

Criminal Victimization in Canada, 2019

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Self-reported victimization data, such as those collected in the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, are an important complement to official police data. Research shows that the majority of crimes are not reported to police; therefore, data collected through surveys on self-reported victimization help provide a more complete picture of the nature and prevalence of crime.

In 2019, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Yukon had the third highest rate of **Violent Victimization**¹ at 150 incidents per 1,000 population 15 years and older. Nunavut had the highest rate (290) followed by the Northwest Territories (187). Nationally, the rate was 83 incidents per 1,000 in 2019.

Yukon's rate of **Household Victimization**² in 2019 was 195 incidents per 1,000 population. Yukon's rate was the 7th highest among Canadian jurisdictions with Manitoba being the highest (315) and Prince Edward Island being the lowest (65).

In terms of **Theft of Personal Property**³, Yukon ranked the 5th highest in Canada at 119 incidents per 1,000 population in 2019. The rate for the Northwest Territories was the highest at 204 incidents per 1,000, while that for Nunavut was the lowest at 43.

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Geography	Violent victimization ¹		Household victimization ²		Theft of personal property ³	
	number (x000)	rate	number (x000)	rate	number (x000)	rate
Canada	2,608	83	2,612	172	3,068	98
Newfoundland and Labrador	33	74	16	71	29	66
Prince Edward Island	16	123	5	65	13	98
Nova Scotia	104	126	44	101	48	58
New Brunswick	72	112	39	119	52	81
Quebec	351	49	471	126	485	68
Ontario	1,050	86	808	145	1,079	88
Manitoba	109	100	171	315	124	113
Saskatchewan	77	82	129	269	124	132
Alberta	406	113	500	285	478	133
British Columbia	371	88	420	212	624	149
Yukon	5	150	3	195	4	119
Northwest Territories	6	187	4	218	7	204
Nunavut	8	290	3	243	1	43

Footnotes:

¹ Includes sexual assault, robbery, and physical assault. Rates are calculated per 1,000 population aged 15 years and older.

² Includes break and enter, motor vehicle/parts theft, theft of household property, and vandalism. Rates are calculated per 1,000 households.

³ Rates are calculated per 1,000 population aged 15 years and older.

Note: Due to variations in mode of collection between provinces and territories, combined with a smaller sample size in the 2019 General Social Survey, estimates and comparisons should be interpreted with caution especially for smaller jurisdictions.

Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization).