

Crime Severity Index and other crime measures, Nunavik and other Canadian regions, 2022-2024

Crime Severity Index (CSI) ^{1,2}

Region	2024	2023	2022
Nunavik	801.1	659.5	853.8
Province of Quebec	63.0	60.3	56.8
Northwest Territories	526.9	481.4	450.5
Nunavut	415.2	434.7	384.2
Yukon	209.2	218.6	213.5
Canada	77.9	81.2	78.8
City of Montreal	75.7	80.8	79.3

Violent Crime Severity Index

Region	2024	2023	2022
Nunavik	2,046.0	1,659.5	1,999.7
Province of Quebec	97.0	93.4	89.0
Northwest Territories	571.6	545.4	548.6
Nunavut	649.1	679.7	585.8
Yukon	222.1	267.0	273.4
Canada	99.5	100.9	99.1
City of Montreal	112.5	115.0	111.5

Crime per 100,000 inhabitants

Region	2024	2023	2022
Nunavik	82,871	65,214	88,557
Province of Quebec	3,718	3,733	3,534
Northwest Territories	54,193	55,502	54,611
Nunavut	54,275	56,72	51,121
Yukon	21,878	22,22	21,781
Canada	5,672	5,884	5,699
City of Montreal	3,674	3,842	3,601

Homicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants

Region	2024	2023	2022
Nunavik	14.3	50	28.6
Province of Quebec	1.07	1.20	1.28
Northwest Territories	13.41	13.43	6.72
Nunavut	9.72	4.91	2.47
Yukon	ND	8.80	4.56
Canada	1.91	1.99	2.27
City of Montreal	1.24	1.24	1.49

Number of assaults against a police officer

Region	2024	2023	2022
Nunavik	279	237	298
Province of Quebec	3,662	3,351	3,165
Northwest Territories	97	80	115
Nunavut	126	203	176
Yukon	44	46	33
Canada	14,135	13,81	12,774
City of Montreal	1,953	1,525	1,295

Number of assaults against a police officer per 100,000 inhabitants

Region	2024	2023	2022
Nunavik	1,992.85	1,692.85	2,128.57
Province of Quebec	40.24	36.82	34.78
Northwest Territories	216.85	179.05	257.65
Nunavut	306.13	498.77	435.03
Yukon	94.21	101.18	75.17
Canada	34.23	34.45	32.81
City of Montreal	35.45	33.66	29.30

Notes:

1- The conventional crime rate measures the total number of crimes reported by police in an area relative to its population. Each crime has the same impact on the crime rate—for example, one murder has the same impact on the crime rate as one theft. Typically, more frequent but less serious crimes have the largest impact on the crime rate. While this is a useful measure of crime volume over time, it is less effective at reflecting changes in less frequent crimes, even if they are more serious. The CSI was developed to address the limitations of the conventional crime rate by looking at both the number and relative seriousness of crimes to create an index, and then track these changes over time.

2- The Crime Severity Index measures changes in the level of severity of crime in Canada from year to year. It is complementary to the crime rate which measures only the volume of crime reported to the police per 100,000 population. The Index includes all Criminal Code violations including traffic, as well as drug violations and all Federal Statutes. In the Index, all crimes are assigned a weight based on their seriousness. The level of seriousness is based on actual sentences handed down by the courts in all provinces and territories. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights, and less serious offences lower weights. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the Index. These weights are updated using data from the Integrated Criminal Courts Survey (ICCS) every 5 years. The Index is standardized to "100" for Canada, using 2006 as a base year.

Sources:

Data: Nunavik Police Service

Notes: Statistics Canada