

Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2022

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Police-reported crime in Canada, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI), increased for the second consecutive year, up 4% in 2022. The Violent CSI rose in 2022, reaching its highest point since 2007. The Non-violent CSI also increased in 2022 but remained lower than before the start of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The consecutive increases recorded in the overall CSI may indicate a return to the upward trend in crime observed before the start of the pandemic. The first year of the pandemic was marked by a decline in the overall volume and severity of police-reported crime, notably while lockdown restrictions were first implemented, driven by less non-violent crime. Before this drop, the CSI had been rising for five consecutive years beginning in 2015 (+19% over five years).

The Violent CSI rose 5% in 2022, following a 6% increase the previous year. Compared with 2021, the increase in the Violent CSI in 2022 included higher rates of robbery (+15%), extortion (+39%), homicide (+8%) and level 1 sexual assault (+3%).

The Non-violent CSI—which includes, for example, property offences and drug offences—rose 4% in 2022 but was 6% lower than in 2019. Much of the increase in 2022 was because of higher rates of several property crimes, notably motor vehicle theft (+24%), breaking and entering (+4%), minor theft (\$5,000 or under; +10%), shoplifting (\$5,000 or under; +31%) and general fraud (+7%). In contrast, rates of other non-violent violations, such as drug offences (-17%), identity fraud (-11%) and identity theft (-8%), impaired driving (-3%) and administration of justice violations (-2%), were down from 2021.

The CSI takes into account both the volume and the severity of crime. The police-reported crime rate—a measure of the volume of crime—increased by 5% from 2021 to 2022, up to 5,668 incidents per 100,000 population. Like the CSI, the crime rate in 2022 (-4%) was lower than in 2019.

Interactive data visualization dashboards for police-reported crime statistics are now available through the ["Police-reported Information Hub."](#) The accompanying infographic ["Police-reported crime in Canada, 2022"](#) is also now available.

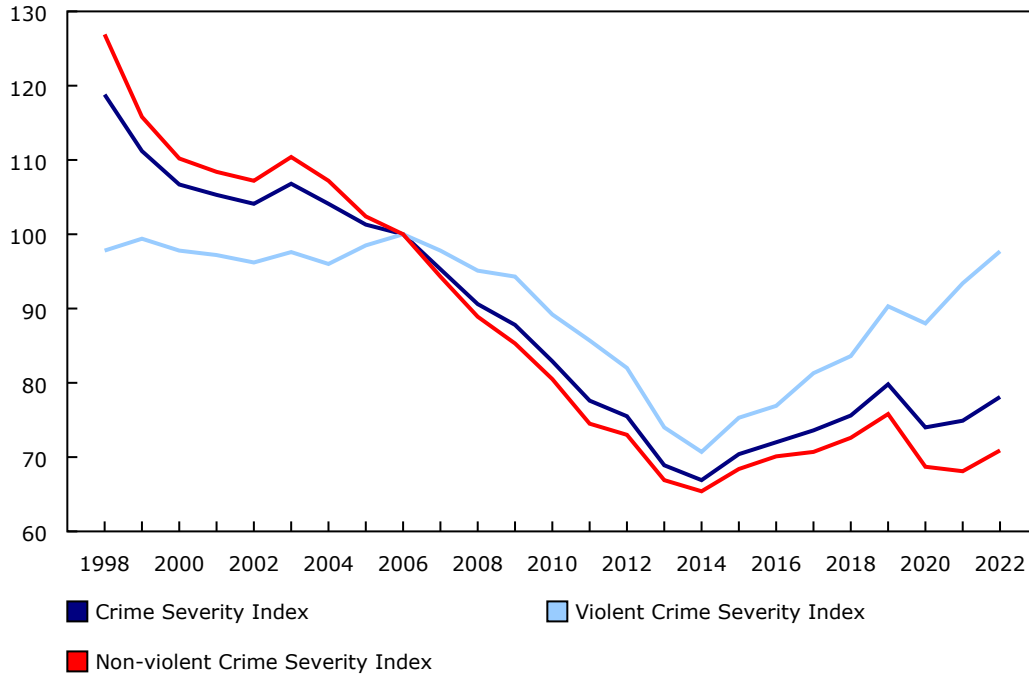
Detailed tables with police-reported information by violation and geography (province, territory and census metropolitan area) are available at the end of this article.

For a technical summary about the collection and dissemination of police-reported crime data, see last year's article ["Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2021"](#) and the *Juristat* publication.



