Police-reported family violence and intimate partner violence, 2025

November 13, 2026

In 2025, Yukon's rate of family violence (1,088 victims per 100,000 population) increased by 5.2% from 2024 (1,035 victims per 100,000 population) following three consecutive annual decreases between 2022 to 2024. In Canada, the 2025 rate of family violence (357 victims per 100,000 population) increased by 1.1% compared to 2024.

In Yukon, the rate of intimate partner violence in 2025 (1,132 victims per 100,000 population) decreased by 12.4% from 2024 (1,292). In Canada, the rate of intimate partner violence (366 victims per 100,000 population) increased by 1.9% between 2024 to 2025.

Year-over-year percentage change in rate per 100,000[1]: Police-reported family violence and intimate partner violence, Canada, provinces and territories, 2024 to 2025

	Total violent crime	Family[2] relationship	Non-family[3] relationship	Intimate[4] partner	Non-intimate[5] partner
	change (%) in rate per 100,000 population, 2024-2025				
Canada	**-0.8**	**1.1**	**-1.7**	**1.9**	**-2.0**
Newfoundland and Labrador	-4.0	2.5	-6.8	-0.7	-6.2
Prince Edward Island	0.5	11.2	-0.3	-2.0	-1.6
Nova Scotia	5.3	12.6	2.2	12.6	2.4
New Brunswick	-3.2	-3.4	-2.9	-0.5	-4.6
Quebec	-0.6	-0.1	-1.1	-0.8	-0.9
Ontario	-0.1	3.3	-0.9	4.0	-1.7
Manitoba	-4.6	-5.3	-4.7	0.6	-6.6
Saskatchewan	-3.2	-2.1	-5.1	-1.7	-3.7
Alberta	-1.6	0.1	-2.8	2.2	-3.1
British Columbia	-0.6	1.1	-1.5	1.4	-1.7
Yukon	**-8.6**	**5.2**	**-14.5**	**-12.4**	**-7.0**
Northwest Territories	0.5	-0.7	-1.0	5.1	-2.0
Nunavut	14.2	16.0	12.1	13.1	14.0

Sources: Statistics Canada. Tables: 35-10-0211-01, 35-10-0214-01 and 35-10-0218-01. Released on November 10, 2026.

[1] Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

[2] Includes spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law, and current and former dating partners who lived together at the time of the incident), parents (biological, step, adoptive and foster), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (for example, grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws).

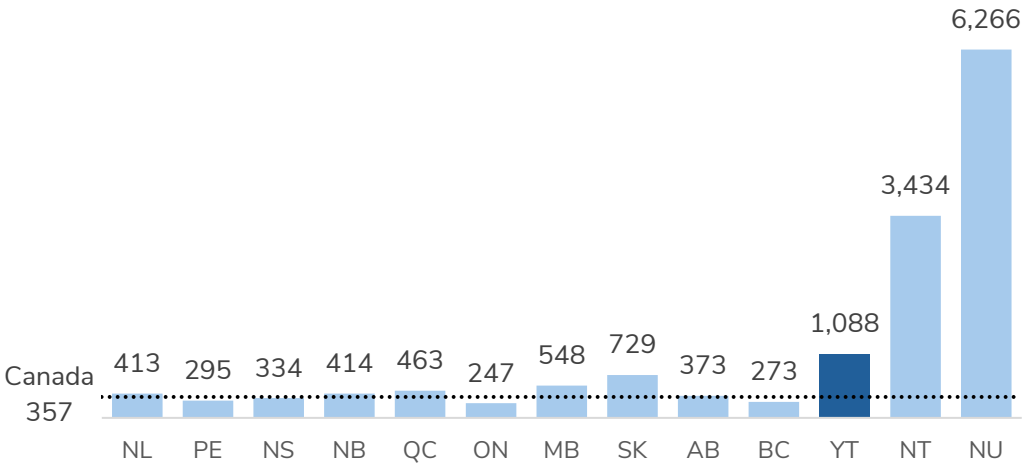
[3] Includes current and former non-spousal intimate partners (dating partners who were not living together at the time of the incident, and other intimate partners), friends, casual acquaintances, neighbours, roommates, criminal relationships, business relationships, authority figures, reverse authority figures and strangers.

[4] Includes current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners and other intimate partners.

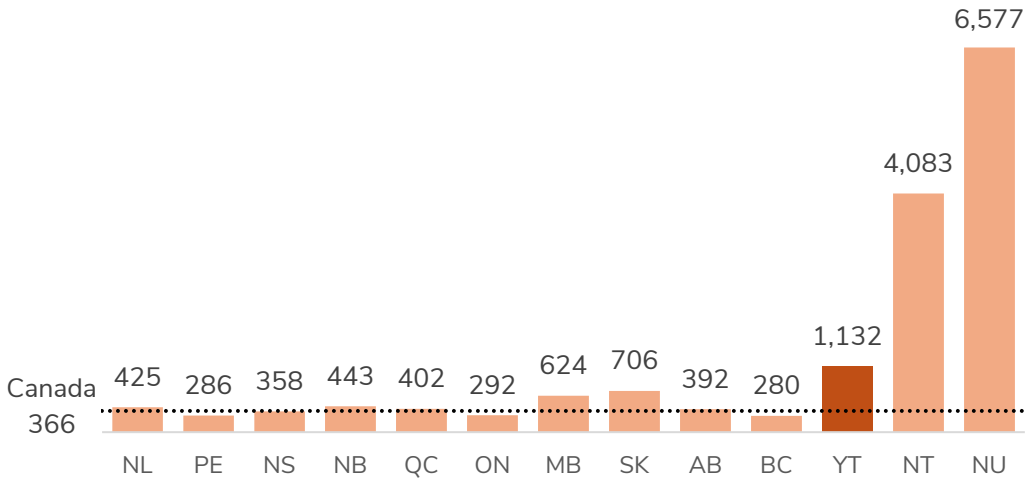
[5] Includes non-spousal family members, friends, casual acquaintances, neighbours, roommates, criminal relationships, business relationships, authority figures, reverse authority figures and strangers.

