

Police-reported crime statistics, 2018

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Police-reported crime in Canada, as measured by both the crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI), increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2018, rising 2%. Despite the increase, the CSI was 17% lower in 2018 than a decade earlier. The CSI measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in Canada, and has a base index value of 100 for 2006.

The change in the CSI in 2018 was the result of higher police-reported rates of numerous offences. Ordered by their relative impact on the CSI, these offences include fraud (+13%); level 1 sexual assault, meaning without a weapon or evidence of bodily harm (+15%); shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (+14%); and theft over \$5,000 (+15%). These increases were partially offset by decreases for some other offences, including lower rates of breaking and entering (-1%) and robbery (-3%).

There were over 2 million Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic offences) reported by police in 2018, almost 69,800 more than in 2017. At 5,488 incidents per 100,000 population, the police-reported crime rate—which measures the volume of crime reported to police—increased 2% in 2018, but was 17% lower than in 2008.

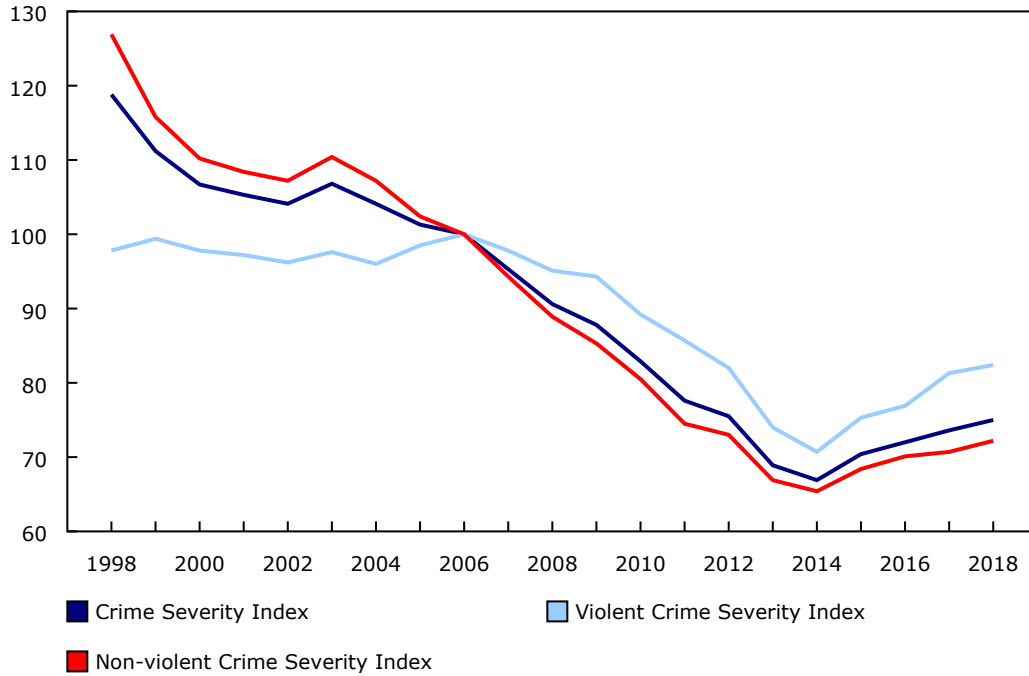
A detailed analysis is provided in the new *Juristat* article released today, "[Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018](#)" and the accompanying infographic "[Police-reported crime in Canada, 2018](#)."

It is important to note that the police-reported crime rate and the CSI include only those incidents that come to the attention of police, either through reporting by the public or through pro-active policing. Results from the most recent General Social Survey on Victimization found that just under one-third (31%) of violent and non-violent incidents were reported to the police.



Chart 1
Police-reported crime severity indexes, 1998 to 2018

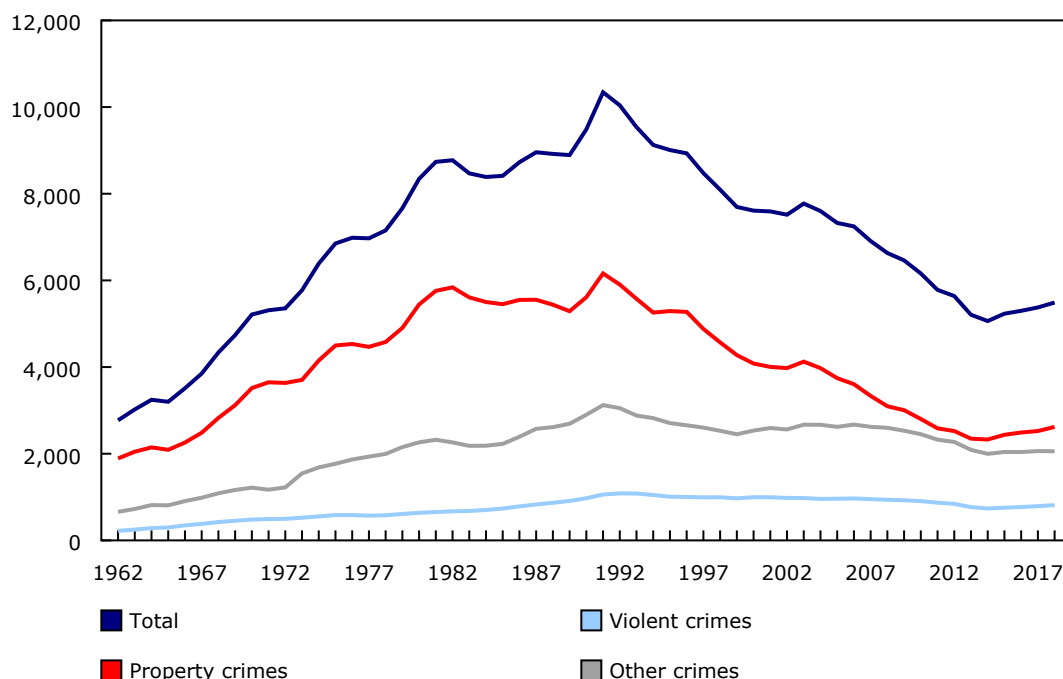
index (2006=100)



Note(s): Crime severity indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada.
Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Chart 2
Police-reported crime rates, 1962 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



Note(s): Information presented in this chart represents data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR1) Aggregate Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. New definitions of crime categories were introduced in 2009 and are only available in the new format back to 1998. As a result, numbers in this chart will not match data released in the new UCR2 format. Specifically, the definition of violent crime has been expanded. In addition, UCR1 includes some different offences in the "other crimes" category. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada.
Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Half of the provinces and two territories report a higher Crime Severity Index

In 2018, five provinces and two territories reported a higher CSI compared with a year earlier: Prince Edward Island (+17%); Ontario (+6%); Manitoba (+6%); Nunavut (+6%); Northwest Territories (+5%); New Brunswick (+4%); and Newfoundland and Labrador (+4%). Decreases were reported for Yukon (-7%), Saskatchewan (-3%), Quebec (-2%) and Nova Scotia (-2%), while British Columbia and Alberta remained stable.

Crime Severity Index increases in two-thirds of census metropolitan areas

The CSI increased in two-thirds of Canada's largest cities (census metropolitan areas [CMAs]) in 2018, with the largest increases in Windsor (+21%), Moncton (+15%) and St. Catharines–Niagara (+15%). Breaking and entering was an important contributor to the increases in Windsor and St. Catharines–Niagara, while fraud was an important contributor to the increases in Moncton and Windsor. The largest decreases in the CSI were in Belleville (-20%), Saguenay (-12%) and Peterborough (-10%).

Homicide rate declines

After increasing in 2017, Canada's homicide rate declined 4% in 2018, from 1.82 to 1.76 homicides per 100,000 population. Police reported 651 homicides in Canada in 2018, 15 fewer than the previous year. Despite the decline, the homicide rate was higher than the Canadian average over the previous decade.

Far fewer homicides were reported in Alberta (-38), British Columbia (-30), Quebec (-10) and Nova Scotia (-10) in 2018. With the exception of Alberta, these decreases followed notable increases in 2017. In contrast, Ontario saw 69 more homicides in 2018 than in 2017, partly because of three serious incidents that occurred in Toronto in 2018 and resulted in 20 homicides and 26 attempted murders. The City of Toronto was affected by the discovery of victims of serial homicides committed over a seven-year period (2010 to 2017), an attack in the North York City Centre business district where pedestrians were deliberately struck by a van, and a shooting on Danforth Avenue in the city's Greektown.

Detailed homicide statistics can be found in data tables available [online](#).

More than one in five victims of homicide were Indigenous peoples

Indigenous peoples, including First Nation, Métis and Inuit, accounted for 5% of Canada's population in 2018, but 22% of homicide victims. Of the 140 Indigenous victims of homicide reported by police, 96 were male (69%) and 44 were female (31%). While the number of male victims decreased for the first time since 2014, when data on Indigenous identity became available, there were six more female victims of homicide than in 2017, marking a second consecutive annual increase. Overall, the rate of homicide for Indigenous peoples in 2018 was five times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous people (7.31 per 100,000 population for Indigenous peoples, compared with 1.44 for non-Indigenous people).

Rate of police-reported sexual assault increases for fourth year in a row

The number of sexual assaults reported by police is likely an underestimation of the true extent of sexual assault in Canada, as these types of offences often go unreported to police. There were notable increases in police-reported sexual assaults in 2017 and 2018, corresponding in timing to the growing public discussion of issues around sexual violence.

There were more than 28,700 police-reported sexual assaults in 2018 (78 per 100,000 population), marking the fourth consecutive annual increase in the rate of sexual assault. Nearly all (98%) of police-reported sexual assaults were classified as "level 1," meaning these assaults did not involve a weapon or evidence of bodily harm.

From 2017 to 2018, the rate of police-reported sexual assault increased in every province and territory, with the exception of the Northwest Territories, while most CMAs (28 of 35) reported increases.

Proportion of police-reported sexual assaults deemed "unfounded" declines

On January 1, 2018, Statistics Canada, in collaboration with the policing community, updated the definition of "founded" criminal incidents. This new definition now includes incidents where there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident did not take place, as well as third-party reports that fit these criteria. With the new definition, police could classify more incidents as founded.

If reporting standards and practices had remained unchanged following the adoption of the new definition, the increase in the rate of police-reported level 1 sexual assault in 2018 may have been between 11% and 12%, compared with the reported increase of 15%. Regardless of the change in definition, the reporting of sexual assaults increased in October 2017 when the #MeToo social media campaign was at its peak, and remained higher throughout every month in 2018.

In 2018, 11% of level 1 sexual assaults reported to police were classified as unfounded, down from 14% in 2017. In comparison, 10% of common physical assault incidents were classified as unfounded in 2018, a decrease from 11% in 2017.

No increase in rate of police-reported violent firearm offences in 2018

The *Criminal Code* specifies a number of violent offences involving the use of a firearm, including discharging a firearm with intent, pointing a firearm, and using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence. The rate was stable in 2018 following three consecutive annual increases. While police reported a 10% decrease in the rate of using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence, and a 4% decrease in the rate of discharging a firearm with intent, the rate of pointing a firearm increased 9%.

Other serious crimes, however, such as homicide, robbery, assault and sexual assault, may also involve the use or presence of a firearm. In 2018, the rate of violent crimes where a firearm was present during the commission of the offence was 27 per 100,000 population, marking the first decrease (-5%) after four consecutive increases.

Hate-motivated crimes down after peaking in 2017, but still higher than in 2016

Following a 47% increase in 2017, the number of police-reported hate crimes in Canada was down 13% in 2018, from 2,073 incidents to 1,798. Even with this decline, the number of hate crimes remains higher (with the exception of 2017) than any other year since 2009, and aligns with the upward trend observed since 2014.

