

# London, Ontario



## Population and demographics

London was home to 532,984 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 200 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.5% of London residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.8%) but lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented about one in five (19%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but closer to Canada (22%). About one in eight (13%) immigrants in London were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but lower than Canada (16%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in London (16%) was notably lower than Ontario (29%) but closer to Canada overall (22%).



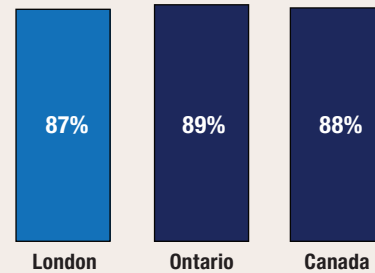
London, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, around two in three (65%) London residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in London (5.6%) was on par with Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in London earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,940 in 2017, similar to in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was the same in London (17%), Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

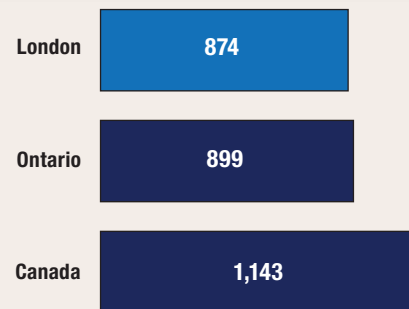
## Satisfaction with safety



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

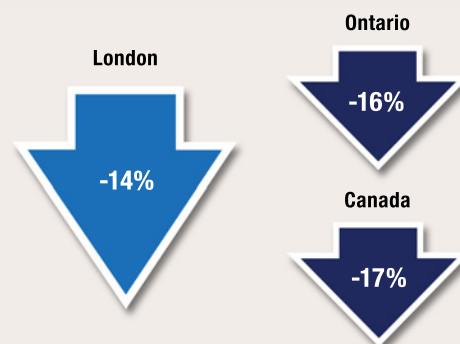
\* significantly different from London (p < 0.05)

## 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 2.4 persons per household in London in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Just under two in three (64%) households in London owned their homes, lower than Ontario (70%) 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 (26%) London households, similar to Ontario (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.9%) of occupied private dwellings in London were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). Just under one-fifth (18%) of London families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 406 homeless individuals living in London.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (42%) London residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to Ontario residents (40%) but slightly higher than Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (50%) of London residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, similar to in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in London were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (33% versus 62%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- One in five (19%) London residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, slightly lower than in Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- Just over one in five (22%) London residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, slightly lower than in Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 15%<sup>E</sup> of London residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16% of London residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different than Ontario (20%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (21%).
- The vast majority (91%) of London residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, on par with residents in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 11.5% of London residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, twice as high as in Ontario (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Three in ten (29%) London residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

## Police-reported crime

- In 2018, London police reported an overall crime rate of 5,963 incidents per 100,000 population, 45% higher than in Ontario (4,113) and 9% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 14% in London, close to the decline seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in London increased by 7% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in London declined by 10%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,198 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in London in 2018, 60% higher than Ontario (2,621) and 26% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 164<sup>E</sup> property crimes per 1,000 London households reported in 2014 (includes break and enter, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Ontario (128) and Canada's provinces (143).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 874 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in London, 3% lower than Ontario (899) and 24% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In London, just over half (54%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in London declined by 12%, similar to the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in London declined by 4%, which was smaller than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in London saw a much smaller decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-8% versus -19%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was somewhat higher in London (6.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in London increased by 78%, a notably larger increase compared with Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

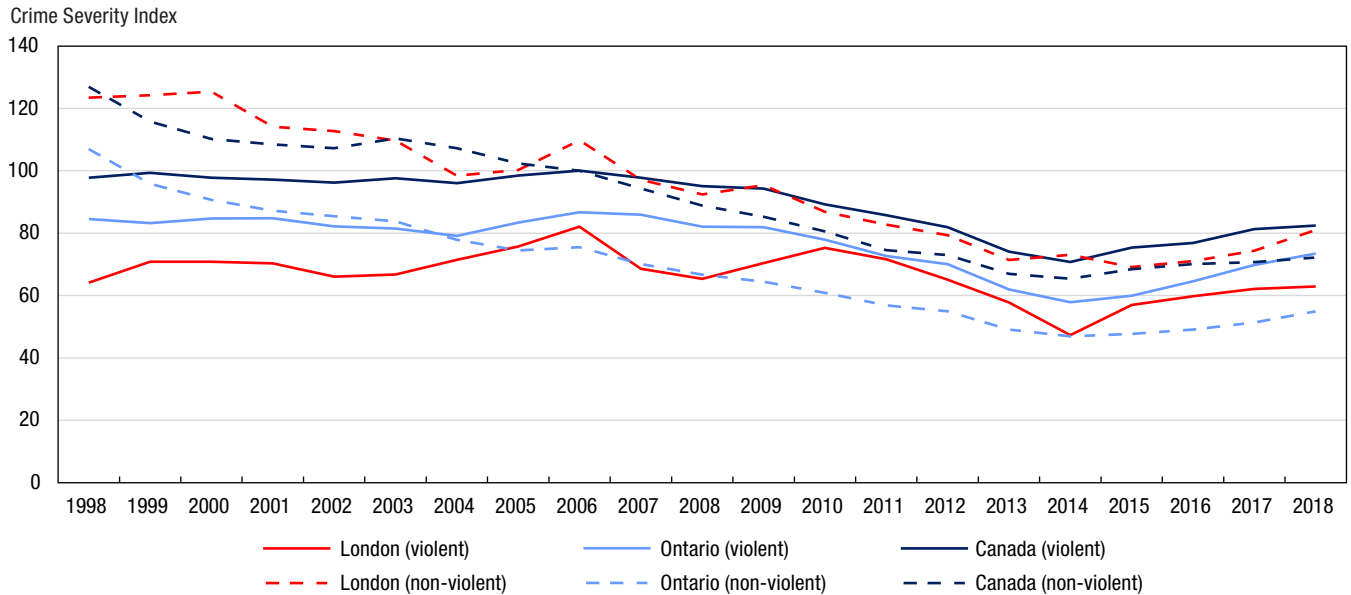
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 283 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in London in 2018, 17% higher than Ontario (243) but 12% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (84%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in London were female, somewhat higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.2% of police-reported intimate partner violence in London between 2009 and 2018, similar to Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

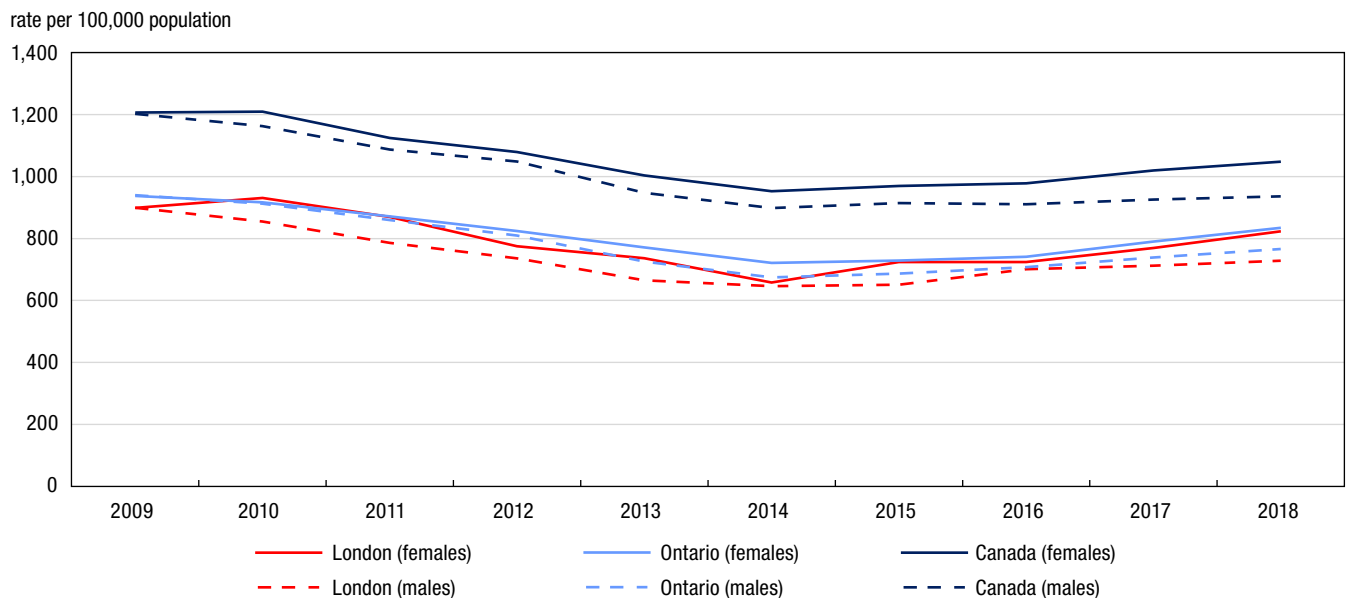
- In 2018, London had 6 homicides—a rate of 1.12 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 6 homicide victims in London, 1 was female (17%). This was a lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in London increased from 2 victims in 2008 to 6 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of London, Ontario and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



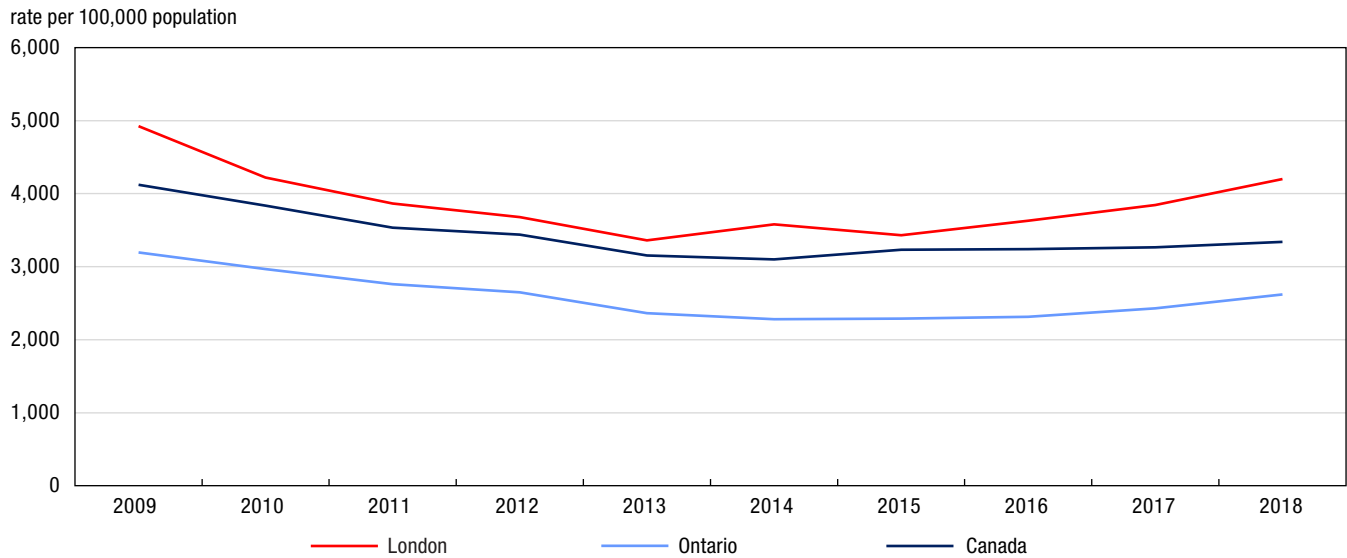
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 London, Ontario 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 London, Ontario 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 London, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	London	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between London and Ontario	Percent difference between London and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,963</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-24</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-57	-52
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	95	91	101	5	-6
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	524	500	649	5	-19
Other violent offences	253	303	389	-16	-35
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>26</b>
Breaking and entering	456	319	431	43	6
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,514	1,506	1,720	67	46
Fraud	511	381	402	34	27
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	638	372	699	72	-9
Other property crime offences	80	43	86	84	-7
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-12</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-2</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	71	92	178	-23	-60
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	15	6	12	134	22
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	-17
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	246	99	148	148	66
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-26</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-89</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>

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 London, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	London		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.4	2	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.4	2	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	145	16	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0.4	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	144	16	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	20	4	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	487	490	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	10	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	102	151	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	383	328	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	11	54	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0.7	1	2	6	2	6
Robbery	21	64	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	16	3	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	3	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	2	3	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	36	10	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	66	75	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	1	0.4	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	4	0.4	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	7	0.8	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	4	3	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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 London, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	London		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>22,459</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,439	456	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	334	62	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	1,618	302	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	328	61	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	11,502	2,150	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	2,433	455	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	9	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	290	54	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	3,412	638	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	94	18	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	255	48	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	52	10	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	2	0.4	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	404	76	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	3,431	641	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	615	115	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	379	71	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	78	15	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	0.6	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	1,317	246	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	13	2	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	27	5	3,027	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 London, 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	4,787	990	-1	23,206	4,801	-1	33,410	6,912	-3
2009	4,697	968	-2	23,896	4,925	3	33,456	6,895	-0.3
2010	5,005	1,024	6	20,620	4,220	-14	30,791	6,302	-9
2011	4,752	967	-6	18,999	3,865	-8	28,931	5,886	-7
2012	4,469	904	-7	18,194	3,680	-5	28,337	5,731	-3
2013	4,040	813	-10	16,696	3,361	-9	26,181	5,270	-8
2014	3,837	768	-6	17,882	3,579	6	27,569	5,517	5
2015	3,934	782	2	17,269	3,431	-4	27,001	5,364	-3
2016	4,076	797	2	18,556	3,629	6	28,387	5,552	4
2017	4,318	826	4	20,089	3,844	6	29,448	5,635	2
2018	4,678	874	6	22,459	4,198	9	31,896	5,963	6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.