



Firearms and violent crime in Canada, 2022

Released by Statistics Canada – January 30, 2024

Police services in Yukon reported 33 firearm-related violent crimes in 2022, an increase of 2 incidents, or 6.5%, compared to 2021. Nationally, police services reported a 10.9% increase in firearm-related violent crimes during the same period, which was mostly attributable to the 26.9% increase in Ontario.

The 33 firearm-related violent crimes reported in Yukon in 2022 corresponded to a rate of 75.1 per 100,000 population. Yukon's rate per 100,000 population in 2022 (75.1) increased by 4.6% compared to 2021 (71.8).

Yukon had the fourth highest rate of firearms-related violent crimes per 100,000 population, following the Northwest Territories (230.2), Nunavut (182.6) and Saskatchewan (109.6).

Number of Firearm and Violent Crime Incidents and Rate per 100,000 Population¹, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2022

	Number of incidents				Rate per 100,000 population		
	2021	2022	Change	% Change	2021	2022	% Change
			2021	2021			2021
			to 2022	to 2022			to 2022
Canada	12,566	13,937	1,371	10.9%	33.7	36.7	8.9%
Newfoundland and Labrador	130	120	-10	-7.7%	25.0	22.8	-8.7%
Prince Edward Island	15	17	2	13.3%	9.1	10.0	9.4%
Nova Scotia	292	291	-1	-0.3%	29.6	28.7	-3.1%
New Brunswick	236	300	64	27.1%	32.8	40.6	23.7%
Quebec	1,999	1,994	-5	-0.3%	25.1	24.8	-1.3%
Ontario	3,775	4,791	1,016	26.9%	25.8	32.1	24.4%
Manitoba	948	961	13	1.4%	70.4	70.5	0.1%
Saskatchewan	1,363	1,282	-81	-5.9%	117.9	109.6	-7.0%
Alberta	2,292	2,481	189	8.2%	51.5	54.5	5.9%
British Columbia	1,294	1,488	194	15.0%	24.9	28.0	12.5%
Yukon	31	33	2	6.5%	71.8	75.1	4.6%
Northwest Territories	97	105	8	8.2%	212.7	230.2	8.2%
Nunavut	94	74	-20	-21.3%	236.7	182.6	-22.9%

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

Notes:

- A firearm-related violent crime refers to a crime where a firearm was present during the commission of the offence and police determined that the firearm was relevant to the crime, whether or not it was used. Crimes involving a firearm-like weapon, such as an imitation weapon or a pellet gun, are also included in the analysis.
- The number of incidents corresponds to the number of victims, in addition to the crimes for which the police did not provide a victim record. One incident may involve multiple offences.
- In Quebec, the information management system used by most police services produces a relatively high proportion of unknown values for the variable "most serious weapon present". For this reason, caution should be exercised when comparing Quebec data with data from the other provinces or territories.