The year-over-year decrease was almost entirely a result of declines in Ontario. Nationally, the number of hate crimes targeting the Muslim population fell 50% after spiking in 2017 because of large increases in Ontario and Quebec. In 2018, there were also fewer police-reported hate crimes targeting Blacks (-12%) and fewer targeting sexual orientation (-15%). Hate crimes targeting the Jewish population accounted for 19% of hate crimes in 2018, down 4% from 2017. In 2018, non-violent hate crimes (-23%) declined more than violent hate crimes (-7%).

Police data on hate-motivated crimes include only those incidents that come to the attention of police services. These data also depend on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate.

For more information on hate crime, see data tables [35-10-0066-01](#), [35-10-0067-01](#) and [35-10-0191-01](#).

Police-reported fraud increases for the seventh year in a row

The prevalence of certain types of fraud has recently been highlighted by the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre, particularly general online or telephone scams, such as the "Canada Revenue Agency scam" and pre-paid gift card scams. According to some police services, increases in the reporting of fraud to their police service were connected to greater use and availability of online options for reporting fraud.

Nationally, the rate of police-reported fraud (including identity theft and identity fraud) increased for the seventh year in a row, up 12% from 2017 and 46% higher than a decade earlier. Just under 149,000 incidents of fraud were reported by police in 2018, resulting in a rate of 402 per 100,000 population. The high volume of fraud offences made it the primary driver behind the increase in the national CSI.

Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under rises

Since 2008, there has been a notable upward trend in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under. In 2018, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under was a significant contributor to the national increase in the CSI. Police reported just under 125,000 incidents of shoplifting (337 incidents per 100,000 population), up 14% from 2017.

Compared with 2008, the rate of shoplifting in 2018 was up 42%, while other types of theft of property worth \$5,000 or under decreased 23%. Shoplifting was the third highest contributor to the increase in the national CSI, behind fraud and sexual assault (level 1).

Relatively large increases in the rate of shoplifting in Manitoba (+61%), Alberta (+22%) and Ontario (+18%) were the primary drivers for the national increase. Certain CMAs also drove the national increase, including Winnipeg (+77%), Edmonton (+31%), Calgary (+26%) and Toronto (+20%).

Increase in police-reported extortion in every province

According to several Canadian police services, as well as the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre, the nature of extortion, (which is the practice of obtaining something, especially money, through force or threats) in the digital world has been shifting with the emergence of digital and electronic scams such as hostage-taking scams, the deployment of ransomware and sextortion (which is typically obtaining money or sexual favours by threatening to reveal evidence of sexual activity).

The national rate of police-reported extortion (13 incidents per 100,000 population) rose 44%, increasing from 3,186 incidents in 2017 to 4,664 incidents in 2018. While the national rate of extortion fluctuated from 1998 to 2011, it increased by 12% in 2012 and has trended upward since.

Homicide, money laundering and *Excise Act* offences are those most likely to be linked to organized crime

Police services covering 91% of Canada's population were able to report which crimes were committed for the benefit of organized crime groups or street gangs in 2018. According to these new data, the offences most likely to be related to organized crime or gangs were homicide (27%), laundering the proceeds of crime (25%), offences against the *Excise Act* (which regulates duties on alcohol, tobacco and cannabis products) (16%), and conspiracy to commit murder (15%).

For more information on organized crime statistics, see data table [35-10-0062-01](#).

Rates of police-reported cannabis offences decline for the seventh year in a row

The *Cannabis Act*, which came into effect October 17, 2018, provides a legal framework for the regulation of the production, distribution, sale, possession, importation and exportation of cannabis in Canada. Prior to legalization, cannabis drug offences fell under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA).

Prior to legalization in October 2018, CDSA cannabis offences related to possession (-33%), trafficking (-44%) and production (-35%) all decreased from 2017, whereas those related to importation or exportation increased (+22%). While it could be argued that the declines were caused by the implementation of the *Cannabis Act* part way through 2018, data representing 9.5 months in 2017 indicate a 14% decrease in the rate of total cannabis offences prior to legalization.

After October 17, 2018, police reported 1,454 incidents under the new legislation, which accounted for 4% of all cannabis offences despite the *Cannabis Act* being in effect for less than three months in 2018. In the early months of enforcement, the most common types of offences under the *Cannabis Act* were related to possession (31%), importation or exportation (21%) and sale (16%).

