

Halifax, Nova Scotia



Population and demographics

Halifax was home to 430,512 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 78 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Nova Scotia (26%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.0% of Halifax residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Nova Scotia (5.7%) but closer to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in ten (9.4%) residents, higher than Nova Scotia (6.1%) but lower than Canada (21.9%). One in four (25%) immigrants in Halifax were recent immigrants (since 2011), higher than Nova Scotia (21%) and Canada (16%). While there was a larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Halifax (11.4%) than Nova Scotia (6.5%), it was smaller than the proportion in Canada overall (22.3%).



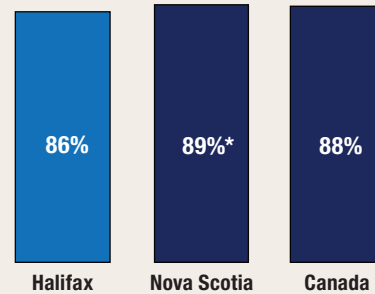
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (69.6%) Halifax residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in five (22.0%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and just under one in ten (8.4%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Halifax (5.9%) was lower than in Nova Scotia (7.5%) but similar to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Halifax earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,720 in 2017, higher than in Nova Scotia (\$46,250) but closer to Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Halifax (17%) was similar to Nova Scotia (19%) and Canada (17%).

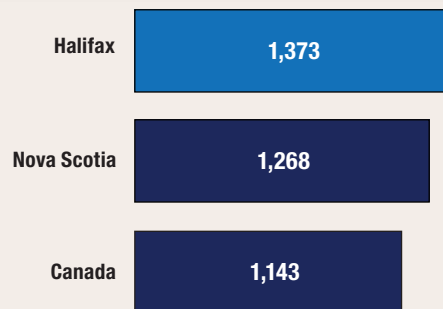
Satisfaction with safety



proportion of people who reported being satisfied with their personal safety from crime in 2014

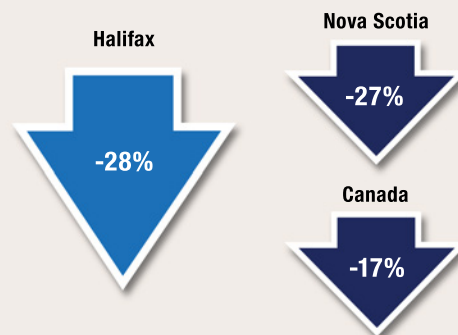
* significantly different from Halifax ($p < 0.05$)

Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

Ten-year change in police-reported crime rate (2008 to 2018)



Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Halifax in 2016, similar to Nova Scotia (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Most (60%) households in Halifax owned their homes, lower than Nova Scotia (69%) and Canada (68%). When a household spends 30% or more of its income on shelter costs, it is considered to live in unaffordable housing: this was the case for one in four (25%) Halifax households, slightly higher than in Nova Scotia (22%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.6%) of occupied private dwellings in Halifax were in need of major repairs, somewhat lower than Nova Scotia (8.8%) but similar to Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Halifax families were lone-parent families, on par with Nova Scotia (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 220 homeless individuals living in Halifax.

Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, just over one in three (35%) Halifax residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Nova Scotia residents (39%) but not significantly different from Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Nearly half (44%) of Halifax residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
 - ▶ Women who lived in Halifax were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (30% versus 55%), similar to Nova Scotia and Canada's provinces.
- About one in four (23%) Halifax residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Nova Scotia (23%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in four (25%) Halifax residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (29%) but on par with Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 12% of Halifax residents experienced discrimination, significantly higher than Nova Scotia (11%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 18% of Halifax residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (33%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- Two-thirds (67%) of Halifax residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (77%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (92%) of Halifax residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Nova Scotia (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Halifax residents aged 15 and older, there were 46,000 incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 129 per 1,000 population—which was significantly higher than the rate in Nova Scotia (94) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.4% of Halifax residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, similar to Nova Scotia (4.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Nearly one in four (23%) Halifax residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was similar to Nova Scotia (21%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
 - ▶ In Halifax, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (35% versus 12%).
 - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in ten (9.5%) Halifax residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than Nova Scotia (5.1%) but closer to Canada's provinces (11.5%).
 - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Halifax (11.8%) than in Nova Scotia (6.4%), while Halifax was closer to Canada overall (12.4%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, two in five (41%) Halifax residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, significantly lower than those in Nova Scotia (50%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Halifax police reported an overall crime rate of 5,264 incidents per 100,000 population, 4% higher than in Nova Scotia (5,075) but 4% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 28% in Halifax, while a similar decline was seen in Nova Scotia (-27%) and a smaller decline in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Halifax increased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in sexual assault (level 1) and fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Halifax declined by 30%, compared with a 23% decline in Nova Scotia and a 17% decline in Canada.

Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,960 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Halifax in 2018, 3% higher than in Nova Scotia (2,864) but 11% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 129 property crimes per 1,000 Halifax households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was significantly higher than Nova Scotia (111) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (143).

Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,373 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Halifax, 8% higher than Nova Scotia (1,268) and 20% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
 - ▶ Over half of victims of violent crime were female in Halifax (54%), Nova Scotia (55%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
 - ▶ The violent crime rate in Halifax declined by 21%, smaller than the decline seen in Nova Scotia (-26%) but larger than the decline in Canada (-14%).
 - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Halifax declined by 18%, which was greater than the decline in Nova Scotia (-12%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Halifax declined to a smaller extent between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-31% versus -43%).

Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was slightly higher in Halifax (3.9 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Nova Scotia (3.4) but somewhat lower than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Halifax increased from 1.7 to 3.9 per 100,000 population (+134%), a much larger increase than in Nova Scotia (+20%) and Canada (+33%).

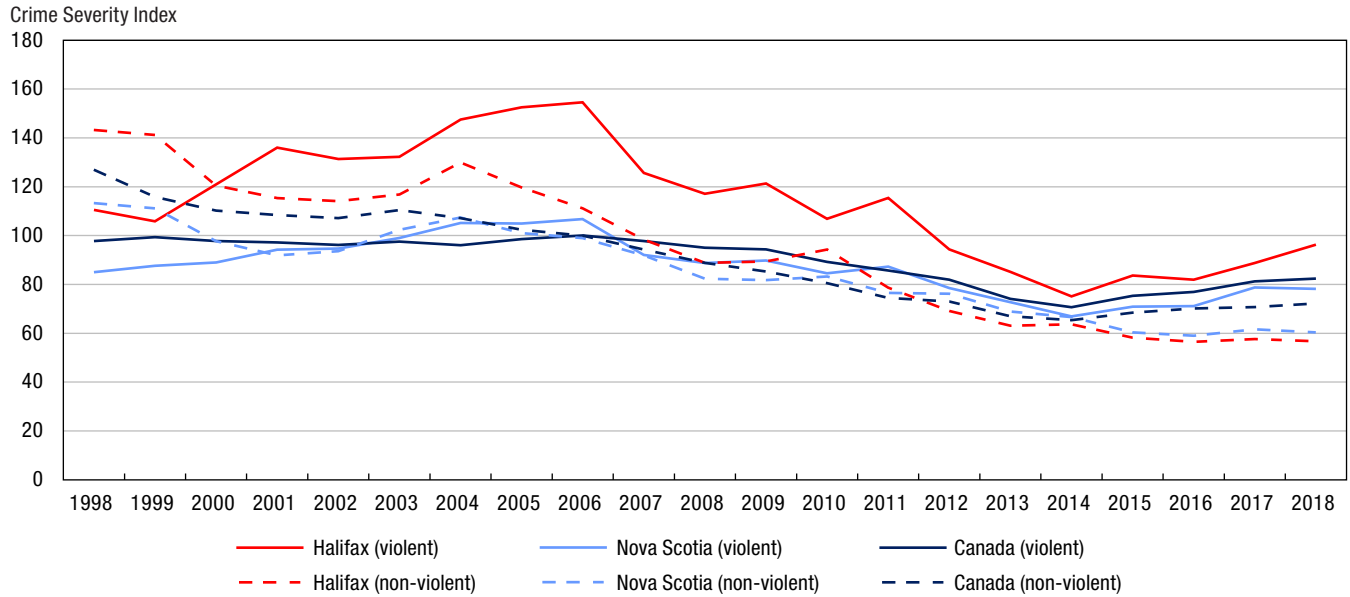
Intimate partner violence

- There were 309 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Halifax in 2018, 7% lower than Nova Scotia (332) and 4% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (80%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Halifax were female, similar to Nova Scotia (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.8% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Halifax between 2009 and 2018, close to Nova Scotia (3.7%) and Canada (3.4%).

Homicide

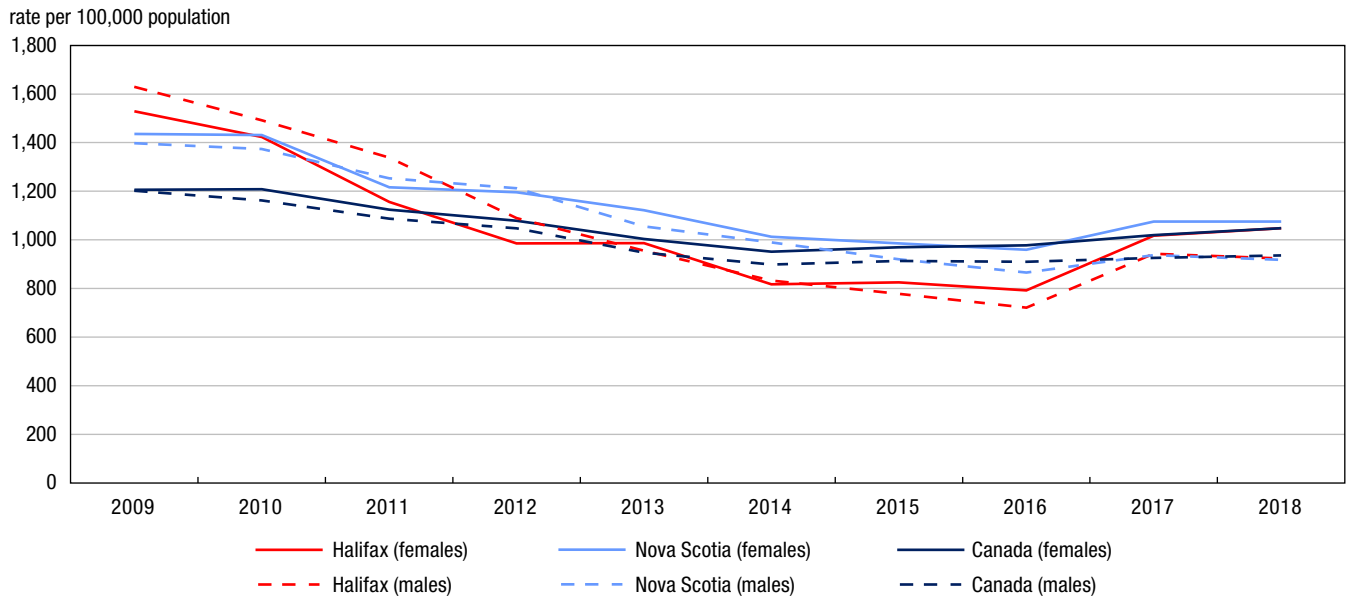
- In 2018, Halifax had 7 homicides—a rate of 1.63 per 100,000 population—somewhat higher than Nova Scotia (1.15) but close to Canada (1.76).
- Of the 7 homicide victims in Halifax, 3 were female (43%). This was a higher proportion than in Nova Scotia (36%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Halifax remained the same with 7 victims in 2008 and 7 victims in 2018.

Chart 1
Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and 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. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

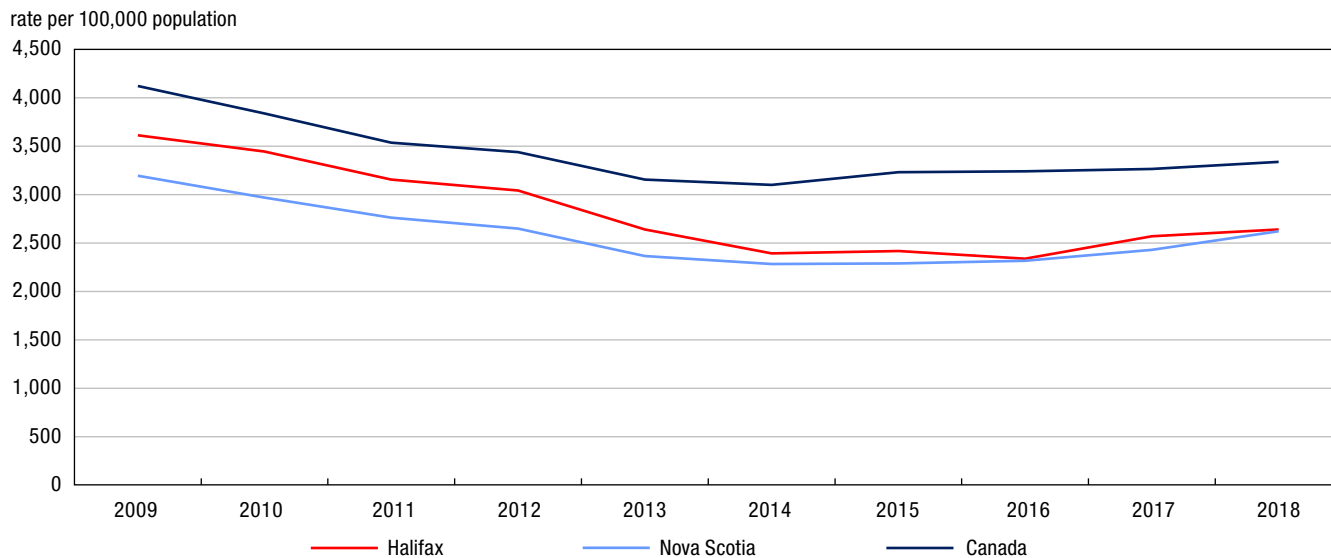
Chart 2
Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2009 to 2018



Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Excludes victims where the sex was reported as unknown. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. For a list of offences included in violent crime see Table 2.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database.

Chart 3

Police-reported property crime, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2009 to 2018



Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. For a list of offences included in property crime see Table 3.

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

Table 1
Police-reported crime rate for selected offences, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Halifax	Nova Scotia	Canada	Percent difference between Halifax and Nova Scotia	Percent difference between Halifax and Canada
	rate				
Total crime (excluding traffic)	5,264	5,075	5,488	4	-4
Total violent crime	1,373	1,268	1,143	8	20
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	4	4	2	-12
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children ¹	187	136	101	37	85
Assaults ²	628	637	649	-1	-3
Other violent offences	554	491	389	13	42
Total property crime	2,960	2,864	3,339	3	-11
Breaking and entering	239	281	431	-15	-45
Theft ³	1,717	1,357	1,720	27	-0.2
Fraud	384	475	402	-19	-4
Mischief ⁴	509	666	699	-24	-27
Other property crime offences	111	84	86	32	29
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	930	944	1,006	-1	-8
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	268	347	339	-23	-21
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	200	263	178	-24	13
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	8	19	12	-57	-32
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	0	0.2	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	0.2	0.3	0.3	-26	-8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	59	64	148	-8	-60
Total drug offences	210	208	225	0.8	-7
Total other federal statute offences	18	33	70	-46	-75
Total all offences	5,759	5,663	6,123	2	-6

1. Includes sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3), sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to children, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, luring a child by means of telecommunication, agreement or arrangement (sexual offence against a child) and bestiality (in presence of, or incites a child). Excludes incidents of child pornography.

2. Includes assault (level 1, 2 and 3), assault against a peace officer, unlawfully causing bodily harm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm and other assaults.

3. Includes total theft of motor vehicle, total theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) and total theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).

4. Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.

5. 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, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

6. 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, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

7. 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.

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident.

One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 2
Police-reported violent crime rate for selected offences, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Halifax		Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
Total violent crime	1,048	924	1,076	918	1,048	936
Violations causing death and attempted murder	3	5	2	5	2	6
Homicide	1	2	0.8	1	0.9	3
Other violations causing death ¹	0.9	0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.5	3	0.8	3	1	3
Sexual offences	266	101	204	59	170	23
Sexual assault	232	92	170	52	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.5	0.9	1	0.4	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0	1	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	229	91	167	52	131	16
Sexual violations against children ²	34	9	35	7	36	7
Assaults	602	654	624	644	613	644
Physical assault	591	583	612	580	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	4	13	4	12	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	112	128	96	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	475	443	511	441	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	10	71	10	64	10	48
Other assaults	0.9	0	2	0.9	4	7
Other violent offences	177	164	245	209	263	262
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	7	1	5	2	6
Robbery	41	68	22	38	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	24	0.9	25	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons ³	3	0	2	0	1	0 ^s
Extortion	4	2	5	4	6	9
Criminal harassment	18	7	29	10	53	17
Uttering threats	59	66	113	129	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	5	2	28	13	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	6	2	11	1	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity ⁴	3	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.1
Other violent offences	13	9	9	6	10	8
Total traffic offences	0.9	2	3	3	16	21
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.5	0	0.2	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0.9	1	3	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown ⁵	0	0	0.2	0	9	12

0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded. A “0” represents a true zero value.

1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.

2. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to children and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, luring a child by means of telecommunication, agreement or arrangement (sexual offence against a child) and bestiality (in presence of, or incites a child). Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault, and incidents of child pornography.

3. 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 18), 279.02 (material benefit) and 279.03 (withholding or destroying documents).

4. As of December 2014, new offences 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.

5. Includes failure to stop after an accident and failure to stop or remain (expired 2011-04-28).

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Excludes victims where the sex was reported as unknown. Victims refer to those aged 89 and younger. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

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

Table 3
Police-reported crime for selected offences, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Halifax		Nova Scotia		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total non-violent crime	18,880	4,386	42,188	4,395	1,845,269	4,979
Total property crime	12,744	2,960	27,488	2,864	1,237,324	3,339
Breaking and entering	1,028	239	2,701	281	159,812	431
Possess stolen property ¹	421	98	562	59	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	324	75	894	93	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	147	34	305	32	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	6,921	1,608	11,827	1,232	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,527	355	4,336	452	129,409	349
Identity theft	17	4	43	4	3,745	10
Identity fraud	110	26	182	19	15,839	43
Mischief ²	2,193	509	6,395	666	259,064	699
Arson	56	13	243	25	8,000	22
Total other offences	4,005	930	9,058	944	372,834	1,006
Weapons violations	217	50	394	41	16,610	45
Child pornography ³	82	19	157	16	5,843	16
Prostitution ⁴	3	0.7	3	0.3	110	0.3
Terrorism	2	0.5	2	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	109	25	1,275	133	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	3,312	769	6,233	649	226,864	612
Other offences	280	65	994	104	28,927	78
Total Criminal Code traffic offences	1,152	268	3,331	347	125,544	339
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	861	200	2,527	263	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	35	8	183	19	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	0	0	2	0.2	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	1	0.2	3	0.3	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	255	59	616	64	54,951	148
Total drug offences	903	210	1,997	208	83,483	225
Total other federal statute offences	76	18	314	33	26,084	70
Human trafficking ⁸	8	2	8	0.8	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	39	9	109	11	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	29	7	197	21	21,149	57

1. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.

2. Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.

3. 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 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 a 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. 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.

4. Includes prostitution offences that are considered non-violent 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. Excludes commodification of sexual activity offences.

5. 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, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

6. 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, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Collection of these incidents is not within the scope of the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

7. 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.

8. Includes human trafficking offences under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*.

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Table 4
Police-reported crime rate, census metropolitan area of Halifax, 2008 to 2018

Year	Violent crime			Property crime			Total crime		
	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year	number	rate	percent change in rate from previous year
2008	6,741	1,729	-7	17,734	4,547	-11	28,446	7,294	-8
2009	6,603	1,677	-3	18,326	4,655	2	28,471	7,232	-0.9
2010	6,240	1,567	-7	19,619	4,926	6	29,623	7,438	3
2011	5,567	1,385	-12	17,263	4,293	-13	26,495	6,590	-11
2012	4,744	1,173	-15	15,574	3,851	-10	24,020	5,940	-10
2013	4,535	1,118	-5	13,888	3,424	-11	21,766	5,366	-10
2014	4,885	1,200	7	13,579	3,336	-3	21,875	5,374	0.1
2015	4,640	1,137	-5	12,263	3,005	-10	20,204	4,951	-8
2016	4,355	1,052	-7	12,040	2,908	-3	19,897	4,806	-3
2017	5,414	1,283	22	12,311	2,918	0.3	21,557	5,109	6
2018	5,911	1,373	7	12,744	2,960	1	22,660	5,264	3
Percent change from 2008 to 2018	-12	-21	...	-28	-35	...	-20	-28	...

... not applicable

Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. For a list of offences included in violent crime see Table 2 and for a list of offences included in property crime see Table 3. Total crime includes violent, property and other types of crimes.

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

Note: This fact sheet contains data that come from multiple sources across multiple reference years. Some figures may be presented differently than in other Statistics Canada publications due to rounding. For detailed information on data definitions and sources, please refer to the [Safe Cities profile series: Definitions and data sources](#) document.