Chart 1
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2022

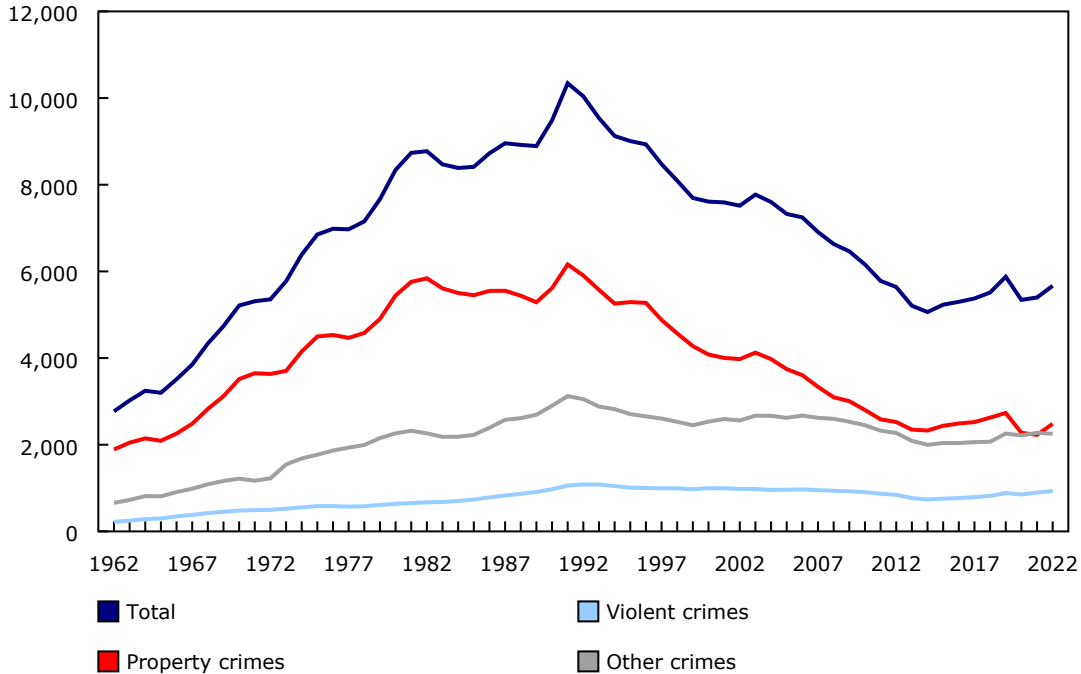
index (2006=100)



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, Centre for Demography.
Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Chart 2
Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2022

rate per 100,000 population



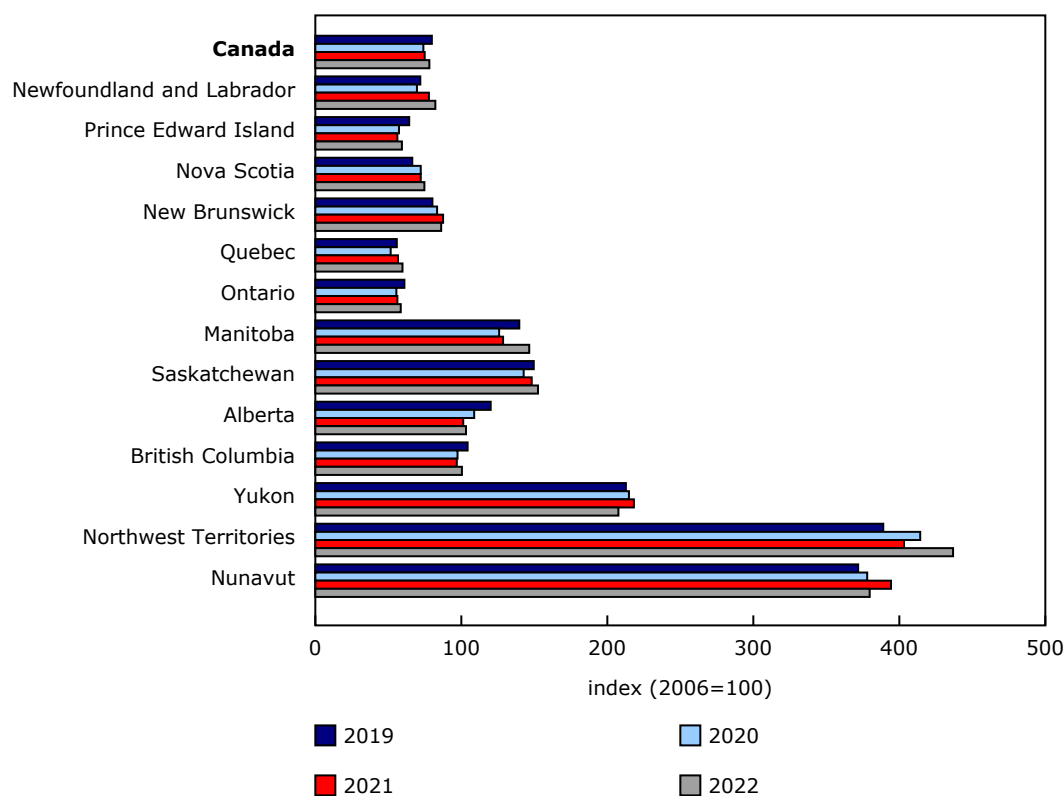
Note(s): Information presented in this chart represents data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR1) Aggregate Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. New definitions of crime categories were introduced in 2009 and are only available in the new format back to 1998. As a result, numbers 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, Centre for Demography.
Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Crime Severity Index rises for most of Canada

Most provinces and territories recorded increases in the CSI from 2021 to 2022, with the exceptions of New Brunswick (-2%), Yukon (-5%) and Nunavut (-4%).

Among the provinces, Manitoba (+14%) recorded the largest CSI increase in 2022, with violent and non-violent crime contributing fairly equally to the change. This was followed by Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec and Prince Edward Island, which all increased by 6%.