Overall, national police-reported rates of cannabis offences have been declining since 2012. Just under 35,900 cannabis offences were reported by police in 2018, a rate of 97 per 100,000 population and 29% lower than in 2017. All provinces and territories reported declines.

For more information on cannabis, see Statistics Canada's [Cannabis Stats Hub](#).

Police-reported methamphetamine offences continue to increase

A number of police services have indicated that the illicit use of methamphetamine (crystal meth) is a growing issue in their communities and may be contributing to increases in other types of crime, including property and violent crimes.

There were 13,603 methamphetamine offences in Canada in 2018. This represents a year-over-year increase of 13% and continues the upward trend that started in 2008. Among all drugs, possession of methamphetamine had the second highest incident rate (28 per 100,000 population), after possession of cannabis. While the rate of methamphetamine possession rose 10% in 2018, the rate of trafficking, production, and importation or exportation was up 23%. Methamphetamine offences accounted for 16% of all police-reported drug crime in 2018.

Police-reported opioid drug offences highest in British Columbia

According to the Public Health Agency of Canada, from January 2016 to December 2018, 11,500 people died of opioid overdoses, which continues to be a crisis in many Canadian communities. To address the need for information on opioids, Statistics Canada began collecting data on opioid offences (excluding heroin, but including fentanyl) separately from data on "other drugs" in November 2017.

In 2018, there were 2,490 opioid drug offences in Canada, resulting in a rate of 7 incidents per 100,000 population. Among the provinces, the highest rates were in British Columbia (21 per 100,000 population), Alberta (11) and Ontario (5). The CMAs with the highest rates of opioid offences were Kelowna (101), Lethbridge (84), Abbotsford–Mission (19), Vancouver (19) and Brantford (19).

Police-reported impaired driving rate is stable, while drug-impaired driving rate is up for the fifth year in a row

Police reported almost 70,400 impaired driving incidents in 2018, almost 1,300 more than the year before. After declining for six years straight, the rate of impaired driving (alcohol, drugs and unspecified) was stable in 2018, with a rate of 190 incidents per 100,000 population.

Almost all (93%) police-reported impaired driving incidents continued to involve alcohol in 2018, while a small proportion (6%) involved drugs.

The rate for all drug-impaired driving violations increased 25% from 2017. There were 4,423 drug-impaired driving offences in 2018, 929 more than the previous year. The number of impaired driving offences reported by police may be influenced by a number of factors, including changes in legislation, varying law enforcement practices across jurisdictions, and the availability of training and drug-testing technology.

Note to readers

The crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI) are complementary measures of police-reported crime. The crime rate measures the volume of crime reported to the police per 100,000 population, while the CSI measures both the volume and severity of crimes reported to the police.

For more information on the concepts and use of the severity indexes, see the video, "[Measuring crime in Canada: A detailed look at the Crime Severity Index.](#)" Also, see the document "[Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey](#)" (85-004-X).

Data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a census of all crime known to police services. Police-reported crime statistics conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions. They have been systematically reported by police services and submitted to Statistics Canada every year since 1962. Differences in local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices can affect the comparability of crime statistics at the municipal level.

The change in the definition of "founded" criminal incidents only had a very limited impact on the rate of specific offences reported to the police and had almost no perceptible impact on the overall CSI and crime rate both violent and non-violent. See the full Juristat article released today. Additional details on the new standards for the classification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents by police are available in the Juristat article "[Revising the classification of founded and unfounded criminal incidents in the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey](#)" and the accompanying infographic "[Unfounded criminal incidents: Statistics Canada's path to new data collection.](#)"

For additional information on cannabis and its legalization, see the National Cannabis Survey.

