

Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2025

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Overview

In Canada, police-reported crime is typically measured using two primary indicators: the conventional crime rate, which has historically been the standard measure of crime volume relative to the population, and the Crime Severity Index (CSI), which measures both crime volume relative to the population and the relative severity of all police-reported crimes by assigning greater weight to more serious offences.

In 2025, the CSI decreased 5% to a value of 75.01. This marked the second consecutive annual decrease, following an upward trend beginning in 2015 that reached 81.27 in 2023.

The conventional crime rate—comprising *Criminal Code* offences but excluding traffic offences—declined 2% to 5,585 incidents per 100,000 population in 2025. When compared with the CSI, this suggests that the overall severity of crime declined more than the volume of crime, as there was a steeper percentage decline in the CSI.

The CSI reflects changes in the volume of crime relative to the population, the average severity of crime, or both. It was standardized to a value of 100 in 2006, which serves as a baseline for comparisons over time. The CSI can also be used to examine annual changes in the combined volume and severity of police-reported crime. Values have ranged from a low of 66.90 in 2014 to a high of 118.84 in 1998, the first year for which CSI data are available. In 2025, the CSI was 37% lower than the peak in 1998 and 25% lower than the 2006 base year.

Introduced in 2009, the CSI was designed to complement the conventional crime rate, which measures the number of police-reported crimes relative to the population but assigns equal weight to all crimes. While the crime rate remains an important historical measure of overall crime volume, it is less sensitive to changes in relatively infrequent but more serious crimes. The CSI addresses this limitation by weighting all crimes according to their severity while still accounting for the volume of police-reported crime. Developed through extensive consultation and methodological testing, the CSI is a key indicator under the *Good Governance* domain of [Canada's Quality of Life Framework](#). For more information on the CSI and the measurement of police-reported crime, see [Understanding and using the police-reported Crime Severity Index](#) and the Note to readers.



This release is intended to provide a high-level overview of police-reported crime in Canada for 2025 and does not necessarily capture all long-term trends, regional variation or violation-specific patterns.

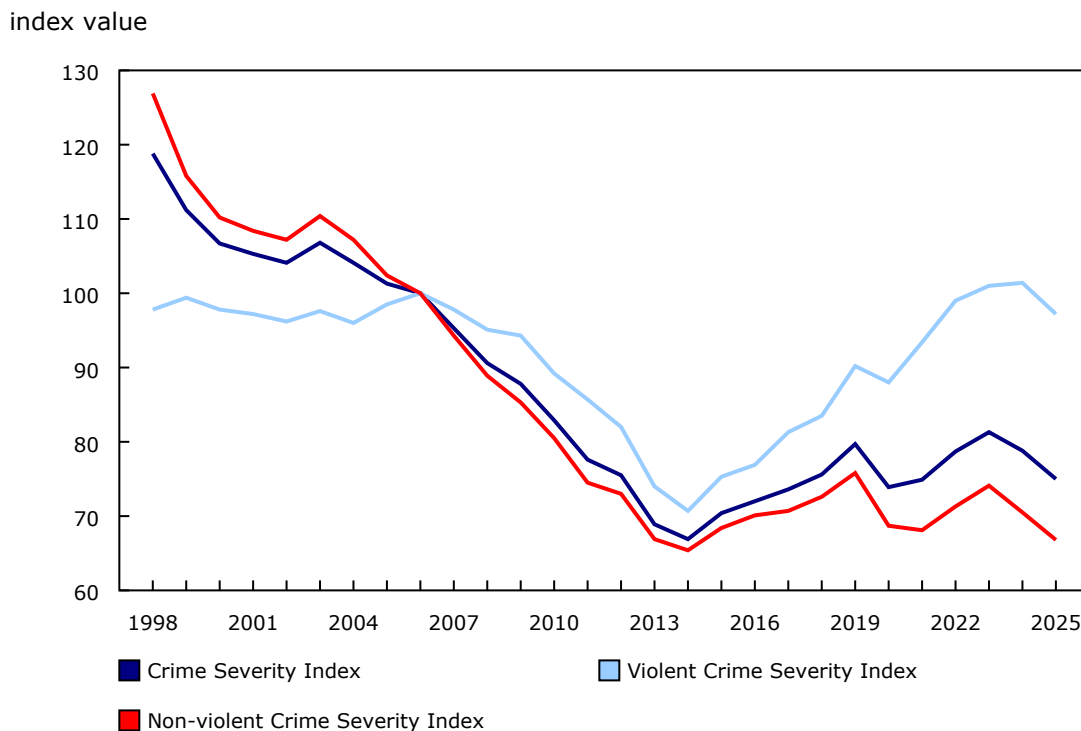
Additional contextual or detailed information can be found in previously published analytical products linked in the Note to readers, the accompanying online data tables, and the tables included at the end of this release.

The accompanying infographic, "[Police-reported crime in Canada, 2025](#)," is also now available. Additionally, police-reported crime data for 2025 will be available shortly after this release in interactive data visualization dashboards through the [Police-reported Information Hub](#).

The decline in the overall CSI in 2025 reflected decreases in the violent CSI (-4%) and the non-violent CSI (-5%). While both recorded similar percentage-point decreases, non-violent crimes continued to account for a larger share (63%) of the CSI.

A decline in the CSI was observed across all provinces and territories in 2025, except in New Brunswick (+6%) and Nunavut (+10%). Similarly, most of Canada's census metropolitan areas also recorded declines.