Chart 3
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by province and territory, 2019 to 2022



Note(s): The Crime Severity Index is 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, Centre for Demography.
Source(s): Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Rates of theft, breaking and entering, and robbery increase but remain generally lower than before the pandemic

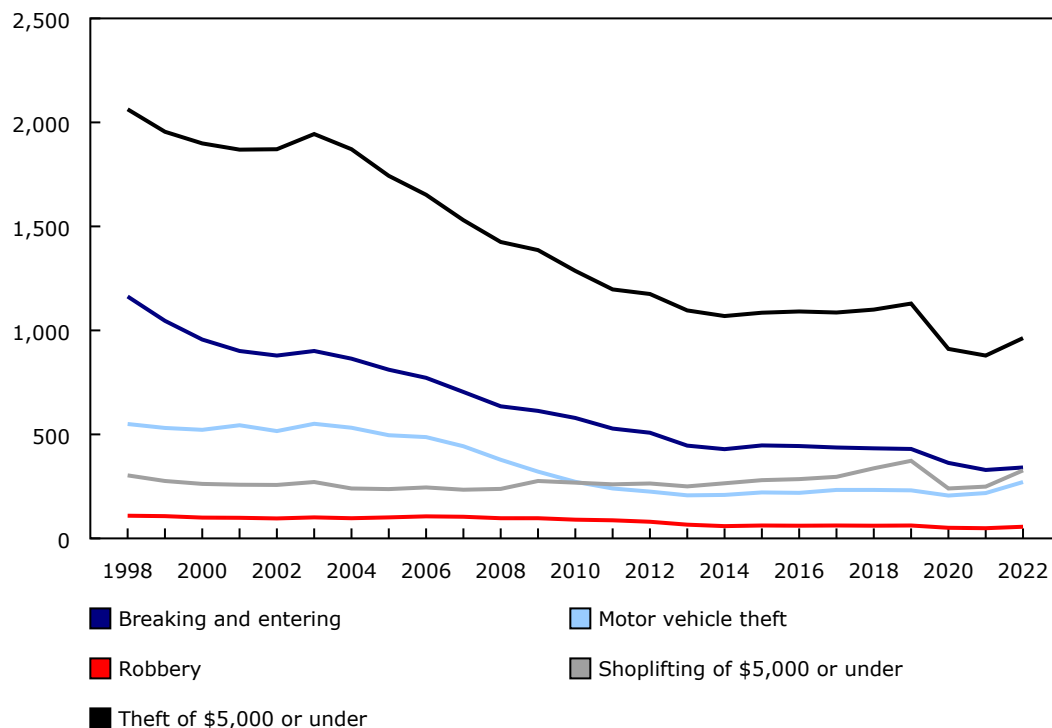
Rates of theft (the combined rate of motor vehicle theft, major and minor theft and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under), breaking and entering and robbery increased in 2022, after declining during the start of the pandemic in 2020. Motor vehicle theft had the greatest impact on the increase in the overall CSI in 2022, followed by robbery, breaking and entering, minor theft and shoplifting.

More specifically, rates of shoplifting (+31%), minor theft (+10%) and breaking and entering (+4%) increased in 2022 yet remained lower than in 2019. The rate of motor vehicle theft (+24%) also increased in 2022 and was 17% higher than in 2019. Breaking and entering, the most severe type of property crime according to the CSI, continued to be one of the more common crimes. In 2022, nearly 133,000 incidents were reported by police, contributing 16% to the CSI, the most of any violation.

The rate of robbery was also up for the first time in two years, increasing 15% in 2022. Despite the increase, the rate was 10% lower than in 2019. Over the five years preceding the drop in 2020, national robbery rates had remained relatively stable. Categorized as a violent violation, robbery accounted for 39% of the increase in the Violent CSI in 2022.

Chart 4
Selected police-reported property crimes and robbery, Canada, 1998 to 2022

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).

Rate of fraud nearly twice as high as a decade earlier, and extortion five times higher

In 2022, the rate of police-reported fraud (which includes general fraud, identity theft and identity fraud) was 78% higher than a decade earlier. Compared with 2021, fraud increased 4% to 459 incidents per 100,000 population in 2022 and, aside from two years of stability in 2020 and 2021, has generally been on the rise since 2011.

Extortion is a relatively serious violent crime that involves obtaining property through coercion and is often associated with fraud. The rate of police-reported extortion increased for the third consecutive year in 2022 (+39% to 25 incidents per 100,000 population), following similar increases in 2020 and 2021. Overall, the rate of extortion was five times higher in 2022 than in 2012, rising from 5 to 25 incidents per 100,000 population.

Relatively high proportions of fraud (23%) and extortion (48%) are reported as cybercrimes. Combined, these offences made up 62% of cybercrimes in 2022.

Smaller rise in police-reported hate crime after two sharp increases

Canada is ethnoculturally and religiously diverse, a characteristic of the country that is both legally protected and valued by most Canadians. Despite this, people living in Canada are not always treated equally, and many encounter various forms of discrimination and victimization. For example, according to data from the 2020 General Social Survey on Social Identity, just over one-third of the population aged 15 years or older reported having experienced discrimination at some point before or since the beginning of the pandemic.

Hate crimes are one specific example of discrimination, targeting the integral and visible parts of a person's identity and possibly affecting not only the individual but also the wider community. The number of police-reported hate crimes increased by 7%, from 3,355 incidents in 2021 to 3,576 incidents in 2022. This followed a 72% increase from 2019 to 2021. Higher numbers of hate crimes targeting a race or an ethnicity (+12%; 1,950 incidents) and a sexual orientation (+12%; 491 incidents) accounted for most of the increase. Hate crimes targeting a religion were down 15% in 2022, yet remained higher than the previous three years. Among the provinces and territories, Ontario, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan accounted for much of the national increase.

National homicide rate increases for fourth consecutive year

Police reported 874 homicides in 2022, 78 more than the year before. The homicide rate increased 8% from 2.08 homicides per 100,000 population in 2021 to 2.25 homicides per 100,000 population in 2022. This was the highest rate since 1992. The national increase was largely the result of more homicides in British Columbia (+30 homicides), Manitoba (+26 homicides) and Quebec (+20 homicides). As has been the case historically, provincial homicide rates were highest in Manitoba (6.24 homicides per 100,000 population) and Saskatchewan (5.94 per 100,000).

The homicide rates in the Northwest Territories (6.58 homicides per 100,000 population), Yukon (4.57 per 100,000) and Nunavut (2.47 per 100,000) were above the national average in 2022. The relatively small population counts in the territories typically result in more variable annual rates.

Rates of homicide higher among Indigenous people and racialized people

Indigenous people are overrepresented among victims of violence in Canada, including victims of homicide. Several scholars have alluded to the association between violence against Indigenous people (First Nations people, Métis and Inuit) and the traumatic and destructive history of colonization and enduring marginalization that has impacted and continues to impact Indigenous families and communities (for more information, see the Note to readers).

Police reported 225 Indigenous homicide victims in 2022, 32 more than in 2021. Over two-thirds (69%) of Indigenous homicide victims were identified by police as First Nations, while 3% were identified as Métis and 4% as Inuk (Inuit). The specific Indigenous group was not identified by police for 24% of Indigenous homicide victims. The homicide rate for Indigenous people (10.98 homicides per 100,000 population) was nearly seven times higher than for the non-Indigenous population (1.69 homicides per 100,000 population).

There were 265 victims of homicide identified by police as racialized (a diverse grouping of those who are identified as belonging to one of the visible minority groups defined by the *Employment Equity Act*), accounting for almost one-third (31%) of homicide victims in 2022. The rate of homicide for the racialized population was higher than the previous year, up 2% from 2.45 homicides per 100,000 population in 2021 to 2.49 homicides per 100,000 population in 2022. This rate was higher than the rate in 2022 for the non-racialized and non-Indigenous population (2.12 homicides per 100,000 population). Two out of five (43%) racialized victims were identified by police as Black, and another 27% were identified as South Asian.

Rate of violent *Criminal Code* firearm offences up for eighth consecutive year, while non-violent firearm offences stable

Measuring the incidence of firearm offences is complex, because it includes a range of violent and non-violent offences. For example, they can include specific violent *Criminal Code* offences that involve firearms, such as discharging a firearm with intent, pointing a firearm or using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence. These offences increased for the eighth consecutive year, rising 4% in 2022 to 12.2 incidents per 100,000 population. In contrast, non-violent *Criminal Code* offences that involve a firearm, such as illegal possession and unsafe storage, remained stable after increasing for seven years (52.5 incidents per 100,000 population in 2021 to 52.4 incidents per 100,000 population in 2022). The vast majority (92%) of these non-violent violations were related to possession of weapons offences and breach offences for weapons possession contrary to an order.

Furthermore, other firearm-related offences can include more serious violent crimes, such as homicide and robbery, that also involved a firearm in the commission of the offence. In 2022, there were 9,198 victims of violent crime where a firearm was present during the commission of the offence (30.8 victims per 100,000 population). This rate was 10% higher compared with 2021. The rate of victims of firearm-related crime has generally been increasing since 2013 (+60%).

More specifically, 4 in 10 (41%) homicides were firearm-related in 2022, similar to 2021 (40%). Of the 342 firearm-related homicides, 63% were committed with a handgun, and 23% were committed with a rifle or shotgun. The firearm type was unknown or of another type for the remaining 14% of firearm-related homicides.

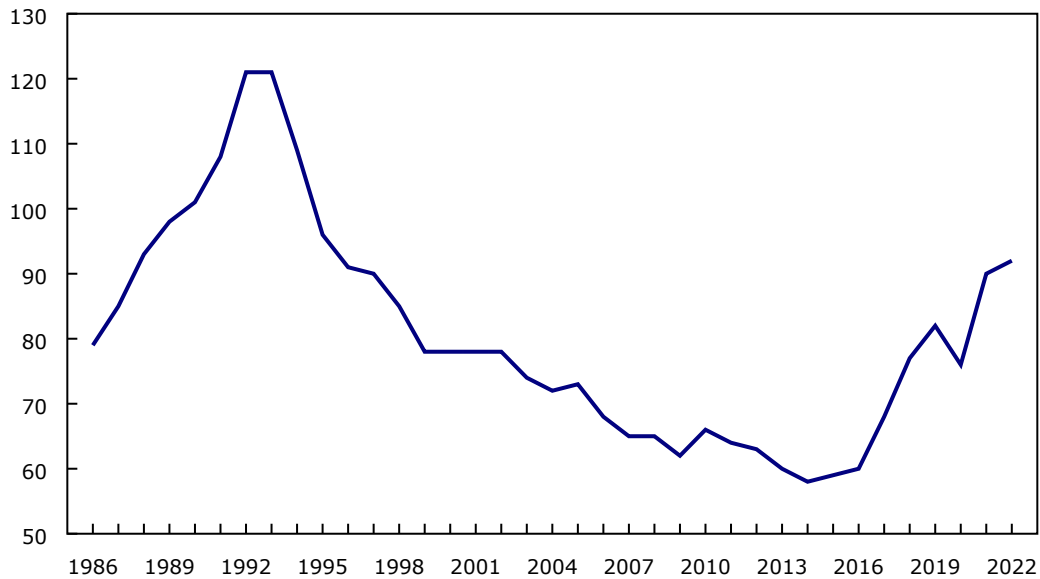
Rise in the rate of level 1 sexual assault

The rate of police-reported level 1 sexual assault rose 3% to a rate of 90 incidents per 100,000 population in 2022, an increase of 1,574 incidents. With the exception of a decrease in 2020, the rate of level 1 sexual assault has been rising since 2014.

As in previous years, level 1 sexual assault accounted for 98% of sexual assaults in 2022. Rates of level 2 and level 3 sexual assault, two more serious offences, remained stable and both decreased 4%.

Chart 5
Sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3), police-reported rate, Canada, 1986 to 2022

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

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. 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.

Revisions to the UCR Survey are accepted for a one-year period after the data are initially released. For example, when the 2022 crime statistics are released, the 2021 data are updated with any revisions that have been made from May 2022 to May 2023. The data are revised only once and are then permanently frozen. Over the past 10 years (2013 to 2022), data corresponding to previous years have been revised upward 10 times, with an average annual revision of 0.36%. Additionally, the 2021 revision to counts of people charged and youth not charged resulted in a 0.5% increase to 2021 counts.

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

Understanding the Crime Severity Index

The traditional 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, including 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 traditional crime rate and the CSI measure crime based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident.

The CSI was developed to address the limitation of the police-reported crime rate being driven by high-volume, but relatively less serious, crimes. The CSI considers not only the volume of crime, but also the relative severity of crime. Therefore, the CSI will vary when changes in either the volume or the average severity—or both the volume and the average severity—of crime are recorded.

To determine severity, each crime is assigned a weight. CSI weights are based on the crime's incarceration rate, as well as the average length of prison sentences handed down by criminal courts. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights, while less serious crimes are assigned lower weights. As a result, relative to their volume, more serious crimes have a greater impact on the index.

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 report "[Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey](#)" (85-004-X).

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; for the purpose of this article, each victim is counted as a homicide. [Detailed homicide statistics](#) can be found in data tables available online.

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.

For the purposes of the Homicide Survey, Indigenous identity includes people identified by police as First Nations people (either status or non-status), Métis or Inuit, and people with an Indigenous identity whose Indigenous group is not known to police. Non-Indigenous identity refers to instances where the police have confirmed that a victim is not identified as an Indigenous person. Indigenous identity reported as "unknown" by police includes instances where police are unable to determine the Indigenous identity of the victim or where the Indigenous identity is not collected by the police service. For more information and context on victimization of Indigenous people, see for example the following reports: "[Violent victimization and perceptions of safety: Experiences of First Nations, Métis and Inuit women in Canada](#)," 2022; "[Victimization of First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada](#)," 2022; "[Understanding the Impact of Historical Trauma Due to Colonization on the Health and Well-Being of Indigenous Young Peoples: A Systematic Scoping Review](#)," 2021; "[Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report on the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#)," 2019; and "[Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada](#)," 2015.

In this article, data on racialized groups are measured with the visible minority variable. The non-racialized group is measured with the category "not a visible minority" of the variable, excluding Indigenous people. Indigenous people are not part of the racialized group or the non-racialized group. "Visible minority" refers to whether a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the

Employment Equity Act. The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour." The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

The number of firearm-related homicides excludes 4% of homicides in 2022 and 7% of homicides in 2021 where the primary weapon used to cause death was unknown.

Self-reported information

Police-reported metrics include only incidents that come to the attention of police, either through reporting by the public or proactive policing. As a complementary measure, results from the 2019 General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) found that just under one-third (29%) of violent and non-violent incidents were reported to the police. Similarly, just over one-fifth (22%) of incidents perceived to be motivated by hate were reported to police. The number of sexual assaults reported by police is also likely a significant underestimation of the true extent of sexual assault in Canada, since these types of offences often go unreported to police. Results from the 2019 GSS on Victimization show that 6% of sexual assault incidents experienced by Canadians aged 15 and older in the previous 12 months were brought to the attention of police.

Available tables

Homicide statistics:

35-10-0060-01, 35-10-0068-01, 35-10-0069-01, 35-10-0071-01, 35-10-0073-01 to 35-10-0075-01, 35-10-0119-01, 35-10-0156-01, 35-10-0157-01, 35-10-0170-01 and 35-10-0206-01 to 35-10-0208-01.

Police-reported Index:

35-10-0001-01, 35-10-0002-01, 35-10-0026-01, 35-10-0061-01 to 35-10-0064-01, 35-10-0066-01, 35-10-0067-01 and 35-10-0177-01 to 35-10-0191-01.

**Table 1
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2012 to 2022**

	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
2012	75.5	-3	82.0	-4	73.0	-2
2013	68.9	-9	74.0	-10	66.9	-8
2014	66.9	-3	70.7	-4	65.4	-2
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	83.6	3	72.6	3
2019	79.8	5	90.3	8	75.8	4
2020	74.0	-7	88.0	-2	68.7	-9
2021 ^r	74.9	1	93.4	6	68.1	-1
2022	78.1	4	97.7	5	70.9	4

^r revised

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. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. 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 2
Police-reported crime rate, Canada, 2012 to 2022

	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
2012	1,957,227	5,638	-2	1,199	-3	3,438	-3	1,001	-1
2013	1,826,431	5,206	-8	1,096	-9	3,154	-8	956	-4
2014	1,793,612	5,061	-3	1,044	-5	3,100	-2	918	-4
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	3,239	0 ^s	982	6
2017	1,964,129	5,375	1	1,113	3	3,265	1	997	1
2018	2,043,328	5,513	3	1,152	3	3,348	3	1,013	2
2019	2,209,794	5,877	7	1,279	11	3,511	5	1,087	7
2020	2,030,264	5,342	-9	1,266	-1	3,086	-12	990	-9
2021 ^r	2,063,335	5,398	1	1,332	5	3,054	-1	1,013	2
2022	2,206,454	5,668	5	1,365	2	3,314	9	989	-2

^r revised

^{0s} 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 offences. See table 5 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the rates of total, violent, property and other *Criminal Code* offences categories are available beginning in 1962. 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, 2022

	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 2021 to 2022	% change 2012 to 2022	number	rate	% change 2021 to 2022	% change 2012 to 2022
Canada	78.1	4	3	2,206,454	5,668	5	1
Newfoundland and Labrador	82.2	6	21	36,110	6,865	4	13
Prince Edward Island	59.3	6	-19	8,511	4,986	10	-25
Nova Scotia	74.7	3	-3	60,911	5,973	8	-6
New Brunswick	86.2	-2	27	52,131	6,420	-2	17
Quebec	59.7	6	-16	305,082	3,508	9	-19
Ontario	58.5	4	-1	627,201	4,151	7	2
Manitoba	146.5	14	28	150,702	10,694	14	19
Saskatchewan	152.5	3	10	145,484	12,176	5	6
Alberta	103.2	2	20	373,267	8,216	5	13
British Columbia	100.4	4	6	391,847	7,366	-2	-6
Yukon	207.6	-5	33	9,427	21,528	-6	4
Northwest Territories	436.8	8	29	24,256	53,187	-2	12
Nunavut	379.7	-4	19	20,470	50,511	-6	32

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. 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 (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. 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 (CCJCSS) is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Therefore, Crime Severity Index data and rates are not available for the 2022/2021r release. Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See table 5 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the rates of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available beginning in 1962. 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, 2022

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2022	2021 to 2022	2022	2021 to 2022
	index	% change	rate	% change
Canada	78.1	4	5,668	5
Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)^{1,2,3}				
St. John's	81.0	19	6,061	19
Halifax	72.2	8	5,660	15
Moncton	105.4	-6	8,206	-11
Saint John	54.6	9	4,224	-5
Saguenay	51.4	3	3,278	6
Québec	46.8	9	3,164	12
Sherbrooke	51.2	-1	3,260	4
Trois-Rivières	54.8	8	3,312	5
Montréal	61.4	3	3,595	12
Gatineau ⁴	60.4	20	3,767	20
Ottawa ⁵	52.9	10	4,019	15
Kingston	76.1	8	5,613	6
Belleville	67.7	-1	5,266	-2
Peterborough	64.0	-1	5,183	10
Toronto	51.9	14	3,531	17
Hamilton	57.7	0 ^s	4,101	4
St. Catharines–Niagara	56.9	-9	4,135	3
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	79.1	3	5,462	-2
Brantford	75.9	1	5,323	-6
Guelph	60.6	8	4,714	7
London	74.0	-8	5,482	-5
Windsor	68.6	-11	4,765	1
Barrie	47.1	4	3,691	5
Greater Sudbury	82.8	-3	5,297	-2
Thunder Bay	103.5	0 ^s	5,842	-5
Winnipeg	136.6	20	8,757	24
Regina	106.9	-5	7,543	0 ^s
Saskatoon	113.5	8	8,079	9
Lethbridge	119.0	-8	9,358	-5
Calgary	75.2	4	5,716	5
Edmonton	100.4	3	7,884	8
Kelowna	128.0	4	10,532	-5
Abbotsford–Mission	85.3	5	5,706	-2
Vancouver	92.4	6	5,891	0 ^s
Victoria	75.0	3	5,692	-3

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. The 2021 Census of Population boundary changes have not yet been incorporated in police-reported crime statistics. The geographic boundaries from the 2016 Census are still being used as the base geography and changes for the 2021 Census, including new census metropolitan areas, are expected to be available in 2024.
3. The Oshawa 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 CMA.
5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

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. 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. 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 offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st 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, 2021 and 2022

	2021 ^r	2021 ^r	2022	2022	Change in rate 2021 to 2022	Change in rate 2012 to 2022
	number	rate	number	rate	%	
Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic offences) - "Crime rate"	2,063,335	5,398	2,206,454	5,668	5	1
Total violent crime	509,017	1,332	531,243	1,365	2	14
Homicide	796	2.08	874	2.25	8	44
Other violations causing death	106	0 ^s	86	0 ^s	-20	-25
Attempted murder	748	1.96	840	2.16	10	13
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	126	0 ^s	123	0 ^s	-4	-12
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	617	2	627	2	0 ^s	50
Sexual assault - level 1	33,641	88	35,215	90	3	47
Sexual offence occurring prior to January 4, 1983 ¹	485	1	486	1	-2	...
Sexual violations against children	12,838	34	11,859	30	-9	168
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	3,960	10	4,124	11	2	4
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	71,274	186	76,462	196	5	37
Assault - level 1	185,199	484	195,701	503	4	2
Assault against a peace officer	12,461	33	12,623	32	-1	4
Other assaults	1,922	5	2,061	5	5	-37
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	4,457	11.7	4,741	12.2	4	106
Robbery	18,618	49	21,864	56	15	-30
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,592	9	3,727	10	2	-9
Trafficking in persons ²	386	1	411	1	5	...
Extortion	6,845	18	9,717	25	39	401
Criminal harassment	27,178	71	27,324	70	-1	9
Uttering threats	87,799	230	87,292	224	-2	10
Indecent or harassing communications	27,497	72	26,503	68	-5	26
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images ³	2,491	7	2,524	6	-1	...
Offences in relation to sexual services ⁴	710	2	703	2	-3	...
Other violent Criminal Code violations ⁵	5,271	14	5,356	14	0 ^s	-4
Total property crime	1,167,253	3,054	1,290,215	3,314	9	-4
Breaking and entering	125,914	329	132,897	341	4	-33
Possess stolen property ⁶	20,600	54	22,573	58	8	15
Theft of motor vehicle	83,416	218	105,673	271	24	21
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	20,570	54	24,295	62	16	40
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under	95,242	249	127,444	327	31	24
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	336,032	879	374,793	963	10	-18
Fraud	138,296	362	150,425	386	7	71
Identity theft	7,233	19	6,764	17	-8	225
Identity fraud	23,813	62	21,586	55	-11	115
Mischief	305,973	800	313,999	807	1	-9
Arson	10,164	27	9,766	25	-6	-22
Total other Criminal Code offences	387,065	1,013	384,996	989	-2	-1
Weapons violations	20,073	52.5	20,402	52.4	0 ^s	30
Child pornography ⁷	11,882	31	13,490	35	11	453
Prostitution ⁴	44	0 ^s	41	0 ^s	-9	...
Terrorism ⁸	72	0 ^s	57	0 ^s	-22	...
Disturb the peace	107,542	281	104,733	269	-4	-18
Administration of justice violations	214,903	562	214,378	551	-2	5

Table 5 - continued
Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2021 and 2022

	2021 ^r	2021 ^r	2022	2022	Change in rate 2021 to 2022	Change in rate 2012 to 2022
Other violations ⁵	32,549	85	31,895	82	-4	-11
Total Criminal Code traffic violations	119,848	314	118,856	305	-3	-25
Alcohol-impaired driving	55,914	146	57,221	147	0 ^s	-38
Drug-impaired driving	7,745	20	6,096	16	-23	178
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving ⁹	5,686	15	4,884	13	-16	...
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁹	2,465	6	2,387	6	-5	...
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	48,038	126	48,268	124	-1	-25
Total drug offences¹⁰	62,416	163	52,857	136	-17	-57
Total other federal statute violations	18,686	49	33,368	86	75	-17
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> ²	169	0 ^s	117	0 ^s	-32	226
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	1,035	3	932	2	-12	-93
<i>Quarantine Act</i> ¹¹	2,252	6	549	1	-76	...
Other federal statutes ¹²	15,230	40	31,761	82	105	22
Total - all violations	2,264,285	5,923	2,411,535	6,195	5	-4

^r revised

... not applicable

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 2012 to 2022 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 2012 to 2022 is not shown. Additionally, data specific to human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* are not available before 2011. Therefore, the percentage change from 2012 to 2022 should be interpreted with caution since there could be delays in reporting new violations. 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 2012 to 2022 is not shown.
- 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* 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 2012 to 2022 is not shown.
- In 2022, new violation codes were added to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. The "other violent *Criminal Code* violations" category now includes the following violations: 1633 'Causing or Providing Conversion Therapy', 1634 'Material Benefit from Conversion Therapy', 1635 'Intimidation of a person to impede them from obtaining health services', 1636 'Intimidation of a health professional to impede their duties', 1637 'Intimidation of a person assisting in the performance of the health services to impede in those functions', 1638 'Obstruction or interference with access to health services', 1639 'Failure to Provide Necessaries', 1640 'Impeding Attempt to Save Life' and 1641 'Trafficking in Human Organs', which are not presented in detail for confidentiality reasons. Additionally, the "other *Criminal Code* violations" category now includes the following two violation categories: the category "Total violations related to Animal Cruelty" was created and includes the following UCR violations: 3812 'Injuring or endangering Animals', 3813 'Killing or injuring Law Enforcement or Military Animals', 3814 'Causing unnecessary suffering to Animals', 3815 'Causing damage or injury due to a failure to exercise reasonable care - animals or birds', and 3816 'Arena for animal fighting' which are not presented in detail for confidentiality reasons. Additionally, the "Total other violations" category includes: 3570 'Promoting or Advertising Conversion Therapy', 3700 'Unauthorized Recording of a Movie/Purpose of Sale, Rental, Commercial Distribution', and 3771 'Failure to comply with the regulations/obligations for medical assistance in dying', which are not presented in detail for confidentiality reasons.
- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods. In 2011, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey updated the offences included in this violation. Therefore, the percentage change from 2012 to 2022 should be interpreted with caution since there could be delays in reporting new violations.
- Because of the complexity of cyber incidents, which represent a significant number of incidents of child pornography, these data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police. Data are based on police-reported incidents that are recorded in police services' records management systems. Particularly large changes in total child pornography incidents may be attributed in part to the number of cases forwarded to local police services by the RCMP's National Child Exploitation Coordination Centre (NCECC), which serves as the national law enforcement arm of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet.
- 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 2012 to 2022 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.

9. 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 2012 to 2022 is not shown.
10. In 2022, marked declines observed in drug offences, particularly drug possession, may be due to changes in police charging practices in response to: 1) August 2020 guidelines issued by the Public Prosecution Service of Canada directing prosecutors to avoid prosecutions for simple possession offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA), and 2) the anticipated introduction of Health Canada's exemption from the CDSA for the province of British Columbia for the personal possession of small amounts of certain illegal drugs, that came into effect on January 31, 2023. 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, conducted by the Canada Border Services Agency and the Canada Post Mail Centre. These cases are forwarded for processing and investigation, and as a result of this exchange, 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 these offences should be considered with caution.
11. The *Quarantine Act* is applicable to persons arriving in or departing from Canada. It provides measures for the screening, health assessment and medical examination of travellers to determine whether they have a communicable disease and to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease. The *Quarantine Act* requires any persons entering Canada—whether by air, sea or land—to quarantine (self-isolate) themselves for 14 days if they are asymptomatic to limit the introduction and spread of COVID-19. The 14-day period begins on the day the person enters Canada. After the Government of Canada's March 2020 announcement of restrictions on persons arriving in or departing from Canada, pursuant to its powers under the *Quarantine Act*, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was adjusted to add a specific *Quarantine Act* violation code. Therefore, the percentage change from 2012 to 2022 is not shown.
12. The marked increase observed in the 2022 counts for "other federal statutes" offences is due in part to an increase in violations under the "*Customs Act*" as a result of criminal incidents at the Roxham Road unofficial border crossing point from New York State to Quebec.
- 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, Centre for Demography.
- Source(s):** Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (3302).

Table 6
Police-reported hate crimes, by detailed motivation, Canada, 2020 to 2022

	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022
	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year
Total	2,646	36	3,355	27	3,576	7
Race or ethnicity	1,619	83	1,745	8	1,950	12
Black	676	96	647	-4	829	28
East or Southeast Asian	263	293	312	19	220	-29
South Asian	135	67	167	24	197	18
Arab or West Asian	126	1	184	46	172	-7
Indigenous (First Nations, Métis or Inuit)	78	169	77	-1	69	-10
White	85	77	57	-33	88	54
Other race or ethnicity ¹	188	25	223	19	284	27
Race or ethnicity not specified	68	74	78	15	91	17
Religion	530	-14	886	67	750	-15
Jewish	331	8	492	49	502	2
Muslim	84	-54	142	69	108	-24
Catholic	43	-16	155	260	52	-66
Other religion ²	40	-30	64	60	55	-14
Religion not specified	32	88	33	3	33	0
Sexual orientation	258	-3	438	70	491	12
Other motivation³	200	33	205	3	268	31
Motivation unknown	39	...	81	...	117	...

... not applicable

1. Includes motivations based upon 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 upon religion not otherwise stated (e.g., Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).

3. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age 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. Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada.

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](#), [35-10-0156-01](#), [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](#).

Interactive data visualization dashboards "[Police-reported Information Hub: Selected Crime Indicators](#)," "[Police-reported Information Hub: Criminal Violations](#)" and "[Police-reported Information Hub: Geographic Crime Comparisons](#)" are now 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, 2022](#)" ([11-627-M](#)) is also released today.

Additional data, such as detailed microdata and the primary drivers of the change in the CSI in different geographies, 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).