



## Police-reported family violence and intimate partner violence, 2022

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Today, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics at Statistics Canada released the number and characteristics of victims of police-reported family violence and intimate partner violence in Canada.

In 2022 in Yukon, there were 1,788 victims of police-reported violent crime and traffic violations causing bodily harm or death. Of this total, 500, or 28.0%, of the accused were family members of the victim and 503, or 28.1%, of the accused were intimate partners of the victim<sup>1</sup>. In Canada, 29.2%, of the accused were family members of the victim and 26.3% of the accused were intimate partners of the victim.

### Family and non-family victims of police-reported violent crime, Canada and Yukon, 2021-2022

	Canada			Yukon		
	2021	2022	2021 to 2022 % change	2021	2022	2021 to 2022 % change
<b>Total</b>	426,356	446,500	4.7%	1,711	1,788	4.5%
<b>Family relationship</b>	<b>128,544</b>	<b>130,388</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>0.6%</b>
Female victims	87,864	88,361	0.6%	336	331	-1.5%
Male victims	40,404	41,486	2.7%	159	164	3.1%
Gender of victim unknown	276	541		2	5	
<b>Non-family relationship</b>	<b>286,258</b>	<b>304,107</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>1,161</b>	<b>7.8%</b>
Female victims	132,910	138,441	4.2%	555	580	4.5%
Male victims	152,289	163,943	7.7%	521	565	8.4%
Gender of victim unknown	1,059	1,723		1	16	
<b>Unknown family relationship</b>	<b>11,554</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>-7.3%</b>

### Intimate partner and non-intimate partner victims of police-reported violent crime, Canada and Yukon, 2021-2022

	Canada			Yukon		
	2021	2022	2021 to 2022 % change	2021	2022	2021 to 2022 % change
<b>Total</b>	426,356	446,500	4.7%	1,711	1,788	4.5%
<b>Intimate partner</b>	<b>115,008</b>	<b>117,347</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>-8.9%</b>
Female victims	90,518	91,812	1.4%	421	377	-10.5%
Male victims	24,378	25,286	3.7%	131	121	-7.6%
Gender of victim unknown	112	249		0	5	
<b>Non-intimate partner</b>	<b>310,013</b>	<b>327,610</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>1,157</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>10.9%</b>
Female victims	138,149	142,947	3.5%	560	629	12.3%
Male victims	170,590	182,556	7.0%	594	637	7.2%
Gender of victim unknown	1,274	2,107		3	17	
<b>Unknown relationship</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,543</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.0%</b>

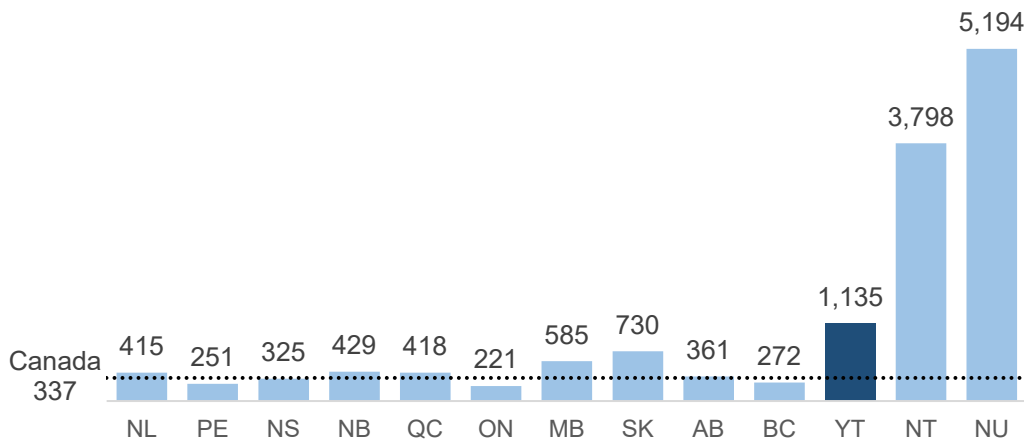
<sup>1</sup> In general, for police-reported incidents that involve violations against the person, a victim record is collected for each victim involved in the incident. If an individual is a victim in multiple incidents in the same reference year, that individual will be counted as one victim for each incident. Some victims experience violence over a period of time, sometimes years, all of which may be considered by the police to be part of one continuous incident and are counted as a single victim. Total numbers should not be added as individual victims may be represented in both groups.



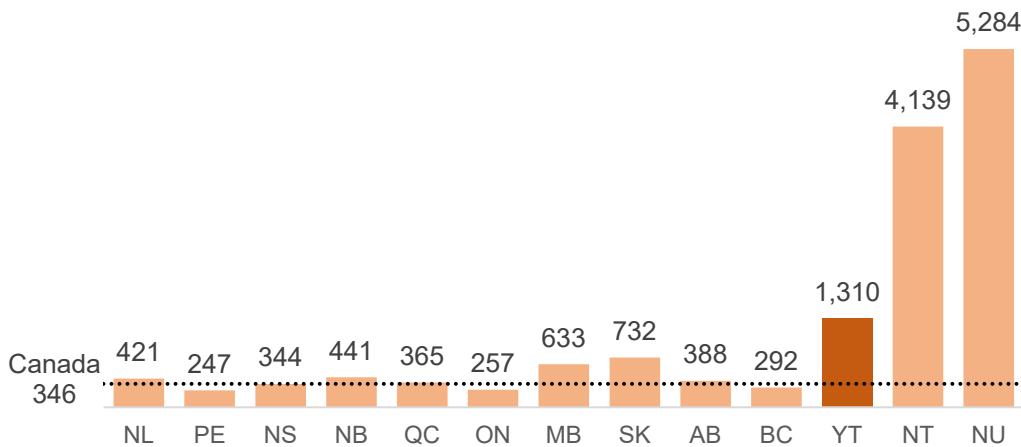
In 2022, Yukon's rates of family violence (1,135 per 100,000 of population) and intimate partner violence (1,310 per 100,000 of population) were the third highest in Canada, following Northwest Territories and Nunavut.

Across Canada, overall rates of family violence and intimate partner violence were higher in 2022 than in 2019 (the year before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic) and 2020 (the first year of the pandemic, when many people were dealing with stressful circumstances). These findings held true regardless of victim gender<sup>3</sup>.

**Police-reported rates<sup>2</sup> of family and non-family violence, 2022**



**Police-reported rates<sup>2</sup> of intimate partner and non-intimate partner violence, 2022**



<sup>2</sup> Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

<sup>3</sup> The option for police to code victims as non-binary in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was implemented in 2018. Given that small counts of victims identified as “non-binary” may exist, Statistics Canada recoded UCR data to assign these counts to either “male” or “female,” to ensure the protection of confidentiality and privacy. Victims identified as non-binary have been assigned to either male or female based on the regional distribution of victims’ gender.