouse, common-law partner, dating partner, or other intimate partner.
2. Represents the percentage of all respondents, excluding those who reported that they have never been in an intimate partner relationship, as well as those who did not have any contact with a current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months.
3. This item is used to measure economic abuse.
4. This is an item taken from the Composite Abuse Scale - revised short form (CASr-SF).
5. In 2018, this item was only asked of respondents who did not identify as heterosexual. In 2025, it was asked of all respondents. For that reason, only 2025 data is displayed on this table.
6. Includes only respondents who indicated yes to at least one item from the CASr-SF in their lifetime.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Table 3
Frequency of violence among those who experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by type of violence and gender, Canada, 2025

	Women+ who were victims of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months[1]								
	Once[1]			A few times[1]			Monthly or more[1]		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Psychological abuse									
Been jealous and didn't want you to talk to other men or women	18.5	15.6	21.8	57.3	53.3	61.3	24.2	20.9	27.8
Harmed, or threatened to harm your pets	27.7	18.8	38.9	53.1	41.5	64.3	19.2	12.0	29.3
Demanded to know who you were with and where you were at all times	10.0	7.4	13.4	46.9	41.7	52.1	43.1	38.2	48.2
Put you down or called you names to make you feel bad	12.6	10.7	14.7	61.3	58.3	64.2	26.2	23.6	28.9
Forced you to give them money or possessions	21.4	14.6	30.3	45.3	36.0	54.9	33.3	25.1	42.8
Told you you were crazy, stupid, or not good enough[3]	16.4	14.1	18.8	57.7	54.4	60.9	26.0	23.1	29.0
Tried to convince your family, children, or friends that you are crazy or tried to turn them against you[3]	16.5	12.3	21.8	54.1	47.9	60.2	29.4	24.0	35.4
Followed you or hung around outside your home or work[3]	16.5	10.5	24.9	56.9	47.5	65.9	26.6	19.3	35.4
Kept you from seeing or talking to your family or friends[3]	13.6	9.4	19.5	46.2	38.7	53.8	40.2	32.8	48.1
Harassed you by phone, text, email, or using social media[3]	9.7	6.9	13.4	56.2	50.6	61.6	34.2	29.1	39.7
Kept you from having access to a job, money, or financial resources[3]	7.7	3.7	15.2	39.7	29.8	50.6	52.6	42.1	62.8
Damaged or destroyed your possessions or property	41.1	34.0	48.5	49.3	42.1	56.6	9.6	5.9	15.1
Made comments about your sexual past or your sexual performance that made you feel ashamed, inadequate, or humiliated	24.1	20.3	28.4	57.8	53.0	62.5	18.0	14.6	22.0
Revealed, or threatened to reveal, your sexual orientation or your relationship to anyone who you did not want to know about your sexuality or sexual orientation	27.2[E]	17.1	40.3	53.6[E]	39.9	66.7	19.2[E]	10.7	32.2
Blamed you for causing their abusive or violent behaviour[4]	16.5	13.4	20.1	58.0	53.3	62.5	25.5	21.7	29.9
Total[5]	**14.2**	**12.6**	**15.9**	**56.8**	**54.5**	**59.1**	**29.0**	**27.0**	**31.1**
Physical abuse									
Shook, pushed, grabbed, or threw you[3]	43.8	36.6	51.3	39.7	32.7	47.2	16.5	11.6	22.8
Hit you with a fist or object, kicked or bit you[3]	42.6	32.6	53.2	34.3	25.1	44.8	23.2	15.2	33.7
Confined or locked you in a room or other space[3]	29.1[E]	16.1	46.8	50.2[E]	33.8	66.6	F	F	F
Threatened to harm or kill you or someone close to you[3]	34.3[E]	24.1	46.3	43.0[E]	31.8	55.0	22.7[E]	14.0	34.4
Choked you[3]	42.7[E]	31.4	54.7	32.4[E]	22.2	44.7	24.9[E]	15.8	36.9
Used or threatened to use a knife or gun or other weapon to harm you[3]	33.1[E]	19.5	50.2	55.4[E]	38.8	71.0	F	F	F
Threatened to hit you with their fist or anything that could hurt you	37.4	28.4	47.3	42.6	33.2	52.5	20.1	13.1	29.5
Thrown anything at you that could have hurt you	47.8	39.2	56.5	40.4	32.2	49.2	11.9	7.2	19.0
Slapped you	39.2	29.2	50.2	36.3	26.5	47.3	24.6	16.1	35.6
Beaten you	36.5[E]	23.9	51.2	32.6[E]	20.3	47.9	30.9[E]	18.6	46.7
Total[5]	**46.6**	**41.3**	**52.0**	**37.8**	**32.7**	**43.3**	**15.5**	**11.9**	**20.0**
Sexual abuse									
Made you perform sex acts that you did not want to perform[3]	28.1	22.0	35.2	53.5	46.2	60.6	18.4	13.6	24.4
Forced or tried to force you to have sex[3]	30.4	23.6	38.3	51.6	43.9	59.3	17.9	12.8	24.5
Total[5]	**28.0**	**22.6**	**34.2**	**55.5**	**49.1**	**61.7**	**16.5**	**12.5**	**21.5**
Total intimate partner violence[5]	**15.2**	**13.6**	**17.0**	**56.3**	**54.0**	**58.5**	**28.5**	**26.5**	**30.5**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3
Frequency of violence among those who experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by type of violence and gender, Canada, 2025

