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**Juristat**

## **Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018**

by Greg Moreau

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## Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018: Highlights

- Police-reported crime in Canada, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI), increased for the fourth consecutive year in 2018. The CSI increased 2% from 73.6 in 2017 to 75.0 in 2018, but the index was 17% lower in 2018 than a decade earlier in 2008. The CSI measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in Canada, and it has a base index value of 100 for 2006.
- The change in the CSI in 2018 was the result of increases in police-reported rates of numerous offences, most notably fraud (+13%), sexual assault (level 1) (+15%), as well as shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (+14%), and theft over \$5,000 (+15%). A 1% decline in the rate of breaking and entering, among other offences, mitigated the impact of these increases on the CSI.
- There were over 2 million police-reported *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) reported by police in 2018, almost 69,800 more incidents than in 2017. At 5,488 incidents per 100,000 population, the police-reported crime rate—which measures the volume of crime—increased 2% in 2018. This rate was 17% lower than a decade earlier in 2008.
- In 2018, the overall volume and severity of violent crime, as measured by the Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI), was 82.4, a 1% increase over 2017, but 13% lower than in 2008. The VCSI fell every year between 2007 and 2014, before increasing for four consecutive years. Most of the increase in the VCSI in 2018 was the result of increases in the rate of police-reported sexual assault (level 1) (+15%), followed by increases in extortion (+44%). The police-reported violent crime rate, which measures the volume of violent police-reported crime, increased 3% to 1,143 incidents per 100,000 population.
- The overall volume and severity of non-violent crime—as measured by the Non-violent CSI (NVCSI)—increased 2% in 2018, but was 19% lower than in 2008. The primary offences contributing to the increase were fraud, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, and theft over \$5,000. These were partially offset by a decline in breaking and entering.
- After notable increases in property offences in 2015, followed by relative stability in 2016, the rate of property crime has risen more slowly each of the following two years, including an increase of 2% between 2017 and 2018. Property offences with notable rate increases in 2018 were theft over \$5,000 (+15%), shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (+14%) and fraud (+13%). Their overall impact on the rate of property crime, however, was offset by a 3% decline in mischief and a 1% decline in breaking and entering.
- The rate of fraud (including identity theft and identity fraud) continued to increase for the seventh year in a row, with a 12% increase between 2017 and 2018, marking a 46% increase over the rate reported a decade earlier in 2008.
- Police reported just under 125,000 incidents of shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, a rate of 337 incidents per 100,000 population, marking an increase of 14% over 2017. The rate of shoplifting of \$5,000 or under increased 42% between 2008 and 2018, while other theft of \$5,000 or under decreased 23% over that same period.
- In 2018, police reported 651 homicides, 15 fewer than the previous year. This represents a 4% decrease in the homicide rate from 1.82 homicides per 100,000 population in 2017 to 1.76 homicides per 100,000 population in 2018. The decrease in the national number of homicides was a result of notable decreases in homicide in Alberta (-38 homicides), British Columbia (-30), Quebec (-10) and Nova Scotia (-10), partly offset by a large increase in Ontario (+69).
- The national rates for both firearm-related (-8%) and gang-related (-5%) homicides decreased in 2018. This marks the first decrease in firearm-related homicides since 2013 and the first decrease in gang-related homicides since 2014.
- Police-reported rates of all cannabis-related drug offences declined for the seventh consecutive year in 2018. Between October 17 and December 31, 2018, the first months of legalized cannabis, police reported 1,454 incidents under the new *Cannabis Act*, which accounted for 4% of all cannabis-related offences in 2018. The most common offences reported under the *Cannabis Act* were “importation and exportation of cannabis” (21% of *Cannabis Act* offences), “possession of illicit or over 30 grams of dried cannabis (or equivalent) by an adult” (18%), “possession of over 5 grams of dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth” (12%), and “possession of cannabis for the purpose of selling (10%).
- In 2018, there was a national increase in the rates of drug offences related to methamphetamine (crystal meth), ecstasy and cocaine.
- The rate of police-reported impaired driving (alcohol- or drug-impaired) remained stable in 2018 at 190 incidents per 100,000 population. This overall stability, however, was the result of an increase in drug-impaired driving (+25%) and a decrease in alcohol-impaired driving (-1%).
- There were 4,423 incidents of police-reported drug-impaired driving in 2018, 929 more than the previous year. The rate of drug-impaired driving (12 per 100,000 population) remained low compared to the rate of alcohol-impaired driving (177 per 100,000 population). In 2018, rates of police-reported drug-impaired driving increased in all provinces and territories except Nunavut and Newfoundland and Labrador.

## Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018

by Greg Moreau, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Since 1962, Statistics Canada has collected information on all criminal incidents reported by Canadian police services through its annual Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the UCR, Statistics Canada also collects information on victims of crime through the General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), which is conducted every five years. Unlike the UCR, the GSS on Victimization collects data on self-reported experiences with crime which include incidents that may or may not have been brought to the attention of the police. These complementary surveys are the primary sources of data on crime and victimization in Canada.

This *Juristat* article presents findings from the 2018 UCR<sup>2</sup> to provide information on police-reported crime across geographies and over time. Crime counts presented in the article are based on the most serious violation in a criminal incident (see "Key terminology and definitions"). This article first provides an overview of important context surrounding Canadian crime and criminal events in 2018. This is followed by an analysis of the key statistical trends reported by police in 2018, focusing on increases in police-reported sexual assault, legislative and reporting changes regarding cannabis and other drug offences, stability in the rate of violent offences specific to firearms, and increases in the rates of shoplifting and fraud. The article then explores more general trends in the volume and severity of police-reported crime at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area (CMA) levels, as well as more detailed information on changes in violent and non-violent criminal offences. Finally, the article looks at trends for youth accused of crime.<sup>3</sup>

### Context for police-reported crime statistics in 2018

Police-reported crime statistics reflect only those incidents that are reported to the police and these are affected by large-scale criminal events, social movements and changes in legislation, policies and procedures (see Text box 1). There were several significant events that occurred in Canada in 2018 that provide context to national statistics for that year.

The year 2018 was marked by several criminal incidents that resulted in numerous lives lost and persons injured. Specifically, the city of Toronto was impacted by the discovery of eight victims of serial homicide committed during a seven-year period from 2010 to 2017 (Power 2019). There was also an attack in the North York City Centre business district of Toronto, where pedestrians were deliberately struck by a van, which resulted in 10 homicide victims and 13 victims of attempted homicide. As well, a shooting on Danforth Avenue in the city's Greektown left 2 homicide victims and 13 victims of attempted homicide (Barron 2017; CBC News 2018). Near Armley, Saskatchewan, dangerous operation of a motor vehicle resulted in 16 people killed and 13 injured when a semi-trailer truck struck a bus transporting the Humboldt Broncos, a Saskatchewan junior ice hockey team (The Globe and Mail 2018). Together, these serious incidents impacted the crime statistics at the local, provincial and national levels.

Changes in reporting standards for the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey in 2018 also need to be considered when examining trends for that year. In 2017, Statistics Canada, in collaboration with police services, amended the definition of "founded" criminal incidents in the UCR. The new definition, which represents a commitment to a victim-centred approach for crime, includes incidents where there is no credible evidence to confirm that an incident **did not** take place and those based on third-party reports. The changes also provided new scoring options for police to explain why an incident was not cleared (meaning solved) (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 2018). The new standards came into effect January 1, 2018. When they were developed, it was acknowledged—and communicated to the policing community and the public—that the changes would have an impact on both clearance rates and on the number of criminal incidents reported to Statistics Canada. This article examines the potential impact the change in reporting standards may have had on increases in crimes and, more specifically, sexual assault (see Text box 2).

In addition to changes in police reporting practices, there were two significant legislative changes in 2018, including the legalization of cannabis under Bill C-45, the *Cannabis Act*, which came into force in October 2018, and 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 force in two parts in June 2018 and December 2018. While Bill C-46 amended provisions of the *Criminal Code* that dealt with offences and procedures relating to impaired driving, Bill C-45 provides a legal framework for the legalization and regulation of the production, distribution, sale, possession, importation and exportation of cannabis in Canada (Parliament of Canada 2018). Both these legislative amendments resulted in the introduction of new types of violations to the UCR (see Text box 3).

## Text box 1 Factors influencing police-reported crime

There are many factors that influence police-reported crime statistics. First, an incident must come to the attention of police. The decision by an individual to report a criminal incident to police has a considerable impact on the number of crimes ultimately recorded by police. The latest cycle of the General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), which provides information on the crime reporting behaviour of Canadians aged 15 and older for selected offences, indicated that about one-third (31%) of crimes are reported to police (see Text box 7 for more detail on reasons for not reporting to police).

Second, differences between individual police services—such as available resources or departmental priorities, policies and procedures—can also have an effect on police-reported crime. For instance, as a crime prevention measure, some police services have implemented initiatives to focus attention on prolific or repeat offenders within the community. Moreover, certain crimes such as impaired driving and drug offences can be significantly affected by enforcement practices, with some police services devoting more resources to these specific types of crime. Some police services may also rely on municipal bylaws or provincial statutes to respond to minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace.

Third, and more broadly, social and economic factors can influence the volume of crime at a national, regional, municipal or neighbourhood level. In particular, crime rates can be affected by changes in age demographics (Carrington 2001; Stevens et al. 2013), economic conditions (Andresen 2012; Phillips and Land 2012; Pottie-Bunge et al. 2005), neighbourhood characteristics (Charron 2011; Livingston et al. 2014; Savoie 2008), the emergence of new technologies (Wall 2010; Nuth 2008) and Canadians' attitudes toward crime and risky behaviour (Quimet 2004).

## Key statistical trends for police-reported crime in Canada

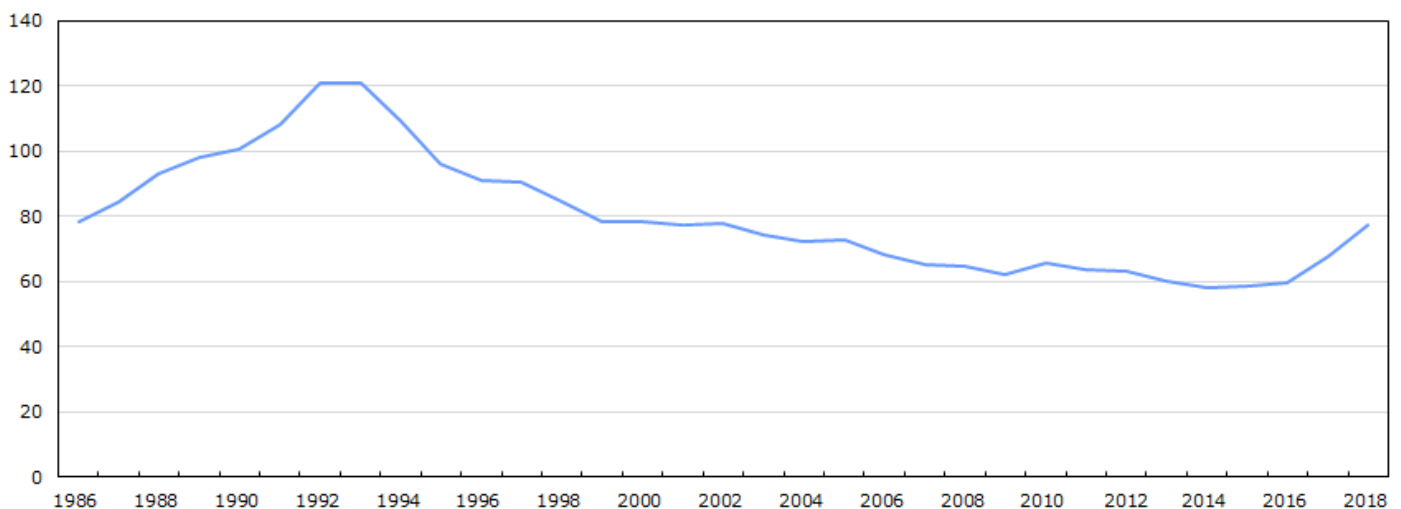
In 2018, there were significant changes for certain offences that highlight how police-reported crime is evolving in Canada. Specifically, an increase in the rate of police-reported sexual assault; legislative and reporting changes regarding cannabis and other drug offences; no increase in the rate of violent offences specific to firearms; and increased rates of shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, and fraud.

### Rate of police-reported sexual assault notably higher for second year in a row, and fourth consecutive annual increase overall

In 2018, there were more than 28,700 police-reported sexual assaults, or 78 incidents per 100,000 population (Table 1).<sup>4</sup> This marked the second consecutive notable increase in the rate of sexual assault, with an increase of 15% in 2018, following a 13% increase in 2017, and the fourth consecutive increase dating back to 2015 (Chart 1). These incidents represented 7% of violent crimes in 2018. Considerable public discussion of issues around sexual violence took place in 2017 and 2018, and this may have had an impact on the willingness of victims to report sexual assault incidents to police.

**Chart 1**  
**Sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3), police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

It is important to note that the number of sexual assaults reported by police is likely an underestimation of the true extent of sexual assault in Canada, as these types of offences often go unreported to police. For instance, self-reported data from the General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization) show that, in 2014, only 5%<sup>E</sup> of sexual assault incidents experienced by Canadians aged 15 and older in the previous 12 months were brought to the attention of police (Conroy and Cotter 2017; see also Rotenberg 2017a; Rotenberg 2017b).

Another recent *Juristat* article analyzed police-reported sexual assault in Canada in 2016 and 2017, before and after the #MeToo movement took off (Rotenberg and Cotter 2018). In 2017, police-reported sexual assault in Canada peaked in October, coinciding with the widespread #MeToo social media movement. The number of police reports made in October and November 2017 were higher than any other calendar month since comparable data became available in 2009. Analysis of police-reported sexual assaults from 2017 and 2018 suggests the original increase continued through 2018. The average number of monthly reports made from January 2017 to September 2017 was 2,129 reports, compared to 2,443 reports per month afterward.

As in previous years, nearly all (98%) police-reported sexual assault was classified as level 1 sexual assault, meaning without a weapon or evidence of bodily harm (see "Key terminology and definitions" for an explanation of the levels of sexual assault). The level 1 sexual assault rate increased 15% in 2018, while the rate of sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2) increased 7% with a total of 459 incidents reported in 2018, or a rate of 1 per 100,000 population. There were 2 fewer incidents of aggravated sexual assault (level 3) reported to the police in 2018 than in 2017, translating into a rate that was less than 1 per 100,000 population (Table 1).

Between 2017 and 2018, the rate of police-reported sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3) increased in all provinces and territories, with the exception of the Northwest Territories (-12%) (Table 5). Increases above the national average increase were reported in Prince Edward Island (+55%), Nova Scotia (+42%), Yukon (+20%) and Ontario (+18%). In all of these jurisdictions, the increase in sexual assault was either a large contributor to an increase in the Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI), or a significant mitigator for decreases in the VCSI.

### Proportion of police-reported sexual assault deemed unfounded declines

On January 1, 2018, Statistics Canada, in collaboration with police, changed the definition of "founded" criminal incidents. This new definition now includes incidents where there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident **did not** take place and third-party reports that fit these criteria (see Text box 2). With the new definition, there is the potential that police will classify more incidents as founded. Analysis of level 1 sexual assault estimates that without the change in reporting standards, the increase in the rate of police-reported sexual assault in 2018 may have been between 11% and 12%, compared to the 15% increase reported in 2018 (see Text box 2 and Survey description). For comparison, estimates for common assault without the change in reporting standards did not identify a noticeable change from the 2% increase in common assault reported in 2018.

In 2018, 11% of level 1 sexual assaults reported to police were classified as unfounded, meaning it has been determined through police investigation that the incident reported did not occur, nor was it attempted. This represents a decrease from 14% in 2017 (Table 2). In all, 3,633 incidents of level 1 sexual assault reported to police in 2018 were deemed unfounded. More severe sexual assaults, where there was a weapon used or bodily harm, (level 2 and 3) were less likely to be deemed unfounded (4% and 9%, respectively) than were level 1 sexual assaults (11%). For comparison, 10% of common physical assaults (level 1) were classified as unfounded in 2018, marking a decrease from 11% in 2017.



**Text box 2****Founded and unfounded criminal incidents: Potential impact of improved reporting standards**

At its inception in 1962, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey collected information on both “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents. Counts of unfounded incidents were collected to measure the proportion of all incidents reported to the police where it was “determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted.” Over time, however, the use of unfounded data declined due to data quality issues and publication was suspended in 2006. In 2018, after working with police to improve reporting of these data, Statistics Canada resumed publishing unfounded incidents (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics 2018; Greenland and Cotter 2018).

Following national media attention in 2017 regarding the use of “unfounded” by police to classify sexual assault, several police services across Canada announced that they would review sexual assault cases that were classified as unfounded in recent years (Doolittle 2017; Doolittle et al. 2017). As part of this process, representatives of the policing community have worked with the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) to make recommendations to address data quality issues, to ensure standardized reporting and to reinstate the collection of information on unfounded criminal incidents through the UCR.

As part of reinstating the collection of information on unfounded incidents, the definition of both “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents was updated in January 2018 to reflect a more victim-centred approach to recording crimes that accounts for the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence.<sup>5</sup>

**Old “founded” definition reads:** “An incident is ‘founded’ if, after police investigation it has been determined that a *Criminal Code* or other federal statute violation has occurred even if the charged/suspect chargeable (CSC) [i.e., the accused] is unknown.”

**New “founded” definition now reads:** “An incident is ‘founded’ if, after police investigation it has been determined that the reported offence did occur or was attempted (even if the charged/suspect chargeable (CSC) [i.e., the accused] is unknown) or there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported **did not** take place. This includes third-party reports that fit these criteria.”

**New “unfounded” definition now reads:** “An incident is ‘unfounded’ if it has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted.”

With the new definitions for founded and unfounded, there is an onus on the police to confirm that a reported incident did not take place, rather than to confirm that a reported incident did take place.

The updated definitions, as well as new clearance options for an incident which is founded but not cleared (solved), were expected to result in an increase in crime rates over time. Incidents that may have previously been classified as unfounded (or unsubstantiated) are now being classified under a more appropriate and specific clearance code and submitted to CCJS. This will likely only affect offences that were more prone to non-reporting under the previous classification standards.

CCJS examined certain offences that may have been impacted by the change in reporting standards, meaning that they may have been subject to under-reporting or greater classification of unfounded before the change. These are sexual assault (level 1), assault (level 1), shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and fraud. Analysis (see “Survey description”) of national data suggests that changes in crime rates and severity indices could have been as per the table below without the change in reporting standards. However, as noted throughout this report, police also provided context to the increase in these offences beyond new reporting standards.

Violation	Rate, 2018 (per 100,000 population)	Actual percent change in rate with the new standards, 2017 to 2018	Estimated percent change in rate with the previous standards, 2017 to 2018	
	rate	percent	lower bound, percent	upper bound, percent
Sexual assault (level 1)	76	15	11	12
Assault (level 1)	457	2	2	2
Total fraud	402	12	10	11
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under	337	14	12	12
Total crime rate	5,488	2	2	2
Violent crime rate	1,143	3	2	2
Property crime rate	3,339	2	2	2

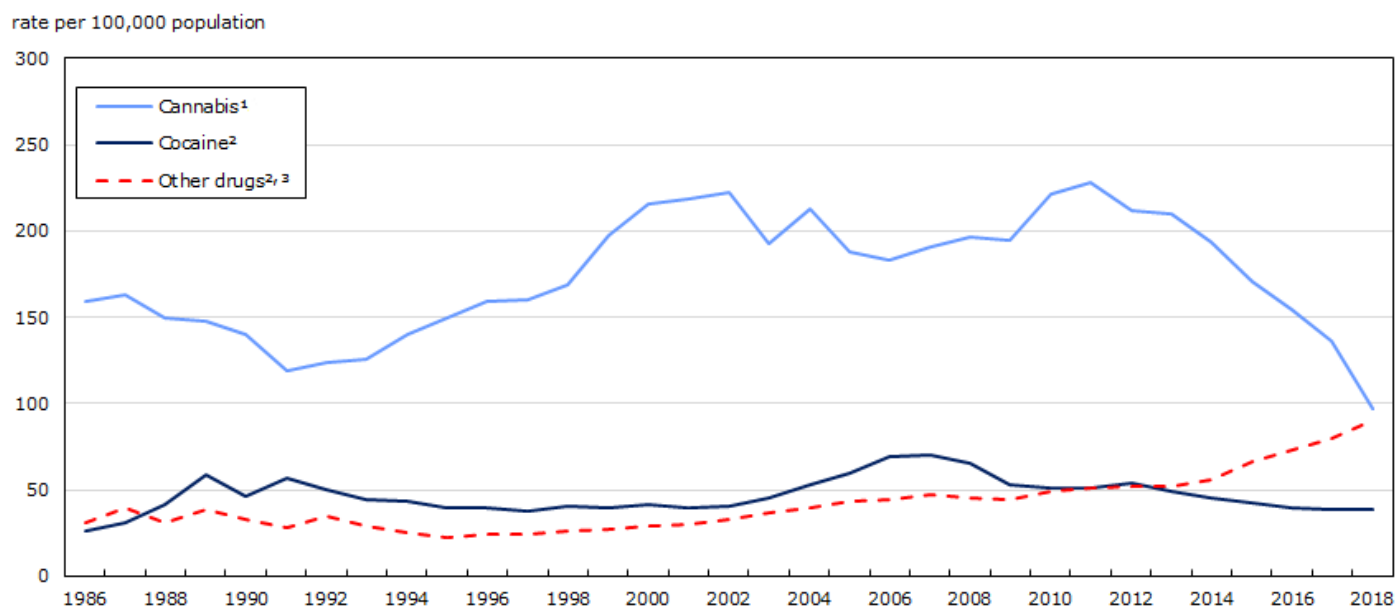
Index	Index, 2018	Actual percent change with the new standards, 2017 to 2018	Estimated percent change with the previous standards, 2017 to 2018	
	number	percent	lower bound, percent	upper bound, percent
Total Crime Severity Index	75.0	2	1	2
Violent Crime Severity Index	82.4	1	1	1
Non-violent Crime Severity Index	72.2	2	2	2

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

In Canada, drug offences such as possession, trafficking, production, importation and exportation primarily fall under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA). In 2017, possession, trafficking, production, importation and exportation of cannabis for non-medical purposes fell under the CDSA and were therefore prohibited by law in Canada until the *Cannabis Act* came into force on October 17, 2018. The *Cannabis Act* provides a legal framework for the legalization and regulation of the production, distribution, sale, possession, importation and exportation of cannabis in Canada (Parliament of Canada 2018). Several new violations were added to the UCR as of October 17, 2018 to capture the new violations under the *Cannabis Act* (see Text box 3).

Since 2012, national police-reported rates of cannabis-related drug offences have been declining (Chart 2). Overall in 2018, there were over 83,400 CDSA and *Cannabis Act* offences reported by police, representing a rate of 225 per 100,000 population, and cannabis-related drug offences accounted for 43% of all drug-related offences (Table 3).

**Chart 2**  
**Drug offences, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2018**



1. Cannabis includes cannabis offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) and the *Cannabis Act*. As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the CDSA has been replaced with the *Cannabis Act*. Includes possession, trafficking, importation or exportation, production, distribution, sale, and "other" cannabis-violations.

2. Includes possession, trafficking, importation or exportation, production.

3. Includes heroin, methamphetamines (e.g., crystal meth), methylenedioxyamphetamine (e.g., ecstasy), opioids (including fentanyl, excluding heroin) and other controlled drugs and substances, as well as possession of precursors and equipment.

**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

With respect to CDSA cannabis offences, possession (-33%), trafficking (-44%), and production (-35%) all declined in 2018 compared to 2017, while importation or exportation (+22%) increased. While it could be argued that the decrease is due to the implementation of the *Cannabis Act* part way through 2018, using prorated data representing 9.5 months in 2017 indicates a 14% decrease in the rate of total cannabis offences under the CDSA. Similarly, using prorated data, rates of possession (-16%), trafficking (-30%) and production (-18%) all declined in 2018, while rates of importation or exportation (+55%) increased. Overall, total cannabis offences had been declining for six consecutive years prior to the decline in 2018.

Starting October 17, 2018 with the enactment of the *Cannabis Act*, police reported 1,454 incidents under the new legislation, which accounted for 4% of all cannabis-related drug offences despite the *Act* being in effect for approximately 20% of the 2018 calendar year. In the early months of enforcement, the most common types of offences under the *Cannabis Act* were related to possession (31% of all *Cannabis Act* offences), importation or exportation (21%), and sale (16%) (Table 3). Four specific offences accounted for 62% of all *Cannabis Act* offences: "importation and exportation of cannabis" (21% of *Cannabis Act* offences), "possession of illicit or over 30 grams of dried cannabis (or equivalent) by an adult" (18%), "possession of over 5 grams of dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth" (12%), and "possession of cannabis for the purpose of selling" (10%). In comparison, under the CDSA legislation, possession accounted for 78% of all cannabis offences in 2017 and 76% of CDSA cannabis offences in 2018. Due to legalization under the *Cannabis Act*, possession is only illegal under certain circumstances.



Nationally, the combined rate of total cannabis possession, trafficking, production, distribution, sale, and importation or exportation offences (under the CDSA and the *Cannabis Act*) fell 29%, with all provinces and territories reporting declines between 26% and 39%. Overall rates of police-reported cannabis offences varied considerably among the provinces and territories, with the highest rates reported in the Northwest Territories (278 per 100,000 population), Nunavut (247), British Columbia (155) and Yukon (133).

The lowest police-reported rates for total, combined cannabis offences were recorded in Manitoba (51 per 100,000 population), Alberta (64), Ontario (70) and Prince Edward Island (70) (Table 4). According to the latest National Cannabis Survey—based on data for the first quarter of 2019, the two provinces with the highest percentage of individuals aged 15 and older who reported using cannabis in the last three months were Alberta (22%) and Ontario (20%) (Statistics Canada 2019).

### Text box 3 Legislative changes

#### Bill C-45

On June 21, 2018, Bill C-45 “*An Act respecting cannabis and to amend the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act, the Criminal Code and other Acts,*” also known as the *Cannabis Act*, came into force on October 17, 2018. In Canada, drug offences such as possession, trafficking, production, importation and exportation primarily fall under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA). In 2017, possession, trafficking, production, importation and exportation of cannabis for non-medical purposes fell under the CDSA and were therefore prohibited by law in Canada. The *Cannabis Act* provides a legal framework for the legalization and regulation of the production, distribution, sale and possession of cannabis in Canada.

In response to this new legislation, a total of 22 new violations were added to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey as of October 17, 2018, to capture the new violations under the *Cannabis Act*. The UCR also expired all pre-existing cannabis-specific violations under the CDSA. Given that the *Cannabis Act* was implemented in October 2018, cannabis-related offences under the *Cannabis Act* and those under the CDSA in 2018 represent partial data for the year but, combined, represent all cannabis-related offences for 2018.

#### Expired violations on October 16, 2018, under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*

Possession of cannabis  
Trafficking of cannabis  
Importation and exportation of cannabis  
Production of cannabis

#### New violations effective on October 17, 2018, under the *Cannabis Act*

##### Possession:

- Possession of illicit or over 30 grams dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult
- Possession of over 5 grams dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth
- Possession of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants
- Possession of cannabis by organization

##### Distribution:

- Distribution to an organization, illicit or over 30 grams dried cannabis (or equivalent) by adult
- Distribution of cannabis to youth by adult
- Distribution to an organization or over 5 grams dried cannabis (or equivalent) by youth
- Distribution of budding or flowering plants, or more than four cannabis plants
- Distribution of cannabis by organization
- Possession of cannabis for purpose of distributing

##### Sale:

- Sale of cannabis to adult
- Sale of cannabis to youth
- Sale of cannabis to an organization
- Possession of cannabis for purpose of selling

##### Importation and exportation:

- Importation and exportation of cannabis
- Possession of cannabis for purpose of exportation

##### Production:

- Obtain, offer to obtain, alter or offer to alter cannabis
- Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by adult
- Cultivate, propagate or harvest cannabis by youth or organization

##### Other:

- Possess, produce, sell, distribute or import anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis
- Use of young person in the commission of a cannabis offence
- Other *Cannabis Act*

### Text box 3 — end Legislative changes

#### Bill C-46

On June 21, 2018, Bill C-46 “*An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*” was granted royal assent. Bill C-46 came into force in two parts. The coming into force date for Part 1 of this legislation was June 21, 2018, and it introduced amendments to the *Criminal Code* sections related to impaired driving, including giving police new powers to conduct alcohol and drug screening. New violations were included to capture impaired driving where the substance (whether alcohol or drug) causing impairments is not known, and violations to capture impaired driving where it is known that the impairment was caused by a combination of alcohol and drugs. Data related to the new impaired driving violations represents partial year data, as Bill C-46 was enacted part way through 2018.

Part 2 of the Bill came into force December 18, 2018, 180 days after Part 1. Part 2 repeals the provisions of the *Criminal Code* that dealt with offences and procedures relating to conveyances, including those provisions enacted by Part 1, and replaces them with provisions in a new part of the *Criminal Code*.

#### Police-reported drug offences related to methamphetamine and ecstasy continue to increase

Overall, there were 13,603 methamphetamine-related offences, marking a rate increase of 13% nationally (Table 4). This also continues a trend of increases in methamphetamine offences dating back to 2008. Possession of methamphetamine had the second highest incident rate (28 incidents per 100,000 population) among all drugs, after possession of cannabis. While the rate of methamphetamine possession rose 10% in 2018, the rate of trafficking, production, and importation or exportation jumped 23%.<sup>6</sup> Methamphetamine-related offences accounted for 16% of all police-reported drug-related crime. A number of police services have indicated that crystal meth is a growing issue in their communities and has contributed to increases in all types of crime, including property and violent crimes (Graveland 2018; Huncair 2018; Wakefield 2019).

Among the provinces, 9 reported increases in the rate of methamphetamine-related offences. The largest increases were reported in Prince Edward Island (+107%), Nova Scotia (+77%) and New Brunswick (+75%) (Table 4). Among CMAs, there were 961 more methamphetamine-related offences in 2018 than in 2017. The CMAs driving this increase were Lethbridge (+91% rate per 100,000 population), Hamilton (+52%), Montréal (+49%) and Calgary (+48%).

The national rate of ecstasy-related offences more than doubled (+116%) from 2017 to 2018, driven almost entirely by an increase in the province of Quebec (+222%).<sup>7</sup> The increase in the rate of ecstasy-related offences continues a general upward trend since 2014.

After five consecutive years of declines, the rate of cocaine-related drug offences increased 1% in 2018 to a rate of 39 incidents per 100,000 population (Table 4; Chart 2). This was a result of a 7% increase in the rate of trafficking, production, and importation or exportation of cocaine and a 5% decline in possession of cocaine.

#### Police-reported opioid-related drug offences highest in British Columbia

According to the Public Health Agency of Canada, 11,500 people in Canada lost their lives between January 2016 and December 2018 to opioid overdoses, which continue to be a crisis in many Canadian communities. Of the apparent opioid-related deaths in 2018, 70% involved fentanyl or fentanyl analogues, up from 67% in 2017 and 50% in 2016 (PHAC 2019).<sup>8</sup> To address the need for information on opioids, CCJS began collecting opioid-related offences (excluding heroin but including fentanyl) separately from “other drugs” in November 2017.

In 2018, there were 2,490 opioid-related offences in Canada, a rate of 7 incidents per 100,000 population (Table 3). Among the provinces, the highest rates were reported in British Columbia (21 per 100,000 population), Alberta (11) and Ontario (5) (Table 4). The CMAs with the highest rates of opioid-related offences were Kelowna (101), Lethbridge (84), Abbotsford-Mission (19), Vancouver (19) and Brantford (19).

The rate of heroin-related drug offences remained stable in 2018 after having recorded eight consecutive years of increases. Despite the overall stability, large increases in the rate of heroin-related offences were reported in Manitoba (+213%) and Quebec (+105%). British Columbia accounted for 49% of all heroin-related offences in 2018; however, a 14% decrease in that province mitigated essentially all increases in other jurisdictions.

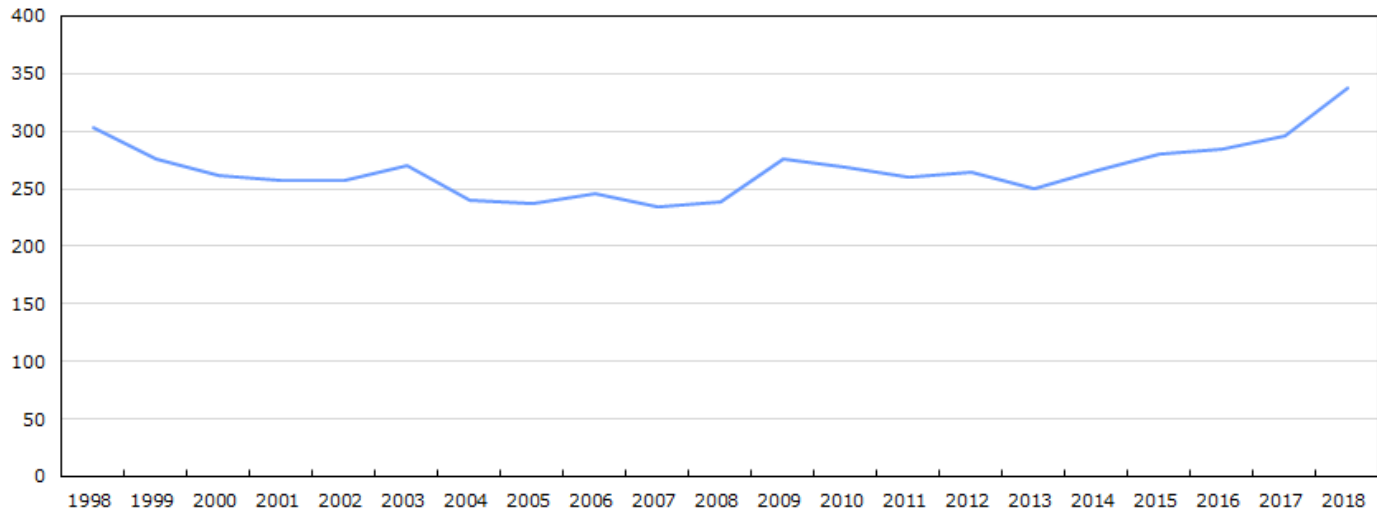
Trends in police-reported drug offences in Canada may be related to varying policies, practices and resources available across different police services and over time. Comparisons between police services or between geographical areas should therefore be made with caution.

## Increase in police-reported shoplifting of \$5,000 or under

In 2018, police reported just under 125,000 incidents of shoplifting, a rate of 337 incidents per 100,000 population, marking an increase of 14% over 2017 (Chart 3). Additionally, the rate of shoplifting has increased 42% compared to 2008, while theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting) decreased 23% over that same time period. It was also the third highest contributor to the increase in the national CSI behind fraud and sexual assault (level 1).

**Chart 3**  
**Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, police-reported rates, Canada, 1998 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Part of this increase could have been due to changes in the definition of “founded” when classifying reported incidents. Analysis of shoplifting incidents estimates that without the change in reporting standards, the increase in the rate of police-reported shoplifting in 2018 may have been 12%, compared to the 14% increase reported in 2018 (see “Text box 2 and Survey description”).

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

In the CMA of Toronto, the Toronto Police Service implemented an initiative called “ShopTheft” in January 2018. The initiative focuses on commercial establishments in the downtown core. Additionally, store owners are being urged to report incidents of shoplifting online and over the phone, which could have also contributed to the increase. A surge of shoplifting in liquor stores in Edmonton, Toronto and Winnipeg has also been reported in the news media, with shoplifting—as well as other property and violent crime—linked to the illicit use of methamphetamines (Graveland 2018; Hoye 2019; Mitchell 2019; Potter and Winsa 2019; Selley 2019; Turner 2019).

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

The *Criminal Code* specifies a number of violent offences involving the use of a firearm, including discharging a firearm with intent, pointing a firearm and using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence.<sup>9</sup> More serious crimes, however, such as homicide, robbery, assault and sexual assault, may have also involved a firearm. To measure all violent firearm-related crime, information on the incident characteristics must be used. In 2018, there were 7,477 violent crimes where a firearm was present during the commission of the offence, or a rate of 27 per 100,000 population.<sup>10</sup> This marks a decrease of 5%, the first after four years of consecutive increases.

Among violent offences involving the use of a firearm that are specified in the *Criminal Code*, 43% in 2018 were the offence of pointing a firearm. Another 40% were discharging a firearm with intent and the remaining 17% were using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence. Although the number of violent offences specific to firearms increased by a count of 43 in 2018 (from 2,766 in 2017 to 2,809), the rate remained stable due to an increase in population size (Table 1). This stability followed three consecutive years of increases. While police reported a 10% decrease in the rate of using a firearm in

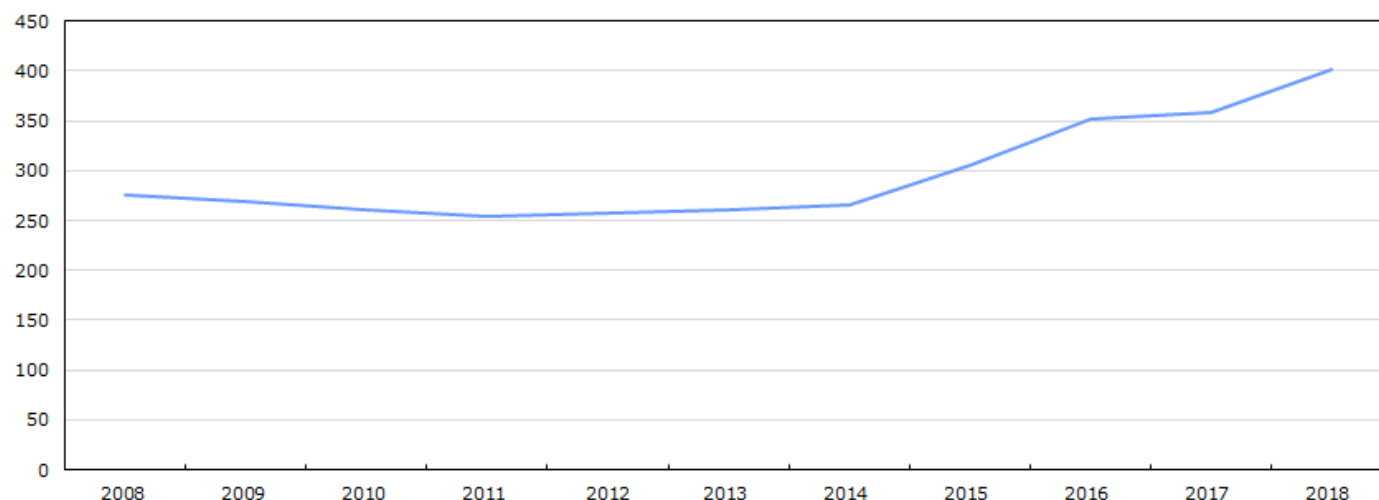
the commission of an indictable offence (-43 incidents), and a 4% decrease in the rate of discharging a firearm with intent (-26 incidents), the rate of pointing of a firearm increased 9% (+112 incidents). The small change in the rate of these firearm-related offences in 2018 was largely the result of increases in the number of incidents in Quebec (+63 incidents of firearms offences), Ontario (+26) and New Brunswick (+24), and decreases in British Columbia (-60) and Saskatchewan (-36).

**Police-reported fraud continues to increase, growing for the seventh year in a row**

The rate of police-reported fraud (including identity theft and identity fraud) continued to increase for the seventh year in a row, with a 12% increase between 2017 and 2018, and marked a 46% increase over the rate reported a decade previously (Chart 4; Table 1).<sup>11</sup> There were over 129,400 incidents of fraud reported by police in 2018, resulting in a rate of 349 per 100,000 population.<sup>12</sup> Incidents of identity fraud and identity theft increased from 17,639 in 2017 to 19,584 in 2018, for a combined rate of 53 per 100,000 population in 2018. While fraud is not an especially severe crime in the CSI, it is a high volume crime which contributed to making fraud the primary driver for the increase in the overall CSI and the increase in the Non-violent CSI (NVCSI) in Canada.

**Chart 4**  
**Fraud, police-reported rates, Canada, 2008 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Since 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. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

According to some police services, part of the increase in fraud was attributable to increased access for reporting fraud online. Additionally, certain types of scams have drawn the attention of the Canadian Anti-fraud Centre and the news media, particularly general online or telephone scams, such as the “Canada Revenue Agency scam” and pre-paid gift card scams (Breen 2018; CAFC 2019; Common and Vellani 2018; Crawford 2019; Whan 2018).

Part of the year-over-year increase could be due to changes in the definition of founded when classifying reported incidents. Analysis of fraud incidents estimates that without the change in reporting standards, the increase in the rate of police-reported fraud in 2018 may have been between 10% and 11%, compared to the 12% increase reported in 2018 (see “Text box 2 and Survey description”).

The combined rate of police-reported fraud (including identity theft and identity fraud) increased in all provinces and territories except for Yukon (-3%) in 2018. Notable increases in the rate of total fraud were reported in Nunavut (+36%), the Northwest Territories (+32%), Newfoundland and Labrador (+24%), New Brunswick (+24%), Manitoba (+18%), and Nova Scotia (+16%) (Table 5). Since 2012, the rate of fraud has increased most years in all provinces and territories except Prince Edward Island and the Northwest Territories.

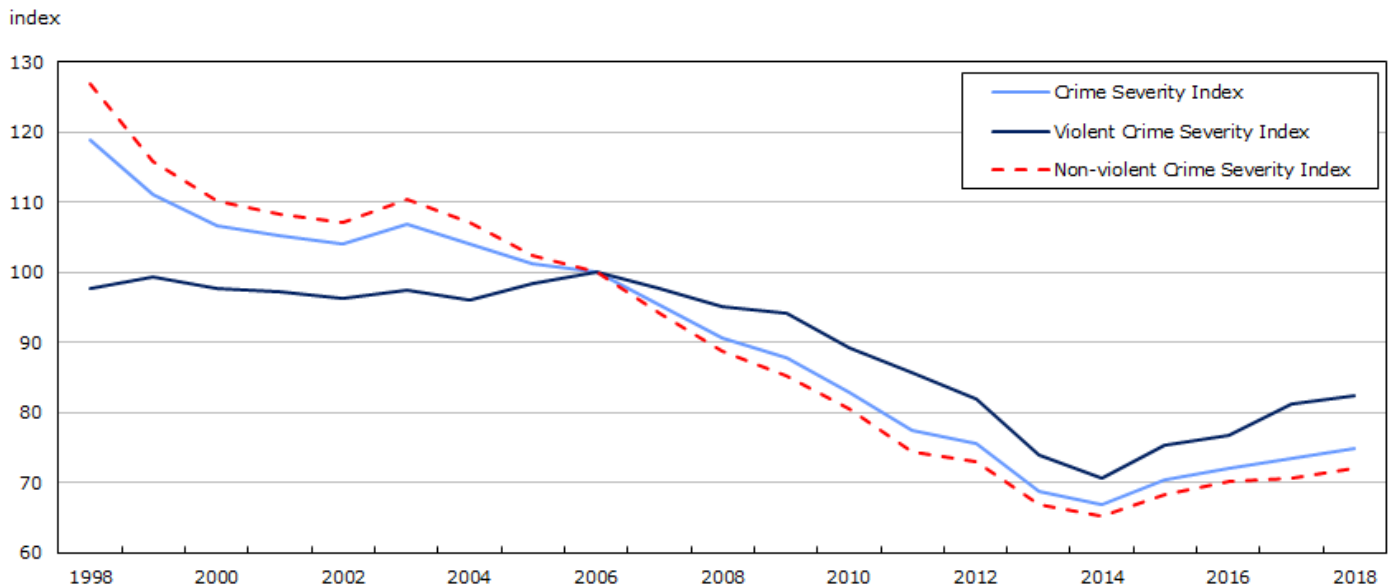
Increases in the rate of total fraud were reported by 28 of 35 CMAs. The largest rate increases were reported in Moncton (+56%), Windsor (+45%), Peterborough (+35%), Trois-Rivières (+33%), St. John’s (+33%) and Victoria (+31%). The largest decreases were reported in Guelph (-13%), Belleville (-2%), Regina (-2%) and Gatineau (-1%).

## Police-reported crime in Canada

### Canada's Crime Severity Index increases for fourth year in a row

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures both the volume and severity of police-reported crime in Canada and has a base index value of 100 for 2006 (Text box 4). The CSI increased 2% from 73.6 in 2017 to 75.0 in 2018, marking the fourth consecutive annual increase (Table 6). Between 1998 and 2014, the CSI steadily declined, with the exception of a 3% increase reported in 2003. In 2015, the CSI increased 5%, followed by smaller annual increases from 2016 to 2018 (Chart 5). Despite these recent increases, the 2018 CSI was 17% lower than a decade prior.

**Chart 5**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

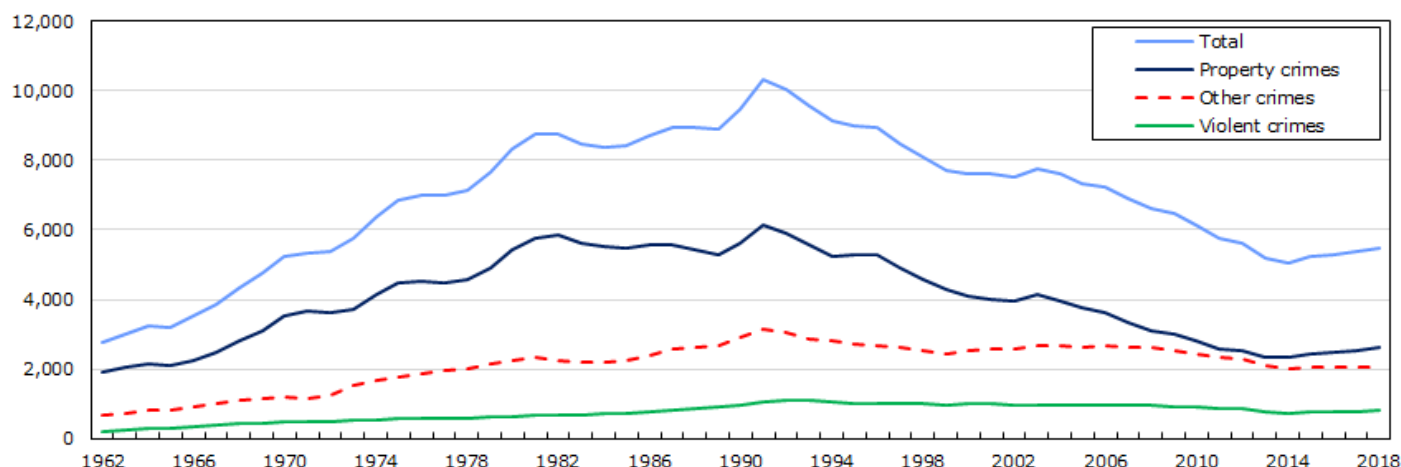
The 2% rise in the CSI in 2018 was driven by increases in police-reported rates for numerous offences, most notably fraud and sexual assault (level 1), as well as shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and theft over \$5,000.<sup>13</sup> For the third year in a row, increases were offset by decreases in the rates of police-reported breaking and entering, as well as decreases in robbery in 2018. A decrease in the rate of “other federal statute violations” also played a role in offsetting the increase in the CSI and was largely attributable to the Canadian National Police in Quebec reporting fewer violations under the *Railway Act*, and to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police no longer applying the *Indian Act* in relation to alcohol consumption on dry reserves.

At 5,488 incidents per 100,000 population, the police-reported crime rate—which measures the volume of crime per 100,000 population—increased 2% in 2018 (Table 7). Like the CSI, Canada's crime rate was on a downward trend until a 3% increase in 2015, with smaller increases since then (Chart 6). Despite these increases, the national crime rate in 2018 was 17% lower than in 2008.



**Chart 6**  
**Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Canadian police services reported over 2 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) in 2018, about 69,800 more incidents than in 2017. In addition to these incidents, there were about 125,500 *Criminal Code* traffic offences, about 83,500 *CDSA* and *Cannabis Act* offences, and almost 26,100 other federal statute violations (such as offences under the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* and the *Customs Act*) recorded by police in 2018. In total, there were just under 2.3 million police-reported *Criminal Code* and other federal statute violations in 2018.

Although the CSI and the crime rate are separate measures, with the CSI accounting not only for volume but also changes in the relative severity of police-reported crime (Text box 4), both measures show similar trends in police-reported crime in Canada since 1998.

#### Text box 4 Measuring police-reported crime

In Canada, there are two complementary ways to measure police-reported crime: the traditional crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). While both measures take into account the volume of police-reported crime, the CSI also accounts for the severity of crime. Both the traditional crime rate and the CSI measure crime based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident (see "Survey description" for more details). The most serious violation is determined by criteria in the following order of priority: violations against a person take precedence over violations not against a person, the greatest maximum penalty prescribed by law, violations causing death take precedence over other violations with the same maximum penalty and—if the above rules do not break a tie—the police service uses discretion to determine which is the most serious violation in the incident.<sup>14</sup>

To publish police-reported crime statistics in as timely a way as possible, this article relies on aggregate data (totals), which are the first crime data available each calendar year. More detailed data on the characteristics of incidents, victims and accused persons will be available following the release of this article, and data will be accessible for custom requests or possible inclusion in future editions of *Juristat*.

#### Crime rate

The traditional crime rate has been used to measure police-reported crime in Canada since 1962, and it is generally expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. The crime rate is calculated by summing all *Criminal Code* incidents reported by the police and dividing by the population count. The crime rate excludes *Criminal Code* traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations such as drug offences.

To calculate the traditional police-reported crime rate, all offences are counted equally, regardless of their severity. For example, one incident of homicide is counted as equivalent to one incident of theft. As such, one limitation of the traditional crime rate is that it can easily fluctuate as a result of variations in higher volume but less serious offences, such as theft of \$5,000 or under and mischief. In other words, a large decline in common but less serious violations may cause the police-reported crime rate to decrease even when the number of more serious but lower volume offences, such as homicide and robbery, increased.

In addition to the overall crime rate, rates are calculated for violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences. Further, the rates of youth who have either been charged by police or dealt with through the use of extrajudicial measures are available for all crime categories.



## Text box 4— end Measuring police-reported crime

### Crime Severity Index

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

In order to calculate the police-reported CSI, each violation is assigned a weight. CSI weights are based on the violation's incarceration rate, as well as the average length of prison sentence handed down by criminal courts.<sup>15</sup> The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight assigned to the offence, meaning that the more serious offences have a greater impact on the CSI. Unlike the traditional crime rate, all offences, including *Criminal Code* traffic violations and other federal statute violations such as drug offences, are included in the CSI.

To calculate the CSI, the weighted offences are summed and then divided by the population. Similar to other indexes (e.g., Consumer Price Index), to allow for ease of comparison, the CSI is then standardized to a base year of "100" (for the CSI, the base year is 2006). All CSI values are relative to the Canada-level CSI for 2006. CSI values are available back to 1998.

In addition to the overall CSI, both a Violent CSI (VCSI) and a Non-violent CSI (NVCSI) have been created, which—like the overall CSI—are available back to 1998. The VCSI is comprised of all police-reported violent violations, and the NVCSI is comprised of all police-reported property violations, other *Criminal Code* violations, *Criminal Code* traffic violations, and other federal statute violations. All types of CSI measures are also available for youth who have been accused of a crime (charged and not charged).

To adjust to changes in sentencing patterns, and *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes, the weights are updated every five years. The most recent update was carried out in 2018 and applies to 2016 revised and 2017 data presented in this article.

For more information on the CSI, see *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey* (Wallace et al. 2009), *The Methodology of the Police-reported Crime Severity Index* (Babyak et al. 2009), *Updating the Police-Reported Crime Severity Index Weights: Refinements to the Methodology* (Babyak et al. 2013) and the *Measuring Crime in Canada: A detailed look at the Crime Severity Index* video (Statistics Canada 2016).

### Seven of thirteen provinces and territories report increases in Crime Severity Index

Between 2017 and 2018, 7 of Canada's 13 provinces and territories reported increases in their CSI. In order of magnitude, the provinces which reported increases were: Prince Edward Island (+17%), Ontario (+6%), Manitoba (+6%), New Brunswick (+4%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+4%). Nunavut had a 6% increase, and the Northwest Territories reported a 5% increase in their CSI (Table 8).

The large increase in Prince Edward Island was driven by a 21% increase in the rate of breaking and entering and a 52% increase in the rate of sexual assault (level 1), as well as a 17% increase in theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Despite these increases, Prince Edward Island continued to report the lowest CSI among the provinces and territories. Additionally, the CSI in Prince Edward Island had decreased the previous five years before the increase in 2018. For the fourth year in a row, Ontario and Manitoba had increases in their respective CSIs. In Ontario, the increase was due to increases in numerous offences, most notably fraud, breaking and entering, homicide and sexual assault (level 1). In Manitoba, robbery, fraud, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, and breaking and entering were all fairly important contributors to the increase in the CSI.

Breaking and entering, fraud and sexual assault (level 1) were common contributing factors for increases or decreases in CSIs for almost all provinces and territories (Text box 5).

In Saskatchewan, decreases in a number of offences had an impact on the change in the CSI, however an 82% decrease in the rate of "other federal statute" violations was the largest contributor to a 3% decline in the CSI. The decrease in "other federal statute" violations was largely attributable to a change in the classification of some incidents involving alcohol consumption on a dry reserve. These incidents were previously reported by some police services as violations under the *Indian Act* and included under "other federal statute" violations. In October 2017, these detachments were advised that the federal prosecutors would no longer prosecute Indigenous community bylaw infractions under the *Indian Act*; therefore, these detachments started reporting these types of offences as mischief or disturbing the peace under the *Criminal Code*, which have a lower weight in the CSI than offences under the *Indian Act*.

In addition, a 5% decline in violations related to the administration of justice also had an impact on the decline in the CSI in Saskatchewan, particularly an 8% decrease in rates of failure to comply with an order, which accounted for 47% of these offences in 2018.

**Text box 5**  
**Violations contributing to the change in the Crime Severity Index (CSI) between 2017 and 2018, by province or territory**

Province or territory	Percent change in CSI from 2017 to 2018	Violations driving the change in CSI
Canada	2	Increase in fraud, sexual assault (level 1), as well as shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and theft over \$5,000; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering, and robbery
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	Increase in weapons violations and fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering
Prince Edward Island	17	Increase in breaking and entering, sexual assault (level 1), as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Nova Scotia	-2	Decrease in homicide, child pornography, and breaking and entering; offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1) and fraud
New Brunswick	4	Increase in fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering
Quebec	-2	Decrease in breaking and entering
Ontario	6	Increase in fraud, breaking and entering, homicide and sexual assault (level 1)
Manitoba	6	Increase in robbery, fraud, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, and breaking and entering
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	-3	Decrease in "other federal statutes", <sup>2</sup> as well as administration of justice violations and sexual violations against children; partially offset by increase in fraud, and breaking and entering
Alberta	0 <sup>s</sup>	Increase in fraud; offset by homicide
British Columbia	0 <sup>s</sup>	Increase in fraud, as well as theft over \$5,000 and sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in homicide
Yukon	-7	Decrease in homicide; partially offset by increase in assault (level 2) and mischief
Northwest Territories	5	Increase in homicide, as well as mischief, administration of justice violations and fraud; offset by decrease in trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine, and sexual assault (level 1 and 2)
Nunavut	6	Increase in mischief, homicide, attempted murder, administration of justice violations, forcible confinement or kidnapping, and aggravated sexual assault (level 3); partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering

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. The accident involving the Humboldt Broncos hockey team resulted in charges of dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death and bodily harm, which—in the CSI—have lower weights compared to some other offences causing death (e.g., first or second degree murder, manslaughter, criminal negligence causing death).

2. Part of the decrease in the CSI in Saskatchewan can also be attributed to a change in the classification of some incidents. For a few police services, some incidents previously dealt with under "other federal statutes" were reported in 2017 and 2018 as mischief or disturbing the peace, which have a lower weight than "other federal statutes". As a result, this change in procedure had a downward impact on Saskatchewan's CSI.

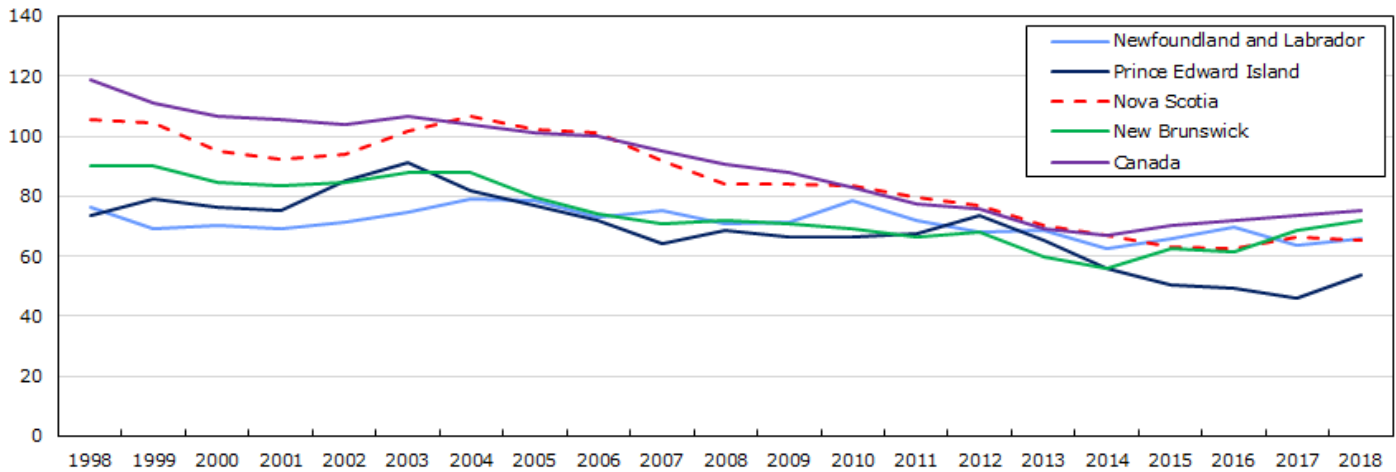
**Note:** Violations driving the change in CSI are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in CSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the CSI, these are noted.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Despite some fluctuations over the years, all provinces and territories except New Brunswick and Alberta reported lower CSIs in 2018 than in 2008, and all but Nunavut reported lower crime rates in the same time period (Table 8 and Table 9; Charts 7 to 10). While the crime rate for Nunavut was 9% higher than in 2008, there was a 2% decrease in the CSI.<sup>16</sup>

**Chart 7**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Atlantic provinces and Canada, 1998 to 2018**

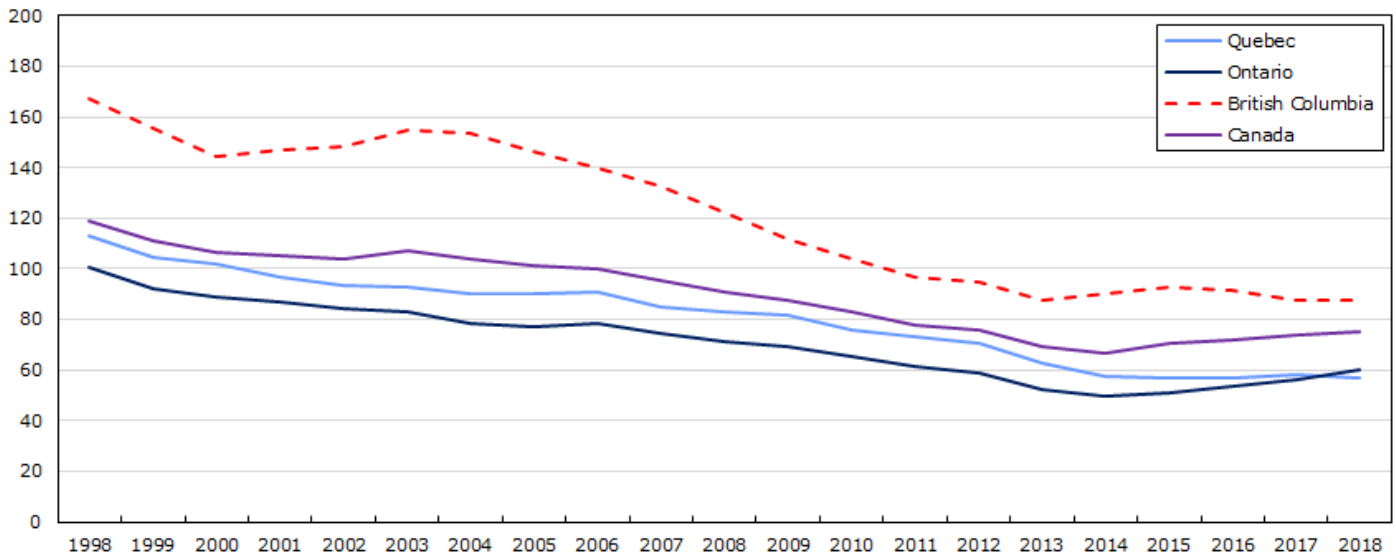
Crime Severity Index



**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Chart 8**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Canada, 1998 to 2018**

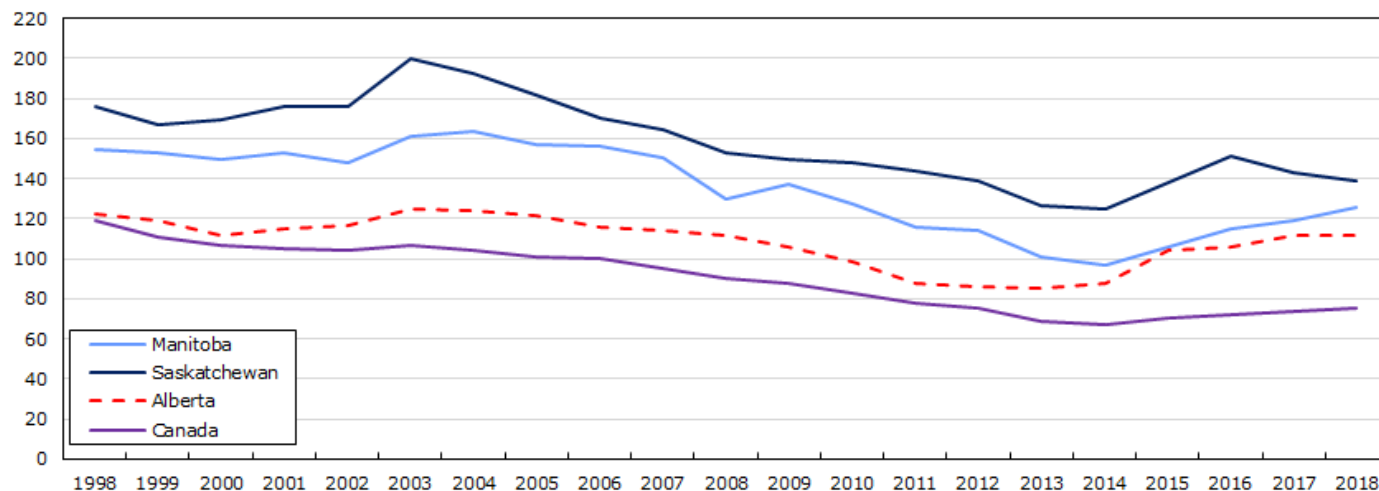
Crime Severity Index



**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Chart 9**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Prairie provinces and Canada, 1998 to 2018**

Crime Severity Index

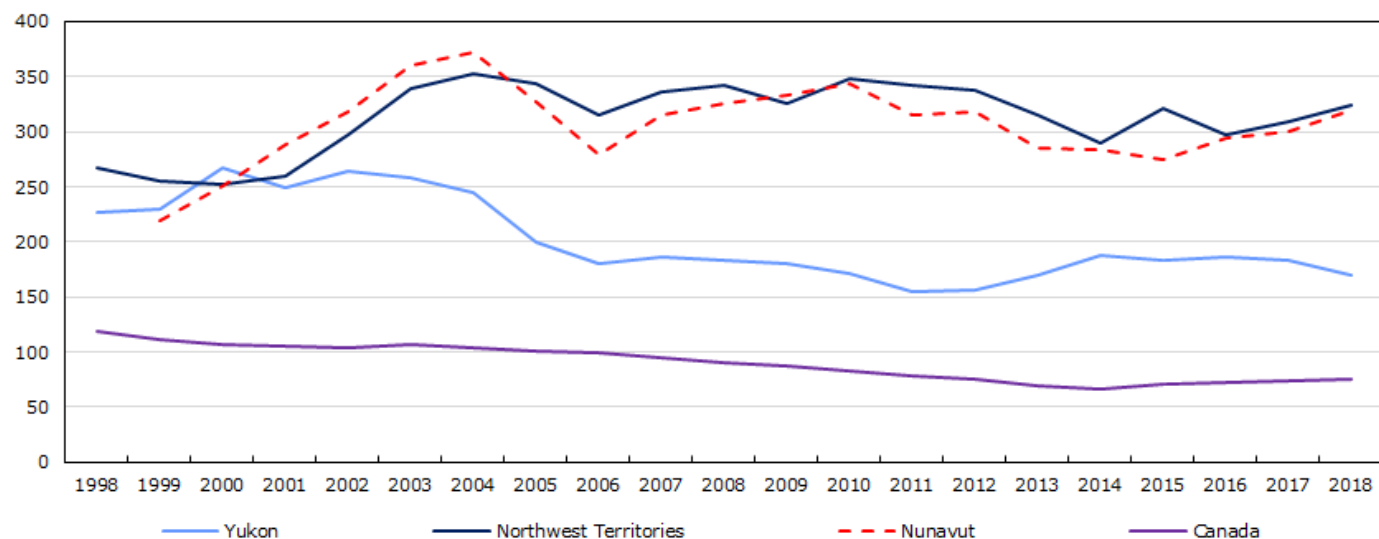


**Note:** The Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Chart 10**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Territories and Canada, 1998 to 2018**

Crime Severity Index



**Note:** 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. 1998 data in this chart for Northwest Territories also include Nunavut. In 1999, Nunavut, which comprises the eastern part of the old Northwest Territories, officially became a Canadian territory. Starting in 1999, data are displayed separately for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

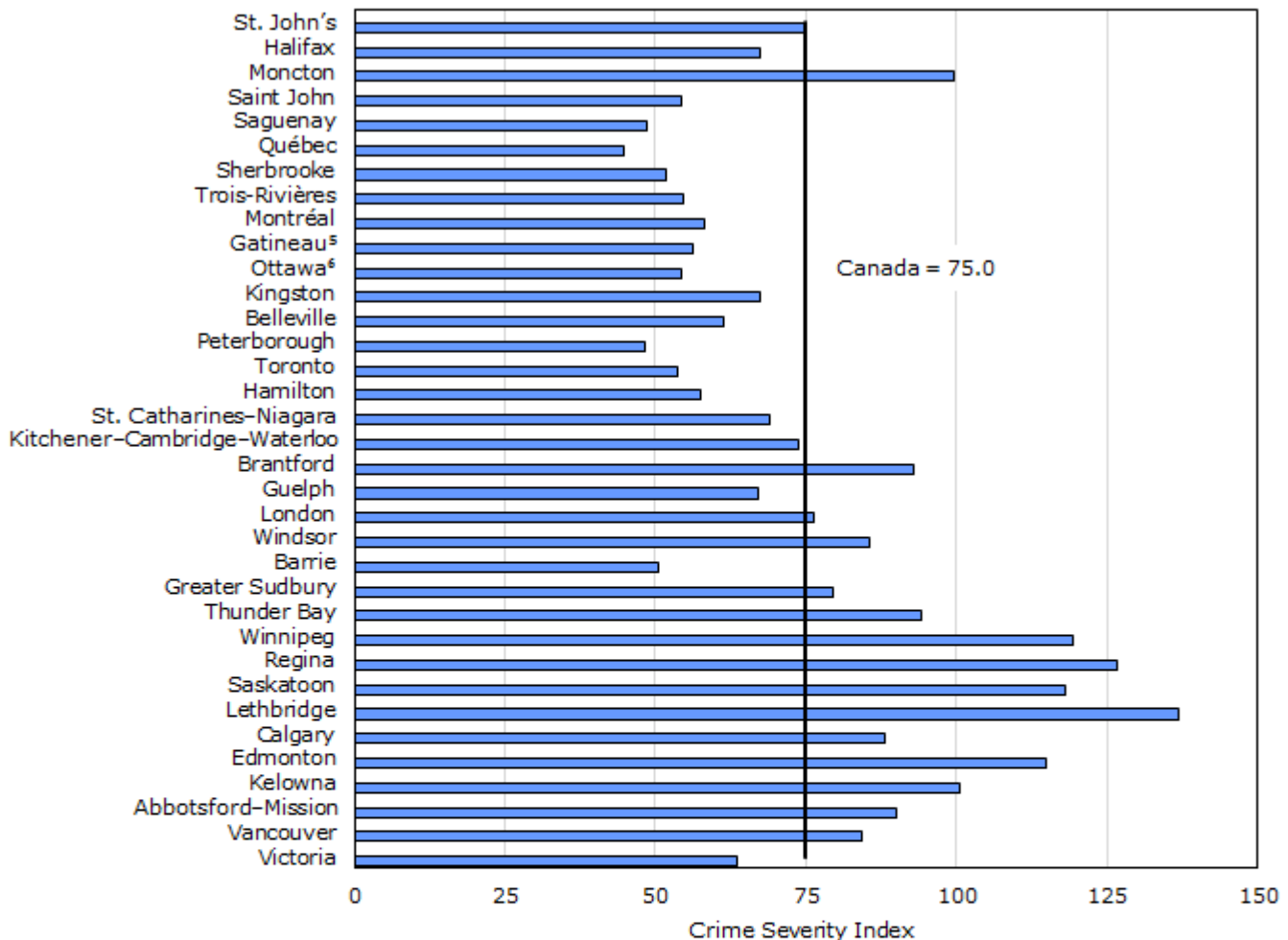
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Two in three census metropolitan areas record increases in the severity of police-reported crime**

Between 2017 and 2018, two in three (24 of 35) CMAs reported increases in their CSI (Table 10; Chart 11).<sup>17</sup> The largest increases in CSI were recorded in the CMAs of Windsor (+21%), Moncton (+15%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (+15%). The offences contributing to the increases in these CMAs were somewhat varied (Table 11). In Windsor, relatively large increases in the rates of breaking and entering, fraud and homicide contributed to the increase in CSI. In St. Catharines-Niagara, a 35% increase in the rate of trafficking, production and importation or exportation of cannabis prior to its legalization, and a 29% increase in the rate of trafficking, production and importation or exportation of cocaine contributed to its increase in CSI. After reporting a 5% decrease in 2016, Moncton had an increase of 16% and 15% the last two years, mainly due to increases in fraud in both years.

**Chart 11**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA)<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>



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

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

3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

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

5. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

6. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

**Note:** 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. 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The largest decreases in CSI were reported in Belleville (-20%), Saguenay (-12%) and Peterborough (-10%) (Table 10; Table 11). In Belleville, decreases in other violent *Criminal Code* violations (namely, non-consensual distribution of intimate images and voyeurism) were significant drivers in the decline in its CSI. In Saguenay, large decreases in breaking and entering, and in other *Criminal Code* traffic violations (namely, failure to stop and remain) contributed to the decline, while a 59% increase in the rate of sexual violations against children partially offset the decrease in the CSI. In Peterborough, in addition to lower rates of breaking and entering, declines in robbery and other violent *Criminal Code* violations (sexual interference, non-consensual distribution of intimate images and trafficking in persons), were also factors in the lower CSI for 2018. Québec also reported a decrease in the CSI, mostly attributable to a reduction in the rates of breaking and entering (-13%), attempted murder (-69%), and homicide (-70%). In the previous year, there was a mass shooting that occurred at the Islamic Cultural Centre of Québec, which resulted in 6 homicides and 40 attempted murders; therefore, the reduction in rates for 2018 was expected.



Similar to the provincial trend, the highest CSIs are typically recorded in CMAs located in the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, whereas the lowest CSIs are most often recorded in Quebec, Ontario and the Atlantic provinces. Lethbridge (137.0), Regina (126.6), Winnipeg (119.4) and Saskatoon (118.0) were the CMAs with the highest CSIs in 2018. Relatively high CSIs were also recorded in Edmonton (114.9), Kelowna (100.7), Moncton (99.7) and Thunder Bay (94.3). The CMAs with the lowest CSIs were Québec (44.7), Peterborough (48.2) and Saguenay (48.5). These were followed by Barrie (50.4), Sherbrooke (51.7) and Toronto (53.6), which has historically had one of the lowest CSIs but reported an 8% increase from 2017 to 2018, largely attributable to increases in homicide and fraud.

## Police-reported violent crime

In 2018, police-reported violent crime continued to account for about one-fifth (21%) of all police-reported *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic). There were over 423,700 police-reported violent incidents in 2018, over 17,000 more than the previous year, marking a 3% increase in the rate of police-reported violent incidents from the previous year (1,143 per 100,000 population versus 1,113 in 2017). The rate, however, was 14% lower than a decade earlier (Table 7). Rates for many police-reported violent violations increased between 2017 and 2018. Notable increases included extortion (+44%), level 1 sexual assault (+15%), other violations causing death (e.g., criminal negligence causing death) (+13%), and level 2 sexual assault (+7%). The largest decreases were reported for trafficking in persons (-16%),<sup>18</sup> forcible confinement or kidnapping (-10%), and commodification of sexual activity (-9%).

Violent crime refers to those violations in the *Criminal Code* identified as crimes against the person, as opposed to property crimes and other *Criminal Code* violations such as offences against the administration of justice.<sup>19</sup>

### National Violent Crime Severity Index increases 1%, driven by a 5% increase in Ontario

In 2018, the overall volume and severity of violent crime—as measured by the Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI)—was 82.4, a 1% increase over 2017 but 13% lower than in 2008. The VCSI fell every year between 2007 and 2014, before increasing for four consecutive years. The largest contributor to the increase in the VCSI in 2018 was a 15% increase in the rate of police-reported sexual assault (level 1) and, to a lesser extent, a 44% increase in extortion. Sexual assault (level 1) was also an important contributor to the increase in the VCSI in 2017. The overall increase in the VCSI was mitigated by decreases in robbery and homicide, two serious crimes that are heavily weighted in the index.

The increase in the VCSI was also driven by increases in the more heavily populated Ontario (+5%), as well as Manitoba (+6%), together accounting for the vast majority (87%) of the national increase (Table 8). Prince Edward Island (+20%), Nunavut (+16%), the Northwest Territories (+13%) and New Brunswick (+9%) also recorded increases in their VCSI, although their impact on the national trend was more modest given their relatively small population sizes. The other remaining provinces and territories reported decreases in their VCSI, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, which remained stable. The largest decreases in VCSI were reported in Yukon (-17%) and Saskatchewan (-5%) (see Text box 6).

The increase in Ontario was primarily due to increases in homicide and sexual assault (level 1), partially offset by a decrease in robbery. In Manitoba, the higher VCSI was attributable to increases in robbery, sexual assault (level 1) and violent firearms offences. The increase in Prince Edward Island was driven by increases in sexual assault (level 1), other violent *Criminal Code* violations (non-consensual distribution of intimate images) and uttering threats. In New Brunswick, the VCSI increase was due to higher rates of homicide, sexual assault (level 1) and aggravated assault (level 3). In the territories, Nunavut and the Northwest Territories recorded increases in their VCSI primarily due to large relative increases in homicide, among other offences.

In Yukon, the decline was driven by a large relative decrease in homicide (from 8 in 2017 to 3 in 2018) and partially offset by increases in assault (level 2), sexual violations against children and sexual assault (level 1). In Saskatchewan, the lower VCSI was the result of decreases in numerous offences, including sexual violations against children, assault (level 1 and 2), robbery and violent firearms offences, offset somewhat by an increase in sexual assault (level 1).<sup>20</sup>

### More than half of the census metropolitan areas record increases in the severity of police-reported violent crime

Increases in VCSIs were reported in 21 out of 35 CMAs. The largest increases were reported in Moncton (+21%), Trois-Rivières (+21%), Windsor (+17%), St. Catharines-Niagara (+16%), Greater Sudbury (+15%) and Lethbridge (+14%) (Table 10). Most of the increases were driven by increases in sexual assault (level 1), robbery or homicide.

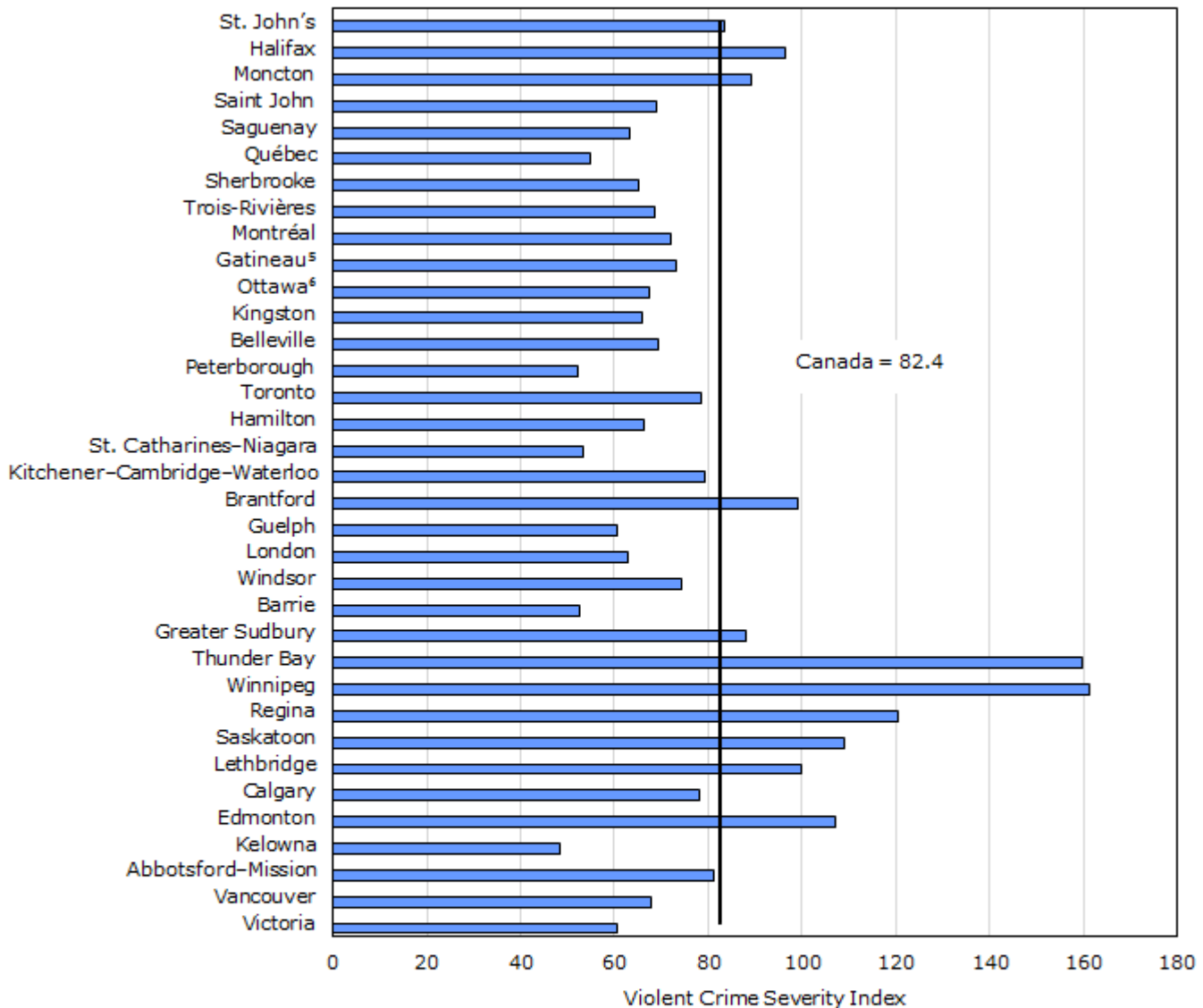
The largest decreases in VCSI among the CMAs were the result of decreases in various offences in Belleville (-42%, driven by decreases in non-consensual distribution of intimate images and voyeurism), Peterborough (-25%, driven by decreases in robbery, non-consensual distribution of intimate images, trafficking in persons, attempted murder, and sexual violations against children), and Kelowna (-19%, driven by homicide, forcible confinement or kidnapping).



In 2018, the CMAs with the highest VCSIs were Winnipeg (161.4), Thunder Bay (159.7) and Regina (120.4). From 2008 to 2018, Thunder Bay, Winnipeg and Regina consistently reported among the highest VCSI values of all CMAs, with Thunder Bay and Winnipeg reporting among the three highest values every year the last eight years. Thunder Bay also reported the third highest violent crime rate (1,545 violent incidents per 100,000 population) in 2018, behind Lethbridge (1,842) and Moncton (1,596) (Table 12; Chart 12). The lowest VCSIs were reported in Kelowna (48.4), Peterborough (52.1) and Barrie (52.8).

**Chart 12**  
**Police-reported violent Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA)<sup>1, 2, 3, 4</sup>



1. A CMA consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.  
 2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.  
 3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.  
 4. As of the 2016 Census, Belleville and Lethbridge became new CMAs.  
 5. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.  
 6. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

**Note:** The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Text box 6****Violations contributing to the change in the Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI) between 2017 and 2018, by province or territory**

Province or territory	Percent change in VCSI from 2017 to 2018	Violations driving the change in VCSI
Canada	1	Increase in sexual assault (level 1) and extortion; partially offset by decrease in robbery and homicide
Newfoundland and Labrador	0 <sup>s</sup>	Decrease in homicide, sexual violations against children and aggravated assault (level 3); offset by increase in robbery and violent firearms offences
Prince Edward Island	20	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), other criminal code violations (non-consensual distribution of intimate images) and uttering threats
Nova Scotia	-1	Decrease in homicide and attempted murder; offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1)
New Brunswick	9	Increase in homicide, sexual assault (level 1) and aggravated assault (level 3)
Quebec	-1	Decrease in robbery, forcible confinement or kidnapping, and homicide; offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1)
Ontario	5	Increase in homicide and sexual assault (level 1); offset by decrease in robbery
Manitoba	6	Increase in robbery, as well as sexual assault (level 1) and violent firearms offences
Saskatchewan	-5	Decrease in sexual violations against children, robbery, assault (level 1 and 2) and violent firearms offences; partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1)
Alberta	-1	Decrease in homicide; partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1) and robbery
British Columbia	-2	Decrease in homicide, attempted murder and violent firearms offences; offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1) and extortion
Yukon	-17	Decrease in homicide; partially offset by increase in assault (level 2), sexual violations against children and sexual assault (level 1)
Northwest Territories	13	Increase in several offences including homicide, as well as robbery, assault (level 1) and violent firearms offences; partially offset by decrease in sexual assault (level 1 and 2)
Nunavut	16	Increase in several offences including homicide, attempted murder, forcible confinement or kidnapping, and aggravated sexual assault (level 3); partially offset by decrease in violent firearms offences

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:** The main violations driving the change in the VCSI are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in the VCSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the VCSI, these are noted.

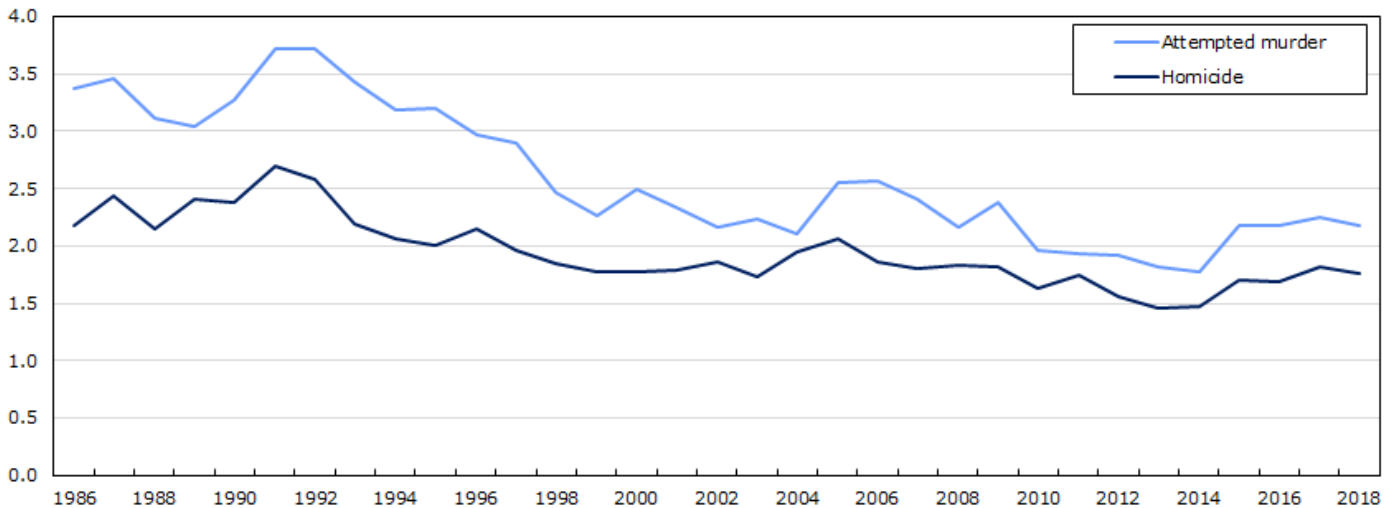
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**National homicide rate decreases, but varies across provinces and territories**

After an increase in homicide in 2017, the rate decreased 4% in 2018, moving from 1.82 homicides per 100,000 population in 2017 to 1.76 in 2018. Homicide continued to represent 0.2% of all violent crimes. Although police reported 651 homicides in Canada in 2018, 15 fewer than the previous year, the 2018 homicide rate was still higher than the average for the previous decade (1.67 per 100,000 population for 2008 to 2017) (Table 1; Chart 13).

**Chart 13**  
**Attempted murder and homicide, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

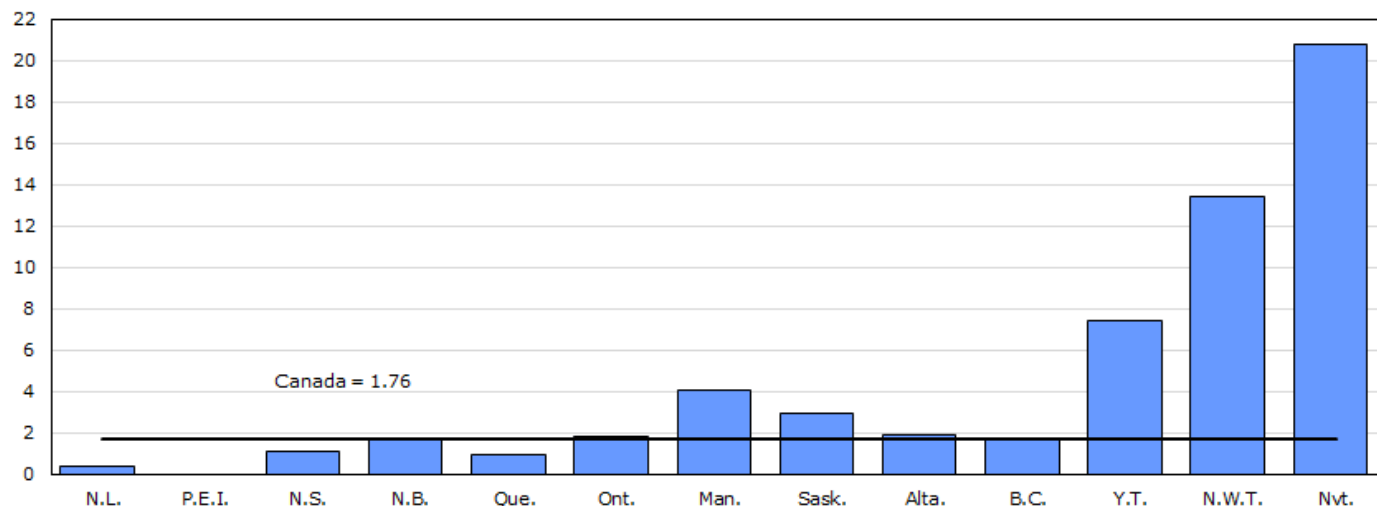
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The decrease in the national number of homicides was a result of notably fewer homicides in Alberta (-38 homicides), British Columbia (-30), Quebec (-10) and Nova Scotia (-10), partly offset by a large increase in Ontario (+69). With the exceptions of Alberta and Ontario, these provinces reported notable increases in 2017. Ontario had the largest increase in the rate of homicide among the provinces, primarily driven by the three serious events that occurred in Toronto as outlined in the context section, which accounted for 20 homicides and 26 attempted murders.<sup>21</sup> As the country's largest CMA in terms of population size, Toronto reported 142 homicides in 2018, 49 more than the previous year. This represented a 50% increase in the rate over the previous year—going from 1.51 homicides per 100,000 population in 2017 to 2.26 in 2018—the highest rate for the CMA since 1991 (2.55 per 100,000 population).

As has historically been the case when comparing homicide provincially, homicide rates were highest in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the territories (Table 5; Chart 14). In 2018, as in 2017, Manitoba (4.07 homicides per 100,000 population) recorded the highest homicide rate among the provinces, followed by Saskatchewan (2.93). In contrast, Prince Edward Island recorded no homicides in 2018, while rates were lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador (0.38 homicides per 100,000 population), Quebec (0.99) and Nova Scotia (1.15). Despite the relatively large increase in the number of homicides in Ontario causing a 33% increase in the rate, Ontario's rate of 1.86 homicides per 100,000 population was relatively similar to the national rate of 1.76 homicides per 100,000 population.

**Chart 14**  
**Homicide, police-reported rate, by province or territory, 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Due to their small populations, the rate of homicide tends to vary in the territories and can be relatively high in some years, which also makes year-over-year comparisons difficult. In 2018, there were 17 homicides in the territories, a rate of 13.77 homicides per 100,000 population.

With a total of 8 homicides in 2018, Thunder Bay continued to record the highest homicide rate among the CMAs (6.38 homicides per 100,000 population) (Table 13). Brantford (with 5 homicides), Regina (with 8 homicides) and Abbotsford-Mission (with 6 homicides) had the next highest homicide rates (3.36, 3.10 and 3.07 per 100,000 population, respectively). In 2018, Barrie and Lethbridge were the only CMAs reporting no homicides.

Along with the overall decrease in homicide in 2018, both gang-related and firearm-related homicides decreased as well. According to the Homicide Survey,<sup>22</sup> there were 157 gang-related homicides in 2018, 6 fewer than in 2017. Gang-related homicides continued to account for about one-quarter (25%) of all homicides. The gang-related homicide rate (0.42 per 100,000 population) decreased 5% from the previous year. This marked the first decrease after three consecutive years of increases; however, it was still the second highest rate recorded in Canada since comparable data was first collected in 2005.

The largest decreases in gang-related homicide were reported in British Columbia (-12 homicides) and Alberta (-9 homicides). The decline in Alberta was mostly in Calgary, which reported 8 fewer gang-related homicides in 2018 than in 2017. Although there was an overall decrease in the number of gang-related homicides nationally, and an overall decrease in homicide provincially, the number of gang-related homicides more than doubled in Quebec from 15 victims in 2017 to 32 in 2018. The increase in Quebec was driven by an additional 9 homicides in Montréal. Nationally, approximately 8 out of every 10 (83%)<sup>23</sup> gang-related homicides were committed with a firearm and, of these, 70% were committed with a handgun.

Additionally, following two years of increases, the number of gang-related homicides in the CMA of Toronto remained unchanged in 2018 from the previous year at 36 victims. The proportion of gang-related homicides committed with a firearm remained relatively unchanged at 94% (compared with 92% in 2017). Ultimately, non-gang-related homicides accounted for the total increase in the number of homicides in Toronto, with an 83% increase in the rate from 2017. Although the total number and rate of non-gang-related homicide in Toronto increased in 2018, the proportion of homicides committed with a firearm decreased from 45% of non-gang-related homicide in 2017 to 39% in 2018. Of the non-gang non-firearm-related homicides where the weapon used was known, 47% were committed using a knife or other piercing/cutting instrument, followed by the use of a motor vehicle (22%, including an attack in the North York City Centre business district of Toronto, where pedestrians were deliberately struck with a van) and physical force (15%).

Nationally, there were 249 homicides caused by a firearm (firearm-related) reported in 2018, 18 fewer than in 2017. The firearm-related homicide rate (0.67 per 100,000 population) decreased 8% from the previous year. Prior to 2018, firearm-related homicide had been increasing since 2014, with gang-related violence being the primary driver. In 2018, 51% of firearm-related homicide was related to gang activity. Overall, in 2018, gang-related homicide committed with a firearm represented 19% of all homicide, compared to 21% the year before.

Provincially, the largest decreases in firearm-related homicides were reported in Alberta (-20 homicides) and British Columbia (-18 homicides). In contrast, Ontario reported 36 more firearm-related homicides. At the CMA level, the largest increases in firearm-related homicides were reported in Toronto (+14 homicides) and Montréal (+4 homicides). Otherwise, 23 out of 35 CMAs reported either no change or a decrease in firearm-related homicides year over year, including Calgary (-7 homicides) and Québec (-6 homicides), which reported the largest decreases among CMAs. Overall, the national decrease in firearm-related homicides was largely a result of decreases outside of CMAs. The rate for firearm-related homicides decreased 1% among all CMAs, compared to a decrease of 25% outside of the CMAs.

### **Almost all provinces and territories report decreases in the rate of police-reported attempted murder**

The attempted murder rate in Canada decreased 3% between 2017 and 2018 to 2.18 per 100,000 population. Almost all provinces and territories reported decreases, except for Nunavut (+291%), New Brunswick (+49%), Ontario (+26%) and the Northwest Territories (+1%) (Table 5). The counts of attempted murders in Nunavut and New Brunswick were relatively small, so any changes caused large fluctuations in the rate. The increase in Ontario was due to an additional 81 attempted murders in 2018 compared to 2017. Twenty-six of these attempted murders were reported as part of two incidents that occurred in the city of Toronto. An attack in the North York City Centre business district resulted in 13 victims of attempted murder, and a shooting on Danforth Avenue in the city's Greektown resulted in an additional 13 victims of attempted murder. In contrast, there were 38 fewer attempted murders in Quebec and 32 fewer in British Columbia in 2018, the provinces with the largest decrease in incidents, and for British Columbia, the third largest decrease in rate.

In total, there were 807 attempted murders reported by police in Canada in 2018, 14 fewer than the previous year. The rate of attempted murder has remained consistently higher than the homicide rate since the 1980s, and these offences have often had similar trends over time (Chart 13).

#### **Text box 7**

#### **Measuring crime in Canada: Police-reported and self-reported data**

In Canada, two main national surveys collect crime-related data: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey and the General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization). The UCR collects police-reported data, while the GSS on Victimization collects information from a sample of Canadians aged 15 and older on their experiences with crime. The GSS on Victimization is conducted every five years, with the most recent cycle conducted in 2014. Unlike the UCR, the GSS on Victimization captures information both on crimes that have been reported to police and those that have not. The GSS on Victimization, however, collects information for a subset of offences—sexual assault, robbery, physical assault, breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicles or their parts, theft of personal property, theft of household property and vandalism—and does not include crimes committed against businesses or institutions.

While both surveys are used to measure crime, significant methodological and conceptual differences exist between them and affect direct comparisons of data findings (for further information, see Wallace et al. 2009). It is possible, however, to compare trends from the two surveys to better understand changes in the pattern of crimes reported to police. For instance, data from both the UCR and the GSS on Victimization show declines in overall violent crime and property crime between 2004 and 2014.

In contrast, while UCR data show a decline in the rate of police-reported sexual assault over that same time period, data from the GSS on Victimization show the rate of self-reported sexual assault remained relatively stable (Conroy and Cotter 2017). This likely reflects the fact that few sexual assaults are reported to police, making any comparison between both surveys quite difficult. According to the GSS on Victimization, 31% of the eight crime types measured in the 2014 cycle were reported to the police. Reporting rates ranged from 5%<sup>F</sup> of sexual assault to 50% of break-ins. Moreover, retrospective questions on child abuse also show that, for the vast majority (93%) of those who were victimized by an adult before age 15, the abuse was never reported to the police or child protective services (Burczycka 2017).

According to the GSS on Victimization, the most common reason for not reporting a criminal incident to police was that victims considered it minor and not worth taking the time to report (78%). Other reasons for not reporting the criminal incident to police included victims feeling that the police would not have considered the incident important enough (58%), that there was a lack of evidence (52%), that police would not have found the offender or stolen property (51%), and that the incident was a private or personal matter and was handled informally (43%).<sup>24</sup>

For more information about the results of the 2014 GSS on Victimization, see "Criminal victimization in Canada, 2014" (Perreault 2015), "Criminal victimization in the Territories, 2014" (Perreault and Simpson 2016) and "Victimization of Aboriginal people in Canada, 2014" (Boyce 2016).

## Increase in police-reported extortion in all provinces

The national rate of police-reported extortion (13 incidents per 100,000 population) increased 44% in 2018 from 2017, with an increase of 1,478 incidents (Table 1). Historically, the national extortion rate has fluctuated going back to 1998; however, following a 12% increase in the rate of extortion in 2012, the rate has been on an upward trend. According to several Canadian police services, as well as the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre, the nature of extortion has been shifting in the digital world, including the use of hostage-taking scams, ransomware, sextortion and various other digital and electronic scams (CAFC 2019).

Extortion was the second highest contributor to the increase in the national VCSI, behind sexual assault (level 1). Among the provinces and territories, only Yukon and Nunavut did not report increases in the rate of extortion as they reported no incidents of extortion in 2018. The large majority of the increase in incidents of extortion in 2018 were due to increases in British Columbia (+463 incidents, +80% rate), Quebec (+358 incidents, +33% rate), Ontario (+306 incidents, +30% rate) and Alberta (+204 incidents, +52% rate). All of the CMAs except for Saguenay, Windsor, Sherbrooke, Saint John, and Peterborough reported increases in extortion in 2018. Vancouver and Montréal reported the largest increases in incidents (+257 and +158, respectively).

## Increase in overall rate of police-reported major physical assault

Physical assault, like sexual assault, is classified by the *Criminal Code* and the majority fall into one of three separate levels depending on the nature and severity of the incident (see “Key terminology and definitions” for more detail on assault offences).

Physical assault continued to be the most prevalent form of police-reported violent crime in Canada in 2018, accounting for close to 6 in 10 (57%) violent offences.<sup>25</sup> Police reported just under 240,500 assaults in 2018, over 8,500 more incidents than in 2017, marking a 2% increase in the rate of physical assault. Most (70%) of the physical assaults reported by police were classified as common assault (level 1).<sup>26</sup> There were over 6,000 more common assaults in Canada in 2018 than in 2017, representing a 2% increase in rate. Part of this increase could have been due to changes in the definition of “founded” when classifying incidents. In 2018, the year the changes in standards were enacted, 10% of level 1 assault incidents were classified as unfounded, marking a decrease from 11% in 2017 (Table 2).

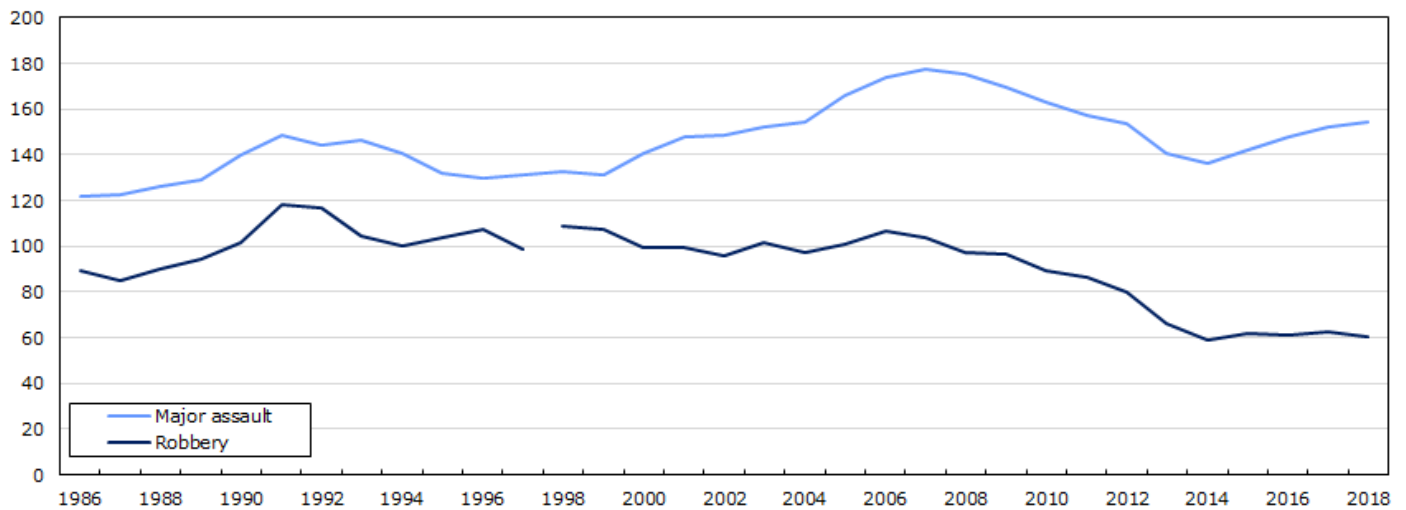
As noted above, on January 1, 2018, the CCJS, in collaboration with police, changed the definition of “founded” incidents in the UCR. The new definition now includes incidents where there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident did not take place and third-party reports that fit these criteria. Analysis of level 1 common assault estimates that without the change in reporting standards, the increase in the rate of police-reported level 1 common assault in 2018 may not have changed noticeably from the 2% increase reported in 2018 (see “Text box 2 and Survey description”).

After decreasing steadily between 2007 and 2014, the national rate of major assault (level 2 and 3) increased in 2018 for the fourth consecutive year due to higher rates of assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2) (+2%) (Chart 15; Table 5). The increase in the rate of assault (level 2) was largely due to increases in Ontario (+5%) and British Columbia (+4%). The rate of aggravated assault (level 3) decreased by 3% nationally in 2018 (Table 1).



**Chart 15**  
**Major assault (level 2 and 3) and robbery, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Prior to 1998, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey based the number of robberies on the number of incidents. As of 1998, robberies are counted according to the number of victims directly involved in the incident. This change aligned with the method used for counting all other violent crimes. As such, data on robbery from 1998 onward are not comparable with pre-1998 data. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

### Police-reported robbery rate decreases

Robbery is any theft or attempted theft involving violence or the threat of violence. There was a general downward trend in robbery starting in 2006 which ended with an increase in 2015. After another increase between 2016 and 2017, the rate of robbery (61 per 100,000 population) decreased -3% in 2018, to its lowest level since 2014 (Chart 15; Table 1). Police reported approximately 22,400 robberies in 2018, about 380 fewer than the year before.

Changes in the rate of robbery in 2018 varied by province and territory, with 6 of the 13 jurisdictions reporting decreases (Table 5). Changes also varied by CMA (Table 13).

### Police-reported non-violent crime

In 2018, most crime reported by police continued to be non-violent in nature, with property offences and other *Criminal Code* offences accounting for nearly four out of five (79%) police-reported *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic). In total, there were over 1.6 million police-reported non-violent incidents in 2018 (excluding traffic), of which more than 1.2 million were property crimes (Table 7). After notable increases in property offences in 2015 followed by stability in 2016, the rate of property crime has risen more slowly the last two years, increasing 1% between 2016 and 2017, and 2% between 2017 and 2018. The property crime rate rose from 3,266 to 3,339 incidents per 100,000 population between 2017 and 2018.

### Non-violent Crime Severity Index increases for fourth year in a row

Between 2017 and 2018, Canada's Non-violent Crime Severity Index (NVCSI), which includes drug crime, other federal statutes and *Criminal Code* traffic offences, rose 2% (Table 6). The primary offences contributing to the increase were fraud, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and theft over \$5,000. These were partially offset by a decline in breaking and entering.

Between 2017 and 2018, provincial and territorial changes to the NVCSI varied (Table 8). The largest increases were reported in Prince Edward Island (+16%), Ontario (+7%), Manitoba (+6%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (+6%). Increases in fraud, and breaking and entering were important contributors to the rise in NVCSI in these provinces (see Text box 8).

As with the VCSI, changes in the NVCSI varied considerably among the CMAs in 2018. The largest increases in the NVCSI were recorded in Windsor (+23%), St. John's (+19%), Barrie (+18%) and St. Catharines-Niagara (+15%). Breaking and entering was a significant contributor to the increased NVCSIs in all of these CMAs, among other offences. In addition, breaking and entering was a driver in many of the CMAs with the largest decreases in NVCSI, such as Saguenay (-19%), Sherbrooke (-6%), and Gatineau (-5%).

### Text box 8 Violations contributing to the change in the Non-violent Crime Severity Index (NVCSI) between 2017 and 2018, by province or territory

Province or territory	Percent change in NVCSI from 2017 to 2018	Violations driving the change in the NVCSI
Canada	2	Increase in fraud, as well as shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and theft over \$5,000; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering, and other federal statute violations
Newfoundland and Labrador	6	Increase in weapons violations and fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering
Prince Edward Island	16	Increase in breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Nova Scotia	-2	Decrease in child pornography, and breaking and entering; offset by increase in fraud
New Brunswick	3	Increase in fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering
Quebec	-3	Decrease in breaking and entering; partially offset by increase in trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine
Ontario	7	Increase in fraud, breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting) and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under
Manitoba	6	Increase in fraud, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, breaking and entering, and theft of \$5,000 or under
Saskatchewan <sup>1</sup>	-2	Decrease in “other federal statutes” <sup>2</sup> as well as administration of justice violations; partially offset by increase in fraud, and breaking and entering
Alberta	0 <sup>s</sup>	Increase in fraud and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under; offset by decrease in theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting), possession of stolen property and motor vehicle theft
British Columbia	1	Increase in fraud and theft over \$5,000; offset by decrease in breaking and entering, and theft of motor vehicle
Yukon	-2	Decrease in administration of justice violations, disturbing the peace, and trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine; offset by increase in mischief, and breaking and entering
Northwest Territories	1	Increase in mischief, administration of justice violations and fraud; offset by decrease in trafficking, production or distribution of cocaine; disturbing the peace; and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Nunavut	0 <sup>s</sup>	Decrease in breaking and entering; offset by increase in mischief and administration of justice violations

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. The accident involving the Humboldt Broncos hockey team resulted in charges of dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death and bodily harm, which—in the CSI—have lower weights compared to some other offences causing death (e.g., first or second degree murder, manslaughter, criminal negligence causing death).

2. Part of the decrease in the CSI in Saskatchewan can also be attributed to a change in the classification of some incidents. For a few police services, some incidents previously dealt with under “other federal statutes” were reported in 2017 and 2018 as mischief or disturbing the peace, which have a lower weight than “other federal statutes”. As a result, this change in procedure had a downward impact on Saskatchewan’s CSI.

**Note:** Violations driving the change in the NVCSI are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in the NVCSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the NVCSI, these are noted.

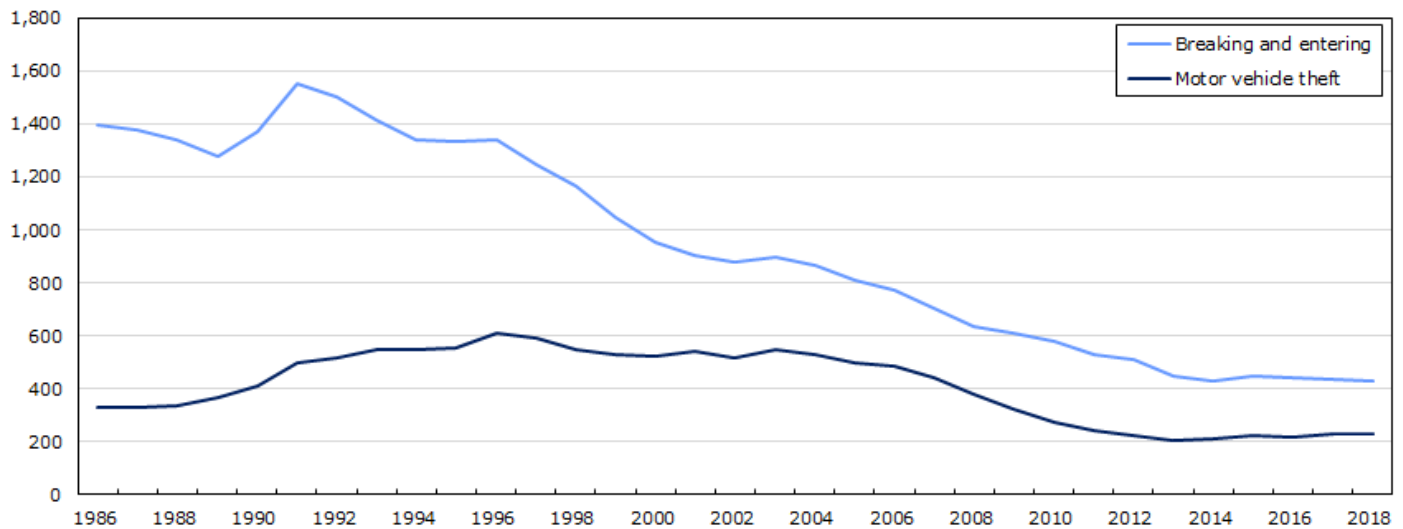
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

### Decrease in rate of police-reported breaking and entering for third year in a row

Police-reported breaking and entering is considered to be the most serious property crime (based on CSI weight). In 2018, breaking and entering continued to be one of the most common forms of property crime, just behind theft of \$5,000 or under, and mischief. Almost 160,000 incidents of breaking and entering were reported to police in 2018, accounting for 13% of property crime. Since peaking in 1991, the police-reported rate of breaking and entering has generally declined in Canada, with three increases reported in 1996, 2003 and 2015 (Chart 16). In 2018, the rate declined 1% nationally to 431 per 100,000 population. Since 2008, the rate of breaking and entering has fallen 32% and, in that year, it accounted for 15% of all police-reported property crime.

**Chart 16****Breaking and entering, and motor vehicle theft, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Seven provinces and territories reported declines in rates of breaking and entering in 2018. Nunavut (-19%), Quebec (-15%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (-6%) reported the largest declines (Table 5). The provinces and territories that reported the largest increases were Prince Edward Island (+21%), Ontario (+6%) and Yukon (+5%). Given its relatively high volume and CSI weight, changes in rates of breaking and entering had a measurable impact on CSIs in most jurisdictions (Text box 5).

The overall decrease in breaking and entering was the result of decreases outside of CMAs, as only 10 out of 35 CMAs reported decreases in breaking and entering, and the overall rate among the CMAs increased 1% in 2018 (Table 13).

### Police-reported motor vehicle theft rate stable but varies considerably by census metropolitan area

According to the Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC), aspects of motor vehicle theft are related to organized crime, including money laundering and the resale of high-end cars. The most common motivations for motor vehicle theft, according to the IBC, are to sell the stolen vehicle overseas, to resell the vehicle to an unsuspecting buyer, to use the vehicle in “joyriding,” and to steal the vehicle in the commission of another crime and subsequently abandon it (Sommerfeld 2018).

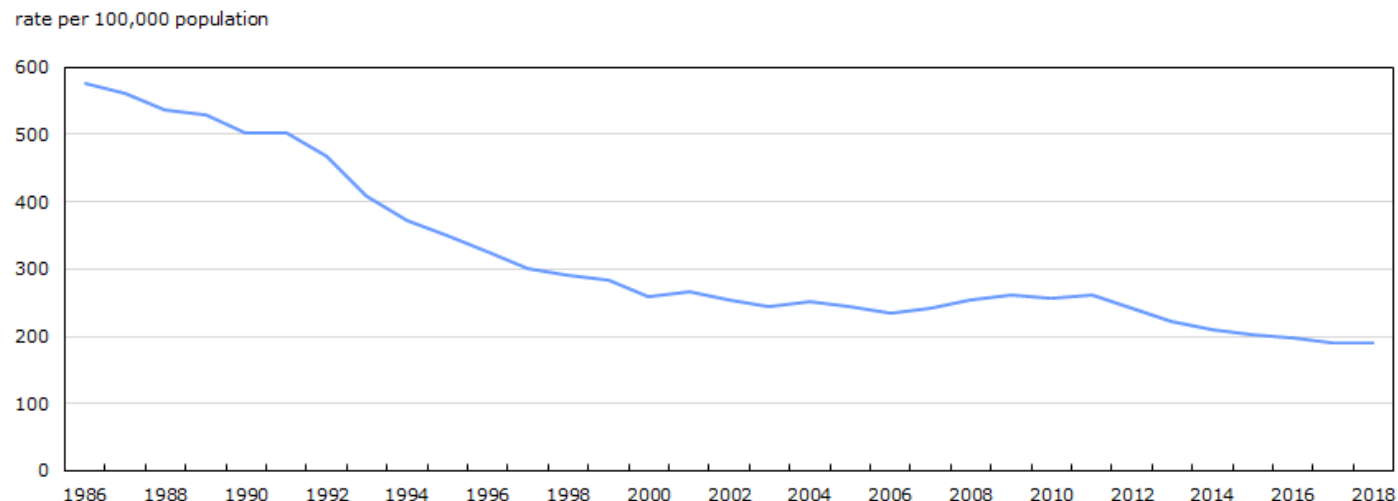
Although there were 1,017 more motor vehicle thefts in 2018 compared to 2017, the rate remained stable due to an increase in the population size. The rate of motor vehicle theft in Canada was 38% lower in 2018 than a decade earlier (Chart 16). An increase in the rate of motor vehicle theft in Ontario (+17%) combined with decreases in British Columbia (-14%) and Alberta (-7%) were the primary contributors to the net increase in incidents of motor vehicle thefts.

As with other police-reported crimes, changes in rates of motor vehicle theft varied considerably by CMA (Table 13). Despite the national stability in motor vehicle theft, 22 of the 35 CMAs reported increases in the rate of motor vehicle theft in 2018.

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

Police reported almost 70,400 impaired driving incidents in 2018, just under 1,300 more than the year before. After declining for six years straight, the rate of impaired driving (alcohol, drugs and unspecified) remained relatively stable in 2018 with a rate of 190 incidents per 100,000 population (Chart 17).

**Chart 17**  
**Impaired driving, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2018**



**Note:** Data not available prior to 1986. Includes alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol and/or drug impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. Beginning June 21, 2018, as a result of the coming into force of Bill C-46 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, new violations were added under the impaired driving legislation. This includes violations to capture impaired driving where the substance (whether alcohol or drug) causing impairment is not known, and violations to capture impaired driving where it is known that the impairment was caused by a combination of alcohol and drugs. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

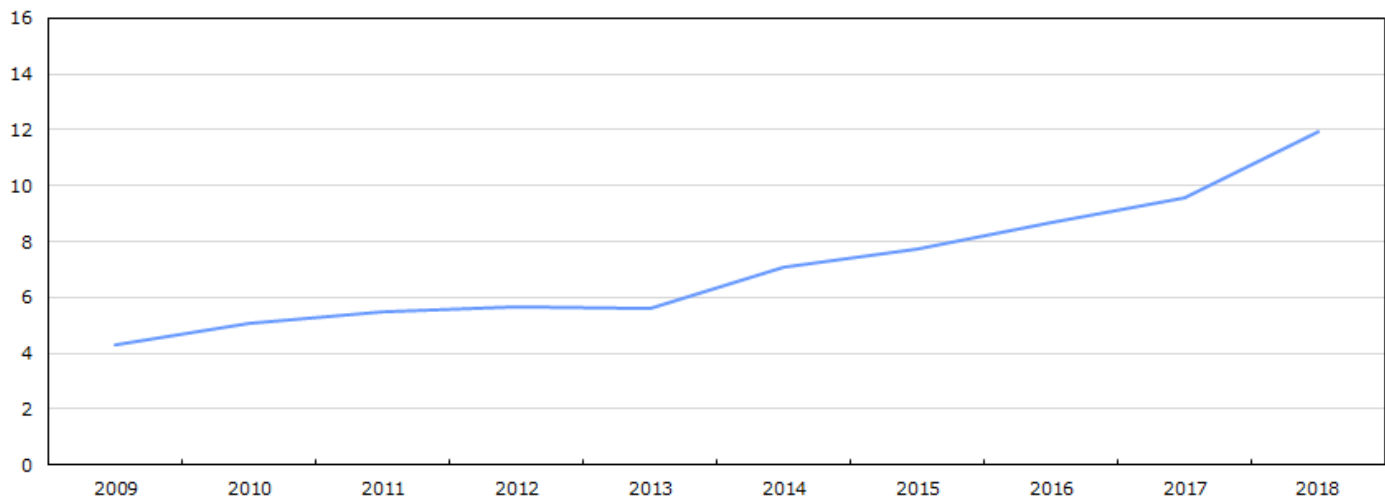
While the rate of police-reported impaired driving remained relatively stable in 2018, there was some variation among the provinces and territories. Five provinces reported decreases: Manitoba (-9%), Newfoundland and Labrador (-6%), Ontario (-3%), Quebec (-2%) and Saskatchewan (-1%). The remaining provinces and the three territories reported increases. The most significant increase was recorded in Prince Edward Island (+47%), followed by Yukon (+9%), Nunavut (+9%), British Columbia (+6%) and Nova Scotia (+5%).

Almost all (93%) police-reported impaired driving incidents continued to involve alcohol in 2018, while a small proportion (6%) involved drugs. This proportion increased slightly from 5% in 2017. The remaining impaired driving incidents fell under the new legislation that came into force June 21, 2018. Bill C-46, *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, introduced amendments to the *Criminal Code* sections related to impaired driving, including giving police new powers to conduct alcohol and drug screening. New violations were included to capture impaired driving where the substance (whether alcohol or drugs) causing impairments was not known, and violations to capture impaired driving where it was known that impairment was caused by a combination of alcohol and drugs (Text box 3).

The rate for all drug-impaired driving violations increased 25% between 2017 and 2018 (Chart 18). In total, there were 4,423 drug-impaired driving violations in 2018, 929 more than the previous year. The national increase in the rate of drug-impaired driving was largely driven by increased rates in Ontario (+36%), Alberta (+34%), British Columbia (+21%) and Quebec (+17%). Only Nunavut (-30%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-1%) reported declines in drug-impaired driving.

**Chart 18**  
**Drug-impaired driving, police-reported rates, Canada, 2009 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Data not available prior to 2009. Includes drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. Beginning June 21, 2018, as a result of the coming into force of Bill C-46 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, new violations were added under the impaired driving legislation. This includes one violation for "operation - low blood drug concentration". In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Despite the 25% increase in the rate of drug-impaired driving violations, the rate remained relatively low in 2018 compared with the rate of alcohol-impaired driving (12 versus 177 per 100,000 population). The low rate for drug-impaired driving may be partly explained by the fact that detecting and measuring the level of drug impairment can be more difficult than it is for alcohol-impaired driving (Owusu-Bempah 2014). In incidents where the driver may be impaired by both alcohol and drugs, it is generally easier for police to lay charges for alcohol-impaired driving and the majority of cases are reported as such (Perreault 2016).

For the UCR, police do not report the type of drug associated with the drug-impaired driving incident. As such, it is difficult to determine the impact of cannabis legalization on drug-impaired driving. According to Statistics Canada's National Cannabis Survey (first quarter 2019), however, 18% of Canadians aged 15 and older had consumed cannabis in the past three months, up from 14% in the first quarter of 2018 (before legalization). Among cannabis users with a valid driver's license, 15% reported driving within two hours of using (Statistics Canada 2019).

It is important to note that the number of impaired driving offences reported by police can be influenced by a number of factors, including changes in legislation, varying law enforcement practices across jurisdictions (e.g., roadside check programs such as Ontario's Reduce Impaired Driving Everywhere [RIDE] Program), as well as changing societal attitudes (Perreault 2016). In some jurisdictions, like British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute.

## Police-reported youth crime

While overall crime statistics are based on the number of criminal incidents reported by police (regardless of whether or not an accused was identified), measures of police-reported youth crime are based on the number of youth, aged 12 to 17, accused in a criminal incident by police.<sup>27</sup> The number of youth accused includes youth who were either charged, or recommended for charging, as well as those who were cleared by other means, including those diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs and other diversion programs.

Youth—and young adults aged 18 to 24—are much more likely to be accused of a police-reported crime than people aged 25 and older. Previous analysis showed that rates of youth accused of crime in 2014 were more than twice as high as rates for individuals aged 25 and older; however, rates of individuals accused of crime were highest among young adults (Allen and Superle 2016). That being said, the police-reported youth crime rate has been on a long downward trend, declining for over two decades after peaking in 1991. Relative to crime overall, the decline in youth crime has been dramatic. Between 2008 and 2018, while the overall crime rate and CSI fell 17%, the rate of youth accused of crime fell 48% and the Youth CSI (YCSI) fell 42%.



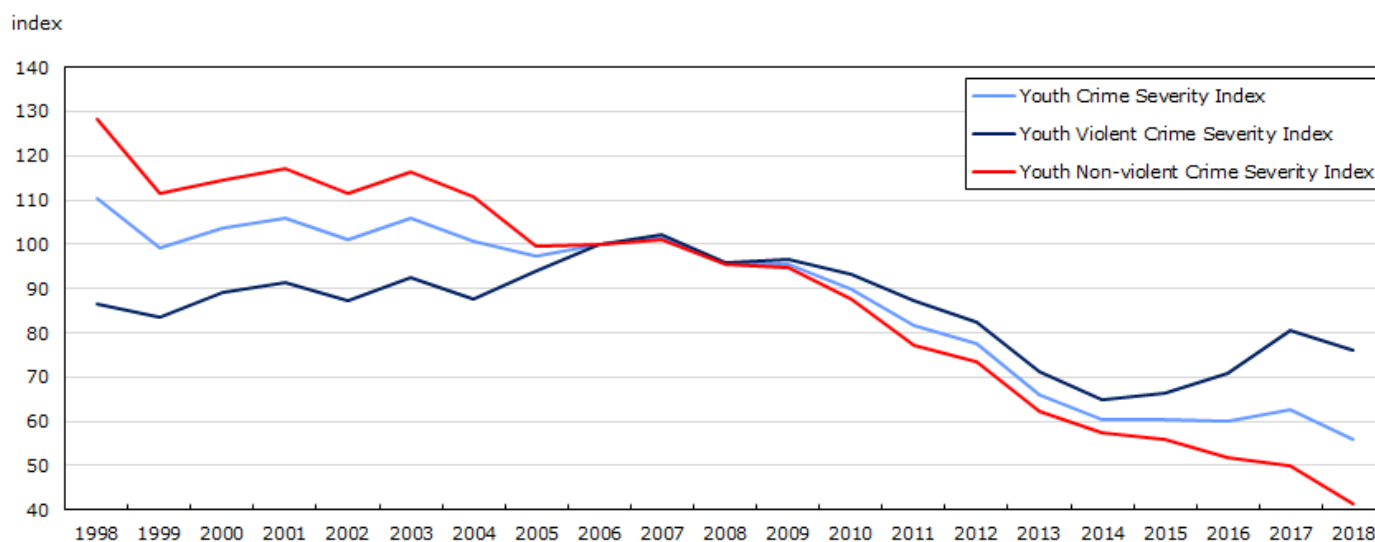
For the most part, police-reported youth crime involves relatively minor offences. Similar to previous years, the most common criminal offences committed by youth in 2018 were level 1 assault (521 accused per 100,000 youth), shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (446) and mischief (371) (Table 14). All of these offences were also among the most common violations committed by adults. Rates of administration of justice violations, such as breach of probation and failure to appear, were also relatively high as were the rates of cannabis possession and uttering threats (Table 14; Table 15).

### Decreases in the Youth Crime Severity Index and the rate of youth accused of crime

In 2018, the youth crime rate dropped 10%, marking the largest decrease in the youth crime rate since 2013 (Table 16). There were about 80,200 youth accused of a criminal offence in 2018, over 9,000 fewer than in the previous year. In addition, the YCSI—which measures both the volume and severity of crime involving youth accused (charged and not charged)—decreased 11% in 2018, again marking the largest decrease in the YCSI since 2013 (Table 17; Table 18). The YCSI has generally been on a downward trend since 2010, with annual decreases in 7 of the last 9 years. In 2018, the first decline in the Violent YCSI (-6%) was noted after three years of increases (Chart 19).

**Chart 19**

#### Police-reported Youth Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2018



**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. The Youth 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 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The decline in the YCSI in 2018 was primarily the result of decreases in the rate of youth accused of breaking and entering (-25%), homicide (-30%), shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (-17%), and robbery (-5%). The only offence with a notable increase in the rate of youth accused was sexual assault (level 1), which saw a 12% increase (Table 19; Table 20).

All provinces and territories experienced a decrease in the YCSI, except for Prince Edward Island, which remained relatively stable. This stability, however, was the result of a 12% increase in the violent YCSI, offset by an 8% decrease in the Non-violent YCSI.

### Most youth accused of police-reported crime are not charged, especially for minor offences

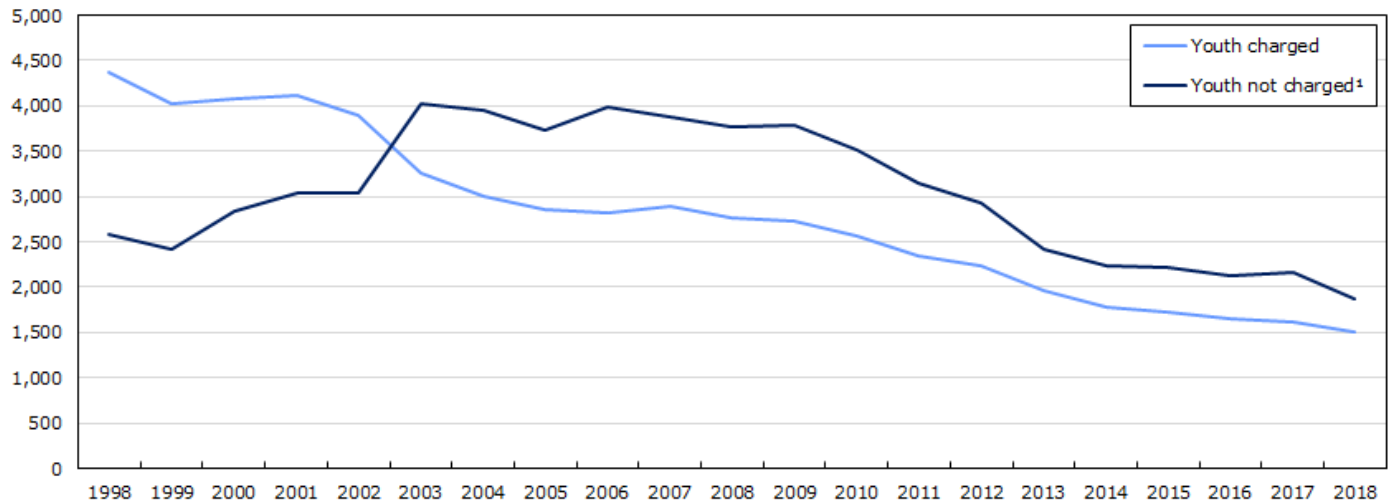
In keeping with the principles and objectives of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA)—namely to divert youth away from the formal justice system especially when they are accused of relatively minor offences—56% of youth accused of crime in 2018 were not charged by police, compared with 57% in 2017. The rate of youth who were charged decreased by 7% in 2018 from 2017, while the rate of youth who were not charged decreased by 13% (Chart 20).<sup>28</sup>

Among youth accused, the percentage who were not charged was higher for property offences (70%) compared to violent offences (50%). For the most serious violent offences, the percentage not charged tended to be much lower. In contrast, for youth accused of theft of \$5,000 or under, and mischief, around four in five were not charged (74% and 80%, respectively). While for breaking and entering, the most serious property offence, 50% of youth accused were not charged.

The YCJA outlines a variety of extrajudicial measures that can be used by police in lieu of charging a youth with an offence such as warnings and cautions, or referrals to community programs or other extrajudicial sanction programs under the YCJA. Following the introduction of the YCJA in 2003, the proportion of youth accused who were charged by police dropped substantially as more youth were dealt with by extrajudicial measures, especially for less serious offences. The percentage of youth who were charged has remained relatively level since then.

**Chart 20**  
**Youth accused of police-reported crime, by clearance status, Canada, 1998 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 youth



1. Includes youth diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of extrajudicial measures, such as warnings, cautions or referrals to community programs.

**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

## Summary

In 2018, both the police-reported Crime Severity Index (CSI) and the crime rate increased 2%. This was the fourth consecutive annual increase in the CSI after 11 years of declines from 2004 and 2014. The majority of Canada's provinces and territories reported increases in their CSI, with the exception of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan and Yukon. Alberta and British Columbia experienced essentially no change in their CSIs.

The 2% increase in the national CSI between 2017 and 2018 was primarily the result of higher rates of police-reported incidents of fraud (+13%), sexual assault (level 1) (+15%), as well as shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (+14%) and theft over \$5,000 (+15%). These increases were partially offset by a lower rate of police-reported incidents of breaking and entering (-1%) and robbery (-3%).

Prior to legalized cannabis, only the rate of police-reported importation or exportation of cannabis rose above the previous year, while possession, trafficking and production fell. The new offences under the *Cannabis Act* accounted for 4% of all cannabis-related offences in 2018. Police reported a growing number of offences involving methamphetamine (crystal meth) and ecstasy. In the first year that opioid-related offences (including fentanyl) were collected separately from "other drugs", police reported 2,490 incidents.

## Key terminology and definitions

**Incident (or Offence):** A criminal incident involves one or more related offences that are committed during a single criminal event and have been reported to police. Where there are multiple victims within a single criminal event, a separate aggregate incident is counted for each victim. For example, a single incident involving an assault on three victims at the same time and location is counted in the aggregate statistics as three incidents of assault. For an incident to be counted in the crime statistics it must be recorded as "founded" as opposed to "unfounded." Police services can report up to four violations for each incident, however, for both the traditional crime rate and the CSI are based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident. For the purposes of this article, offence and incident are used interchangeably.

**Most serious violation:** Individuals accused of crime are categorized by the most serious violation occurring in the police-reported incident in which they are accused. In incidents with multiple accused involving multiple violations, each individual in the incident will be coded with the most serious violation even if this was not the violation(s) that the person was accused of committing. It is therefore possible that the most serious violation is not the offence for which an individual was accused, but one committed by another accused in the incident. Moreover, in this type of incident, any charges against the accused may be for less serious offences in the incident.

**Founded:** An incident is “founded” if, after police investigation it has been determined that the reported offence did occur or was attempted (even if the charged/suspect chargeable (CSC) [i.e., the accused] is unknown) or there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident **did not** take place. This includes third-party reports that fit these criteria. For the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, the concept of a CSC refers to a person against whom there is enough evidence for police to either lay a charge or recommend to the Crown that a charge be laid. Effective January 1, 2018.

**Unfounded:** An incident is “unfounded” if it has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted. Effective January 1, 2018.

**Gang-related homicide:** A homicide is classified as gang-related when police confirm or suspect that the accused person and/or victim involved in the homicide was either a member, or a prospective member, of an organized crime group or street gang or was somehow associated with an organized crime group or street gang, and the homicide was carried out as a result of this association. Prior to 2005, police were asked if the homicide was “gang-related”. Beginning in 2005, the question was amended to give police the option of specifying whether the homicide was: (a) confirmed as gang-related or (b) suspected as being gang-related.

**Firearm-related violent crime:** Firearm-related violent crime shows the number of victims of violent *Criminal Code* offences where a firearm was fired or used as a threat, and/or where a firearm was present and not used but the presence of the firearm was relevant to the incident, according to the police.

**Firearm-related homicide:** A homicide is classified as firearm-related when the weapon used to cause death is a firearm. Firearms include handguns, rifles or shotguns, fully automatic firearms, firearm-like weapons (e.g. nail guns or pellet guns) and firearms - type unknown.

**Violent offences:** Involve the use or threat of violence against a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery. Robbery is considered a violent offence because, unlike other theft offences, it involves the use or threat of violence. See Table 1 for a list of selected offences in this category.

**Homicide:** Includes first and second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide and accidental or justifiable homicide are not included in this classification.

**Assault (physical):** Refers to the *Criminal Code* categories of physical assault.

- **Common assault:** Includes the *Criminal Code* category assault (level 1) which includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.
- **Major assault:** Includes *Criminal Code* assault level 2 and 3:
  - **Level 2—assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm:** Involves carrying, using or threatening to use a weapon against a person or causing someone bodily harm.
  - **Level 3—aggravated assault:** Involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of a person.
- **Other assaults:** Includes other forms of physical assault, including assault against a peace officer, unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm or an imitation of a firearm in commission of offence, pointing a firearm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, trap likely to or causing bodily harm, and less common other assaults “of hoax terrorism causing bodily harm (*Criminal Code* s. 83),” “bodily harm resulting from failure to safeguard an opening in ice or on land (s. 263)” and “otherwise unlawfully causing bodily harm (s. 269).”

**Sexual assault:** Is classified by level in the *Criminal Code* into three separate categories—depending on the nature and severity of the incident—including level 1, assault of a sexual nature that violates the sexual integrity of the victim; level 2, sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm involves sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon or causing bodily harm; and level 3, aggravated sexual assault involves sexual assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

**Sexual violations against children:** Include *Criminal Code* violations that specifically concern offences involving child and youth victims. These include sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to children for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, luring a child via

telecommunications or the agreement/arrangement by means of telecommunication to commit a sexual offence against a child. As of December 2014, also includes the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity (*Criminal Code*, s. 170) and householder permitting prohibited sexual activity (*Criminal Code*, s. 171). A “householder” is any “owner, occupier or manager of premises, or any other person who has control of premises or assists in the management or control of premises” (*Criminal Code*, s. 171). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children. Excludes incidents of sexual assault level 1, 2 and 3 against children and youth which are counted within those three violation categories.

**Other sexual offences:** not involving sexual assault or sexual violations against children are included with “other violent offences.”

**Non-violent offences:** Include property offences and other *Criminal Code* offences, as well as *Criminal Code* traffic offences, drug-related offences and violations of other federal statutes.

**Property offences:** Involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. They include offences such as break and enter, theft and mischief. See Table 1 for a list of selected offences in this category.

**“Other” *Criminal Code* offences:** Include crimes such as disturbing the peace and offences against the administration of justice (e.g., failure to comply with an order, failure to appear and breach of probation).

**Drug-related offences:** Include offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* such as possession, trafficking, production, importation and exportation of drugs or narcotics. Examples include cannabis (prior to the enactment of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018), cocaine, heroin and other drugs such as methamphetamine (crystal meth), PCP, LSD and ecstasy. Also includes cannabis-related offences under the *Cannabis Act*, and beginning in November 2017, violations specific to opioids (excluding heroin but including fentanyl).

**Other federal statute violations:** Include violations of federal statutes other than the *Criminal Code* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. These include violations of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

## Survey description

### Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was established in 1962 with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The UCR was designed to measure criminal incidents that have been reported to federal, provincial/territorial and municipal police services in Canada.

One incident can involve multiple offences. In order to ensure comparability, counts presented in this article are based on the most serious offence in the incident as determined by a standard classification rule used by all police services. Counts based on all violations are available upon request.

Each year, the UCR database is “frozen” at the end of May for the production of crime statistics for the preceding calendar year. However, police services continue to send updated data to Statistics Canada after this date for incidents that occurred in previous years. Generally, these revisions constitute new accused records, as incidents are solved and accused persons are identified by police. Some new incidents, however, may be added and previously reported incidents may be deleted as new information becomes known.

Revisions are accepted for a one-year period after the data are initially released. For example, when the 2018 crime statistics are released, the 2017 data are updated with any revisions that have been made between May 2018 and May 2019. The data are revised only once and are then permanently frozen. Over the past 14 years (2004 to 2017), data corresponding to previous years have been revised upward 11 times and revised downward 3 times, with an average annual revision of 0.16%. The 2017 revision to counts of persons charged and youth not charged resulted in a 0.6% increase to 2017 counts.

### Measuring incidents of crime

Data from the UCR are used to calculate both the traditional crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). The traditional crime rate and the CSI are based on the aggregate count of criminal incidents. A criminal incident involves one or more related offences that are committed during a single criminal event and have been reported to police. Where there are multiple victims within a single criminal event, a separate aggregate incident is counted for each victim. For example, a single incident involving an assault on three victims at the same time and location is counted in the aggregate statistics as three incidents of assault. For an incident to be counted in the crime statistics it must be recorded as “founded” as opposed to “unfounded.” An

incident is “founded” if, after police investigation it has been determined that the reported offence did occur or was attempted or there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident did not take place. This includes third-party reports that fit these criteria.

Police services can report up to four violations for each incident; however, this has typically only been the practice since the late 1980s and not for all police services. Therefore, both the traditional crime rate and the CSI are based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident. By basing the measures on the most serious offence in an incident, it allows for historical comparisons, as well as better comparisons among police services.

It is possible, however, that by counting only the most serious violation, some offences may be under-represented. This has little or no effect on serious violent offences such as homicide, sexual assault and aggravated assault; however, some—but not all—minor offences are less likely to be the most serious violation when they are occurring at the same time as other more serious violations. These secondary offences, therefore, are not included in the calculation of aggregate statistics, the crime rate and the CSI.

For more information on counting crime in Canada, see *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey* (Wallace et al. 2009) and *The Methodology of the Police-reported Crime Severity Index* (Babyak et al. 2009).

### Estimating the impact of changes to reporting standards

In January 2018, the definition of both “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents was updated to reflect a more victim-centred approach to recording crimes that accounts for the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence. Estimates of what the crime rate could have been in 2018 had the new reporting standards not been in place were calculated for specific violations. These included violations that were most responsible for the increase in the national CSI. The estimated values were determined by evaluating the following factors: incidents that could have previously been deemed unsubstantiated and therefore not reported to the CCJS; proportions of unfounded, not cleared, and cleared using the previous reporting standards; and the observed trend between 2015 and 2017 for unfounded, not cleared, and cleared incidents.

### Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey collects police-reported data on the characteristics of all homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada. The Homicide Survey began collecting information on all murders in 1961 and was expanded in 1974 to include all incidents of manslaughter and infanticide. Although details on these incidents are not available prior to 1974, counts are available from the UCR and are included in the historical aggregate totals.

Due to revisions to the Homicide Survey database, annual data reported by the Homicide Survey prior to 2015 may not match the annual homicide counts reported by the UCR. Data from the Homicide Survey are appended to the UCR database each year for the reporting of annual police reported crime statistics. Each reporting year, the UCR includes revised data reported by police for the previous survey year. In 2015, a review of data quality was undertaken for the Homicide Survey for all survey years from 1961 to 2014. The review included the collection of incident, victim and charged/suspect-chargeable records that were previously unreported to the Homicide Survey. In addition, the database excludes deaths, and associated accused records, which were no longer deemed as homicide by police (e.g., incidents of self-defence, suicide and criminal negligence causing death that had originally been deemed, but no longer considered, homicide). For operational reasons, these revisions were not applied to the UCR.

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## Notes

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

1. These data conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions that have been developed in co-operation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collects and reports on police-reported federal statute offences.
2. To publish police-reported crime statistics in a timely manner, this article relies on aggregate data (totals), which are the first crime data available each calendar year.
3. Trends in youth accused of crime are not directly comparable to trends in overall crime. For instance, instead of measuring the number of criminal incidents per 100,000 population, the youth accused rate is calculated as the number of youth accused (charged and not charged) per 100,000 youth population (aged 12 to 17). Similarly, the Youth Crime Severity Index is also based on youth accused rather than criminal incidents.
4. Due to rounding, the combined rate of sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3) in Table 1 does not equal the rate reported here.
5. While the effective date was January 2018, police services transitioned to the new standards at different points throughout the year.
6. In 2018, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in Montréal amended their practices for reporting incidents of importation/exportation of drug offences to better align with the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey in an effort to report consistent and accurate data. This has contributed to increases in these offences. However, if it is assumed that there were no changes in these counts reported by the Montréal RCMP from 2017 to 2018, there would still be a national increase in importation/exportation offences in 2018.
7. See note 6.

8. For additional information, see Statistics Canada 2018.
9. Indictable offences are generally more serious crimes that carry greater maximum penalties. Use of a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence refers to s.85 of the *Criminal Code* which increases the punishment when a person uses a firearm, whether or not the person causes or means to cause bodily harm to any person as a result of using the firearm, while committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence. This violation does not apply to a number of the most serious indictable offences—such as attempted murder, sexual assault and robbery—where the *Criminal Code* already lays out additional penalties when a firearm is used.
10. Excludes the province of Quebec due to large proportion of cases where the most serious weapon present was reported as unknown and the census metropolitan area of Saint John due to data quality concerns.
11. Since 2010, reporting requirements for fraud included separate violations for fraud, identity theft and identity fraud, which combined make up total fraud. Prior to 2010, all fraud was counted simply as fraud.
12. Excludes identity theft, identity fraud and fraudulent transactions.
13. The violation of theft over \$5,000 includes incidents of shoplifting. Violations of theft of \$5,000 or under and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under are reported separately.
14. Information on the total number of violations is available upon request.
15. Weights are adjusted every five years in order to account for changes in sentencing patterns, and changes to the *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes. The Crime Severity Index weights were most recently adjusted in 2018 and applied retroactively to Uniform Crime Reporting Survey data for 2016 and 2017. Outliers (atypically very long and unique sentences for a given offence) are not included in the average. The updated weights for the 2016 and 2017 data are based on court data from years 2010/2011 to 2014/2015.
16. Due to small populations, the territories are more susceptible to considerable year-over-year fluctuations in both their Crime Severity Index and crime rates. This can have an impact on the 10-year comparisons.
17. 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. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this analysis due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.
18. Note that this value does not include incidents of trafficking in persons captured under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA). Under the IRPA, there were 112 incidents of trafficking in persons, up from 103 in 2017, and a 7% increase in the rate of incidents per 100,000 population. While there was an overall decrease in the combined number of incidents of trafficking in persons (human trafficking) under the *Criminal Code* and the IRPA in 2018, it has a general upward trend since 2010. In 2015, the magnitude of the increase in total incidents was largest, increasing from 200 incidents in 2014 to 330 incidents, and ultimately peaking at 371 incidents in 2017.
19. The violent crime category also includes some other offences such as sexual violations against children, violent firearms offences, robbery and extortion, which are listed in other sections of the *Criminal Code*.
20. The accident involving the Humboldt Broncos hockey team resulted in charges of dangerous operation of a motor vehicle causing death and bodily harm, which—in the Crime Severity Index—have lower weights compared to some other offences causing death (e.g., first or second degree murder, manslaughter, criminal negligence causing death).
21. Criminal incidents, including homicide, are counted in the year in which they become known to police (based on the report date); therefore, all of the victims of the serial homicides in Toronto identified in 2018 are counted in 2018 homicide statistics, regardless of when the homicide took place.
22. Data from the 2018 Homicide Survey are now available (Statistics Canada data tables 35-10-0068-01 to 35-10-0075-01 and 35-10-0156-01 and 35-10-0157-01). The detailed annual *Juristat* on homicide in Canada is planned for release in November 2019.
23. Where the weapon used was known.
24. Respondents were able to provide more than one reason for not reporting to police.
25. Includes level 1, 2 and 3 assault, assault against a peace officer and other assaults.
26. See “Key terminology and definitions.”
27. The overall crime rate is calculated as the number of criminal incidents reported by police per 100,000 total population. The overall crime rate therefore includes crimes committed by both youth and adults as well as incidents where no accused of any age was identified. As an additional measure, the youth crime rate is calculated as the number of youth accused (charged and not charged) per 100,000 youth. The Youth Crime Severity Index is similarly related to the overall Crime Severity Index.
28. Percentages are based on youth charged or not charged for all *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Information on the percentage of adults charged in criminal incidents was not available at the time this article was written.

## Detailed data tables

**Table 1**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>		2018		Change in rate 2017 to 2018	Change in rate 2008 to 2018
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic) – "Crime rate"</b>	<b>1,964,129</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>2,033,925</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-17</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>406,626</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>423,767</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-14</b>
Homicide	666	1.82	651	1.76	-4	-4
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	100	0 <sup>s</sup>	115	0 <sup>s</sup>	13	11
Attempted murder	821	2.25	807	2.18	-3	0 <sup>s</sup>
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	160	0 <sup>s</sup>	158	0 <sup>s</sup>	-3	2
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	423	1	459	1	7	17
Sexual assault - level 1	24,157	66	28,124	76	15	20
Sexual violations against children <sup>2, 3, 4</sup>	8,276	23	8,660	23	3	...
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	3,584	10	3,529	10	-3	-12
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	52,140	143	53,779	145	2	-12
Assault - level 1	163,279	447	169,364	457	2	-16
Assault against a peace officer	10,965	30	11,627	31	5	6
Other assaults	1,973	5	2,150	6	7	-50
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	2,766	8	2,809	8	0 <sup>s</sup>	70
Robbery	22,831	62	22,450	61	-3	-38
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,779	10	3,445	9	-10	-35
Trafficking in persons <sup>5, 6</sup>	268	1	228	1	-16	...
Extortion	3,186	9	4,664	13	44	198
Criminal harassment	19,882	54	19,576	53	-3	-5
Uttering threats	63,291	173	66,508	179	4	-25
Indecent or harassing communications <sup>7</sup>	16,581	45	17,642	48	5	-35
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images <sup>8</sup>	1,512	4	1,460	4	-5	...
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>9</sup>	1,118	3	1,027	3	-9	...
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	4,868	13	4,535	12	-8	-5
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,193,319</b>	<b>3,266</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-22</b>
Breaking and entering	159,626	437	159,812	431	-1	-32
Possess stolen property <sup>10</sup>	24,199	66	23,898	64	-3	...
Theft of motor vehicle	85,115	233	86,132	232	0 <sup>s</sup>	-38
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	17,265	47	20,113	54	15	8
Shoplifting under \$5,000	108,313	296	124,933	337	14	42
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	396,872	1,086	406,379	1,097	1	-23
Fraud <sup>11</sup>	113,166	310	129,409	349	13	46
Identity theft <sup>11</sup>	3,295	9	3,745	10	12	...
Identity fraud <sup>11</sup>	14,344	39	15,839	43	9	...
Mischief <sup>12</sup>	262,575	719	259,064	699	-3	-38
Arson	8,549	23	8,000	22	-8	-46
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>364,184</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-3</b>
Weapons violations	15,870	43	16,610	45	3	-2
Child pornography <sup>13, 14</sup>	6,420	18	5,843	16	-10	328
Prostitution <sup>9</sup>	122	0 <sup>s</sup>	110	0 <sup>s</sup>	-11	...
Terrorism <sup>15</sup>	90	0 <sup>s</sup>	102	0 <sup>s</sup>	12	...
Disturb the peace	96,551	264	94,378	255	-4	-29
Administration of justice violations	217,262	595	226,864	612	3	18
Other violations	27,869	76	28,927	78	2	-23

See notes at the end of the table.



**Table 1 — end**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>		2018		Change in rate 2017 to 2018	Change in rate 2008 to 2018
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations</b>	<b>125,416</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-22</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving <sup>16, 17</sup>	65,614	180	65,653	177	-1	...
Drug-impaired driving <sup>16, 18</sup>	3,494	10	4,423	12	25	...
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>19</sup>	...	...	244	1	...	...
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>19</sup>	...	...	77	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	56,308	154	55,147	149	-3	-18
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>92,986</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-27</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>30,762</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-29</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>20</sup>	103	0 <sup>s</sup>	112	0 <sup>s</sup>	7	...
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	5,497	15	4,823	13	-13	-60
Other federal statutes	25,162	69	21,149	57	-17	-15
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>2,213,293</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>2,269,036</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-18</b>

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.
2. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.
3. Sexual violations against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010, therefore the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
4. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.
5. Changes to the *Criminal Code*, including the introduction of new offences related to trafficking in persons were made in 2005, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
6. "Trafficking in persons" includes four specific indictable offences to address human trafficking, namely sections 279.01 (Trafficking in persons), 279.011 (Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents).
7. This offence was amended in the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13* (2015) to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.
8. Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created by the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13* (2015), therefore the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
9. In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets "the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it" (*Criminal Code* Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as "commodification of sexual activity" under "violent crime" include: 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 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
10. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
11. In January 2010, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for identity fraud and identity theft. Prior to 2010, those offences would have been coded as fraud. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 for fraud includes identity fraud and identity theft.
12. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.
13. Due to the complexity of these cyber incidents, the 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.
14. 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 Uniform Crime Reporting 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.
15. Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year in 2013, as a result of the enactment of Bill S-7 (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act*). An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-51 *Anti-terrorism Act*. Therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution. Terrorism is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010; therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown. Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.
16. In 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. Prior to 2008, those offences would have been coded together with alcohol-impaired driving violations. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
17. Includes alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
18. Includes drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
19. Reflects new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46 "*An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*" which came into effect part way through 2018.
20. Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011, therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.

**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 2**  
**Police-reported crime and proportion deemed unfounded, selected offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>a</sup>			2018		
	Reported number	Unfounded number	percent	Reported number	Unfounded number	percent
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>2,117,353</b>	<b>153,224</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,175,334</b>	<b>141,409</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>461,899</b>	<b>55,273</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>474,805</b>	<b>51,038</b>	<b>11</b>
Homicide	666	0	0	651	0	0
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	121	21	17	132	17	13
Attempted murder	830	9	1	812	5	1
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	175	15	9	173	15	9
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	453	30	7	479	20	4
Sexual assault - level 1	28,196	4,039	14	31,757	3,633	11
Sexual violations against children <sup>2, 3</sup>	9,604	1,328	14	9,824	1,164	12
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	3,630	46	1	3,574	45	1
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	53,816	1,676	3	55,319	1,540	3
Assault - level 1	184,253	20,974	11	189,140	19,776	10
Assault against a peace officer	11,024	59	1	11,672	45	0 <sup>s</sup>
Other assaults	2,198	225	10	2,371	221	9
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	3,047	281	9	3,075	266	9
Robbery	24,027	1,196	5	23,672	1,222	5
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	4,288	509	12	3,929	484	12
Trafficking in persons <sup>4</sup>	314	46	15	274	46	17
Extortion	3,350	164	5	4,820	156	3
Criminal harassment	25,123	5,241	21	24,568	4,992	20
Uttering threats	76,376	13,085	17	78,362	11,854	15
Indecent and harassing communications <sup>5</sup>	21,827	5,246	24	22,267	4,625	21
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	1,709	197	12	1,629	169	10
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>6</sup>	1,185	67	6	1,062	35	3
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	5,687	819	14	5,243	708	14
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,264,768</b>	<b>71,449</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,303,532</b>	<b>66,208</b>	<b>5</b>
Breaking and entering	171,107	11,481	7	170,888	11,076	6
Possess stolen property <sup>7</sup>	25,664	1,465	6	25,313	1,415	6
Theft of motor vehicle	94,515	9,400	10	95,320	9,188	10
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	18,731	1,466	8	21,407	1,294	6
Shoplifting under \$5,000	109,475	1,162	1	126,026	1,093	1
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	419,235	22,363	5	426,916	20,537	5
Fraud	120,349	7,183	6	135,613	6,204	5
Identity theft	3,455	160	5	3,884	139	4
Identity fraud	14,822	478	3	16,237	398	2
Mischief <sup>8</sup>	277,492	14,917	5	272,679	13,615	5
Arson	9,923	1,374	14	9,249	1,249	14
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>390,686</b>	<b>26,502</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>396,997</b>	<b>24,163</b>	<b>6</b>
Weapons violations	18,265	2,395	13	19,000	2,390	13
Child pornography <sup>9, 10</sup>	7,581	1,161	15	6,679	836	13
Prostitution <sup>6</sup>	139	17	12	116	6	5
Terrorism <sup>11</sup>	199	109	55	153	51	33
Disturb the peace	103,214	6,663	6	100,246	5,868	6
Administration of justice violations	229,343	12,081	5	238,217	11,353	5
Other violations	31,945	4,076	13	32,586	3,659	11

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 2 — end**  
**Police-reported crime and proportion deemed unfounded, selected offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>			2018		
	Reported number	Unfounded number	percent	Reported number	Unfounded number	percent
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations</b>	<b>129,374</b>	<b>3,958</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>129,353</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>3</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving <sup>12 13</sup>	69,008	3,394	5	68,881	3,228	5
Drug-impaired driving <sup>12 14</sup>	3,836	342	9	4,791	368	8
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	305	61	20
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>15</sup>	...	...	...	87	10	11
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	56,530	222	0 <sup>s</sup>	55,289	142	0 <sup>s</sup>
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>96,571</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>85,941</b>	<b>2,458</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>32,317</b>	<b>1,555</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27,345</b>	<b>1,261</b>	<b>5</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>t6</sup>	124	21	17	128	16	13
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	5,571	74	1	4,899	76	2
Other federal statutes	26,622	1,460	5	22,318	1,169	5
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>2,375,615</b>	<b>162,322</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,417,973</b>	<b>148,937</b>	<b>6</b>

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

- Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.
  - Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.
  - Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.
  - "Trafficking in persons" includes four specific indictable offences to address human trafficking, namely sections 279.01 (Trafficking in persons), 279.011 (Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents).
  - This offence was amended in the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13* (2015) to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.
  - In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets "the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it" (*Criminal Code* Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as "commodification of sexual activity" under "violent crime" include: 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.
  - Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
  - Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.
  - Due to the complexity of these cyber incidents, the 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.
  - 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 Uniform Crime Reporting 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 crime" and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.
  - Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year in 2013, as a result of the enactment of Bill S-7 (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act*). An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-51 *Anti-terrorism Act*. Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.
  - In 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. Prior to 2008, those offences would have been coded together with alcohol-impaired driving violations.
  - Includes alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
  - Includes drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
  - Reflects new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46 "*An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*" which came into effect part way through 2018.
  - Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011.
- Note:** Data for unfounded incidents are available for 2017 even though inconsistencies in reporting may still exist. 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.
- Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 3**  
**Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>		2018		Change in rate 2017 to 2018	Change in rate 2008 to 2018
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>92,986</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-27</b>
Cannabis - possession <sup>1</sup>	38,779	106	26,194	71	-33	-53
Cannabis - trafficking <sup>1</sup>	5,940	16	3,349	9	-44	-64
Cannabis - production or importation/exportation <sup>1, 2</sup>	5,028	14	4,898	13	-4	-33
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - possession <sup>3</sup>	...	...	458	1	...	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - distribution <sup>3</sup>	...	...	175	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - sale <sup>3</sup>	...	...	236	1	...	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - importation or exportation <sup>2, 3</sup>	...	...	308	1	...	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - production <sup>3</sup>	...	...	98	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - other <sup>4</sup>	...	...	179	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Cocaine - possession	7,161	20	6,903	19	-5	-41
Cocaine - trafficking	6,546	18	6,839	18	3	-44
Cocaine - production or importation/exportation <sup>2</sup>	321	1	583	2	79	45
Methamphetamine - possession <sup>5</sup>	9,360	26	10,400	28	10	...
Methamphetamine - trafficking <sup>5</sup>	2,409	7	2,680	7	10	...
Methamphetamine - production or importation/exportation <sup>2, 5</sup>	152	0 <sup>s</sup>	523	1	239	...
Ecstasy - possession <sup>5</sup>	302	1	283	1	-8	...
Ecstasy - trafficking <sup>5</sup>	83	0 <sup>s</sup>	126	0 <sup>s</sup>	50	...
Ecstasy - production or importation/exportation <sup>2, 5</sup>	158	0 <sup>s</sup>	778	2	386	...
Heroin - possession	2,242	6	2,291	6	1	309
Heroin - trafficking	943	3	848	2	-11	207
Heroin - production or importation/exportation <sup>2</sup>	93	0 <sup>s</sup>	198	1	110	255
Opioids (not heroin) - possession <sup>6</sup>	148	0 <sup>s</sup>	1,474	4	...	...
Opioids (not heroin) - trafficking <sup>6</sup>	117	0 <sup>s</sup>	941	3	...	...
Opioids (not heroin) - production or importation/exportation <sup>2, 6</sup>	15	0 <sup>s</sup>	75	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Other drugs - possession <sup>5, 6, 7</sup>	7,767	21	7,079	19	...	...
Other drugs - trafficking <sup>5, 6, 7</sup>	3,633	10	3,392	9	...	...
Other drugs - production or importation/exportation or other <sup>2, 5, 6, 7</sup>	1,789	5	2,175	6	...	...

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

- As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) has been replaced with the Cannabis Act.
- In 2018, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in Montréal amended their practices for reporting incidents of importation/exportation of drug offences to better align with the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey in an effort to report consistent and accurate data. This has contributed to increases in these offences. However, if it is assumed that there were no changes in these counts reported by the Montréal RCMP from 2017 to 2018, there would still be a national increase in importation/exportation offences in 2018 for all drug types except in the case of the "other" drugs category, where it would still show a decrease in these offences.
- The *Cannabis Act* came into force October 17, 2018; therefore, there is no percentage change from 2017 to 2018, or from 2008 to 2018.
- Includes "other *Cannabis Act*" offences, such as possession, production, sale, distribution or importation of anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis, and use of a young person in the commission of a cannabis offence.
- In April 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey began counting violations involving methamphetamines (e.g., crystal meth) and ecstasy (MDA or MDMA) under their own unique violation codes. Prior to this, violations involving methamphetamines and ecstasy were counted under the category of "other drugs"; therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 for violations involving methamphetamines, ecstasy or "other drugs" are not shown.
- In November 2017, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey began counting violations involving opioids (other than heroin) under their own unique violation codes. Prior to this, violations involving opioids (including fentanyl) were counted within the category of "other drugs"; therefore, the percentage change from 2017 to 2018, and from 2008 to 2018 for violations involving opioids or "other drugs" are not shown.
- Includes all other drugs listed under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA), such as prescription drugs, barbiturates, LSD and "drugs used to facilitate sexual assault". Trafficking and production of other drugs includes the possession, production, sale or importation of anything (such as precursors) with the knowledge that it will be used in the production or trafficking of a controlled substance (as defined in section 2(1) of the CDSA).

**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 4**  
**Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Total Cannabis <sup>1</sup>			Cannabis - Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA) <sup>3</sup>			Cannabis – Cannabis Act <sup>4</sup>			Cocaine <sup>5</sup>		
	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	443	84	-28	425	81	-30	18	3	...	229	44	21
Prince Edward Island	107	70	-28	105	69	-29	2	1	...	45	29	58
Nova Scotia	1,071	112	-39	1,027	107	-41	44	5	...	524	55	5
New Brunswick	813	105	-28	788	102	-30	25	3	...	224	29	19
Quebec	11,009	131	-28	10,419	124	-32	590	7	...	2,600	31	12
Ontario	10,092	70	-26	9,700	68	-29	392	3	...	4,035	28	-4
Manitoba	692	51	-39	660	49	-42	32	2	...	881	65	12
Saskatchewan	930	80	-35	899	77	-37	31	3	...	685	59	-9
Alberta	2,738	64	-38	2,682	62	-39	56	1	...	2,185	51	-6
British Columbia	7,727	155	-26	7,484	150	-28	243	5	...	2,697	54	1
Yukon	54	133	-32	51	126	-36	3	7	...	90	222	-11
Northwest Territories	124	278	-39	114	256	-44	10	22	...	128	287	-14
Nunavut	95	247	-29	87	227	-35	8	21	...	2	5	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>35,895</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>34,441</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>14,325</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>1</b>
Province or territory	Methamphetamine <sup>5</sup>			Ecstasy <sup>5</sup>			Opioids <sup>5,6</sup>			Heroin <sup>5</sup>		
	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	3	1	...	15	3	...	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	...
Prince Edward Island	19	12	107	3	2	...	7	5	...	0	0	...
Nova Scotia	43	4	77	8	1	-1	30	3	...	4	0 <sup>s</sup>	...
New Brunswick	271	35	75	14	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	26	3	...	7	1	-78
Quebec	3,336	40	10	908	11	222	53	1	...	230	3	105
Ontario	2,386	17	18	75	1	-14	739	5	...	873	6	7
Manitoba <sup>7</sup>	649	48	19	5	0	...	36	3	...	19	1	213
Saskatchewan	849	73	25	3	0	...	53	5	...	29	2	6
Alberta	3,226	75	12	42	1	15	491	11	...	532	12	29
British Columbia	2,819	56	4	125	3	13	1,034	21	...	1,636	33	-14
Yukon	1	2	...	0	0	...	4	10	...	5	12	...
Northwest Territories	1	2	...	0	0	...	1	2	...	0	0	...
Nunavut	1	3	...	1	3	...	1	3	...	0	0	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,603</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3,337</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 4 — end**  
**Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Other drugs <sup>5, 6, 8</sup>			Total drugs		
	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	189	36	...	883	168	-12
Prince Edward Island	33	22	...	214	140	-8
Nova Scotia	317	33	...	1,997	208	-26
New Brunswick	239	31	...	1,594	207	-11
Quebec	4,932	59	...	23,068	275	-9
Ontario	2,737	19	...	20,937	146	-14
Manitoba	286	21	...	2,568	190	-11
Saskatchewan	303	26	...	2,852	245	-15
Alberta	1,366	32	...	10,580	246	-9
British Columbia	2,209	44	...	18,247	366	-10
Yukon	12	30	...	166	410	-17
Northwest Territories	18	40	...	272	611	-29
Nunavut	5	13	...	105	273	-29
<b>Canada</b>	<b>12,646</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-11</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded1. Includes all possession, trafficking, production or import/export cannabis-related offences under the CDSA legislation prior to the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, as well as all cannabis-related offences under the *Cannabis Act*.

2. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

3. Includes possession, trafficking, production or import/export. As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the CDSA has been replaced with the *Cannabis Act*. In 2018, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in Montréal amended their practices for reporting incidents of importation/exportation of drug offences to better align with the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey in an effort to report consistent and accurate data. This may have contributed to increases in these offences. However, if it is assumed that there were no changes in these counts from 2017 to 2018, there would still be a national increase in importation/exportation offences in 2018.4. The *Cannabis Act* came into force October 17, 2018, therefore there is no percentage change from 2017 to 2018. Includes all offences under the *Cannabis Act*.

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

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

7. In 2018, Winnipeg Police Service began counting violations involving methamphetamines (e.g., crystal meth) under the specific UCR methamphetamine violations. Prior to this, violations involving methamphetamines were counted under the category of "*other Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)*"; consequently, Winnipeg Police Service has provided an estimate of the actual number of incidents for methamphetamine violations and other CDSA violations in 2017. Data should therefore be used with caution.8. Includes all other drugs listed under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA)*, such as prescription drugs, barbiturates, LSD, and "drugs used to facilitate sexual assault." Trafficking and production of other drugs includes the possession, production, sale or importation of anything (such as precursors) with the knowledge that it will be used in the production or trafficking of a controlled substance (as defined in section 2(1) of the CDSA).**Note:** 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. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 5**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Homicide			Attempted murder			Major assault (level 2 and 3) <sup>1</sup>			Robbery		
	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	0.38	...	3	0.57	...	613	117	-6	214	41	16
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	...	1	0.65	...	106	69	-18	21	14	15
Nova Scotia	11	1.15	-48	20	2.08	-27	1,149	120	-2	312	33	0 <sup>s</sup>
New Brunswick	13	1.69	29	9	1.17	49	1,045	136	5	207	27	-2
Quebec	83	0.99	-12	193	2.30	-17	10,531	126	0 <sup>s</sup>	3,233	39	-12
Ontario	266	1.86	33	368	2.57	26	16,308	114	4	8,814	62	-7
Manitoba	55	4.07	16	35	2.59	-16	5,441	402	1	2,663	197	11
Saskatchewan	34	2.93	-11	34	2.93	-20	4,162	358	-7	984	85	-5
Alberta	81	1.88	-33	50	1.16	-18	9,302	216	1	3,467	80	5
British Columbia	89	1.78	-26	83	1.66	-29	7,564	152	3	2,470	49	-2
Yukon	3	7.41	...	2	4.94	...	215	531	38	15	37	22
Northwest Territories	6	13.47	...	1	2.25	...	427	959	-6	37	83	24
Nunavut	8	20.84	30	8	20.84	...	445	1,159	10	13	34	-15
<b>Canada</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>2.18</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>57,308</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>22,450</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-3</b>
Province or territory	Sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3)			Breaking and entering			Motor vehicle theft			Impaired driving <sup>3</sup>		
	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	351	67	8	1,998	380	-6	490	93	-1	1,315	250	-6
Prince Edward Island	109	71	<b>55</b>	424	277	21	127	83	69	639	417	47
Nova Scotia	1,080	113	<b>42</b>	2,701	281	-4	894	93	-4	2,709	282	5
New Brunswick	579	75	11	3,475	451	-5	1,319	171	9	1,834	238	1
Quebec	5,890	70	10	26,110	311	-15	12,455	148	-4	13,909	166	-2
Ontario	10,840	76	<b>18</b>	45,736	319	6	23,952	167	17	14,217	99	-3
Manitoba	1,528	113	6	10,184	753	4	4,706	348	11	3,347	248	-9
Saskatchewan	1,273	110	9	10,080	867	2	5,699	490	5	6,167	531	-1
Alberta	3,503	81	13	31,807	738	2	23,507	546	-7	12,312	286	4
British Columbia	3,169	63	14	26,161	524	-3	12,570	252	-14	11,961	240	6
Yukon	81	200	<b>20</b>	205	506	5	132	326	-4	539	1,332	9
Northwest Territories	164	368	-12	447	1,004	-2	181	406	4	1,030	2,312	4
Nunavut	174	453	13	484	1,261	-19	100	260	-14	418	1,089	9
<b>Canada</b>	<b>28,741</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>159,812</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>86,132</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>70,397</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 5 — end**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Total fraud <sup>4</sup>			Fraud			Identity fraud			Identity theft		
	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	number	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,673	318	24	1,602	305	27	45	9	-8	26	5	-27
Prince Edward Island	534	348	4	506	330	6	25	16	29	3	2	...
Nova Scotia	4,561	475	16	4,336	452	18	182	19	1	43	4	-25
New Brunswick	3,779	490	24	3,588	466	26	137	18	-2	54	7	-6
Quebec	22,901	273	13	16,924	202	9	4,143	49	20	1,834	22	40
Ontario	54,526	381	13	49,193	343	15	4,907	34	5	426	3	-23
Manitoba	4,990	369	18	4,630	342	22	273	20	3	87	6	-53
Saskatchewan	6,661	573	7	5,957	513	7	624	54	7	80	7	-2
Alberta	25,101	583	10	22,096	513	9	2,281	53	10	724	17	20
British Columbia	23,828	477	10	20,160	404	11	3,203	64	4	465	9	9
Yukon	182	450	-3	175	432	-4	6	15	17	1	2	...
Northwest Territories	179	402	32	168	377	41	10	22	-22	1	2	...
Nunavut	78	203	36	74	193	34	3	8	...	1	3	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>148,993</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>129,409</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15,839</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3,745</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>5</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. Excludes assaults against peace officers.

2. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

3. Includes alcohol- and drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol- and drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Also includes new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46 "An Act to amend the *Criminal Code* (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts" which came into effect part way through 2018, including impaired driving due to alcohol and drug impairment combined, and unspecified impaired driving.

4. Includes fraud, identity theft, and identity fraud.

**Note:** 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. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 6**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2008 to 2018**

Year	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year
2008	90.6	-5	95.1	-3	88.9	-6
2009	87.8	-3	94.3	-1	85.3	-4
2010	82.9	-6	89.2	-5	80.5	-6
2011	77.6	-6	85.7	-4	74.5	-7
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 <sup>r</sup>	73.6	2	81.3	6	70.7	1
2018	75.0	2	82.4	1	72.2	2
Percent change 2008 to 2018	-17	...	-13	...	-19	...

... not applicable

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 7**  
**Police-reported crime rate, Canada, 2008 to 2018**

Year	Total crime (crime rate)			Violent crime			Property crime			Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences		
	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year
2008	2,204,479	6,631	-4	443,608	1,334	-1	1,415,572	4,258	-6	345,299	1,039	1
2009	2,172,809	6,461	-3	444,533	1,322	-1	1,386,184	4,122	-3	342,092	1,017	-2
2010	2,094,338	6,159	-5	439,220	1,292	-2	1,305,150	3,838	-7	349,968	1,029	1
2011	1,984,790	5,780	-6	424,338	1,236	-4	1,214,312	3,536	-8	346,140	1,008	-2
2012	1,957,227	5,638	-2	416,147	1,199	-3	1,193,600	3,438	-3	347,480	1,001	-1
2013	1,826,431	5,206	-8	384,385	1,096	-9	1,106,509	3,154	-8	335,537	956	-4
2014	1,793,612	5,061	-3	370,050	1,044	-5	1,098,399	3,100	-2	325,163	918	-4
2015	1,867,833	5,232	3	382,115	1,070	2	1,153,700	3,231	4	332,018	930	1
2016	1,912,752	5,297	1	388,564	1,076	1	1,169,445	3,239	0 <sup>s</sup>	354,743	982	6
2017 <sup>r</sup>	1,964,129	5,375	1	406,626	1,113	3	1,193,319	3,266	1	364,184	997	1
2018	2,033,925	5,488	2	423,767	1,143	3	1,237,324	3,339	2	372,834	1,006	1
% change 2008 to 2018	...	-17	...	...	-14	...	...	-22	...	...	-3	...

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 1 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories. Counts are based upon 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 8**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Total Crime Severity Index			Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change 2017 to 2018	% change 2008 to 2018	index	% change 2017 to 2018	index	% change 2017 to 2018
Newfoundland and Labrador	65.9	4	-7	70.2	0 <sup>s</sup>	64.2	6
Prince Edward Island	53.7	17	-22	48.1	20	55.6	16
Nova Scotia	65.2	-2	-23	78.2	-1	60.4	-2
New Brunswick	71.8	4	0 <sup>s</sup>	76.1	9	70.1	3
Quebec	56.6	-2	-32	71.8	-1	51.0	-3
Ontario	60.0	6	-15	73.4	5	55.0	7
Manitoba	125.8	6	-3	169.8	6	109.6	6
Saskatchewan	139.2	-3	-9	138.1	-5	139.2	-2
Alberta	112.1	0 <sup>s</sup>	0 <sup>s</sup>	97.1	-1	117.2	0 <sup>s</sup>
British Columbia	87.7	0 <sup>s</sup>	-28	73.4	-2	92.6	1
Yukon	170.3	-7	-7	208.7	-17	156.2	-2
Northwest Territories	324.4	5	-5	421.6	13	288.7	1
Nunavut	319.9	6	-2	550.5	16	236.2	0 <sup>s</sup>
<b>Canada</b>	<b>75.0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>82.4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>2</b>

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:** 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. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 9**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Total crime (crime rate)				Violent crime			Property crime			Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences		
	number	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	% change 2008 to 2018	number	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	number	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	number	rate	% change 2017 to 2018
Newfoundland and Labrador	29,137	5,546	1	-12	7,052	1,342	2	15,605	2,970	1	6,480	1,233	1
Prince Edward Island	7,168	4,678	13	-26	1,540	1,005	9	4,546	2,967	14	1,082	706	12
Nova Scotia	48,719	5,075	0 <sup>s</sup>	-27	12,173	1,268	1	27,488	2,864	0 <sup>s</sup>	9,058	944	2
New Brunswick	40,853	5,301	3	-7	10,213	1,325	5	23,433	3,041	4	7,207	935	0 <sup>s</sup>
Quebec	277,253	3,304	-3	-35	90,420	1,078	1	148,817	1,774	-5	38,016	453	-4
Ontario	589,074	4,113	7	-16	128,713	899	5	375,402	2,621	8	84,959	593	4
Manitoba	126,996	9,392	3	-6	26,993	1,996	1	75,580	5,590	7	24,423	1,806	-3
Saskatchewan	133,187	11,461	-1	-9	22,956	1,975	-5	74,800	6,437	2	35,431	3,049	-4
Alberta	370,722	8,607	0 <sup>s</sup>	-5	56,824	1,319	1	234,076	5,435	-2	79,822	1,853	5
British Columbia	369,397	7,400	2	-23	58,109	1,164	7	238,141	4,771	1	73,147	1,465	0 <sup>s</sup>
Yukon	7,941	19,619	-3	-11	1,563	3,862	4	3,847	9,504	5	2,531	6,253	-15
Northwest Territories	18,842	42,303	3	-4	3,862	8,671	3	9,264	20,799	5	5,716	12,833	1
Nunavut	14,636	38,119	8	9	3,349	8,722	5	6,325	16,473	7	4,962	12,923	11
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,033,925</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>423,767</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1</b>

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:** Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 1 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories. Counts are based upon 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 upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 10**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Population		Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	number	index	% change 2017 to 2018	% change 2008 to 2018	index	% change 2017 to 2018	index	% change 2017 to 2018
St. John's	208,289	75	12	-12	83	-1	72	19
Halifax	430,505	67	2	-30	96	8	57	-1
Moncton <sup>4</sup>	161,122	100	15	...	89	21	103	14
Saint John <sup>4</sup>	129,790	54	-4	...	69	-6	49	-3
Saguenay	168,743	49	-12	-29	63	7	43	-19
Québec	808,905	45	-7	-29	55	-14	41	-4
Sherbrooke	202,593	52	-2	-33	65	10	47	-6
Trois-Rivières	157,208	54	2	-29	69	21	49	-6
Montréal	4,239,709	58	-1	-36	72	-3	53	0 <sup>s</sup>
Gatineau <sup>5</sup>	333,108	56	-2	-25	73	6	50	-5
Ottawa <sup>6</sup>	1,068,569	54	7	-20	68	5	50	8
Kingston	171,043	67	8	-1	66	5	68	10
Belleville <sup>7</sup>	111,584	61	-20	...	69	-42	58	-5
Peterborough	128,932	48	-10	-28	52	-25	47	-2
Toronto	6,274,077	54	8	-20	78	7	45	8
Hamilton	770,987	57	-3	-26	66	-13	54	1
St. Catharines–Niagara	472,448	69	15	-14	53	16	75	15
Kitchener–Cambridge– Waterloo	579,145	74	6	7	79	9	72	5
Brantford	148,603	93	6	-11	99	3	90	6
Guelph	140,683	67	1	16	61	2	69	1
London	534,936	76	7	-10	63	1	81	9
Windsor	349,787	85	21	13	74	17	89	23
Barrie	228,602	50	12	-20	53	-2	49	18
Greater Sudbury	168,141	80	5	8	88	15	76	2
Thunder Bay	125,373	94	9	-12	160	12	71	7

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 10 — end**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Population		Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	number	index	% change	% change	index	% change	index	% change
			2017 to 2018	2008 to 2018		2017 to 2018		2017 to 2018
Winnipeg	816,741	119	10	-5	161	4	104	14
Regina	258,386	127	10	-23	120	8	129	11
Saskatoon	328,181	118	0 <sup>5</sup>	-15	109	-2	121	1
Lethbridge <sup>7</sup>	123,335	137	10	...	100	14	150	9
Calgary	1,498,941	88	5	4	78	3	92	6
Edmonton	1,425,627	115	1	-6	107	-1	117	2
Kelowna	210,961	101	6	-20	48	-19	119	10
Abbotsford–Mission	195,726	90	2	-37	81	-6	93	5
Vancouver	2,650,798	84	-3	-30	68	-3	90	-3
Victoria	395,651	64	5	-38	60	-4	65	9
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37,058,856</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>5</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.

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

4. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the CMA boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for the New Brunswick CMAs of Saint John and Moncton are not comparable to previous years.

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

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

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

**Note:** 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. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 11**  
**Violations contributing to the change in the Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2017 and 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Percent change in Crime Severity Index from 2017 to 2018	Violations driving the change in Crime Severity Index
Canada	2	Increase in fraud, sexual assault (level 1) and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering, and robbery
St. John's	12	Increase in weapons violations, fraud, breaking and entering, and robbery; partially offset by decrease in homicide
Halifax	2	Increase in sexual assault (level 1) and fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering
Moncton	15	Increase in fraud, as well as robbery and homicide
Saint John	-4	Decrease in homicide; trafficking, production, importation or exportation of heroin; and child pornography; offset by increase in fraud and attempted murder
Saguenay	-12	Decrease in failure to stop and remain (traffic), and breaking and entering; partially offset by increase in sexual violations against children
Québec	-7	Decrease in breaking and entering, attempted murder and homicide; partially offset by increase in fraud
Sherbrooke	-2	Decrease in breaking and entering; offset by increase in homicide
Trois-Rivières	2	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), fraud, and homicide; offset by decrease in failure to stop and remain (traffic), and attempted murder
Montréal	-1	Decrease in breaking and entering, and robbery; partially offset by increase in trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine and heroin
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	-2	Decrease in breaking and entering; offset by increase in homicide
Ottawa <sup>5</sup>	7	Increase in breaking and entering, sexual assault (level 1), fraud, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Kingston	8	Increase in breaking and entering, and sexual assault (level 1)
Belleville <sup>6</sup>	-20	Decreases in other violent criminal code violations (non-consensual distribution of intimate images, voyeurism), theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Peterborough	-10	Decrease in breaking and entering, robbery and other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations (non-consensual distribution of intimate images, trafficking in persons); partially offset by increase in fraud
Toronto	8	Increase in homicide and fraud
Hamilton	-3	Decrease in robbery and failure to stop and remain (traffic); partially offset by increase in fraud and sexual assault (level 1)
St. Catharines–Niagara	15	Increase in trafficking, production and distribution of cannabis (CDSA) and cocaine, and breaking and entering
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	6	Increase in breaking and entering, fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Brantford	6	Increase in theft of motor vehicle, homicide, and breaking and entering
Guelph	1	Increase in breaking and entering; partially offset by decrease in theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
London	7	Increase in breaking and entering, fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Windsor	21	Increase in breaking and entering, fraud, homicide and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting); partially offset by decrease in robbery
Barrie	12	Increase in breaking and entering and fraud; offset by decrease in homicide
Greater Sudbury	5	Increase in breaking and entering, and sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in child pornography
Thunder Bay	9	Increase in breaking and entering; robbery; fraud; trafficking, production and distribution of cannabis (pre-legalization); attempted murder; and homicide

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 11 — end**  
**Violations contributing to the change in the Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2017 and 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Percent change in Crime Severity Index from 2017 to 2018	Violations driving the change in Crime Severity Index
Winnipeg	10	Increase in breaking and entering, robbery, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, fraud, and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting)
Regina	10	Increase in breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle, robbery, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting) and violent firearms violations
Saskatoon	0 <sup>5</sup>	Increase in fraud, homicide, and breaking and entering; partially offset by decrease in robbery
Lethbridge <sup>6</sup>	10	Increases in fraud; sexual assault (level 1); trafficking, production or distribution of other drugs; breaking and entering; and assault (level 1 and 2); partially offset by decreases in homicide, other criminal code traffic violations (fail to stop or remain), theft of motor vehicle, robbery
Calgary	5	Increase in breaking and entering, administration of justice violations, as well as robbery; offset by decrease in homicide
Edmonton	1	Increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, breaking and entering, and fraud; partially offset by decrease in homicide
Kelowna	6	Increase in breaking and entering; trafficking, production and distribution of methamphetamine; theft under \$5,000 (non-shoplifting); identity fraud; and trafficking, production or distribution of opioids (other than heroin); partially offset by decrease in homicide; trafficking, production and distribution of heroin
Abbotsford–Mission	2	Increase in breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting) and sexual assault (level 1); offset by decrease in homicide, attempted murder and aggravated sexual assault (level 3)
Vancouver	-3	Decrease in breaking and entering, and theft of motor vehicle
Victoria	5	Increase in fraud; partially offset by decrease in homicide

0<sup>5</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.

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.

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

**Note:** Violations driving the change in Crime Severity Index (CSI) are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in CSI (up or down).

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 12**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Total crime (crime rate) <sup>4</sup>		Violent crime		Property crime		Other Criminal Code offences		Drug offences		
	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	
St. John's	5,508	6	-18	1,434	1	2,949	7	1,125	11	96	-20
Halifax	5,264	3	-28	1,373	7	2,960	1	930	2	210	-21
Moncton <sup>5</sup>	8,220	13	...	1,596	16	5,021	15	1,604	5	197	-8
Saint John <sup>5</sup>	4,215	-6	...	1,264	-10	2,419	1	532	-24	98	-22
Saguenay	2,997	-8	-27	987	3	1,462	-19	548	11	201	-29
Québec	3,075	-3	-28	993	2	1,639	-3	442	-14	215	-12
Sherbrooke	3,221	-5	-31	800	3	1,523	-10	898	-2	282	-13
Trois-Rivières	3,191	-4	-33	998	9	1,723	-3	469	-25	194	-23
Montréal	3,275	-4	-41	933	0 <sup>s</sup>	1,954	-5	388	-5	292	2
Gatineau <sup>6</sup>	3,580	-3	-34	1,162	-1	1,797	-4	621	-4	312	-14
Ottawa <sup>7</sup>	3,898	10	-18	764	6	2,566	11	568	7	83	-25
Kingston	5,354	4	-5	975	-2	3,691	8	688	-2	75	-19
Belleville <sup>8</sup>	4,980	-11	...	1,137	-19	2,596	-10	1,247	-3	222	-9
Peterborough	4,246	2	-21	839	-2	2,186	-5	1,220	21	109	-22
Toronto	3,428	8	-15	818	4	2,282	10	327	0 <sup>s</sup>	107	-21
Hamilton	3,953	0 <sup>s</sup>	-26	807	-3	2,639	3	507	-6	224	-2
St. Catharines–Niagara	3,996	7	-29	673	15	2,755	5	569	10	332	19
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,493	6	6	1,181	15	3,398	6	913	-4	160	-30
Brantford	6,533	5	-16	1,335	3	4,157	4	1,041	8	222	-7
Guelph	5,079	1	5	844	1	3,200	-3	1,034	17	178	-29
London	5,963	6	-14	874	6	4,198	9	890	-8	167	-14
Windsor	5,427	17	1	783	11	3,913	19	731	11	224	11
Barrie	3,970	14	-28	764	0 <sup>s</sup>	2,188	15	1,018	23	132	-27
Greater Sudbury	5,677	5	6	1,205	18	3,251	-4	1,221	25	102	-14
Thunder Bay	5,778	-6	-33	1,545	-1	3,321	4	912	-35	117	24

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 12 — end**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Total crime (crime rate) <sup>4</sup>		Violent crime		Property crime		Other Criminal Code offences		Drug offences	
	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018	rate	% change 2017 to 2018
Winnipeg	7,863	11	1,358	1	5,751	17	755	-3	100	-19
Regina	9,521	8	1,228	3	5,984	12	2,309	1	138	-29
Saskatoon	8,795	-1	1,158	-5	5,353	3	2,284	-8	200	-20
Lethbridge <sup>8</sup>	11,183	7	1,842	34	7,422	4	1,918	0 <sup>s</sup>	663	150
Calgary	6,176	9	999	9	4,342	2	835	60	108	-1
Edmonton	8,779	1	1,189	-1	5,238	1	2,351	3	253	-12
Kelowna	8,708	10	955	13	6,022	10	1,731	9	627	-10
Abbotsford–Mission	7,116	6	1,199	13	4,939	4	978	14	165	-17
Vancouver	6,750	-1	972	4	4,612	-4	1,167	3	329	-6
Victoria	5,819	9	1,220	6	3,825	11	773	2	165	-25
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-11</b>

... not applicable

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.

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

4. Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 1 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other Criminal Code offences categories.

5. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the CMA boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for the New Brunswick CMAs of Saint John and Moncton are not comparable to previous years.

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

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

8. As of the 2016 Census, Belleville and Lethbridge became new CMAs. As such, data prior to 2016 not available.

**Note:** 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 by census metropolitan area are available from 1991. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 13**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by census metropolitan area, 2018**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1, 2, 3</sup>	Homicide <sup>4</sup>		Sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3)		Robbery		Breaking and entering		Motor vehicle theft	
	number	rate	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018
St. John's	1	0.48	66	-1	78	23	415	9	119	1
Halifax	7	1.63	163	67	55	1	239	-11	75	-5
Moncton	2	1.24	68	22	50	27	677	-1	258	16
Saint John	1	0.77	86	-9	47	-8	247	-3	75	7
Saguenay	1	0.59	74	25	18	-14	269	-21	116	-24
Québec	3	0.37	57	4	18	-22	249	-13	68	5
Sherbrooke	4	1.97	75	7	30	44	267	-17	54	-19
Trois-Rivières	2	1.27	83	55	26	32	371	4	129	10
Montréal	47	1.11	64	9	59	-16	306	-17	171	-8
Gatineau <sup>5</sup>	4	1.20	59	4	31	2	261	-8	83	28
Ottawa <sup>6</sup>	17	1.59	78	24	60	3	271	10	92	-1
Kingston	2	1.17	126	26	25	11	431	27	102	23
Belleville <sup>7</sup>	1	0.90	97	-9	36	31	285	0	102	10
Peterborough	1	0.78	88	-11	19	-54	223	-21	71	-9
Toronto	142	2.26	60	18	85	-7	228	4	159	22
Hamilton	9	1.17	85	15	69	-23	334	2	288	5
St. Catharines–Niagara	2	0.42	76	30	38	10	447	12	178	7
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	7	1.21	85	15	52	-15	474	12	175	4
Brantford	5	3.36	100	-6	56	-13	620	6	546	25
Guelph	1	0.71	95	4	31	1	535	13	143	14
London	6	1.12	82	21	51	-5	456	12	302	5
Windsor	10	2.86	66	8	59	-21	664	29	298	33
Barrie	0	0.00	66	22	44	18	241	23	100	49
Greater Sudbury	1	0.59	130	67	54	7	638	12	166	22
Thunder Bay	8	6.38	108	12	156	23	484	18	202	30
Winnipeg	22	2.69	99	2	290	11	780	16	370	20
Regina	8	3.10	84	8	106	26	876	23	667	51
Saskatoon	8	2.44	102	7	108	-20	867	3	360	-9
Lethbridge <sup>7</sup>	0	0.00	113	113	51	-23	754	7	332	-24
Calgary	20	1.33	71	18	88	13	708	6	540	0 <sup>s</sup>
Edmonton	37	2.60	86	6	108	3	675	5	463	-8
Kelowna	2	0.95	33	-2	27	-10	692	21	386	11
Abbotsford–Mission	6	3.07	64	21	48	12	598	15	410	-11
Vancouver	44	1.66	52	7	60	-8	526	-8	236	-24
Victoria	2	0.51	71	-7	33	15	294	4	115	-5
<b>Canada</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>1.76</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>

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.

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

4. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes in the rates of homicide are not calculated.

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

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

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

**Note:** Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime by census metropolitan areas are available beginning in 1991. 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, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 14**  
**Police-reported youth crime for selected offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>		2018		Change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>1</sup>	Change in rate 2008 to 2018 <sup>1</sup>
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic) – "Crime rate"</b>	<b>89,202</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>80,189</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-48</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>32,172</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>31,463</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-30</b>
Homicide	53	2	37	2	-30	-28
Other violations causing death <sup>2</sup>	5	0 <sup>s</sup>	10	0 <sup>s</sup>	99	118
Attempted murder	43	2	43	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	-22
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	5	0 <sup>s</sup>	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	56	2	38	2	-32	12
Sexual assault - level 1	2,066	87	2,317	97	12	13
Sexual violations against children <sup>3, 4, 5</sup>	1,159	49	1,135	48	-2	...
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	307	13	283	12	-8	-40
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	4,126	174	4,032	170	-3	-36
Assault - level 1	12,456	526	12,386	521	-1	-38
Assault against a peace officer	701	30	678	29	-4	-30
Other assaults	99	4	111	5	12	-66
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	254	11	216	9	-15	3
Robbery	2,989	126	2,839	119	-5	-30
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	149	6	121	5	-19	-59
Trafficking in persons <sup>6</sup>	20	1	8	0 <sup>s</sup>	-60	...
Extortion	185	8	162	7	-13	5
Criminal harassment	1,058	45	889	37	-16	-18
Uttering threats	5,113	216	5,045	212	-2	-32
Indecent and harassing phone calls <sup>7</sup>	526	22	435	18	-18	-48
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images <sup>8</sup>	350	15	325	14	-8	...
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>9</sup>	23	1	20	1	-13	...
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	429	18	330	14	-23	-14
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>38,787</b>	<b>1,637</b>	<b>32,702</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-60</b>
Breaking and entering	5,056	213	3,800	160	-25	-64
Possess stolen property <sup>10</sup>	1,759	74	1,548	65	-12	-78
Theft of motor vehicle	1,963	83	1,670	70	-15	-53
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	156	7	150	6	-4	-50
Shoplifting under \$5,000	12,650	534	10,604	446	-17	-45
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	5,390	228	4,528	190	-16	-67
Fraud <sup>11</sup>	1,081	46	1,084	46	0	-50
Identity theft <sup>11</sup>	25	1	14	1	-44	...
Identity fraud <sup>11</sup>	89	4	89	4	0	...
Mischief <sup>12</sup>	10,095	426	8,828	371	-13	-63
Arson	523	22	387	16	-26	-68
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>18,243</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>16,024</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-45</b>
Weapons violations	1,953	82	1,722	72	-12	-38
Child pornography <sup>13, 14</sup>	674	28	616	26	-9	1,331
Prostitution <sup>9</sup>	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	0	0	...	...
Terrorism <sup>15</sup>	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Disturb the peace	2,801	118	2,612	110	-7	-63
Administration of justice violations	11,328	478	9,861	415	-13	-40
Other violations	1,483	63	1,212	51	-19	-57

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 14 — end**  
**Police-reported youth crime for selected offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>		2018		Change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>1</sup>	Change in rate 2008 to 2018 <sup>1</sup>
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-54</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving <sup>16, 17</sup>	343	14	294	12	-15	...
Drug-impaired driving <sup>16, 18</sup>	51	2	81	3	58	...
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>19</sup>	...	...	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>19</sup>	...	...	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	722	30	638	27	-12	-44
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-58</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>4,575</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>4,431</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-46</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>20</sup>	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	3,064	129	2,533	107	-18	-63
Other federal statutes	1,510	64	1,897	80	25	44
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>105,222</b>	<b>4,442</b>	<b>92,961</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-49</b>

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

- Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.
- Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.
- Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.
- Sexual violations against children is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010, therefore the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
- Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.
- "Trafficking in persons" includes four specific indictable offences to address human trafficking, namely sections 279.01 (Trafficking in persons), 279.011 (Trafficking of a person under the age of eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents). Changes to the *Criminal Code*, including the introduction of new offences related to trafficking in persons were made in 2005, 2010, 2012 and 2014. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
- This offence was amended in the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13* (2015) to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.
- Nonconsensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created by the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13* (2015), therefore the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 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 "commodification of sexual activity" 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.
- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- In January 2010, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for identity fraud and identity theft. Prior to 2010, those offences would have been coded as fraud. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 for fraud includes identity fraud and identity theft.
- Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.
- Due to the complexity of these cyber incidents, the 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.
- 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 Uniform Crime Reporting 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.
- Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year 2013, as a result of the enactment of Bill S-7 (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act*). An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-51 *Anti-terrorism Act*. Therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution. Terrorism is a relatively new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2010; therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown. Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.
- In 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey was modified to create new violation codes for drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. Prior to 2008, those offences would have been coded together with alcohol-impaired driving violations. Therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.
- Includes alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
- Includes drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
- Reflects new impaired driving offences as per Bill C-46 *An Act to amend the Criminal Code (offences relating to conveyances) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*, which came into effect part way through 2018.
- Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011, therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 is not shown.

**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 years who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offenders is below 5 in any given year. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 15**  
**Police-reported youth crime for selected drug offences, Canada, 2017 and 2018**

Type of offence	2017 <sup>r</sup>		2018		Change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>1</sup>	Change in rate 2008 to 2018 <sup>1</sup>
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>10,329</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>7,323</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-58</b>
Possession - cannabis	8,017	338	5,182	218	-36	-60
Possession - cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) <sup>2, 3</sup>	...	...	123	5	...	...
Possession - cocaine	250	11	202	8	-20	-31
Possession - methamphetamine <sup>4</sup>	282	12	246	10	-13	...
Possession - ecstasy <sup>4</sup>	37	2	37	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	...
Possession - heroin	40	2	19	1	-53	89
Possession - opioids (not heroin) <sup>5</sup>	1	...	13	1	...	...
Possession - other drugs <sup>4, 5, 6</sup>	510	22	492	21	...	...
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - cannabis <sup>2</sup>	682	29	493	21	-28	-71
Trafficking, production, importation/exportation or distribution - cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) <sup>2, 3, 7</sup>	...	...	73	3	...	...
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - cocaine	209	9	193	8	-8	-66
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - methamphetamines <sup>4</sup>	81	3	44	2	-46	...
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - ecstasy <sup>4</sup>	17	1	14	1	-18	...
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - heroin	19	1	21	1	10	155
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - opioids <sup>5</sup>	3	...	8	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Trafficking, production or importation/exportation - other drugs <sup>4, 5, 6</sup>	181	8	163	7	...	...

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

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

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

4. In April 2008, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey began counting violations involving methamphetamines (e.g., crystal meth) and ecstasy (MDA or MDMA) under their own unique violation codes. Prior to this, violations involving methamphetamines and ecstasy were counted under the category of "other drugs"; therefore, the percentage change from 2008 to 2018 for violations involving methamphetamines, ecstasy or "other drugs" are not shown.

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

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

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

**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 years who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offenders is below 5 in any given year. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.



**Table 16**  
**Youth accused of police-reported crime, Canada, 2008 to 2018**

Year	Total crime (youth crime rate)			Violent crime			Property crime			Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences		
	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year
2008	169,747	6,537	-3	49,130	1,892	-3	88,878	3,423	-4	31,739	1,222	-2
2009	167,103	6,515	0 <sup>s</sup>	48,030	1,873	-1	88,309	3,443	1	30,764	1,199	-2
2010	153,728	6,078	-7	46,056	1,821	-3	78,772	3,115	-10	28,900	1,143	-5
2011	136,494	5,486	-10	43,004	1,728	-5	67,230	2,702	-13	26,260	1,055	-8
2012	126,061	5,165	-6	39,560	1,621	-6	61,371	2,515	-7	25,130	1,030	-2
2013	105,084	4,392	-15	33,995	1,421	-12	49,562	2,071	-18	21,527	900	-13
2014	94,782	4,016	-9	30,014	1,272	-10	44,799	1,898	-8	19,969	846	-6
2015	92,770	3,946	-2	29,540	1,257	-1	43,965	1,870	-1	19,265	819	-3
2016	89,118	3,767	-5	30,247	1,279	2	39,995	1,691	-10	18,876	798	-3
2017 <sup>r</sup>	89,202	3,766	0 <sup>s</sup>	32,172	1,358	6	38,787	1,637	-3	18,243	770	-3
2018	80,189	3,372	-10	31,463	1,323	-3	32,702	1,375	-16	16,024	674	-13
% change 2008 to 2018	...	-48	...	...	-30	...	...	-60	...	...	-45	...

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* violations, excluding traffic offences. See Table 14 for a list of offences included in the categories of violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offence categories. Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other *Criminal Code* offence categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 17**  
**Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2008 to 2018**

Year	Total Youth Crime Severity Index		Youth Violent Crime Severity Index		Youth Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year
2008	95.7	-6	95.7	-6	95.6	-5
2009	95.6	0 <sup>s</sup>	96.7	1	94.7	-1
2010	90.0	-6	93.2	-4	87.6	-8
2011	81.7	-9	87.5	-6	77.3	-12
2012	77.4	-5	82.3	-6	73.6	-5
2013	66.2	-15	71.2	-13	62.3	-15
2014	60.6	-8	64.8	-9	57.4	-8
2015	60.4	0 <sup>s</sup>	66.4	2	55.9	-3
2016	59.9	-1	70.9	7	51.8	-7
2017 <sup>r</sup>	62.7	5	80.5	14	49.9	-4
2018	55.9	-11	76.1	-6	41.6	-17
Percent change 2008 to 2018	-42	...	-21	...	-57	...

... not applicable

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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. The Youth 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 Youth Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 18**  
**Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Total Youth Crime Severity Index			Youth Violent Crime Severity Index		Youth Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change 2017 to 2018	% change 2008 to 2018	index	% change 2017 to 2018	index	% change 2017 to 2018
Newfoundland and Labrador	54.5	-17	-47	56.8	-3	52.5	-25
Prince Edward Island	29.3	0 <sup>s</sup>	-60	34.5	12	25.6	-8
Nova Scotia	56.8	-18	-58	71.3	-13	46.3	-22
New Brunswick	48.2	-7	-52	53.1	3	44.5	-14
Quebec	57.8	-1	-8	80.9	4	41.5	-7
Ontario	50.7	-12	-43	76.8	-8	32.4	-17
Manitoba	109.0	-17	-39	143.6	-20	84.3	-13
Saskatchewan	116.7	-28	-55	125.9	-21	109.3	-32
Alberta	55.7	-1	-50	74.1	16	42.7	-16
British Columbia	32.3	-13	-55	36.6	-13	29.2	-14
Yukon	138.2	-20	-45	111.8	-20	155.0	-20
Northwest Territories	218.5	-16	-54	177.6	-19	244.3	-14
Nunavut	204.7	-31	-45	174.9	-38	223.1	-28
<b>Canada</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-42</b>	<b>76.1</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>-17</b>

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:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. The Youth 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 provincial and territorial Youth Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 19**  
**Police-reported youth crime, by selected violent offences, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Homicide <sup>1</sup>		Sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3)		Major assault (level 2 and 3) <sup>2</sup>		Common assault	
	number	rate	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.00	85	83	203	6	693	-2
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	79	-43	49	-38	356	-34
Nova Scotia	0	0.00	107	34	195	18	717	-8
New Brunswick	0	0.00	130	18	156	-1	742	16
Quebec	2	0.41	136	29	162	-4	539	0 <sup>s</sup>
Ontario	24	2.53	89	-2	140	-8	436	-2
Manitoba	4	4.04	121	2	540	6	1,059	-1
Saskatchewan	1	1.19	120	14	454	-5	869	-1
Alberta	4	1.34	83	17	208	2	499	1
British Columbia	2	0.67	63	0	112	-3	357	2
Yukon	0	0.00	80	...	681	54	2,164	-29
Northwest Territories	0	0.00	539	40	419	-61	3,445	21
Nunavut	0	0.00	272	55	643	11	1,855	-38
<b>Canada</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1.56</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>-1</b>

Province or territory	Robbery		Sexual violations against children <sup>4, 5</sup>		Total violent crime <sup>6</sup>		Total crime (youth crime rate) <sup>7</sup>	
	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>3</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	38	35	57	7	1,438	-7	3,797	-14
Prince Edward Island	20	...	59	...	831	-19	2,166	-15
Nova Scotia	93	24	39	-21	1,558	-8	3,861	-19
New Brunswick	30	28	47	11	1,471	5	3,450	-8
Quebec	81	-4	96	11	1,571	2	3,132	-3
Ontario	157	-16	27	-14	1,121	-6	2,733	-13
Manitoba	236	7	84	13	2,533	-1	6,526	-11
Saskatchewan	130	-24	63	-11	2,214	-7	7,947	-23
Alberta	126	52	40	3	1,245	1	3,754	-5
British Columbia	48	-1	24	-30	809	-5	2,474	-8
Yukon	80	...	0	...	3,928	-13	15,752	-15
Northwest Territories	150	...	0	...	5,722	2	21,600	-2
Nunavut	25	...	173	-37	4,131	-16	17,339	-9
<b>Canada</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>-10</b>

... not applicable

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. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes in the rates of youth accused of homicide are not calculated.

2. Excludes assault against a peace officer.

3. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offenders is below five in any given year.

4. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.

5. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.

6. See Table 14 for a list of offences included in the total violent crime category.

7. Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 14 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offence categories.

**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 years who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Table 20**  
**Police-reported youth crime, by selected non-violent offences, by province or territory, 2018**

Province or territory	Breaking and entering		Theft of \$5,000 or under		Mischief <sup>1</sup>	
	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	339	-42	253	1	662	-19
Prince Edward Island	69	-37	287	-34	435	-2
Nova Scotia	202	-24	524	-18	547	-29
New Brunswick	252	-20	392	-25	461	-9
Quebec	176	-10	673	-8	177	-7
Ontario	113	-22	660	-20	224	-13
Manitoba	345	-30	532	-3	882	-34
Saskatchewan	447	-44	769	-27	1,167	-20
Alberta	122	-29	702	-11	491	-12
British Columbia	99	-16	526	-20	400	8
Yukon	441	-35	1,443	-22	3,888	-1
Northwest Territories	1,468	-30	1,019	-18	6,651	20
Nunavut	1,929	-39	1,138	-28	5,095	27
<b>Canada</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>-13</b>

Province or territory	Motor vehicle theft		Total property crime <sup>3</sup>		Total drug crime	
	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>	rate	% change in rate 2017 to 2018 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	108	-22	1,526	-21	92	-45
Prince Edward Island	30	...	999	-21	129	-19
Nova Scotia	61	-46	1,563	-25	253	-35
New Brunswick	107	128	1,352	-12	194	-41
Quebec	40	-30	1,188	-9	528	-21
Ontario	57	2	1,172	-17	251	-33
Manitoba	188	-16	2,184	-23	194	-35
Saskatchewan	259	-31	2,984	-29	286	-42
Alberta	83	-14	1,575	-13	188	-35
British Columbia	35	-17	1,124	-12	343	-29
Yukon	401	-47	6,814	-14	641	-39
Northwest Territories	839	18	10,545	4	449	-51
Nunavut	420	-30	8,781	-9	173	15
<b>Canada</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>-29</b>

... not applicable

1. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.

2. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

3. See Table 14 for a list of offences included in total property crime category.

**Note:** Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 years who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.