Chart 1
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2025

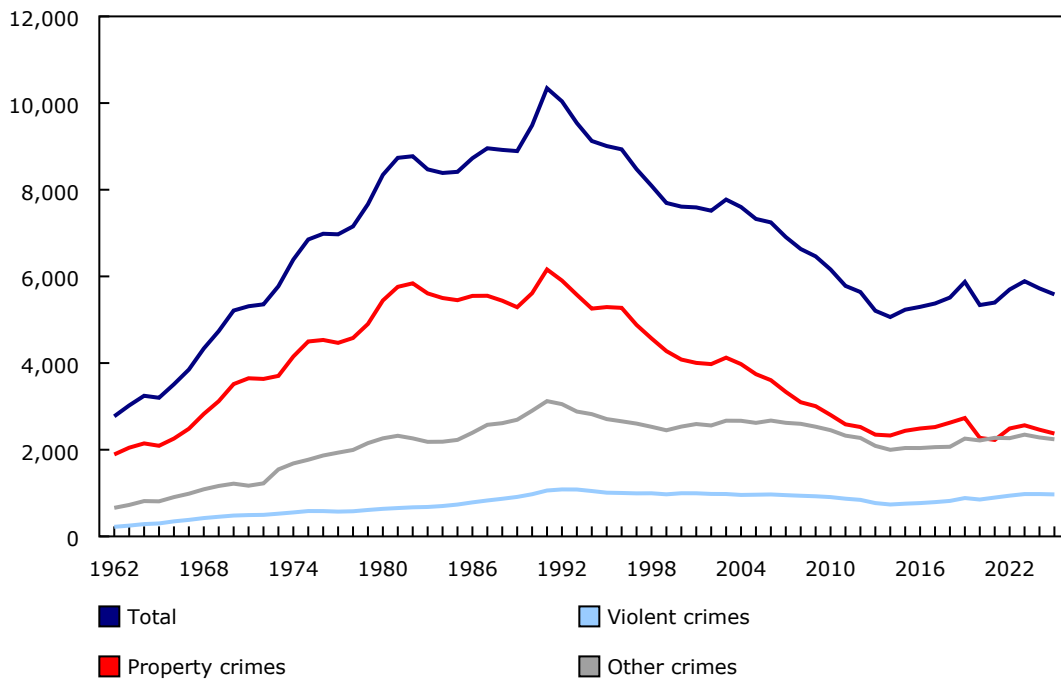


Note(s): Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Chart 2
Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2025

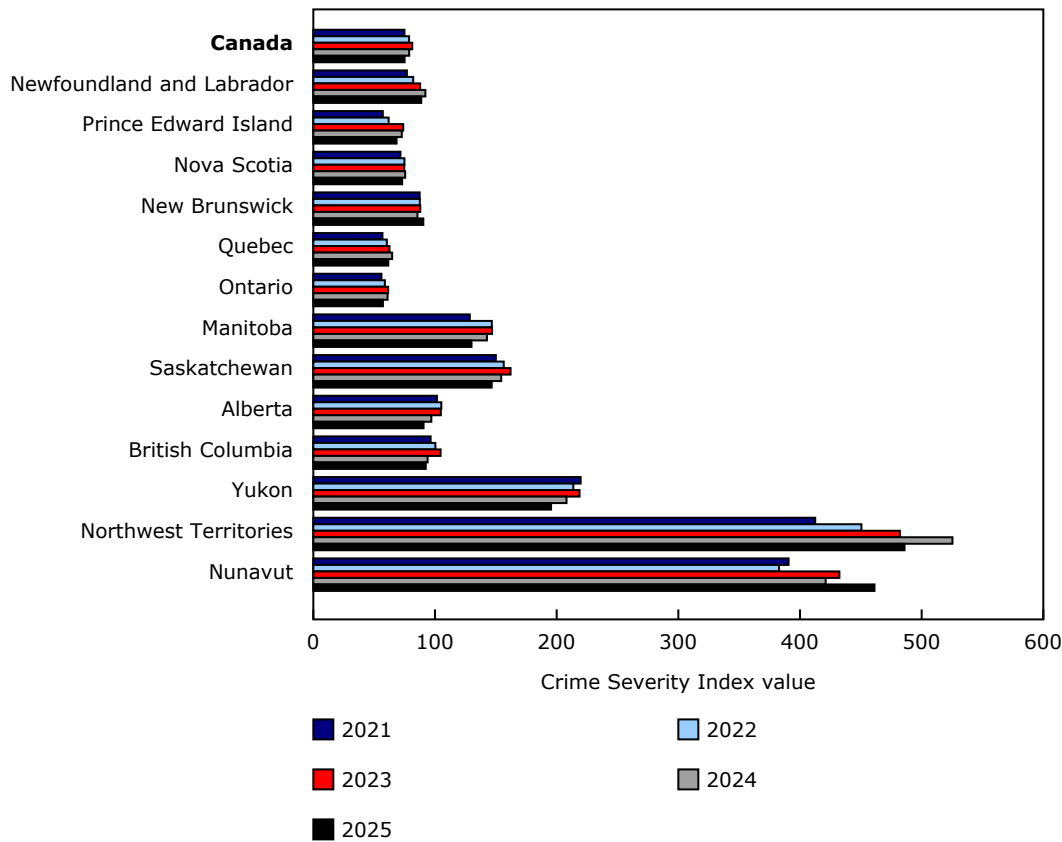
rate per 100,000 population



Note(s): There are two versions of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program collection instrument that operate simultaneously: the Aggregate UCR Survey, or UCR1, and the Incident-based UCR Survey, or UCR2. The UCR1 collects summary data by offence type and has been collected since 1962, permitting a longer historical comparison than the UCR2. The UCR2, introduced in 1988, collects more detailed information on incidents, victims and accused persons, and includes a more detailed set of violation categories. As a result, information in this chart may not match data produced using UCR2 violation categories or incident-based UCR2 microdata. Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic violations. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey ([3302](#)).

Chart 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by province and territory, 2021 to 2025



Note(s): The Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Areas with smaller populations are more susceptible to year-to-year variation in Crime Severity Index and crime rate values. As a result, relatively small changes in the number or severity of police-reported incidents can have a greater impact on values for these areas, particularly in the territories. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Key national trends in police-reported crime in 2025

The following sections examine changes in the rates of police-reported violations that contributed most to the annual change in the CSI, including theft-related violations, fraud and extortion, and child sexual abuse and exploitation material violations. They also examine other indicators of crime and public safety, such as homicide and hate crime.

Rate of breaking and entering down for third consecutive year, and the largest contributor to the decline in the Crime Severity Index

Breaking and entering—the most severe property crime based on its weight in the CSI—had the largest impact on the decline in the CSI in 2025. The police-reported rate declined 11% to 264 incidents per 100,000 population, or 109,753 incidents. The rate was down in all provinces and territories.

The rate of breaking and entering has been steadily declining over time. The rate in 2025 was 41% lower than in 2015, and 77% lower than in 1998, the first year with comparable data.

Motor vehicle theft down for the second consecutive year, following three consecutive years of increases

In 2025, the rate of motor vehicle theft fell 16% to 201 incidents per 100,000 population, or 83,652 incidents. It fell at the same rate as in 2024, which was preceded by three annual increases. Additionally, the rate in 2025 was 9% lower than in 2015, and 64% lower than its peak in 2003.

