

# Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2023

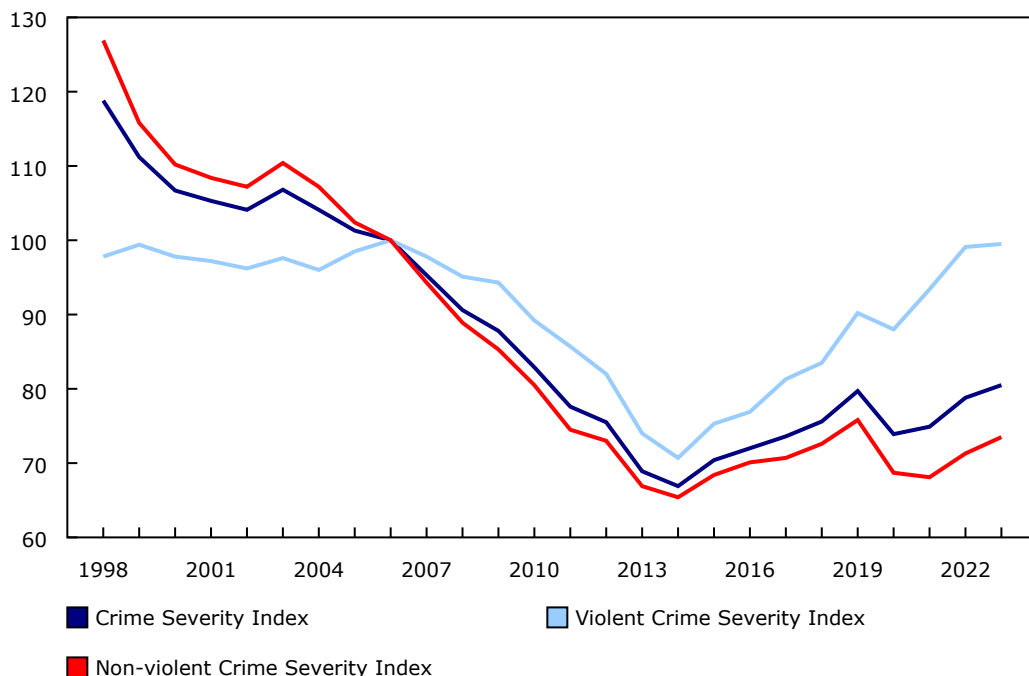
Released at 8:30 a.m. Eastern time in *The Daily*, Thursday, July 25, 2024

## Overview

The volume and severity of police-reported crime in Canada, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI), increased for the third consecutive year—up 2% in 2023—an upward trend that began in 2015. Relatively large shifts in certain types of crime led to an increase in the Non-violent CSI, while the Violent CSI remained virtually unchanged.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, 1998 to 2023**

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).



## Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) looks at both the number and the relative severity of crimes. It was developed to complement the conventional crime rate and self-reported victimization data. For detailed information about the methodology of the CSI see the Note to readers.

The CSI is not intended to be used in isolation or as a universal indicator of an area's overall safety. It is best understood in a broad context with other information on community safety and crime, as well as other characteristics, such as population and demographics, labour market conditions and activities, employment and income, and housing and families.

As an area-based index, the CSI does not account for the specific demographics of an area or how different groups of people may experience crime, harm and discrimination. For example, First Nations people, Métis and Inuit are historically overrepresented among [victims of homicide](#), among [self-reported victims of violence](#), and in the [criminal justice system](#).

Area-based measures of crime can potentially gloss over complex systemic issues or may reflect these underlying issues. It is important to consider additional context when interpreting the CSI value for a given area to help also understand the lived experience of people in that area.

Ultimately, the CSI is one piece of a much larger puzzle that helps Canadians better understand the country—its population, resources, economy, environment, society, and culture.

For more information, see the new suite of products *Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index*, including a [video](#), accompanying [infosheet](#) and [reference document](#).

Police-reported crime data for 2023 are now available in the interactive data visualization dashboards through the [Police-reported Information Hub](#). The accompanying infographic, "[Police-reported crime in Canada, 2023](#)" 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 detailed community profiles and characteristics across Canada from the 2021 Census of Population, see [Census Profile, 2021](#).

The Non-violent CSI—which includes, for example, property offences and drug offences—rose 3% in 2023, following a 5% increase in 2022. A significant contributor to the 2023 increase was a higher rate of police-reported child pornography (+52%).

Increased reporting of child pornography was partially the result of more cases—current and historical—being forwarded to local police services by specialized provincial Internet child exploitation police units and the [National Child Exploitation Crime Centre](#).

