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Victimization of Aboriginal People in Canada, 2014

- A higher proportion of Aboriginal people reported being a victim of crime than non-Aboriginal people: 28% of Aboriginal people and 18% of non-Aboriginal people reported being the victim of one of the eight types of offences measured by the General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization.
- Aboriginal females in particular were more likely to be a victim of violent crime. Aboriginal females (220¹ violent incidents per 1,000 people) had an overall rate of violent victimization that was:
 - Double that of Aboriginal males (110¹ per 1,000);
 - Close to triple that of non-Aboriginal females (81 per 1,000); and,
 - More than triple that of non-Aboriginal males (66 per 1,000).
- The proportion of Aboriginal people living the provinces that reported being a victim decreased from 38% in 2009 to 28% in 2014 and the proportion of Aboriginal victims in the Territories decreased from 36% to 28% over the same period.
- Aboriginal people (9%) were proportionately more likely than non-Aboriginal people (4%) to have been a victim of spousal violence in the past five years. Aboriginal women (10%¹) were about three times as likely to report being a victim of spousal violence as non-Aboriginal women (3%). Aboriginal men (8%¹) were twice as likely as their non-Aboriginal counterparts (4%).
- Over three quarters (77%) of non-spousal violent incidents that were committed against Aboriginal people went unreported to the police compared to 66% of non-Aboriginal people (66%).
- Aboriginal people were proportionately more likely than non-Aboriginal people to report spousal violence to police (50% and 28%, respectively).
- Aboriginal people were twice as likely as non-Aboriginal people to report experiencing two or more violent and/or household victimizations in the previous 12 months (12% and 6%, respectively).
- In 2014, the sexual assault rate for Aboriginal people (58¹ incidents per 1,000 people) was almost three times that of non-Aboriginal people (20 per 1,000).
- Aboriginal peoples' rate of physical assault (90¹ per 1,000) was close to double that of non-Aboriginal people (47 per 1,000).
- Aboriginal people were more likely than non-Aboriginal people to speak about the spousal violence with someone else (92% versus 66%). A higher proportion of Aboriginal spousal violence victims reported speaking about the violence with a family member (79% and 53%, respectively) or a spiritual leader (22%¹ and 6%¹, respectively).

¹ Use with caution.

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- Aboriginal people were victims of homicide at a rate which was approximately six times higher than that of non-Aboriginal people (7.20 Aboriginal victims per 100,000 Aboriginal population versus 1.13 non-Aboriginal victims per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population).
- The rate of homicide for Aboriginal males was seven times higher than for non-Aboriginal males (10.86 per 100,000 versus 1.61 per 100,000). The rate of homicide for Aboriginal females was six times higher (3.64 per 100,000 versus 0.65 per 100,000).

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14631-eng.htm>

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