Shoplifting up for the fifth consecutive year, while other minor theft down for the third consecutive year

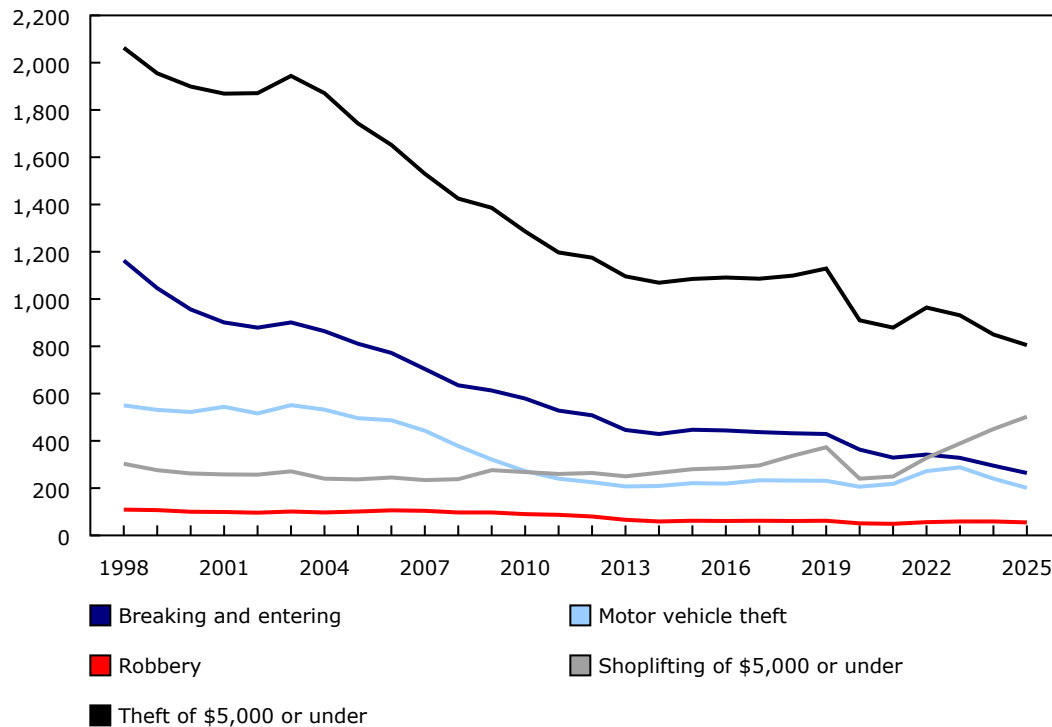
Despite the overall decline in the CSI, rates for some violations increased in 2025. For the second year in a row, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under was the largest contributor to offset the decrease in the CSI.

Police reported 208,941 incidents of shoplifting in 2025, a rate of 502 incidents per 100,000 population, up 11% from 2024. The rate of shoplifting has increased for five years in a row from 2020 to 2025 and by more than three-quarters (+79%) from 2015 to 2025.

In contrast, other theft of \$5,000 or under (minor theft) was down 5% in 2025. This was the third consecutive decrease and the rate in 2025 was down more than one-quarter (-26%) from 2015. Despite the opposing trends, the rate of minor theft in 2025 was 1.6 times higher than that of shoplifting, with 805 incidents per 100,000 population.

Chart 4
Selected police-reported property crimes and robbery, Canada, 1998 to 2025

rate per 100,000 population



Note(s): In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, shoplifting has been collected as a distinct violation code for statistical reporting purposes, allowing it to be analyzed separately from other thefts. The classification of an incident as shoplifting is based on information gathered by police through their investigation and reported to the UCR Survey. Shoplifting is not a separate offence under the *Criminal Code* and is included within the broader offence of theft. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Police-reported rate of child sexual abuse and exploitation material down for second consecutive year, but reporting is impacted by case processing and investigative complexity

The rate of child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM) incidents, [formerly known as child pornography](#), declined 21% in 2025, to a rate of 36 incidents per 100,000 population, or 15,075 incidents total. This marked the second consecutive annual decrease, following a sharp increase in 2023 (+54%). The decline in 2025 was the second largest contributor to the decrease in the CSI. Similar to previous years, making or distributing CSAEM accounted for the majority (61%) of these incidents in 2025, while the remaining 39% were possessing or accessing CSAEM.

When interpreting annual changes, police-reported incidents of CSAEM undercount the occurrence of these crimes in Canada. Annual counts and trends likely reflect the number of investigations (active or closed), rather than all identified cases. Due to a substantial increase in case volume and complexity—including the use of generative artificial intelligence and high volumes of text-based content—police services may lack the resources to investigate all identified cases and may encounter broader investigative challenges (for example, legal thresholds for warrants, IP address privacy limitations, and the complexity of cybercrime investigations). For more information, see the Note to readers and [Online child sexual exploitation: A statistical profile of police-reported incidents in Canada, 2024](#).

Rate of total fraud down following decade-long upward trend, while extortion declines for the second consecutive year

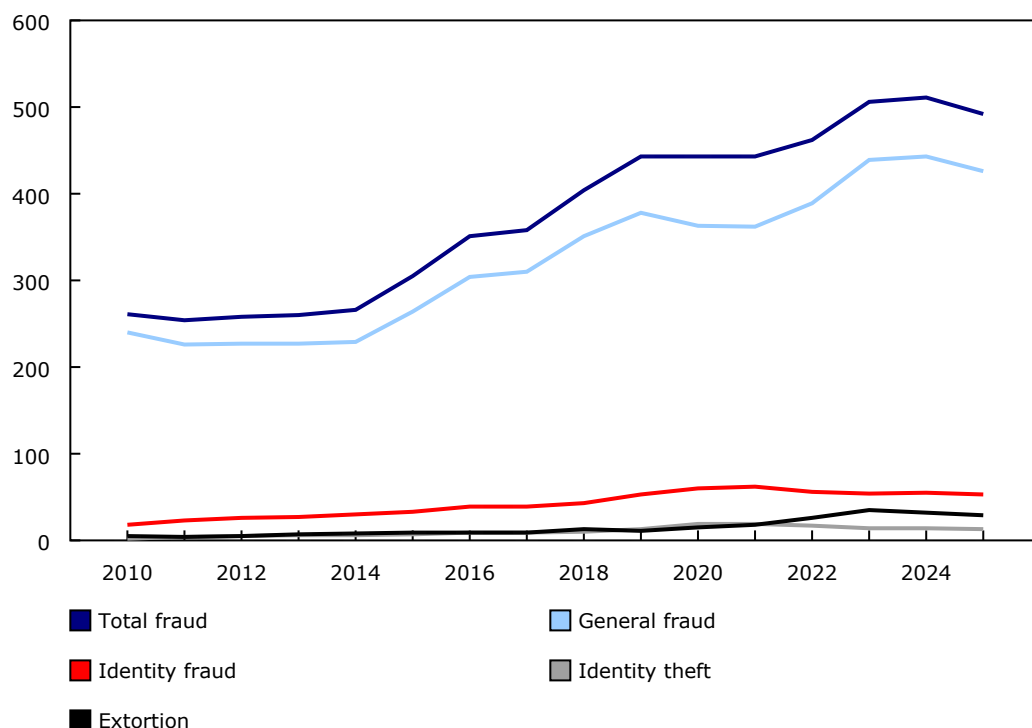
In 2025, the police-reported rate of total fraud (comprising general fraud, identity theft and identity fraud) decreased 4% to 492 incidents per 100,000 population. However, this rate was 61% higher than in 2015.