For more information on opioids and illicit drug overdose deaths, see the Juristat bulletin—Quick Fact "[Illicit drug overdose deaths, 2011 to 2016, British Columbia and Surrey.](#)"

Table 1
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2018

	2018		2017 to 2018	2008 to 2018
	number	rate	% change in rate	% change in rate
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic)—"Crime rate"	2,033,925	5,488	2	-17
Total violent crime	423,767	1,143	3	-14
Homicide	651	2	-4	-4
Other violations causing death	115	0 ^s	13	11
Attempted murder	807	2	-3	0 ^s
Sexual assault—level 3—aggravated	158	0 ^s	-3	2
Sexual assault—level 2—weapon or bodily harm	459	1	7	17
Sexual assault—level 1	28,124	76	15	20
Sexual violations against children ¹	8,660	23	3	...
Assault—level 3—aggravated	3,529	10	-3	-12
Assault—level 2—weapon or bodily harm	53,779	145	2	-12
Assault—level 1	169,364	457	2	-16
Assault against a peace officer	11,627	31	5	6
Other assaults	2,150	6	7	-50
Firearms—use of, discharge, pointing	2,809	8	0 ^s	70
Robbery	22,450	61	-3	-38
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,445	9	-10	-35
Trafficking in persons ²	228	1	-16	...
Extortion	4,664	13	44	198
Criminal harassment	19,576	53	-3	-5
Uttering threats	66,508	179	4	-25
Indecent and harassing communications	17,642	48	5	-35
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images ³	1,460	4	-5	...
Commodification of sexual activity ⁴	1,027	3	-9	...
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	4,535	12	-8	-5
Total property crime	1,237,324	3,339	2	-22
Breaking and entering	159,812	431	-1	-32
Possess stolen property	23,898	64	-3	...
Theft of motor vehicle	86,132	232	0 ^s	-38
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	20,113	54	15	8
Shoplifting under \$5,000	124,933	337	14	42
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	406,379	1,097	1	-23
Fraud ⁵	129,409	349	13	46
Identity theft ⁵	3,745	10	12	...
Identity fraud ⁵	15,839	43	9	...
Mischief	259,064	699	-3	-38
Arson	8,000	22	-8	-46
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	372,834	1,006	1	-3
Weapons violations	16,610	45	3	-2
Child pornography	5,843	16	-10	328
Prostitution ⁴	110	0 ^s	-11	...
Terrorism ⁶	102	0 ^s	12	...
Disturb the peace	94,378	255	-4	-29
Administration of justice violations	226,864	612	3	18
Other violations	28,927	78	2	-23
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	125,544	339	-1	-22
Alcohol-impaired driving ⁷	65,653	177	-1	...
Drug-impaired driving ⁷	4,423	12	25	...
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving ⁸	244	1	...	...
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁸	77	0 ^s	...	...
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	55,147	149	-3	-18
Total drug offences	83,483	225	-11	-27
Total other federal statute violations	26,084	70	-16	-29
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> ⁹	112	0 ^s	7	...
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	4,823	13	-13	-60
Other federal statutes	21,149	57	-17	-15
Total—all violations	2,269,036	6,123	1	-18

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Sexual violations against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
2. Changes to the *Criminal Code*, including the introduction of new offences related to trafficking in persons, were made in 2005, 2010, 2012 and 2014. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
3. Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created by Bill C-13, the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act* (2015). Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
4. In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets "the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it" (*Criminal Code* Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as "commodification of sexual activity" under "violent crime" include purchasing sexual services or communicating for that purpose, receiving a material benefit deriving from the purchase of sexual services, procuring persons for the purpose of prostitution, and advertising sexual services offered for sale. In addition, a number of other offences related to prostitution continue to be considered non-violent offences and are classified under "other *Criminal Code* offences." These include communicating to provide sexual services for consideration and stopping or impeding traffic for the purpose of offering, providing or obtaining sexual services for consideration. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
5. In January 2010, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for identity fraud and identity theft. Prior to 2010, those offences would have been coded as fraud. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 for fraud includes identity fraud and identity theft.
6. Includes seven terrorism violations that were introduced mid-year in 2013, as a result of the enactment of Bill S-7 (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act*). An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-51, the *Anti-terrorism Act*. Therefore, comparisons with previous years should be made with caution. Terrorism is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010; therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown. Because of the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.
7. In 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs, and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. Prior to 2008, those offences would have been coded together with alcohol-impaired driving violations. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
8. Reflects new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46 (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code [offences relating to conveyances] and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*), which came into effect part way through 2018.
9. Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011; therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.