In 2025, Yukon's rate[1] of family violence (1,088 per 100,000 of population) and intimate partner violence (1,132 per 100,000 of population) were the third highest in Canada, following Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

Victims of police-reported family violence, rate per 100,000[1], 2025



Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, rate per 100,000[1], 2025



[1] Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

Sources: Statistics Canada. Table 1 *Victims of police-reported family violence, by year and province or territory, 2018 to 2025* and Table 2 *Victims of police-reported intimate partner violence, by year and province or territory, 2018 to 2025*. Released on November 10, 2026.

In 2025, police reported 517 incidents of family violence in Yukon. Of these 517 family violence incidents, 345, or 66.7%, victims were women and girls. The age group with the largest proportion of victims of family violence was 30-49 years (198 victims, or 38.3%). Nationally, 67.5% of the victims of family violence in 2025 were women and girls, and 40.9% of all victims were aged 30 to 49 years.

In 2025, police reported 471 incidents of intimate partner violence in Yukon. Of these 471 intimate partner violence incidents, 349, or 74.1%, victims were women and girls. The age group with the largest proportion of victims of intimate partner violence was 35-49 years (167 victims, or 35.5%). Nationally, 77.5% of the victims of intimate partner violence in 2025 were women and girls, and 35.4% of all victims were aged 35-49 years.

Family[1] and non-family[2] / intimate partner[3] and non-intimate partner[4] victims of police-reported violent crime by gender[5], Yukon, 2024 to 2025

	2024[r]	2025	2024[r] to 2025 change (%)	2024[r]	2025	2024[r] to 2025 change (%)
	---------- number ----------			---------- number ----------		
	Family relationship			**Non-family relationship**		
Total[6]	**486**	**517**	**6.4**	**1,209**	**1,045**	**-13.6**
Gender						
Women and girls victims	333	345	3.6	611	510	-16.5
Men and boys victims	153	172	12.4	598	535	-10.5
Age groups						
17 years and younger	66	68	3.0	110	127	15.5
18 to 29 years	108	126	16.7	360	295	-18.1
30 to 49 years	216	198	-8.3	529	422	-20.2
50 years and older	96	125	30.2	210	201	-4.3
	Intimate partner			**Non-intimate partner**		
Total[6]	**530**	**471**	**-11.1**	**1,239**	**1,169**	**-5.6**
Gender						
Women and girls victims	413	349	-15.5	604	570	-5.6
Men and boys victims	117	122	4.3	635	599	-5.7
Age groups						
12 to 24 years	89	78	-12.4	334	332	-0.6
25 to 34 years	147	150	2.0	295	238	-19.3
35 to 49 years	232	167	-28.0	356	336	-5.6
50 years and older	62	76	22.6	254	263	3.5

Sources: Statistics Canada. Tables: 35-10-0214-01, 35-10-0215-01, 35-10-0218-01 and 35-10-0219-01. Released on November 10, 2026.

[r] = revised

[1] Includes spouses, parents, children, sibling and extended family members. See page 1 for details.

[2] Includes current and former non-spousal intimate partners, friends, casual acquaintances, neighbours, roommates, criminal relationships, business relationships, authority figures, reverse authority figures and strangers. See page 1 for details.

[3] Includes current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners and other intimate partners.

[4] Includes non-spousal family members, friends, casual acquaintances, neighbours, roommates, criminal relationships, business relationships, authority figures, reverse authority figures and strangers.

[5] Victims whose gender was unknown are excluded.

[6] Victims where the accused–victim relationship was unknown are excluded.

Note to readers:

- The data presented in this release are based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey trend database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada.
- In this release, family violence and intimate partner violence include physical and sexual assault, harassment, uttering threats, and other forms of violence that come to the attention of police and reach the criminal threshold.
- Victims of family violence and victims of intimate partner violence are not mutually exclusive groups, since victims of a current or former spouse or common-law partner are included in both groups.
- Family violence is violence committed by spouses, parents, children, siblings and extended family members.
- Intimate partner violence is violence committed by current and former legally married spouses, common-law partners, dating partners and other intimate partners.
- Family violence and intimate partner violence often go unreported, as victims may not recognize their experiences as criminal in nature, may not know how to seek help, may be unable to report their victimization and may be dependent on the perpetrator. Therefore, the police-reported data presented in this release may underestimate the full scope of family violence and intimate partner violence.
- The option for police to code victims as non-binary in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was implemented in 2018. Given that counts of victims identified as non-binary may be small, the UCR Survey aggregate data available to the public have been recoded to assign these counts to either “women and girls” or “men and boys” to ensure the protection of confidentiality and privacy. Victims identified as non-binary have been recoded based on the regional distribution of victims’ gender.