Often associated with fraud, extortion is a violent crime that involves obtaining property through coercion. The police-reported rate of extortion decreased for the second consecutive year, down 10% to 29 incidents per 100,000 population in 2025. However, the rate was over three times higher in 2025 than a decade earlier (9 incidents per 100,000 population in 2015).

Despite the relative volume of fraud and extortion, [many of these crimes go unreported to police](#).

Chart 5
Fraud and extortion, police-reported rates, Canada, 2010 to 2025

rate per 100,000 population



Note(s): As of 2010, reporting requirements for total fraud include separate violations for fraud, identity theft and identity fraud, which, combined, make up total fraud. Prior to 2010, different types of fraud were reported simply as fraud, therefore fraud data are only presented from 2010 onwards. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Decline in police-reported hate crime, following lengthy upward trend

A hate crime may target a person or property and is motivated in whole or in part by factors such as race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, language, sex, age, mental or physical disability, or other similar factors.

The number of police-reported hate crimes decreased 3%, from 4,841 incidents in 2024 to 4,708 incidents in 2025. Prior to 2025, the number of hate crimes had more than doubled (+166%) from 2018 to 2024. Expressed as a rate, police-reported hate crimes declined 4% in 2025 to 11 incidents per 100,000 yet were more than twice as high as in 2018 (5 incidents).

The decline in the number of incidents in 2025 was in large part the result of fewer hate crimes targeting religion (-18% to 1,115 incidents) and those targeting sexual orientation (-19% to 534 incidents). In contrast, hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity were essentially stable (2,391 incidents in 2025, 1 fewer than in 2024), while those targeting other motivations (such as hate crimes targeting mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age, or immigrants or newcomers to Canada) were up 52%, to 562 incidents.

Detailed information on hate crimes can be found in table 6 and in online data tables 35-10-0066, 35-10-0067 and 35-10-0191.

National homicide rate declines for the third consecutive year

Police reported 672 homicides in 2025, 125 fewer than a year earlier. This represented 1.61 homicides per 100,000 population, down 16% from 1.93 in 2024. It was the largest year-over-year decline since 1986, resulting in the lowest rate since 2014.

Among homicide victims in 2025, there were 175 women and girls, 67 fewer than in 2024, while the number of men and boys decreased by 53 to 494 victims. There were three victims of unknown gender in 2025, five fewer than the previous year. While men and boys accounted for the majority (74%) of homicide victims, women were disproportionately killed by their spouses or intimate partners (41% versus 5%).

Continued decrease in gang-related homicides

Gang-related homicides dropped from 155 in 2024 to 119 homicides in 2025, a rate of 0.29 homicides per 100,000 population. These accounted for less than one-fifth (18%) of all homicides. The decline was driven largely by fewer gang-related homicides involving a handgun (-39%), down from 79 homicides in 2024 to 48 in 2025. Overall, homicides committed with a handgun fell 31%.

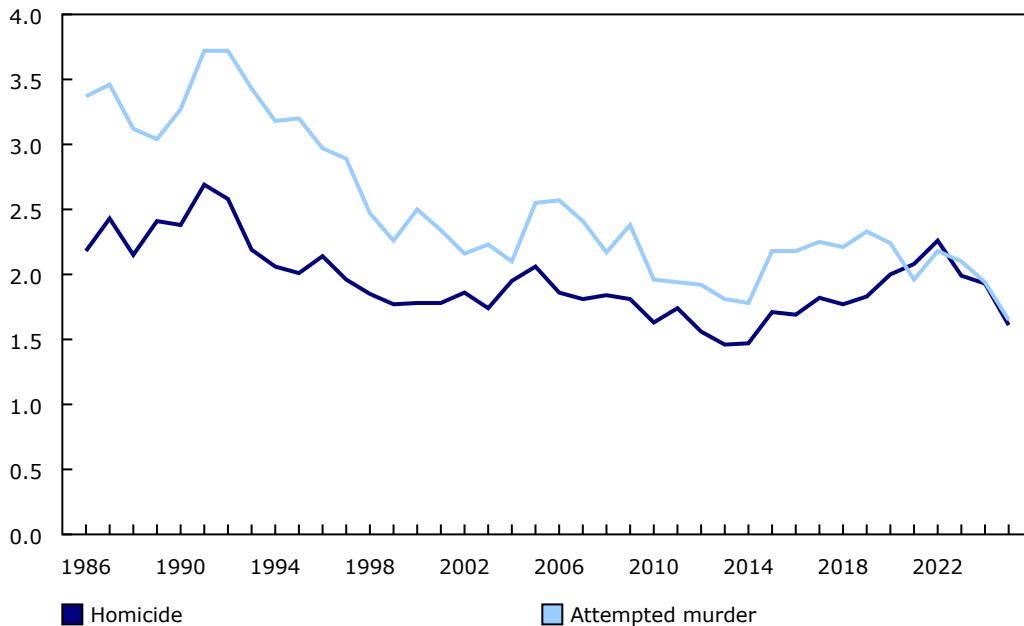
Homicide victimization rate continues to be higher among Indigenous people than non-Indigenous people

In 2025, the homicide victimization rate among Indigenous people (9.59 homicides per 100,000 Indigenous population) was approximately eight times higher than that of the non-Indigenous population (1.13 homicides per 100,000 non-Indigenous population).

See the Note to readers for information on homicide victim identification and links to tables with detailed characteristics of homicides.

Chart 6
Attempted murder and homicide, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2025

rate per 100,000 population



Note(s): Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.
Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Note to readers

Related context and information

Police-reported crime statistics can be affected by many factors, including reporting behaviour by the public, proactive policing, police resources and practices, public awareness, and legislative changes. As such, they should be interpreted alongside other sources of information. Police-reported data also only reflect incidents that come to the attention of police.

Self-reported victimization data provide a complementary source of information on Canadians' experiences of crime, including incidents not reported to police. For example, in 2019, [about 3 in 10 Canadians \(29%\) indicated that the victimization that they or their household experienced was reported to police](#). Reporting varied widely depending on the type of crime, from about half of all motor vehicle thefts, break and enters, and robberies, to 6% of sexual assaults.

Readers interested in related topics not covered in this release, or in a broader view of the justice system, may consult previously released products, primarily through the [Juristat](#) publication, covering topics such as [family and intimate partner violence](#), [the sex trade](#), [trafficking in persons](#), [firearms and violent crime](#), [drug-related crime](#), [urban and rural crime characteristics](#), [self-reported victimization](#), key indicators for Canadian [criminal courts](#) and [correctional services](#), and [comparisons between crime in Canada and the United States](#).

Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

Police-reported crime data (other than detailed information on homicides) are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, a census of all crime known to police services in Canada. As of 2025, data cover 99.6% of the Canadian population. Coverage for each province and territory is as follows: Newfoundland and Labrador (100%), Prince Edward Island (100%), Nova Scotia (100%), New Brunswick (90.9%), Quebec (99.3%), Ontario (99.9%), Manitoba (99.8%), Saskatchewan (98.9%), Alberta (100%), British Columbia (100%), Yukon (98.4%), the Northwest Territories (99.2%) and Nunavut (100%). Police-reported crime statistics conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories (violations) and definitions. Differences in local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices can affect the comparability of crime trends.

There are two primary versions of the UCR collection instrument that operate simultaneously: the Aggregate UCR1 Survey and the Incident-Based UCR2 Survey. The UCR1 collects summary data by offence type and has been collected since 1962, permitting a longer historical comparison than the UCR2. The UCR2, introduced in 1988, collects more detailed information (microdata) on incidents, victims and accused persons, and includes a more detailed set of violation categories. The majority of the information presented in this release uses aggregate outputs produced using UCR2 data, with UCR1 offence codes mapped to UCR2 violations codes where possible and imputed where necessary.

Revisions to the UCR Survey are accepted for a one-year period after the data are initially released. For example, when the 2025 crime statistics are released, the 2024 data are updated with any revisions that have been made from May 2025 to May 2026. The data are revised only once and are then permanently frozen. Over the past 10 years, data have been revised upward 10 times, with an average annual revision of 0.52%. Additionally, the 2024 revision to counts of people charged and youth not charged resulted in a 0.60% increase to 2024 counts.

See ["Definitions"](#) for detailed explanations of common concepts and terminology used in the analysis of police-reported crime information.

In this release, percent change calculations are based on unrounded numbers.

Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index

The conventional crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI) are two complementary ways to measure police-reported crime. The crime rate measures the volume of crime per 100,000 population, comprising all Criminal Code violations (except traffic violations). The CSI measures both the volume and the severity of crime and includes all Criminal Code and other federal statute violations. The CSI has a base index value of 100 for 2006. Both the conventional crime rate and the CSI measure crime based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident.

The CSI is not intended to be used in isolation or as a universal indicator of overall safety. It is best understood in a broad context with other information from the justice system continuum, as well as other characteristics, such as population and demographics, labour market conditions and activities, employment and income, and housing and families.

For more information on concepts and the use of the CSI, see ["Measuring crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey" \(85-004-X\)](#) and the suite of products for Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index, including a [video](#), an accompanying [infosheet](#) and [reference document](#), and a [webinar](#) recorded in July 2024.

Measuring police-reported shoplifting

In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, shoplifting has been collected as a distinct violation code for statistical reporting purposes, allowing it to be analyzed separately from other thefts. The classification of an incident as shoplifting is based on information gathered by police through their investigation and reported to the UCR Survey. Shoplifting is not a separate offence under the Criminal Code and is included within the broader offence of theft.

While shoplifting may be considered a relatively minor offence, it may result in considerable financial loss for businesses. Additionally, online reporting of shoplifting may also contribute to an increase in police-reported incidents relative to other thefts.

Challenges around measuring police-reported child sexual abuse and exploitation material

Section 163.1 of the Criminal Code makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print or distribute child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM). When there is no victim identified, these offences are reported to the UCR Survey with the most serious violation recorded as CSAEM, which is typically categorized under "other Criminal Code violations." In incidents where a victim is identified, police will report the most serious violation as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, which are categorized as crimes against the person—"violent crimes"—and CSAEM may be reported as a secondary violation.

It is important to note that variations in rates between years may reflect differences in the recognition, reporting, and investigation of CSAEM incidents, and not necessarily lower or higher rates of occurrence. Year-over-year differences in reporting may be influenced by a variety of factors, such as the presence or absence of public awareness campaigns, community engagement and the willingness of the public to report incidents to police. Additionally, police resources, policies and the investigational complexities of CSAEM in particular, and child sexual exploitation more generally, can have a considerable impact on police-reported metrics.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police's National Child Exploitation Crime Centre (NCECC) serves as the primary point of contact in Canada for investigations related to the sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. A substantial increase in the volume and complexity of CSAEM and other cases has placed significant strain on the NCECC and police services, limiting their ability to respond to growing investigative demands.

Additionally, the Supreme Court of Canada's recent decision in *R. v. Bykovets* (2024 SCC 6)—which held that there is a reasonable expectation of privacy attached to IP addresses under section 8 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms—may have impacted cybercrime investigations, where IP address information is often the only known identifier. As a result of this decision, police are required to obtain prior judicial authorization (i.e., a warrant or production order) before they can ask third parties (i.e., Internet Service Providers) for subscriber information linking the IP address to an individual. This requirement can hinder or halt investigations, meaning that the number of incidents recorded in police Records Management Systems—and subsequently reported to the UCR Survey—may underestimate the prevalence of this crime.

Only cases captured in a police Records Management System are reported through the UCR Survey, meaning that all other cases—including those waiting to be actioned by the NCECC and police of jurisdiction—are excluded from police-reported data. Therefore, police-reported data on CSAEM likely reflect the number of police investigations for the year and not the full extent of this crime in Canada.

Homicide Survey

Detailed information on the characteristics of homicide victims and accused persons is drawn from the Homicide Survey, which collects police-reported information on the characteristics of all homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada. This survey began collecting information on all murders in 1961 and was expanded in 1974 to include all incidents of manslaughter and infanticide. The term "homicide" is used to refer to each single victim of homicide. For instance, a single incident can have more than one victim. In this release, each victim is counted as a homicide.

Detailed information on the characteristics of homicides such as rates across geographies, method of death and gang-relation, and the characteristics of victims and accused persons, such as Indigenous identity or racialized group information, age, gender and relationship to the accused can be found in online data tables. An analytical report summarizing some of this more detailed information will also be released in the fall.

Indigenous identity and the Homicide Survey

Indigenous identity is reported by police to the Homicide Survey and is determined through information found with the victim or accused person, such as status cards, or through information supplied by victims' families, by community members or from other sources (i.e., band records). Forensic evidence such as genetic testing results may also be an acceptable means of determining the Indigenous identity of victims. Given the potential limitations of secondary identification, victim identification may be underreported.

