

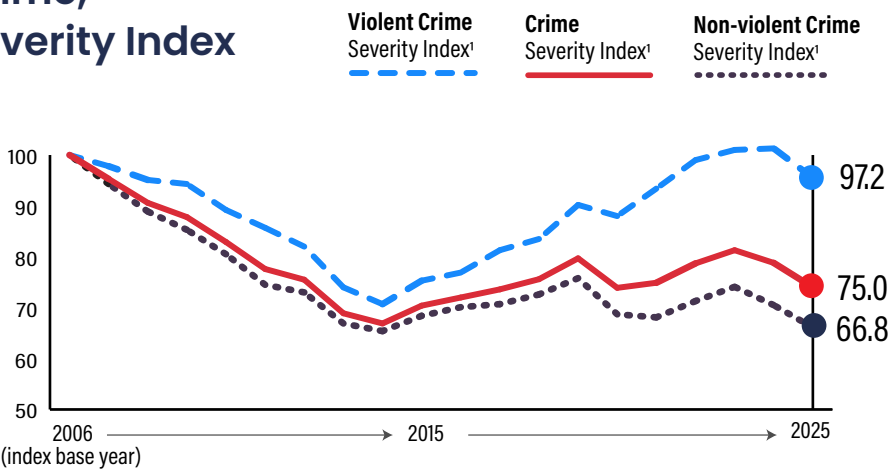
POLICE-REPORTED CRIME

IN CANADA, 2025



The volume and severity of crime, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI),¹ decreased 5% in 2025.

This is a second straight annual decrease, following an upward trend that began in 2015. The decline in 2025 reflected decreases in both the violent CSI (-4%) and the non-violent CSI (-5%).



Important shifts in certain violent and non-violent crimes impacted the CSI across Canada

Percentage change in rate, 2024 to 2025

Violent crimes		Non-violent crimes	
-16%	Homicide	-11%	Breaking and entering
-6%	Robbery	-21%	Child sexual abuse and exploitation material ²
-14%	Firearms (use of, discharging, pointing)	-16%	Motor vehicle theft
-10%	Extortion	-4%	Fraud
+6%	Criminal harassment	-5%	Theft \$5,000 or under
		+11%	Shoplifting \$5,000 or under

In 2025, there were 672 homicides, 125 fewer than in 2024. This was the largest annual decline since 1986.

Gang-related homicides -24% from 2024

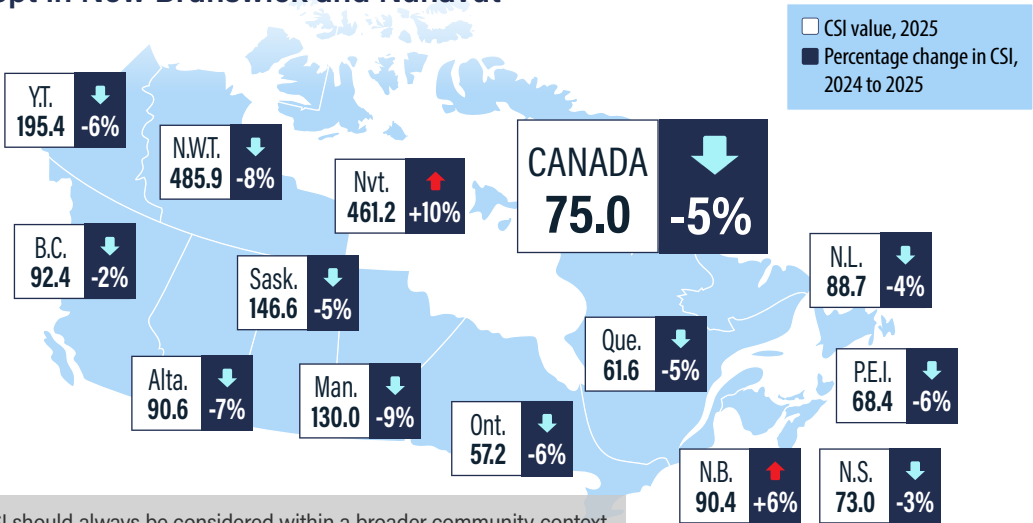
The decrease in the gang-related homicide rate was almost entirely due to fewer gang-related homicides involving a handgun (-39%). Overall, homicides committed with a handgun fell 31%.

Victims of homicide by a spouse or intimate partner, by gender

41% Women
5% Men

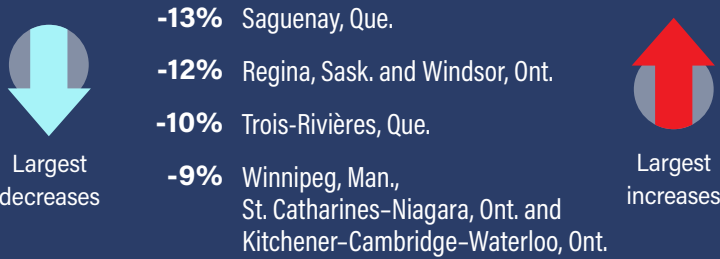
In 2025, men and boys accounted for the majority of homicide victims (74%). However, a larger proportion of women than men were victims of homicide by their spouse or intimate partner (41% versus 5%).³

In 2025, the CSI decreased in most provinces and territories, except in New Brunswick and Nunavut

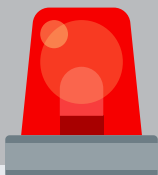


The CSI should always be considered within a broader community context. For more information, consult the *Juristat Bulletin—Quick Fact* release “Understanding and using the police-reported Crime Severity Index.”

The CSI fell in 29 census metropolitan areas in Canada



4,708
HATE CRIME
INCIDENTS



The number of police-reported hate crimes fell 3%. Hate crimes targeting religion declined 18%, while those targeting sexual orientation decreased 19%. Hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity were essentially stable.

1. While the crime rate measures the volume of crime, the CSI measures the volume and severity of crime. To determine severity, all crimes are assigned a weight based on sentences handed down by Canadian courts. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights, while less serious crimes are assigned lower weights. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. The CSI is an area-based measure that summarizes police-reported crime as an index value. The CSI is not an indicator of overall safety and should be interpreted in a broader community context.

2. Following a change to the *Criminal Code* in 2025, the category “child pornography” was renamed “child sexual abuse and exploitation material.” Due to a higher volume and complexity of child sexual abuse and exploitation material cases, police services may lack the resources to investigate all identified cases and encounter broader investigative challenges. As a result, the annual changes in police-reported incidents of these crimes likely reflect the number of investigations undertaken during the year, and therefore may be an undercount of the number of incidents coming to the attention of police. For more information, consult the *Juristat* article “Online child sexual exploitation: A statistical profile of police-reported incidents in Canada, 2024.”

3. Excludes homicides where no accused has been identified, the accused-victim relationship was not known, or the victim’s gender was not known (30% of homicides).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2025.

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