	Men+ who were victims of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months								
	Once[1]			A few times[1]			Monthly or more[1]		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Psychological abuse									
Been jealous and didn't want you to talk to other men or women	22.9*	20.0	26.1	57.6	54.0	61.2	19.5*	16.6	22.7
Harmed, or threatened to harm your pets	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Demanded to know who you were with and where you were at all times	14.3	11.2	17.9	53.0	47.9	58.0	32.7*	28.0	37.8
Put you down or called you names to make you feel bad	16.9*	14.5	19.5	60.1	56.8	63.4	23.0	20.1	26.2
Forced you to give them money or possessions	17.1	9.7	28.3	44.5	33.3	56.2	38.5	27.7	50.5
Told you you were crazy, stupid, or not good enough[3]	22.3*	18.9	26.0	54.0	49.9	58.0	23.8	20.4	27.5
Tried to convince your family, children, or friends that you are crazy or tried to turn them against you[3]	14.9	10.3	20.9	51.9	43.9	59.8	33.2	25.8	41.6
Followed you or hung around outside your home or work[3]	15.9E	8.0	29.0	55.2E	42.2	67.5	29.0E	18.7	41.9
Kept you from seeing or talking to your family or friends[3]	17.1	12.0	23.8	53.0	45.1	60.8	29.8	23.1	37.6
Harassed you by phone, text, email, or using social media[3]	11.5	7.8	16.7	51.0	43.7	58.4	37.5	30.7	44.8
Kept you from having access to a job, money, or financial resources[3]	F	F	F	56.8E*	43.2	69.4	29.7E*	19.1	43.1
Damaged or destroyed your possessions or property	43.6	34.3	53.4	44.7	35.2	54.6	11.7	6.9	19.2
Made comments about your sexual past or your sexual performance that made you feel ashamed, inadequate, or humiliated	25.1	20.1	30.8	57.2	51.0	63.2	17.7	13.5	23.0
Revealed, or threatened to reveal, your sexual orientation or your relationship to anyone who you did not want to know about your sexuality or sexual orientation	22.2E	11.2	39.3	48.9E	32.4	65.6	28.9E*	15.5	47.3
Blamed you for causing their abusive or violent behaviour[4]	17.0	13.0	21.9	54.6	48.3	60.7	28.4	22.9	34.7
Total[5]	**19.8***	**17.8**	**21.9**	**54.9**	**52.3**	**57.4**	**25.4***	**23.2**	**27.7**
Physical abuse									
Shook, pushed, grabbed, or threw you[3]	35.9	27.6	45.1	51.3	42.2	60.2	12.9	7.9	20.3
Hit you with a fist or object, kicked or bit you[3]	40.8	33.2	48.8	41.5	33.6	49.9	17.7	12.3	24.9
Confined or locked you in a room or other space[3]	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Threatened to harm or kill you or someone close to you[3]	37.7E	23.9	53.8	48.2E	33.3	63.5	14.1E	6.7	27.2
Choked you[3]	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Used or threatened to use a knife or gun or other weapon to harm you[3]	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Threatened to hit you with their fist or anything that could hurt you	29.2	20.4	39.8	50.4	39.7	61.1	20.4	13.0	30.5
Thrown anything at you that could have hurt you	49.0	40.1	58.0	40.0	31.4	49.3	10.9	6.3	18.4
Slapped you	56.5*	48.7	64.0	35.4	28.2	43.3	8.1*	4.7	13.5
Beaten you	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Total[5]	**45.9**	**40.5**	**51.3**	**38.8**	**33.6**	**44.2**	**15.3**	**11.6**	**20.0**

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 3
Frequency of violence among those who experienced intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by type of violence and gender, Canada, 2025

	Men+ who were victims of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months								
	Once[1]			A few times[1]			Monthly or more[1]		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Type of intimate partner violence	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Sexual abuse									
Made you perform sex acts that you did not want to perform[3]	34.3[E]	19.9	52.2	47.7[E]	31.2	64.7	18.0[E]	8.4	34.4
Forced or tried to force you to have sex[3]	39.2[E]	24.7	55.9	48.3[E]	32.8	64.2	F	F	F
Total[5]	**35.3[E]**	**23.4**	**49.5**	**50.1[E]**	**36.5**	**63.8**	**14.5[E]**	**7.6**	**26.0**
Total intimate partner violence[5]	**20.7***	**18.7**	**22.7**	**54.2**	**51.7**	**56.8**	**25.1***	**22.9**	**27.4**

[E] use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Respondents were able to indicate if they experienced each behaviour once, a few times, monthly, weekly, or daily or almost daily. For the purposes of analysis, monthly, weekly, and daily or almost daily have been combined.
2. Percent calculation is based on the number of respondents who experienced the behaviour in the past 12 months. See Table 2 for the overall prevalence of each behaviour.
3. This is an item taken from the Composite Abuse Scale - revised short form (CASr-SF).
4. Includes only respondents who indicated yes to at least one item from the CASr-SF in their lifetime.
5. For totals, monthly or more includes respondents who reported one or more types of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months and at least one occurred monthly or more frequently. A few times includes respondents who reported one or more types of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months where at least one occurred a few times but none occurred more frequently. Once includes respondents who reported one or more types of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months but no specific type occurred more than once. If multiple behaviours were each reported as happening once, this is considered once for the purposes of the frequency measure in this table, though in some instances these may have been separate occurrences.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Table 4
Selected impacts, consequences, and outcomes of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by gender, Canada, 2025

	Women+[†]			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Selected impact, consequence, or outcome[1]	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to
Physically injured[2]						
Yes	17.9	14.7	21.6	12.3*	9.3	16.3
No	79.6	75.7	83.0	86.8*	82.7	90.0
Any abuse or violence occurred while partner was drinking						
Yes	26.2	24.2	28.3	16.5*	14.7	18.5
No	71.7	69.5	73.7	81.4*	79.3	83.4
Had to leave shared home or accommodation due to violence						
Yes	16.1	14.5	17.8	12.7*	11.0	14.5
No	65.6	63.4	67.7	73.9*	71.6	76.2
Did not have a shared home or accommodation	16.3	14.6	18.1	11.2*	9.6	13.0
Behaviour was reported to police						
Yes	9.1	7.9	10.6	4.5*	3.5	5.7
No	88.8	87.3	90.2	93.3*	91.9	94.5
Behaviour was reported to police (among those who experienced physical or sexual IPV)[3]						
Yes	16.8	13.6	20.6	8.5*	5.8	12.3
No	80.6	76.7	84.0	89.8*	85.8	92.8
Talked to someone about the violence						
Yes	65.5	63.3	67.7	46.8*	44.3	49.3
No	32.2	30.1	34.4	50.7*	48.2	53.2
Contacted or used victims' services						
Yes	13.2	11.7	14.9	6.8*	5.6	8.2
No	84.7	82.8	86.3	90.8*	89.2	92.2
Negative emotional impacts as a result of the violence						
Yes	49.2	46.9	51.4	32.8*	30.5	35.3
No	48.5	46.3	50.8	64.5*	62.1	66.9
Symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder						
Yes	18.5	16.8	20.4	10.3*	8.8	12.0
No	79.1	77.2	80.9	87.0*	85.1	88.7
Symptoms consistent with post-traumatic stress disorder (among those who experienced physical or sexual IPV)[3]						
Yes	31.0	27.1	35.2	18.1*	14.3	22.7
No	65.8	61.5	69.9	80.0*	75.2	84.1

* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Unless otherwise noted, questions on impacts, consequences, and outcomes of intimate partner violence were asked of those who experienced one or more types of intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, referring to all experiences in the past 12 months.
2. This question was only asked of respondents who experienced a physical or sexual form of intimate partner violence. See Table 1.
3. While all respondents who experienced IPV were asked this question, this represents the subset of those who experienced a physical or sexual form of intimate partner violence.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Table 5
Intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by gender and selected characteristics of victim, Canada, 2025

Selected characteristic	Women+			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to
Age group (years)						
15 to 24†	36.7	33.3	40.2	33.6	29.9	37.6
25 to 34	16.0*	14.4	17.8	16.1*	14.3	18.1
35 to 44	14.6*	13.4	15.9	15.5*	14.1	17.0
45 to 54	13.9*	12.7	15.2	11.2***	10.0	12.5
55 to 64	9.8*	8.9	10.8	8.8*	7.9	9.9
65 to 74	6.3*	5.5	7.2	6.9*	6.1	7.9
75 and older	5.3*	4.2	6.6	3.8***	3.1	4.7
Indigenous identity						
Indigenous person	19.6*	17.0	22.5	17.0*	14.2	20.3
First Nations	20.1*	16.0	24.9	17.8*	13.3	23.4
Métis	18.3*	14.8	22.4	16.5*	12.7	21.0
Inuit	26.2*	19.0	34.9	18.9	12.7	27.1
Non-Indigenous person†	13.3	12.7	13.9	12.1**	11.5	12.7
Racialized population group[2]						
Yes	10.1*	9.0	11.3	10.9	9.8	12.2
South Asian	9.1*	7.1	11.6	8.9*	7.1	11.2
Chinese	8.8*	6.9	11.3	10.0	7.8	12.9
Black	11.6	8.1	16.3	14.5	10.9	19.0
Filipino	9.2*	6.5	12.7	6.9*	4.4	10.6
Arab	12.5	8.0	18.9	13.9	9.2	20.5
Latin American	10.5	6.9	15.5	17.5	12.5	23.9
Southeast Asian	F	F	F	8.7	4.8	15.3
West Asian	10.9	6.0	19.0	15.7	9.6	24.6
Korean	F	F	F	F	F	F
Japanese	F	F	F	F	F	F
Racialized population group not otherwise specified	15.3	9.1	24.6	F	F	F
Multiple racialized population groups	22.8[E]	14.5	33.8	18.7[E]	11.1	29.8
No†	14.3	13.7	15.0	12.3**	11.6	13.0
Immigrant status[3]						
Immigrant	9.5*	8.6	10.5	10.2*	9.2	11.2
Non-immigrant†	15.3	14.6	16.0	13.3**	12.6	14.0
Sexual orientation						
Heterosexual†	12.7	12.1	13.3	11.9	11.3	12.5
LGB+	25.6*	23.1	28.2	22.1*	19.1	25.4
Lesbian or gay	16.3	12.5	21.0	15.8*	12.4	20.1
Bisexual	29.3*	26.1	32.7	27.0*	22.1	32.6
Sexual orientation not elsewhere classified	21.3*	14.5	30.0	32.1*	20.8	46.0

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 5
Intimate partner violence in the past 12 months, by gender and selected characteristics of victim, Canada, 2025

	Women+			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Selected characteristic	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to
Identifies as a person with a disability						
Yes	20.5*	18.8	22.3	16.1***	14.3	18.1
No†	12.6	12.0	13.2	11.8*	11.2	12.4
Employed in past 12 months						
Yes	15.4*	14.6	16.1	13.7***	13.0	14.4
No†	9.5	8.7	10.4	8.1**	7.3	9.1
Individual before-tax income[4]						
Less than $20,000†	16.1	14.6	17.6	18.0	16.0	20.2
$20,000 to $39,999	13.3*	12.0	14.6	11.8*	10.4	13.3
$40,000 to $59,999	11.9*	10.7	13.2	10.0*	8.7	11.5
$60,000 to $79,999	12.5*	11.2	14.0	10.9*	9.6	12.4
$80,000 to $99,999	13.2*	11.5	15.1	12.1*	10.6	13.7
$100,000 to $119,999	14.7	12.7	17.0	11.9***	10.2	13.8
$120,000 or more	14.5	12.7	16.4	13.0*	11.7	14.3
Highest level of education completed						
Less than high school†	16.2	14.0	18.8	11.1**	9.4	13.2
High school or equivalent	13.7	12.4	15.0	12.8	11.5	14.2
College or trade school	13.5*	12.5	14.6	11.6**	10.6	12.7
University	13.4*	12.6	14.3	12.8	12.0	13.7
Marital status						
Married or common-law†	9.9	9.4	10.4	9.8	9.2	10.3
Separated, divorced, or widowed	21.7*	19.3	24.3	17.5***	14.8	20.5
Single, never married	33.5*	31.1	36.0	28.0***	25.5	30.6
Area of residence						
Rural area of the provinces	13.1	11.9	14.5	10.4***	9.2	11.7
Territories	11.7	9.1	14.9	13.9	11.2	17.2
Urban area of the provinces†	13.8	13.1	14.4	12.7**	12.1	13.4

E use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
** significantly different from estimate for Women+ ($p < 0.05$)
*** significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) and estimate for Women+ ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Represents the percentage of all respondents, excluding those who reported that they have never been in an intimate partner relationship and those who stated that they had not had contact with any current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months.
2. Excludes First Nations people, Métis, or Inuit.
3. Immigrants include landed immigrants as well as all other respondents born outside of Canada (e.g., permanent and temporary residents). May also include some non-immigrants (e.g., people born outside of Canada to Canadian parents, for example diplomats or members of the Canadian Armed Forces posted outside of the country).
4. Income information was imputed for respondents who could not be linked to tax data or who did not consent for their information to be linked to other sources.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Table 6
Intimate partner violence since age 15, by selected characteristics of victim, Canada, 2025