For the purposes of the Homicide Survey, Indigenous identity includes people identified by police as First Nations people (status or non-status), Métis or Inuit, and Indigenous people whose Indigenous group is not known to police. Non-Indigenous identity refers to instances where the police have confirmed that a victim is not an Indigenous person. Indigenous identity reported as "unknown" by police includes instances where police are unable to determine the Indigenous group of the victim or where the Indigenous group is not collected by the police service.

Indigenous peoples in Canada continue to face a disproportionate risk of homicide, which is deeply rooted in the historical and present-day effects of colonization, including systemic discrimination, poverty and intergenerational trauma.

For more information and context on homicides and victimization among Indigenous people, see for example, the following sources: "Violent victimization and perceptions of safety: Experiences of First Nations, Métis and Inuit women in Canada" and "Victimization of First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada." Furthermore, additional context on the historical and present-day effects of colonization, including systemic discrimination, poverty and intergenerational trauma can be found in the following sources: "Reclaiming power and place: The Final Report on the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls" and "Honouring the truth, reconciling for the future: Summary of the final report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada."

Table 1
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2015 to 2025

	Total Crime Severity Index	Total Crime Severity Index	Violent Crime Severity Index	Violent Crime Severity Index	Non-violent Crime Severity Index	Non-violent Crime Severity Index
	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year
2015	70.4	5	75.3	7	68.4	5
2016	72.0	2	76.9	2	70.1	2
2017	73.6	2	81.3	6	70.7	1
2018	75.6	3	83.5	3	72.6	3
2019	79.7	5	90.2	8	75.8	4
2020	73.9	-7	88.0	-2	68.7	-9
2021	74.9	1	93.4	6	68.1	-1
2022	78.7	5	99.0	6	71.3	5
2023	81.3	3	101.0	2	74.1	4
2024 ^r	78.8	-3	101.4	0 ^s	70.5	-5
2025	75.0	-5	97.2	-4	66.8	-5

^r revised

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): Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded values. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 2
Police-reported crime rate, Canada, 2015 to 2025

	Total crime (crime rate)	Total crime (crime rate)	Total crime (crime rate)	Violent crime	Violent crime	Property crime	Property crime	Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences
	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	rate	% change in rate from previous year	rate	% change in rate from previous year	rate	% change in rate from previous year
2015	1,867,833	5,232	3	1,070	2	3,231	4	930	1
2016	1,912,752	5,297	1	1,076	1	3,238	0 ^s	982	6
2017	1,964,129	5,375	1	1,113	3	3,265	1	997	1
2018	2,043,328	5,512	3	1,151	3	3,348	3	1,013	2
2019	2,209,794	5,874	7	1,278	11	3,509	5	1,086	7
2020	2,030,264	5,339	-9	1,265	-1	3,085	-12	989	-9
2021	2,063,335	5,396	1	1,331	5	3,052	-1	1,012	2
2022	2,218,983	5,697	6	1,376	3	3,324	9	997	-2
2023	2,358,513	5,889	3	1,443	5	3,413	3	1,033	4
2024 ^r	2,361,326	5,723	-3	1,448	0 ^s	3,265	-4	1,010	-2
2025	2,326,077	5,585	-2	1,443	0 ^s	3,141	-4	1,001	-1

^r revised

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): Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic violations. See table 5 for a list of violations included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* violations categories. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by province or territory, 2025

	Total Crime Severity Index	Total Crime Severity Index	Total Crime Severity Index	Total crime (crime rate)	Total crime (crime rate)	Total crime (crime rate)	Total crime (crime rate)
	index	% change 2024 to 2025	% change 2015 to 2025	number	rate	% change 2024 to 2025	% change 2015 to 2025
Canada	75.0	-5	7	2,326,077	5,585	-2	7
Newfoundland and Labrador	88.7	-4	35	39,717	7,222	-7	24
Prince Edward Island	68.4	-6	35	10,031	5,492	-8	31
Nova Scotia	73.0	-3	15	67,201	6,147	1	22
New Brunswick	90.4	6	45	53,919	6,200	0 ^s	27
Quebec	61.6	-5	8	332,716	3,673	-4	7
Ontario	57.2	-6	12	698,533	4,296	-4	20
Manitoba	130.0	-9	22	148,135	9,812	-4	18
Saskatchewan	146.6	-5	6	151,255	11,938	-5	5
Alberta	90.6	-7	-13	371,677	7,390	-1	-9
British Columbia	92.4	-2	0 ^s	395,594	6,943	0 ^s	-10
Yukon	195.4	-6	7	9,286	19,234	-11	-18
Northwest Territories	485.9	-8	51	22,762	49,536	-8	12
Nunavut	461.2	10	68	24,101	57,617	6	75

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): Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Areas with smaller populations are more susceptible to year-to-year variation in Crime Severity Index and crime rate values. As a result, relatively small changes in the number or severity of police-reported incidents can have a greater impact on values for these areas, particularly in the territories. Data on provincial and territorial Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Therefore, provincial and territorial totals will not equal Canada-level totals. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces. Additionally, CFPM data from August to December 2025 are estimates (except for homicides) due to a Records Management System data extraction error that remained unresolved prior to publication. Data for the CFPM are to be interpreted with caution. Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic violations. See table 5 for a list of violations included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* violations categories. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 4
Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2025

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2025	2024 to 2025	2025	2024 to 2025
	index	% change	rate	% change
Canada	75.0	-5	5,585	-2
Census metropolitan areas^{1,2,3}				
St. John's	79.2	-2	6,163	-8
Halifax	68.6	-6	6,094	2
Moncton	105.6	11	7,561	6
Saint John	70.0	20	4,556	3
Fredericton	80.5	7	5,734	6
Saguenay	49.3	-13	2,973	-13
Québec	55.0	-1	3,493	-3
Sherbrooke	50.3	-7	3,134	-5
Trois-Rivières	56.0	-10	3,417	-3
Drummondville	72.3	4	4,084	0 ^s
Montréal	61.3	-5	3,641	-5
Gatineau ⁴	60.6	-2	3,700	-2
Ottawa ⁵	50.6	-6	4,212	-2
Kingston	61.5	1	5,005	2
Belleville–Quinte West	63.1	-3	4,920	-1
Peterborough	57.3	-6	5,385	1
Toronto	55.0	-7	3,950	-5
Hamilton	54.8	-7	4,076	-4
St. Catharines–Niagara	53.8	-9	4,139	-2
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	66.8	-9	5,083	-5
Brantford	72.1	8	5,381	10
Guelph	57.8	2	4,288	3
London	66.0	8	5,059	7
Windsor	55.4	-12	4,203	-10
Barrie	46.9	-3	3,777	-4
Greater Sudbury	64.9	-2	4,706	3
Thunder Bay	114.1	3	8,373	18
Winnipeg	113.4	-9	7,899	0 ^s
Regina	87.4	-12	6,543	-12
Saskatoon	98.9	-7	7,532	-5
Lethbridge	107.7	2	8,335	8
Calgary	61.7	-3	5,038	5
Red Deer	114.4	-3	10,592	-1
Edmonton	95.6	-7	7,463	2
Kelowna	103.7	-4	8,688	-2
Kamloops	126.2	-4	10,949	3
Chilliwack	134.3	-4	11,455	3
Abbotsford–Mission	95.5	-1	6,717	4
Vancouver	83.5	1	5,672	3
Victoria	74.6	5	5,588	6
Nanaimo	106.0	-1	9,648	3

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. Census metropolitan area populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

3. The Oshawa census metropolitan area (CMA) is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

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. Areas with smaller populations are more susceptible to year-to-year variation in Crime Severity Index and crime rate values. As a result, relatively small changes in the number or severity of police-reported incidents can have a greater impact on values for these areas. Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes by census metropolitan area are available beginning in 1998. The crime rate is based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic violations. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded values or rates. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 5
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2024 and 2025

	2024 ^r	2024 ^r	2025	2025	Change in rate 2024 to 2025	Change in rate 2015 to 2025
	number	rate	number	rate	%	
Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic offences) - "Crime rate"	2,361,326	5,723	2,326,077	5,585	-2	7
Total violent crime	597,405	1,448	601,139	1,443	0^s	35
Homicide	797	1.93	672	1.61	-16	-5
Other violations causing death	93	0 ^s	93	0 ^s	-1	-5
Attempted murder	802	1.94	688	1.65	-15	-24
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	132	0 ^s	129	0 ^s	-3	7
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	828	2	865	2	3	96
Sexual assault - level 1	36,389	88	36,284	87	-1	52
Sexual offence occurring prior to January 4, 1983 ¹	355	1	298	1	-17	...
Sexual violations against children	13,586	33	13,576	33	-1	121
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	4,339	11	4,067	10	-7	5
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	88,436	214	89,214	214	0 ^s	61
Assault - level 1	216,989	526	219,951	528	0 ^s	20
Assault against a peace officer	14,328	35	13,710	33	-5	19
Other assaults	2,720	7	2,888	7	5	15
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	5,513	13	4,790	12	-14	74
Robbery	24,209	59	22,942	55	-6	-11
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	4,289	10	4,412	11	2	5
Trafficking in persons ²	553	1	524	1	-6	...
Extortion	13,293	32	12,132	29	-10	240
Criminal harassment	33,134	80	35,618	86	6	52
Uttering threats	97,317	236	97,324	234	-1	33
Indecent or harassing communications	28,459	69	29,722	71	3	75
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images ³	3,157	8	3,312	8	4	...
Offences in relation to sexual services ⁴	958	2	1,200	3	24	...
Other violent Criminal Code violations	6,729	16	6,728	16	-1	19
Total property crime⁵	1,347,035	3,265	1,308,090	3,141	-4	-3
Breaking and entering	121,563	295	109,753	264	-11	-41
Possess stolen property ⁶	22,709	55	20,539	49	-10	-12
Theft of motor vehicle	99,110	240	83,652	201	-16	-9
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	25,216	61	25,515	61	0 ^s	42
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under ⁷	185,799	450	208,941	502	11	79
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle) ⁷	350,765	850	335,278	805	-5	-26
Fraud	182,696	443	177,472	426	-4	61
Identity theft	5,655	14	5,389	13	-6	82
Identity fraud	22,508	55	22,237	53	-2	60
Mischief	320,403	777	308,387	740	-5	-4
Arson	10,610	26	10,889	26	2	4
Total other Criminal Code offences	416,886	1,010	416,848	1,001	-1	8
Weapons violations	23,498	57	23,199	56	-2	37
Child sexual abuse and exploitation material ⁸	19,013	46	15,075	36	-21	195
Prostitution ⁴	34	0 ^s	34	0 ^s	-1	...
Terrorism ⁹	68	0 ^s	51	0 ^s	-26	...

Table 5 - continued
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2024 and 2025

	2024 ^r	2024 ^r	2025	2025	Change in rate 2024 to 2025	Change in rate 2015 to 2025
Disturb the peace	108,392	263	109,437	263	0 ^s	-10
Administration of justice violations	230,966	560	234,389	563	1	12
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	34,915	85	34,663	83	-2	0 ^s
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	122,026	296	123,178	296	0^s	-16
Alcohol-impaired driving	54,712	133	53,708	129	-3	-33
Drug-impaired driving	6,228	15	6,202	15	-1	93
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving ¹⁰	4,814	12	4,796	12	-1	...
Impaired driving (not specified) ¹⁰	2,703	7	2,693	6	-1	...
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	53,569	130	55,779	134	3	-11
Total drug offences¹¹	53,555	130	59,808	144	11	-49
Total other federal statute violations	16,363	40	16,907	41	2	-42
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> ²	99	0 ^s	108	0 ^s	8	2
Youth <i>Criminal Justice Act</i>	1,336	3	1,722	4	28	-79
Other federal statutes	14,928	36	15,077	36	0 ^s	-28
Total - all violations	2,553,270	6,188	2,525,970	6,065	-2	2