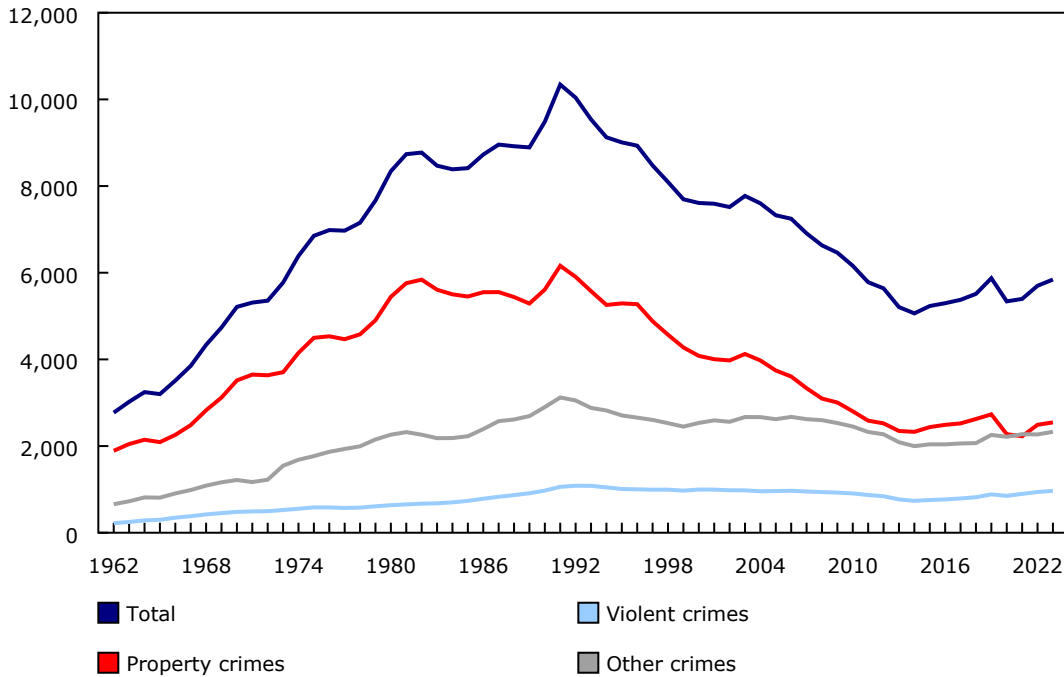
Other types of non-violent crime also increased in 2023, including fraud (+12%), shoplifting (\$5,000 or under; +18%), and motor vehicle theft (+5%). In contrast, breaking and entering dropped 5% from 2022, continuing a general downward trend in this crime since the 1990s.

The Violent CSI remained virtually unchanged (+0.4%) in 2023, following a 13% cumulative increase over the previous two years. Compared with 2022, the Violent CSI recorded lower rates of homicide (-14%) and sexual violations against children (-10%) in 2023. The Violent CSI also recorded higher rates of extortion (+35%), robbery (+4%) and assault committed with a weapon or causing bodily harm (+7%).

The CSI is one of several measures of crime in Canada. It looks at both the volume and the severity of crime, while the conventional crime rate measures only the volume of crime. In 2023, the police-reported crime rate increased 3% from a year earlier to 5,843 incidents per 100,000 population. While the Violent CSI was essentially unchanged in 2023 primarily because of a decline in lower-volume but more serious crimes—such as homicide—there was a 4% increase in the rate, or total volume, of violent crime, including higher rates of crimes such as assault, robbery and extortion.

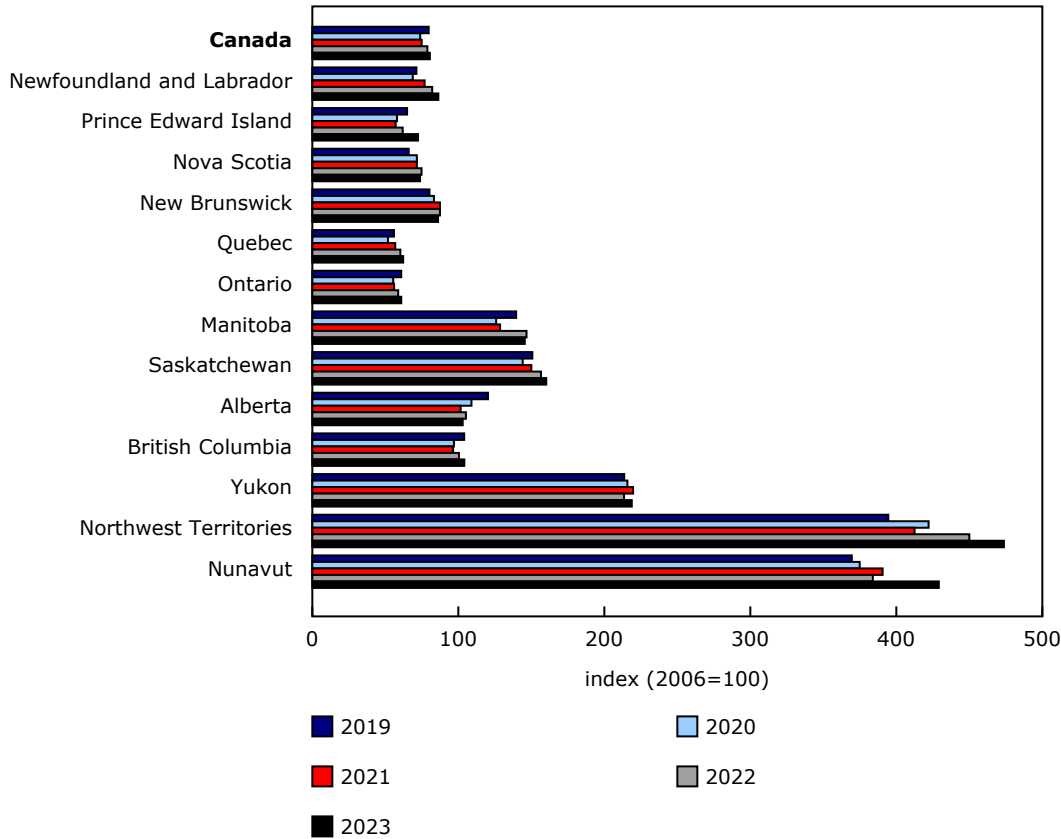
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2023**

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).

**Chart 3**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by province and territory, 2019 to 2023**



**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).

## Key trends in police-reported crime

### Rise in the reported rate of child pornography is the largest contributor to the change in overall Crime Severity Index in 2023

The rate of police-reported child pornography (also sometimes referred to as child sexual exploitation or abuse material) increased 52% in 2023 to 53 incidents per 100,000 population. This increase was the largest contributor to the change in the overall CSI in 2023. Child pornography offences accounted for approximately 5% of the overall CSI value. The year-over-year increase was reflective of a general upward trend since 2008.

There were 21,417 incidents of child pornography reported by police in 2023. Making or distributing child pornography accounted for over three-quarters (76%) of child pornography incidents, while the remaining 24% of such incidents were possessing or accessing child pornography.

Notably, 79% of the increase in child pornography in 2023 was reported in British Columbia, and another 14% was reported in Alberta. Among the provinces, Manitoba reported a decrease.

### **More cases of child pornography coming to the attention of police**

The increase in child pornography in 2023 was partially the result of more cases—current and historical—being forwarded to local police services due to increased public awareness about the topic and partnerships related to combatting and investigating child sexual exploitation and abuse on the Internet. These cases are subsequently reported as police-reported data. For additional information, see the Note to readers.

### **Majority of child pornography incidents include a cyber component**

Relatively high proportions of child pornography and sexual violations against children included a cyber component. For instance, 79% of incidents of child pornography and 20% of sexual violations against children were recorded by police as cybercrimes. In 2023, nearly all (97%) of the increase in child pornography incidents involved those with a cybercrime component.

For a detailed discussion of online child sexual exploitation and abuse, see [Online child sexual exploitation: A statistical profile of police-reported incidents in Canada, 2014 to 2022](#).

### **Rates of fraud and extortion continue to rise**

Fraud—referring here to general fraud and excluding fraud with a specific identity information component (namely, identity theft and identity fraud)—was the second-highest contributor to the change in the CSI in 2023. The 2023 rate of fraud was 12% higher than in 2022, while identity fraud (-6%) and identity theft (-24%) dropped.

Overall, the combined rate of all fraud types (including identity theft and identity fraud) accounted for 9% of the total value of the overall CSI in 2023, behind breaking and entering (15%). There were over 201,000 total incidents of all fraud types in 2023, up from about 91,400 in 2013, resulting in a near-doubling of the rate over the course of a decade (501 incidents per 100,000 population in 2023 versus 260 incidents per 100,000 population in 2013).

### **Extortion up for fourth consecutive year**

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 (+35% to 35 incidents per 100,000 population) increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2023, following similar increases in the previous three years.

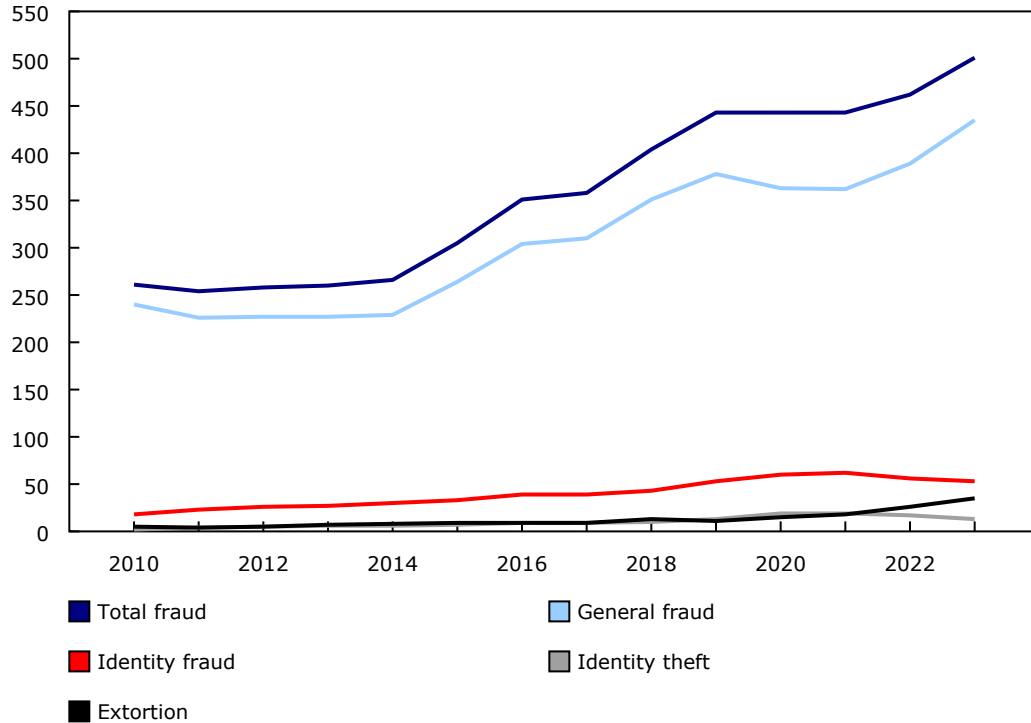
Overall, the rate of extortion was five times higher in 2023 than in 2013, rising from 7 to 35 incidents per 100,000 population.

Almost one-quarter of incidents of all fraud types (24%) and almost half of incidents of extortion (49%) were reported as cybercrimes. Combined, these offences accounted for 60% of cybercrimes in 2023.

Despite the increases in fraud and extortion, many of these crimes go unreported to police. According to the 2019 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety, [just over 1 in 10 victims of fraud \(11%\) reported the fraud they experienced in the five years preceding the survey to the police](#).

**Chart 4**  
**Fraud and extortion, police-reported rates, Canada, 2010 to 2023**

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).

**Rate of breaking and entering is down, while rates of motor vehicle theft, robbery and shoplifting are up**

In 2023, the rate of breaking and entering—the most severe type of property crime, according to the CSI—declined 5% from the previous year to 326 incidents per 100,000 population.

Despite the decline, there were still 130,748 incidents of breaking and entering in 2023, accounting for 15% of the total value of the overall CSI, the most of any violation.

Motor vehicle theft has been identified as a key area of concern by the Government of Canada, which hosted the [National Summit on Combatting Auto Theft](#) and released the [National Action Plan on Combatting Auto Theft](#) in 2024.

**Motor vehicle theft up from 2022, but remains about 50% lower than 25 years earlier**

In 2023, the rate of motor vehicle theft (286 incidents per 100,000 population) rose for the third year in a row, up 5% from 2022 and 24% higher than its pre-COVID-19 pandemic level. Despite the recent increases, the rate of motor vehicle theft in 2023 was about half of what it was 25 years earlier.

Most of the rate increase in motor vehicle theft in 2023 was recorded in Ontario (+16%) and Quebec (+15%). The three Prairie provinces of Manitoba (425 incidents per 100,000 population), Saskatchewan (464 incidents) and Alberta (411 incidents) recorded decreases in 2023, despite reporting the highest rates overall among the provinces.

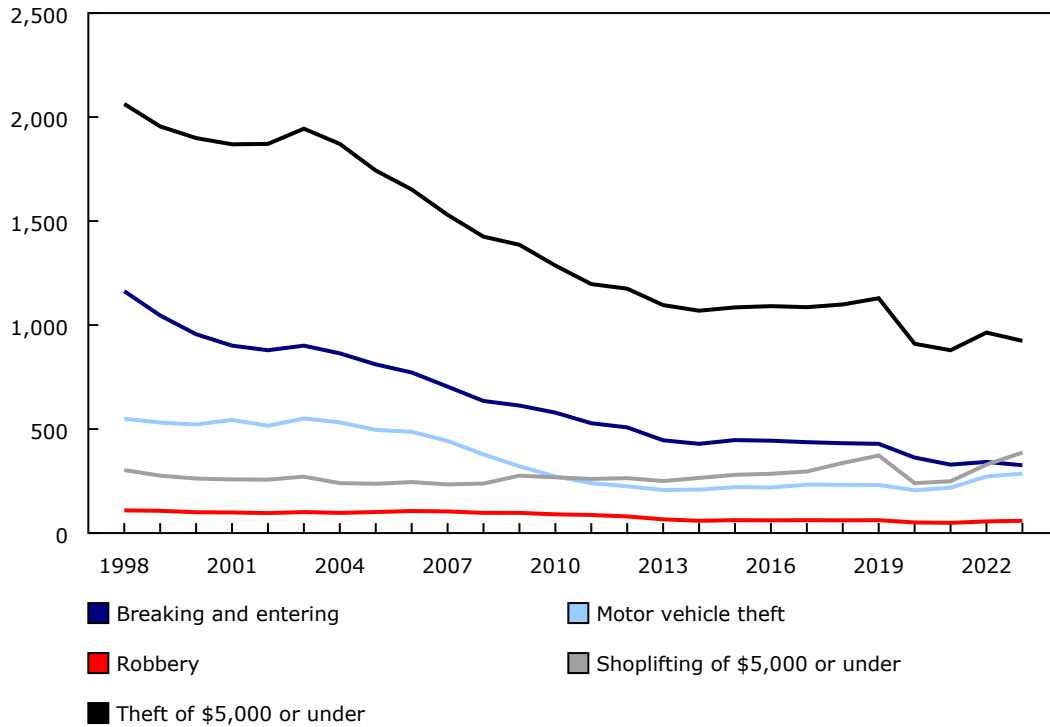
**Robberies up from 2022, but also remain about 50% lower than 25 years earlier**

The rate of robbery—categorized as a violent offence because it involves the use or threat of violence during the commission of a theft—was up for the second year in a row, increasing 4% in 2023. Despite the increase, the rate was 5% lower than in 2019 and 46% lower than 25 years earlier. Overall, 23,651 incidents of robbery were reported in 2023, a rate of 59 incidents per 100,000 population.

In general, while several types of theft have trended down over the last 25 years—for instance, breaking and entering (-72%), motor vehicle theft (-48%) and robbery (-46%)—the rate of shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (+28%) has increased. More specifically, following a large decrease at the onset of the pandemic in 2020, shoplifting has increased beyond pre-pandemic levels. In 2023, there were 155,280 incidents, a rate of 387 incidents per 100,000 population. This was 18% higher than in 2022 and 4% higher than in 2019.

**Chart 5**  
**Selected police-reported property crimes and robbery, Canada, 1998 to 2023**

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).

**Police-reported hate crime rises sharply for third time in four years**

Hate crimes target the integral and visible parts of a person's identity and may affect not only the individual but also the wider community.

The number of police-reported hate crimes increased from 3,612 incidents in 2022 to 4,777 in 2023 (+32%), even though some victims might not report a hate crime they experienced. This followed an 8% increase in 2022, and a 72% increase from 2019 to 2021. Overall, the number of police-reported hate crimes (+145%) has more than doubled since 2019.

Higher numbers of hate crimes targeting a religion (+67%; 1,284 incidents) or a sexual orientation (+69%; 860 incidents) accounted for most of the increase in 2023. Additionally, hate crimes targeting a race or an ethnicity were up 6%. Most of the violations typically associated with hate crimes increased, including public incitement of hatred (+65%), uttering threats (+53%), mischief (+34%) and assaults (+20%).

According to the 2019 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), Canadians self-reported being victims of over 223,000 criminal incidents that they perceived as being motivated by hate in the 12 months preceding the survey. Among these victims, approximately one in five incidents was reported to the police.

### **National homicide rate declines after four consecutive annual increases**

Police reported 778 homicides in 2023, 104 fewer than a year earlier. The homicide rate declined 14%, from 2.27 homicides per 100,000 population in 2022 to 1.94 in 2023. The homicide rate dropped below 2 homicides per 100,000 people for the first time since 2019.

The drop in homicides was the primary reason for the Violent CSI being lower than it otherwise would have been and accounted for half of its decreasing portion.

### **Homicide counts vary by region**

The national decrease in 2023 was largely the result of fewer homicides throughout much of the country, including British Columbia (-32 homicides), Ontario (-30 homicides), Manitoba (-15 homicides), Saskatchewan (-14 homicides), Quebec (-10 homicides), New Brunswick (-6 homicides), Nova Scotia (-5 homicides) and Alberta (-4 homicides).

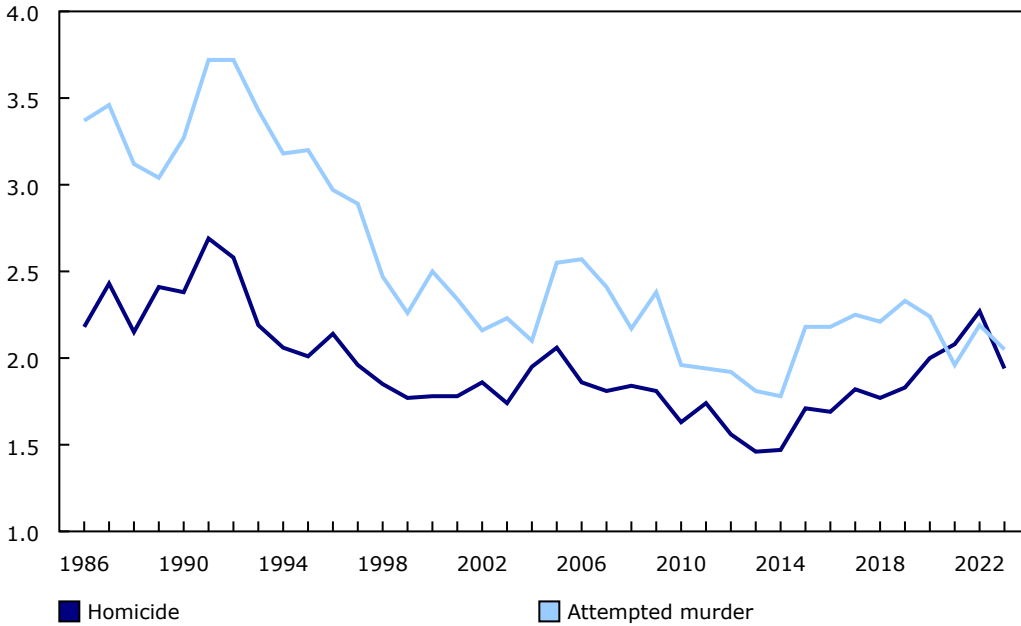
However, in 2023, there were more homicides reported in Newfoundland and Labrador (+5 homicides), Prince Edward Island (+1 homicide) and in all three territories: Yukon (+2 homicides), the Northwest Territories (+3 homicides) and Nunavut (+1 homicide).

Detailed information on homicide counts, rates and victim characteristics can be found in the [Police-reported Information Hub: Homicide in Canada](#), an interactive data visualization dashboard.



**Chart 6**  
**Attempted murder and homicide, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2023**

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).

**Rates of homicide victims higher among Indigenous people and racialized groups**

Police reported 193 Indigenous homicide victims in 2023, 35 fewer than in 2022. Almost three-quarters (73%) of Indigenous homicide victims were identified by police as First Nations people, while 3% were identified as Métis and 5% as Inuit. A specific Indigenous group (First Nations people, Métis and Inuit) was not identified by police for 20% of Indigenous homicide victims.

The homicide rate for Indigenous people was over six times higher than for the non-Indigenous population (9.31 versus 1.46 homicides per 100,000 population). Since 2014—the first year for which complete information regarding Indigenous identity was reported for victims of homicide—Indigenous people have been overrepresented as victims of homicide.

**Nearly one-third of homicide victims identified by police as racialized**

There were 235 victims of homicide identified by police as racialized (those identified as belonging to a visible minority group, as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*), accounting for 30% of homicide victims in 2023.

The rate of homicide for the racialized population was lower than the previous year, down 19% from 2.44 homicides per 100,000 population in 2022 to 1.98 homicides per 100,000 population in 2023. This rate was higher than the rate in 2023 for the non-racialized population (1.90 homicides per 100,000 population). Almost two out of five racialized victims (39%) were identified by police as Black, and another 20% were identified as South Asian.

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See the Note to readers below for more information on homicide victim identification.

## 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 trends.

Revisions to the UCR Survey are accepted for a one-year period after the data are initially released. For example, when the 2023 crime statistics are released, the 2022 data are updated with any revisions that have been made between May 2023 and May 2024. 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 0.38%. Additionally, the 2022 revision to counts of people charged and youth not charged resulted in a 0.56% increase to 2022 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 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, 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 conventional 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 concepts and the use of the Crime Severity Index, see the report "[Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey](#)" (85-004-X) and the new suite of products for Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index, including a [video](#), accompanying [infosheet](#) and [reference document](#).

### Police-reported child pornography

The offence of "child pornography" includes offences under section 163.1 of the Criminal Code, which makes it illegal to access, possess, make, print, or distribute child pornography. When the actual victim is not identified, this offence is reported to the UCR Survey with the most serious offence being "child pornography," which falls under the larger crime category of "other Criminal Code offences." In cases where an actual victim is identified, police will report the most serious offence as sexual assault, sexual exploitation or other sexual violations against children, which fall under the category of "violent crimes," and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.

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.

Like with all crime, incidents of child pornography are subject to changes in the occurrence of incidents, as well as public awareness and policing practices. A variety of [public safety initiatives](#) at all levels of government, along with increased public awareness and changes in policies and technologies available to social media companies have contributed to increases in reports of child pornography incidents to police. As public awareness continues to increase, police services are reporting increases in recent and historical incidents which may also impact annual reporting of these criminal violations.

Additionally, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) National Child Exploitation Crime Centre (NCECC) serves as the primary point of contact in Canada for investigations related to sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. The NCECC and specialized provincial Internet child exploitation policing units also work in partnership with local police services and jurisdictions.

Within this partnership, cases may be forwarded to local police services for processing and investigation. As a result of this exchange, there may be delays in reporting current or historical incidents of child pornography. This means that the year in which incidents are reported may not correspond to the year in which they occurred.

The NCECC also serves as the national law enforcement arm of the National Strategy for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation on the Internet.

In 2019, Public Safety Canada announced the expansion of the national strategy with increased funding over three years to support awareness of online child sexual exploitation, reduce the stigma of reporting, and increase Canada's ability to pursue and prosecute offenders of sexual exploitation of children online.

### Police-reported cybercrime

A criminal incident may include multiple violations of the law. For the analysis of cyber-related violations, one distinct violation within the incident is identified as the "cybercrime violation." The cybercrime violation represents the specific criminal violation in an incident in which a computer or the Internet was the target of the crime, or the instrument used to commit the crime. For the majority of incidents, the cybercrime violation and the most serious violation were the same.

### 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. Given the potential limitations of secondary identification, victim identification may be underreported. Indigenous identity—whether the victim was Indigenous or not—was reported as unknown for 4% of homicide 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 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 articles: "[Violent victimization and perceptions of safety: Experiences of First Nations, Métis and Inuit women in Canada](#)"; "[Victimization of First Nations people, Métis and Inuit in Canada](#)"; "[Understanding the Impact of Historical Trauma Due to Colonization on the Health and Well-Being of Indigenous Young Peoples: A Systematic Scoping Review](#)"; "[Reclaiming Power and Place: The Final Report on the National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls](#)"; and "[Summary of the Final Report of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada](#)."

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" for that variable, excluding Indigenous people. "Visible minority" refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as 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." Groups designated as visible minorities include, among others, South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Arab, Latin American, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese.

### 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 under one-third (29%) of violent and non-violent incidents were reported to the police. Similarly, 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 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 and 35-10-0206-01 to 35-10-0208-01.

Police-reported crime statistics and Crime Severity 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, 2013 to 2023**

	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
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	83.5	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 <sup>r</sup>	78.8	5	99.1	6	71.3	5
2023	80.5	2	99.5	0 <sup>s</sup>	73.5	3

<sup>r</sup> revised

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0<sup>s</sup> 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 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, 2013 to 2023**

	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
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	3,238	0 <sup>s</sup>	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 <sup>r</sup>	2,218,983	5,699	6	1,377	3	3,325	9	997	-1
2023	2,342,932	5,843	3	1,428	4	3,392	2	1,024	3

<sup>r</sup> revised

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0<sup>s</sup> 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, 2023**

	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 2022 to 2023	% change 2013 to 2023	number	rate	% change 2022 to 2023	% change 2013 to 2023
<b>Canada</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2,342,932</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	86.3	5	26	38,643	7,175	5	20
Prince Edward Island	72.4	17	11	10,682	6,147	20	4
Nova Scotia	73.8	-1	5	62,814	5,933	-1	5
New Brunswick	86.1	-1	43	54,983	6,587	1	37
Quebec	62.2	3	-1	329,547	3,713	5	-4
Ontario	60.9	4	16	695,259	4,454	7	21
Manitoba	145.5	-1	45	154,201	10,599	-1	33
Saskatchewan	160.2	2	27	156,083	12,909	4	20
Alberta	103.0	-2	21	373,174	7,948	-5	11
British Columbia	104.1	4	19	408,636	7,404	1	1
Yukon	218.8	2	29	10,088	22,430	3	-6
Northwest Territories	473.7	5	50	24,723	54,974	1	21
Nunavut	429.1	12	50	22,946	56,416	10	73

**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 2023/2022r 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, 2023**

	Crime Severity Index		Crime rate	
	2023	2022 to 2023	2023	2022 to 2023
	index	% change	rate	% change
<b>Canada</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)<sup>1,2,3</sup></b>				
St. John's	82.5	3	6,408	8
Halifax	72.0	-1	5,665	-2
Moncton	103.3	-5	7,929	-7
Saint John	52.7	1	4,366	5
Fredericton	84.1	0 <sup>s</sup>	6,578	1
Saguenay	51.0	-2	3,305	0 <sup>s</sup>
Québec	52.9	12	3,540	10
Sherbrooke	52.2	3	3,202	-1
Trois-Rivières	60.3	8	3,591	7
Drummondville	74.3	13	4,340	17
Montréal	63.2	2	3,815	6
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	61.7	3	3,697	-1
Ottawa <sup>5</sup>	54.1	4	4,262	8
Kingston	72.2	-3	5,453	-1
Belleville–Quinte West	65.3	-2	5,120	-1
Peterborough	60.2	-4	4,832	-4
Toronto	58.5	11	4,160	15
Hamilton	59.5	5	4,346	6
St. Catharines–Niagara	54.5	-2	4,008	-1
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	75.6	-4	5,470	0 <sup>s</sup>
Brantford	71.2	-5	5,178	-2
Guelph	55.5	-7	4,265	-8
London	64.3	-14	4,970	-9
Windsor	64.2	4	4,625	7
Barrie	48.1	2	3,907	6
Greater Sudbury	74.2	-8	4,990	-2
Thunder Bay	97.8	-4	6,173	8
Winnipeg	129.1	-6	8,193	-6
Regina	111.6	1	7,988	3
Saskatoon	116.3	-1	8,730	5
Lethbridge	129.1	7	9,376	-1
Calgary	71.0	-8	5,470	-7
Red Deer	146.9	-11	12,765	-8
Edmonton	105.0	3	7,463	-6
Kelowna	118.6	-6	9,423	-9
Kamloops	165.3	10	13,116	-2
Chilliwack	156.2	24	11,615	17
Abbotsford–Mission	107.6	23	6,725	15
Vancouver	90.2	-2	5,988	1
Victoria	79.9	7	5,778	2
Nanaimo	125.5	-2	10,200	-9

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

0<sup>s</sup> 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 now been incorporated in police-reported crime statistics. Fredericton, New Brunswick; Drummondville, Quebec; Red Deer, Alberta; Kamloops, British Columbia; Chilliwack, British Columbia and Nanaimo, British Columbia became new CMAs as of the 2021 Census. The CMA of Belleville-Quinte West was formerly known as Belleville.
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 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, 2022 and 2023**

	2022 <sup>r</sup>	2022 <sup>r</sup>	2023	2023	Change in rate 2022 to 2023	Change in rate 2013 to 2023
	number	rate	number	rate	%	
<b>Total Criminal Code (excluding traffic offences) - "Crime rate"</b>	<b>2,218,983</b>	<b>5,699</b>	<b>2,342,932</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>536,120</b>	<b>1,377</b>	<b>572,572</b>	<b>1,428</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>30</b>
Homicide	882	2.27	778	1.94	-14	33
Other violations causing death	108	0 <sup>s</sup>	87	0 <sup>s</sup>	-22	-46
Attempted murder	851	2.19	823	2.05	-6	13
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	122	0 <sup>s</sup>	102	0 <sup>s</sup>	-19	-33
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	658	2	745	2	10	77
Sexual assault - level 1	35,484	91	35,778	89	-2	51
Sexual offence occurring prior to January 4, 1983 <sup>1</sup>	507	1	461	1	-12	...
Sexual violations against children	12,358	32	11,503	29	-10	141
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	4,218	11	4,388	11	1	18
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	77,187	198	84,763	211	7	61
Assault - level 1	196,990	506	208,531	520	3	15
Assault against a peace officer	12,774	33	13,605	34	3	21
Other assaults	2,086	5	2,358	6	10	-22
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	4,854	12.5	5,103	12.7	2	136
Robbery	21,981	56	23,651	59	4	-11
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,763	10	3,975	10	3	8
Trafficking in persons <sup>2</sup>	474	1	439	1	-10	...
Extortion	10,050	26	13,968	35	35	429
Criminal harassment	27,553	71	30,201	75	6	23
Uttering threats	87,771	225	93,998	234	4	29
Indecent or harassing communications	26,697	69	27,191	68	-1	44
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images <sup>3</sup>	2,592	7	3,064	8	15	...
Offences in relation to sexual services <sup>4</sup>	718	2	836	2	13	...
Other violent Criminal Code violations <sup>5</sup>	5,442	14	6,224	16	11	10
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,294,613</b>	<b>3,325</b>	<b>1,359,949</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Breaking and entering	133,311	342	130,748	326	-5	-27
Possess stolen property <sup>6</sup>	22,943	59	24,007	60	2	24
Theft of motor vehicle	105,923	272	114,863	286	5	39
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	24,362	63	24,418	61	-3	49
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under	127,940	329	155,280	387	18	55
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	375,307	964	370,685	924	-4	-16
Fraud	151,365	389	174,449	435	12	91
Identity theft	6,812	17	5,346	13	-24	121
Identity fraud	21,878	56	21,237	53	-6	95
Mischief	314,951	809	327,932	818	1	5
Arson	9,821	25	10,984	27	9	8
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>388,250</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>410,411</b>	<b>1,024</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>
Weapons violations	20,578	52.8	22,641	56.5	7	44
Child pornography <sup>7</sup>	13,654	35	21,417	53	52	565
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	41	0 <sup>s</sup>	43	0 <sup>s</sup>	2	...
Terrorism <sup>8</sup>	68	0 <sup>s</sup>	62	0 <sup>s</sup>	-11	...
Disturb the peace	105,590	271	110,532	276	2	-12
Administration of justice violations	216,318	556	222,379	555	0 <sup>s</sup>	10

**Table 5 - continued**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2022 and 2023**

	2022 <sup>r</sup>	2022 <sup>r</sup>	2023	2023	Change in rate 2022 to 2023	Change in rate 2013 to 2023
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> violations <sup>5</sup>	32,001	82	33,337	83	1	-3
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations</b>	<b>119,435</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>123,877</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-20</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving	57,243	147	57,888	144	-2	-33
Drug-impaired driving	6,139	16	6,317	16	0 <sup>s</sup>	180
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>9</sup>	4,888	13	4,701	12	-7	...
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>9</sup>	2,455	6	2,696	7	7	...
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	48,710	125	52,275	130	4	-21
<b>Total drug offences<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>53,360</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>45,530</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-63</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>33,894</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>14,538</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-54</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>2</sup>	123	0 <sup>s</sup>	131	0 <sup>s</sup>	3	210
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	950	2	1,105	3	13	-90
<i>Quarantine Act</i> <sup>11</sup>	554	1	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	-100	...
Other federal statutes <sup>12</sup>	32,258	83	13,296	33	-60	-36
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>2,425,672</b>	<b>6,229</b>	<b>2,526,877</b>	<b>6,302</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>

<sup>r</sup> revised

... not applicable

0<sup>s</sup> true zero or a value rounded to zero

0<sup>s</sup> 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 2013 to 2023 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 2013 to 2023 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 2013 to 2023 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 2013 to 2023 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* 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 2013 to 2023 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 2013 to 2023 should be interpreted with caution since there could be delays in reporting new violations.
- Data are based on police-reported incidents that are recorded in police services' records management systems. Public safety initiatives, increased public awareness, and changes in policies and technologies available to social media companies have contributed to increases in reports of child pornography incidents to police. As public awareness continues to increase, police services are recording increases in recent and historical incidents which may also impact annual reporting of these criminal violations. Additionally, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police National Child Exploitation Crime Centre (NCECC) serves as the primary point of contact in Canada for investigations related to sexual exploitation of children on the Internet. The NCECC and specialized provincial Internet child exploitation policing units also work in partnership with local police services and jurisdictions. Within this partnership, cases may be forwarded to local police services for processing and investigation. As a result of this exchange, there may be delays in reporting current or historical incidents of child pornography. This means that the year in which incidents are reported may not correspond to the year in which they occurred. Due to the complexity of child pornography investigations, the majority of which involve a cybercrime component, the data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police.

8. 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 2013 to 2023 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 2013 to 2023 is not shown.
10. 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) 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 2013 to 2023 is not shown.
12. The marked decrease observed in the 2023 counts for "other federal statutes" offences is due in part to a decrease in violations under the "Customs Act" as a result of the closure of 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 2023**

	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,355</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3,612</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,777</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Race or ethnicity</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,745</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2,128</b>	<b>6</b>
Black	676	96	647	-4	842	30	784	-7
East or Southeast Asian	263	293	312	19	213	-32	192	-10
South Asian	135	67	167	24	196	17	265	35
Arab or West Asian	126	1	184	46	172	-7	262	52
Indigenous (First Nations, Métis or Inuit)	78	169	77	-1	66	-14	70	6
White	85	77	57	-33	91	60	80	-12
Other race or ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	188	25	223	19	314	41	358	14
Race or ethnicity not specified	68	74	78	15	108	38	117	8
<b>Religion</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>1,284</b>	<b>67</b>
Jewish	331	8	492	49	527	7	900	71
Muslim	84	-54	142	69	109	-23	211	94
Catholic	43	-16	155	260	52	-66	49	-6
Other religion <sup>2</sup>	40	-30	64	60	62	-3	85	37
Religion not specified	32	88	33	3	18	-45	39	117
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>Other motivation<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>200</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Motivation unknown</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>...</b>

... not applicable

- 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.
- Includes motivations based upon religion not otherwise stated (e.g., Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).
- 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 99.5% 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](#), [35-10-0125-01](#) 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 2023 are now updated 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](#)," 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, 2023](#)" ([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](mailto:infostats@statcan.gc.ca)) or Media Relations ([statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca](mailto:statcan.mediahotline-ligneinfomedias.statcan@statcan.gc.ca)).