Note(s): Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada.

Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 2
Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, Canada, 2018

	2018		2017 to 2018	2008 to 2018
	number	rate	% change in rate	% change in rate
Total drug offences	83,483	225	-11	-27
Cannabis—possession ¹	26,194	71	-33	-53
Cannabis—trafficking ¹	3,349	9	-44	-64
Cannabis—production or importation/exportation ^{1,2}	4,898	13	-4	-33
Cannabis (<i>Cannabis Act</i>)—possession ³	458	1	...	...
Cannabis (<i>Cannabis Act</i>)—distribution ³	175	0 ^s	...	...
Cannabis (<i>Cannabis Act</i>)—sale ³	236	1	...	...
Cannabis (<i>Cannabis Act</i>)—importation or exportation ^{2,3}	308	1	...	...
Cannabis (<i>Cannabis Act</i>)—production ³	98	0 ^s	...	...
Cannabis (<i>Cannabis Act</i>)—other ⁴	179	0 ^s	...	...
Cocaine—possession	6,903	19	-5	-41
Cocaine—trafficking	6,839	18	3	-44
Cocaine—production or importation/exportation ²	583	2	79	45
Methamphetamine—possession ⁵	10,400	28	10	...
Methamphetamine—trafficking ⁵	2,680	7	10	...
Methamphetamine—production or importation/exportation ^{2,5}	523	1	239	...
Ecstasy—possession ⁵	283	1	-8	...
Ecstasy—trafficking ⁵	126	0 ^s	50	...
Ecstasy—production or importation/exportation ^{2,5}	778	2	386	...
Heroin—possession	2,291	6	1	309
Heroin—trafficking	848	2	-11	207
Heroin—production or importation/exportation ²	198	1	110	255
Opioids (not heroin)—possession ⁶	1,474	4	...	...
Opioids (not heroin)—trafficking ⁶	941	3	...	...
Opioids (not heroin)—production or importation/exportation ^{2,6}	75	0 ^s	...	...
Other drugs—possession ^{5,6,7}	7,079	19	...	...
Other drugs—trafficking ^{5,6,7}	3,392	9	...	...
Other drugs—production or importation/exportation or other ^{2,5,6,7}	2,175	6	...	...

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* has been replaced with the *Cannabis Act*.

2. In 2018, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in Montréal amended its practices for reporting incidents of importation/exportation of drug offences to better align with the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey in an effort to report consistent and accurate data. This has contributed to increases in these offences. However, if it is assumed that there were no changes in these counts reported by the Montréal RCMP from 2017 to 2018, there would still be a national increase in importation/exportation offences in 2018 for all drug types except in the case of the "other drugs" category, which would still show a decrease in these offences.

3. The *Cannabis Act* came into force October 17, 2018; therefore, there is no percentage change from 2017 to 2018, or from 2008 to 2018.

4. Includes "other *Cannabis Act* offences," such as possession, production, sale, distribution or importation of anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis, and use of a young person in the commission of a cannabis offence.

5. In April 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey began counting violations involving methamphetamines (for example, crystal meth and ecstasy [MDA or MDMA]) under their own unique violation codes. Prior to this, violations involving methamphetamines and ecstasy were counted under the category of "other drugs." Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 for violations involving methamphetamines, ecstasy or "other drugs" is not shown.

6. In November 2017, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey began counting violations involving opioids (other than heroin) under their own unique violation codes. Prior to this, violations involving opioids (including fentanyl) were counted within the category of "other drugs." Therefore, the percentage change from 2017 to 2018, and from 2008 to 2018 for violations involving opioids or "other drugs" is not shown.

7. Includes all other drugs listed under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA), such as prescription drugs, barbiturates, LSD and "drugs used to facilitate sexual assault." Trafficking and production of other drugs includes the possession, production, sale or importation of anything (such as precursors) with the knowledge that it will be used in the production or trafficking of a controlled substance (as defined in section 2(1) of the CDSA).

Note(s): Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada.

Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by province or territory, 2018

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2018	2017 to 2018	2018	2017 to 2018
	index	% change	rate	% change
Canada	75.0	2	5,488	2
Newfoundland and Labrador	65.9	4	5,546	1
Prince Edward Island	53.7	17	4,678	13
Nova Scotia	65.2	-2	5,075	0 ^s
New Brunswick	71.8	4	5,301	3
Quebec	56.6	-2	3,304	-3
Ontario	60.0	6	4,113	7
Manitoba	125.8	6	9,392	3
Saskatchewan	139.2	-3	11,461	-1
Alberta	112.1	0 ^s	8,607	0 ^s
British Columbia	87.7	0 ^s	7,400	2
Yukon	170.3	-7	19,619	-3
Northwest Territories	324.4	5	42,303	3
Nunavut	319.9	6	38,119	8

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

Note(s): The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. For the CSI, the base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. The crime rate is based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unfounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada.

Source(s): Tables [35-10-0177-01](#) and [35-10-0026-01](#).

Table 4
Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2018

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2018	2017 to 2018	2018	2017 to 2018
	index	% change	rate	% change
Canada	75.0	2	5,488	2
Census metropolitan area^{1,2,3}				
St. John's	75.0	12	5,508	6
Halifax	67.3	2	5,264	3
Moncton	99.7	15	8,220	13
Saint John	54.3	-4	4,215	-6
Saguenay	48.5	-12	2,997	-8
Québec	44.7	-7	3,075	-3
Sherbrooke	51.7	-2	3,221	-5
Trois-Rivières	54.5	2	3,191	-4
Montréal	58.3	-1	3,275	-4
Gatineau ⁴	56.4	-2	3,580	-3
Ottawa ⁵	54.4	7	3,898	10
Kingston	67.3	8	5,354	4
Belleville ⁶	61.2	-20	4,980	-11
Peterborough	48.2	-10	4,246	2
Toronto	53.6	8	3,428	8
Hamilton	57.4	-3	3,953	0 ^s
St. Catharines–Niagara	69.0	15	3,996	7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	73.8	6	5,493	6
Brantford	92.8	6	6,533	5
Guelph	66.9	1	5,079	1
London	76.3	7	5,963	6
Windsor	85.5	21	5,427	17
Barrie	50.4	12	3,970	14
Greater Sudbury	79.5	5	5,677	5
Thunder Bay	94.3	9	5,778	-6
Winnipeg	119.4	10	7,863	11
Regina	126.6	10	9,521	8
Saskatoon	118.0	0 ^s	8,795	-1
Lethbridge ⁶	137.0	10	11,183	7
Calgary	88.1	5	6,176	9
Edmonton	114.9	1	8,779	1
Kelowna	100.7	6	8,708	10
Abbotsford–Mission	90.1	2	7,116	6
Vancouver	84.3	-3	6,750	-1
Victoria	63.6	5	5,819	9

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table because of the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

6. As of the 2016 Census, Belleville and Lethbridge became new CMAs.

Note(s): Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. For the CSI, the base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. The crime rate is based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada.

Source(s): Tables [35-10-0177-01](#) and [35-10-0026-01](#).

Available tables: [35-10-0026-01](#), [35-10-0061-01](#), [35-10-0063-01](#), [35-10-0064-01](#) and [35-10-0177-01](#) to [35-10-0190-01](#) .

Definitions, data sources and methods: survey numbers [3302](#) and [3315](#).

The article "[Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018](#)" is now available as part of the publication *Juristat* ([85-002-X](#)). The infographic "[Police-reported crime in Canada, 2018](#)" ([11-627-M](#)) is also released today. Updated data can also be found in the [Cannabis Stats Hub](#) ([13-610-X](#)).

Additional data are available upon request.

For more information, or to enquire about the concepts, methods or data quality of this release, contact us (toll-free 1-800-263-1136; 514-283-8300; STATCAN.infostats-infostats.STATCAN@canada.ca) or Media Relations (613-951-4636; STATCAN.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.STATCAN@canada.ca).