^r revised

... 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

- In 2019, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey added a new violation code to collect information on "sexual offences which occurred prior to January 4, 1983." While most violations are not typically reported years after their occurrence, there are a variety of reasons why sexual violations may be reported by a victim long after the incident took place. On January 4, 1983, Canadian legislation surrounding sexual offences changed considerably. To reflect these changes, the survey added the new violation code rather than collecting historical offences under an existing violation code that did not reflect the state of Canadian legislation at the time of the offence. Therefore, the percentage change from 2015 to 2025 is not shown.
- 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 2015 to 2025 is not shown since there could be delays in reporting new violations. Additionally, data specific to human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* are not available before 2011. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey may be undercounted because of differences in police reporting practices for this violation.
- Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created in 2015 by the former Bill C-13 "*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*." Therefore, the percentage change from 2015 to 2025 is not shown since there could be delays in reporting new violations.
- 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 "offences in relation to sexual services" under "violent crime" include the purchasing of sexual services or communicating for that purpose, receiving a material benefit deriving from the purchase of sexual services, procuring of 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* violations". 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 2015 to 2025 is not shown since there could be delays in reporting new violations.
- Total property crime includes violation "possession or distribution of device linked to motor vehicle theft," introduced in the *Criminal Code* in June 2024.
- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- In the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, shoplifting has been collected as a distinct violation code for statistical reporting purposes, allowing it to be analyzed separately from other thefts. The classification of an incident as shoplifting is based on information gathered by police through their investigation and reported to the UCR Survey. Shoplifting is not a separate offence under the *Criminal Code* and is included within the broader offence of theft.
- Child sexual abuse and exploitation material (CSAEM) was previously referred to as child pornography. This reflects an amendment in terminology which came into force in the *Criminal Code* in October 2025. Due to a substantial increase in case volume and complexity—including the use of generative artificial intelligence and high volumes of text-based content—police services may lack the resources to investigate all identified cases and may encounter broader investigative challenges (for example, legal thresholds for warrants, IP address privacy limitations, and the complexity of cybercrime investigations). When interpreting annual changes, police-reported incidents of CSAEM likely reflect a considerable undercount of the occurrence of these crimes in Canada. Instead, annual counts and trends likely reflect the number of investigations (active or closed), rather than all identified cases. For more information, see the Juristat article *Online child sexual exploitation: A statistical profile of police-reported incidents in Canada, 2024*.
- Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year in 2013 as a result of the enactment of former 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 former Bill C-51 "*Anti-terrorism Act*." Therefore, the percentage change from 2015 to 2025 is not shown. Because of the length of time for investigations to confirm whether 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.
- Reflects new impaired driving offences as per former 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. Therefore, the percentage change from 2015 to 2025 is not shown.
- The longer-term decline and the recent increase in drug offences from 2023 to 2025 may be due in part to changes in policing practices and enforcement in response to: 1) the August 2020 guidelines issued by the Public Prosecution Service of Canada directing prosecutors to focus on prosecutions for the most serious offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) and to otherwise pursue suitable alternative measures and diversion from the criminal justice system for simple possession cases; 2) the introduction of Health Canada's section 56(1) exemption from the CDSA for the province of British Columbia for

personal possession of small amounts of certain illegal drugs, that came into effect on January 31, 2023. On May 7, 2024, the exemption in British Columbia was amended to apply to adults only in specific locations: where they are in a designated health care clinic; where they are unhoused and sheltering in accordance with all applicable laws; or where they are in a private residence. This amendment again provided police authority to arrest, warn/charge, and seize illegal substances outside the scope and criteria of the amended exemption, including in public spaces. This has resulted in more police-reported drug possession offences for the majority of 2024 and all of 2025, relative to before the amendment; 3) additionally, changes in the rate of offences related to importation or exportation of Cannabis and other illicit drugs and controlled substances may be due in part to operational conditions and reporting of seizure cases, involving the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Federal Policing No Case Seizure team, Canada Border Services Agency and the Canada Post Mail Centre. Cases generated as a result of this exchange may encounter delays in processing such that the year in which occurrences are reported by police may not always correspond to the year in which they occurred. Therefore, year-over-year changes in drug offences should be considered with caution.

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. Violation categories in this table may not necessarily align with those published elsewhere. 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, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 6
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2021 to 2025

	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023	2024 ^r	2024 ^r	2025	2025
	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year
Total	3,355	27	3,612	8	4,828	34	4,841	0^s	4,708	-3
Race or ethnicity	1,745	8	2,002	15	2,198	10	2,392	9	2,391	0^s
Black	647	-4	842	30	821	-2	890	8	858	-4
East or Southeast Asian	312	19	213	-32	195	-8	176	-10	151	-14
South Asian	167	24	196	17	279	42	324	16	483	49
Arab or West Asian	184	46	172	-7	268	56	312	16	279	-11
Indigenous (First Nations, Métis or Inuit)	77	-1	66	-14	72	9	59	-18	54	-8
White	57	-33	91	60	84	-8	81	-4	98	21
Other race or ethnicity ¹	223	19	314	41	364	16	456	25	366	-20
Race or ethnicity not specified	78	15	108	38	115	6	94	-18	102	9
Religion	886	67	768	-13	1,345	75	1,357	1	1,115	-18
Jewish	492	49	527	7	959	82	943	-2	788	-16
Muslim	142	69	109	-23	220	102	230	5	204	-11
Catholic	155	260	52	-66	49	-6	59	20	36	-39
Other religion ²	64	60	62	-3	85	37	104	22	71	-32
Religion not specified	33	3	18	-45	32	78	21	-34	16	-24
Sexual orientation	438	70	509	16	889	75	659	-26	534	-19
Other motivation³	205	3	276	35	315	14	370	17	562	52
Motivation unknown	81	108	57	-30	81	42	63	-22	106	68

^r revised

⁰ true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

1. Includes motivations based on race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g., Latin American, South American) as well as hate crimes which target more than one race or ethnic group.

2. Includes motivations based on religions not otherwise stated (e.g., other Christian, Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).

3. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age, immigrants or newcomers to Canada, a combination of more than two motivations, and other similar factors (e.g., occupation or political beliefs).

Note(s): Hate crime counts from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey include both confirmed and suspected hate crime incidents. In 2025, there was a notable increase in police-reported hate crimes targeting the South Asian population, particularly in Ontario and British Columbia. Because this increase went against the broader declining trend for most other racialized or ethnic groups, it contributed to the overall stability in hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity. Annual changes in police-reported hate crime may reflect changes in reporting, identification by police, local context and investigative practices, as well as changes in the occurrence of hate-motivated crime. Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering over 99% of the population of Canada. Data are excluded for the Dryden detachment of the Ontario Provincial Police in 2022, for the Saint John Police Force in 2023, 2024 and 2025, and for the Canadian Forces Military Police in 2025.

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

Available tables: [35-10-0001-01](#), [35-10-0002-01](#), [35-10-0026-01](#), [35-10-0060-01](#) to [35-10-0064-01](#), [35-10-0066-01](#) to [35-10-0069-01](#), [35-10-0071-01](#), [35-10-0073-01](#) to [35-10-0075-01](#), [35-10-0119-01](#), [35-10-0125-01](#) to [35-10-0127-01](#), [35-10-0156-01](#), [35-10-0157-01](#), [35-10-0170-01](#), [35-10-0177-01](#) to [35-10-0191-01](#) and [35-10-0206-01](#) to [35-10-0208-01](#).

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

Data for 2025 will be available on July 29, 2026, in the interactive data visualization dashboards "Police-reported Information Hub: Selected Crime Indicators," "Police-reported Information Hub: Criminal Violations," "Police-reported Information Hub: Geographic Crime Comparisons," "Police-reported Information Hub: Hate crime in Canada," and "Police-reported Information Hub: Homicide in Canada," available through the "Police-reported Information Hub" as part of the publication *Statistics Canada – Data Visualization Products* ([71-607-X](#)).

The infographic "Police-reported crime in Canada, 2025" ([11-627-M](#)) is also released today.

Additional data, such as detailed microdata, 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; infostats@statcan.gc.ca) or Media Relations (statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca).