



FACT SHEET – Domestic Violence, MMIWG

- Approximately 6 in 10 (63%) of Indigenous, Métis & Inuit women experienced physical or sexual violence in their lifetime by any person (intimate partner or other perpetrator) compared with 45% of non-Indigenous women
- Indigenous, Métis & Inuit peoples are more likely to experience violent victimization than non-Indigenous peoples
- Indigenous, Métis & Inuit women and girls are at a disproportionate risk and face among the highest rates of violent and non-violent victimization of all population groups in Canada ([Allen 2020](#); [Boyce 2016](#); [Perreault and Simpson 2016](#))
- Research indicates that Indigenous, Métis & Inuit women and girls are 12 times more likely to be murdered or go missing than other women in Canada, and 16 times more likely than Caucasian women.
- Indigenous, Métis & Inuit women are sexually assaulted three times more often than non-Indigenous women
- Most of the women and children trafficked in Canada are Indigenous, Métis and Inuit
- In one Ontario study researchers found that 73% of gender-diverse and two- spirited Indigenous Métis & Inuit Peoples experienced some form of violence, with 43% having experienced physical and/or sexual violence
- The Final Report of the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls, [“Reclaiming Power and Place”](#) issued 231 calls for justice