	Intimate partner violence since age 15					
	Women+			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Selected characteristic	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to
Age group (years)						
15 to 24[†]	58.5	55.7	61.2	47.7**	44.6	50.7
25 to 34	55.4	53.3	57.4	46.1**	44.0	48.3
35 to 44	49.8*	48.1	51.5	40.8***	39.0	42.7
45 to 54	48.4*	46.7	50.2	36.6***	34.8	38.4
55 to 64	42.5*	41.0	44.1	29.8***	28.3	31.3
65 to 74	35.1*	33.6	36.5	24.6***	23.3	26.0
75 and older	24.6*	23.1	26.2	18.0***	16.5	19.6
Indigenous identity						
Indigenous person	64.9*	62.1	67.6	51.3***	47.7	54.8
First Nations	67.3*	63.0	71.3	51.8***	46.4	57.3
Métis	63.8*	59.5	67.8	51.4***	46.4	56.4
Inuit	63.5*	56.2	70.2	48.7***	39.7	57.7
Non-Indigenous person[†]	44.3	43.6	45.0	34.8**	34.0	35.5
Racialized population group[2]						
Yes	29.4*	27.8	30.9	26.3***	24.8	27.9
South Asian	26.1*	22.9	29.6	19.4***	16.8	22.3
Chinese	24.0*	21.2	27.0	24.7*	21.6	28.2
Black	35.8*	31.2	40.5	36.7	31.9	41.8
Filipino	23.8*	19.8	28.3	18.4*	14.5	23.0
Arab	30.1*	24.0	37.0	35.2	28.7	42.2
Latin American	41.6*	35.8	47.7	36.3	30.2	42.9
Southeast Asian	29.2*	22.3	37.1	25.5*	18.2	34.5
West Asian	38.2*	29.7	47.6	32.8	25.3	41.2
Korean	19.5*	12.6	28.8	22.2[E]*	13.6	33.9
Japanese	29.5[E]*	18.4	43.6	F	F	F
Racialized population group not otherwise specified	37.0*	29.0	45.8	22.4***	15.3	31.4
Multiple racialized population groups	50.9	41.1	60.6	42.4	32.1	53.5
No[†]	48.7	47.9	49.5	37.2**	36.4	38.1
Immigrant status[3]						
Immigrant	30.4*	29.1	31.7	26.2***	24.9	27.5
Non-immigrant[†]	51.0	50.2	51.8	39.4**	38.5	40.2

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6
Intimate partner violence since age 15, by selected characteristics of victim, Canada, 2025

	Intimate partner violence since age 15					
	Women+			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Selected characteristic	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to
Sexual orientation						
Heterosexual[†]	43.4	42.6	44.1	34.4**	33.7	35.2
LGB+	69.3*	66.9	71.6	57.0***	53.8	60.1
Lesbian or gay	58.9*	53.8	63.8	51.1***	46.6	55.7
Bisexual	73.0*	70.1	75.8	60.6***	55.4	65.6
Sexual orientation not elsewhere classified	68.8*	61.1	75.5	73.4***	63.6	81.3
Identifies as a person with a disability						
Yes	60.4*	58.7	62.1	47.1***	45.0	49.2
No[†]	42.5	41.7	43.3	33.8**	33.0	34.6
Employed in past 12 months						
Yes	50.4*	49.5	51.3	38.0***	37.1	38.8
No[†]	35.1	34.0	36.1	27.7**	26.5	29.0
Individual before-tax income[4]						
Less than $20,000[†]	44.5	42.8	46.1	41.8	39.6	44.0
$20,000 to $39,999	41.9*	40.5	43.3	33.4***	31.6	35.2
$40,000 to $59,999	44.0	42.4	45.5	31.2***	29.4	33.0
$60,000 to $79,999	46.7	44.9	48.4	34.1***	32.2	36.1
$80,000 to $99,999	47.6*	45.3	49.9	36.6***	34.4	38.8
$100,000 to $119,999	49.7*	46.9	52.4	34.8***	32.4	37.3
$120,000 or more	48.9*	46.7	51.2	36.5***	34.8	38.2
Highest level of education completed						
Less than high school[†]	37.1	34.9	39.4	29.6**	27.4	32.0
High school or equivalent	42.2*	40.8	43.7	36.7***	35.0	38.4
College or trade school	47.8*	46.5	49.1	36.0***	34.7	37.4
University	46.4*	45.2	47.5	35.3***	34.1	36.5
Marital status						
Married or common-law[†]	37.6	36.7	38.4	28.6**	27.8	29.4
Separated, divorced, or widowed	50.3*	48.9	51.7	44.9***	42.7	47.2
Single, never married	63.0*	61.3	64.7	51.3***	49.5	53.1

See notes at the end of the table.

Table 6
Intimate partner violence since age 15, by selected characteristics of victim, Canada, 2025

	Intimate partner violence since age 15					
	Women+			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Selected characteristic	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to
Area of residence						
Rural area of the provinces	46.1	44.5	47.7	33.0***	31.4	34.7
Territories	53.5*	49.2	57.6	44.2***	39.9	48.5
Urban area of the provinces†	44.8	44.1	45.6	35.7**	34.9	36.5

[E] use with caution
F too unreliable to be published
* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
** significantly different from estimate for Women+ ($p < 0.05$)
*** significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$) and estimate for Women+ ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Represents the percentage of all respondents, excluding those who reported that they have never been in an intimate partner relationship.
2. Excludes First Nations people, Métis, or Inuit.
3. Immigrants include landed immigrants as well as all other respondents born outside of Canada (e.g., permanent and temporary residents). May also include some non-immigrants (e.g., people born outside of Canada to Canadian parents, for example diplomats or members of the Canadian Armed Forces posted outside of the country).
4. Income information was imputed for respondents who could not be linked to tax data or who did not consent for their information to be linked to other sources.
Note: The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.

Table 7
Intimate partner violence, since age 15 and in the past 12 months, by province and territory, 2025

	Since age 15						Past 12 months					
	Women+†			Men+			Women+†			Men+		
		95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval			95% confidence interval	
Province or territory	percent[1]	from	to	percent[1]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to	percent[2]	from	to
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.6**	34.7	44.7	29.8*	24.4	35.7	8.4**	5.6	12.5	6.7**	4.3	10.2
Prince Edward Island	39.7	32.7	47.2	36.9	28.3	46.5	13.9	8.3	22.2	10.7	5.4	20.1
Nova Scotia	51.2**	47.6	54.9	37.1*	32.8	41.7	13.5	10.7	17.0	9.3	6.6	12.9
New Brunswick	41.1	37.1	45.2	37.9	33.2	42.8	10.2**	7.6	13.4	11.1	8.2	14.9
Quebec	42.4**	41.1	43.8	31.4***	30.0	32.8	13.9	12.8	15.0	11.7*	10.6	12.9
Ontario	44.8	43.6	45.9	36.0*	34.7	37.3	14.0	13.1	15.0	12.9	12.0	13.9
Manitoba	46.3	42.6	50.1	35.2*	31.2	39.4	14.6	11.8	17.8	12.1	9.4	15.3
Saskatchewan	47.8	43.8	51.9	35.9*	32.2	39.9	14.0	11.1	17.5	13.4	10.6	16.7
Alberta	47.6**	45.6	49.7	36.5*	34.3	38.7	14.4	12.7	16.1	12.3	10.7	14.1
British Columbia	47.0**	45.1	49.0	38.0***	35.9	40.2	12.4	10.9	14.0	12.9	11.3	14.6
Yukon	51.5	45.1	57.8	47.3**	40.9	53.8	6.7**	4.3	10.3	9.3	6.0	14.0
Northwest Territories	51.7**	45.4	57.9	37.8*	31.7	44.3	14.1	9.7	20.2	15.9	11.5	21.6
Nunavut	58.6**	49.3	67.3	48.6**	38.7	58.7	15.5	9.7	23.9	17.8	12.1	25.5
Canada	**45.1**	**44.4**	**45.8**	**35.3***	**34.6**	**36.0**	**13.6**	**13.1**	**14.2**	**12.3***	**11.8**	**12.9**

* significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)
** significantly different from the rest of the provinces and territories combined ($p < 0.05$)
*** significantly different from both reference category ($p < 0.05$) and the rest of the provinces and territories combined ($p < 0.05$)
† reference category
1. Includes violence committed by a current or former spouse, common-law partner, dating partner, or someone with whom the victim was in another type of intimate relationship
2. Represents the percentage of all respondents, excluding those who reported that they have never been in an intimate partner relationship and those who stated that they had not had contact with any current or former intimate partner in the past 12 months.
Note: Province or territory refers to the respondent's province or territory of residence at the time of the survey, and does not necessarily correspond to where the victimization occurred. The category "Women+" includes women, as well as some non-binary respondents and some respondents who did not state their gender, while the category "Men+" includes men, as well as some non-binary persons and some respondents who did not state their gender.
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces.