

Montréal, Quebec



Population and demographics

Montréal was home to 4,255,541 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 924 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (28%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

Less than one percent (0.9%) of Montréal residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than in Quebec (2.3%) and far lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented just under one in four (23%) residents, notably higher than Quebec (14%) but similar to Canada (22%). One in five (19%) immigrants in Montréal were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Quebec (20%) but somewhat higher than Canada (16%). Nearly one in four (23%) residents in Montréal identified as a visible minority, far greater than the proportion in Quebec (13%) but on par with the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



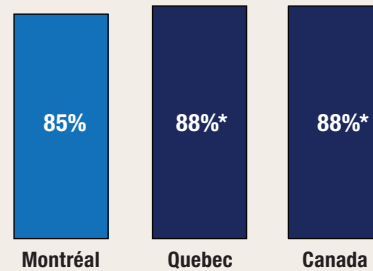
Montréal, Quebec

Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (70%) Montréal residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just under one in five (18%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (11%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Montréal (6.1%) was slightly higher than in Quebec (5.5%) but close to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Montréal earned a median after-tax annual income of \$46,840 in 2017, on par with Quebec (\$46,980) but lower than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was similar in Montréal (18%), Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

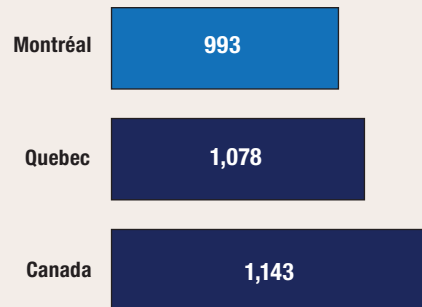
Satisfaction with safety



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

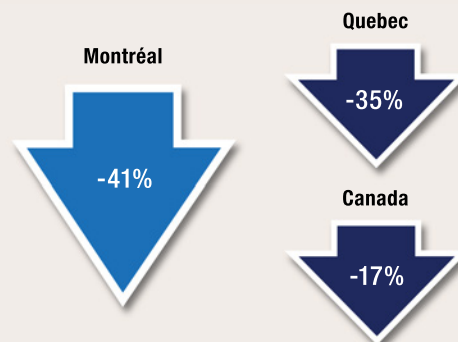
* significantly different from Montréal ($p < 0.05$)

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 Montréal in 2016, on par with Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Over half (56%) of households in Montréal owned their homes, a lower proportion than in Quebec (61%) 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%) Montréal households, higher than in Quebec (21%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.5%) of occupied private dwellings in Montréal were in need of major repairs, on par with Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (19%) of Montréal families were lone-parent families, slightly higher than in Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 3,149 homeless individuals living in Montréal.

Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, just under one in three (31%) Montréal residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Quebec residents (36%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Just under half (48%) of Montréal residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
 - ▶ Women who lived in Montréal were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (33% versus 60%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- More than one in four (28%) Montréal residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly higher than in Quebec (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- About one in four (24%) Montréal residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Quebec (28%) but similar to Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 14% of Montréal residents experienced discrimination, significantly higher than in Quebec (10%) but close to Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 15% of Montréal residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- Just over three in five (62%) Montréal residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The large majority (91%) of Montréal residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly different than the proportion in Quebec (92%) but on par with Canada's provinces (91%).

Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Montréal residents aged 15 and older, there were 216,000^E incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 65^E per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Quebec (59) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.4% of Montréal residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, significantly higher than in Quebec (3.6%) but on par with Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in five (20%) Montréal residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than Quebec (17%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (23%).
 - ▶ In Montréal, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (31% versus 10%).
 - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, Montréal residents were significantly more likely to say the most serious incident took place on public transit (16%) compared with Quebec (11%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
 - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was notably higher in Montréal (22%) than in Quebec (14%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, just over two in five (44%) Montréal residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, on par with those in Quebec (44%) but significantly lower than those in Canada's provinces (50%).

Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Montréal police reported an overall crime rate of 3,275 incidents per 100,000 population, similar to Quebec (3,304) but 40% lower than Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 41% in Montréal, while a smaller decline was seen in Quebec (-35%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Montréal was roughly unchanged (-1%) between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering, and robbery. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Montréal declined by 36%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,954 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Montréal in 2018, 10% higher than in Quebec (1,774) and 41% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 160 property crimes per 1,000 Montréal 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 in Quebec (135) and somewhat higher than Canada's provinces (143).

Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 933 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Montréal, 13% lower than Quebec (1,078) and 18% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
 - ▶ In Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 53% of victims of violent crime were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
 - ▶ The violent crime rate in Montréal declined by 17%, compared with virtually no change seen in Quebec (a decline of less than 1%) but on par with the decline in Canada (-14%).
 - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Montréal declined by 32%, more than two times greater than the decline in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Montréal between 2009 and 2018 declined to a much smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-6% versus -26%).

Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was higher in Montréal (6.5 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Quebec (5.4) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Montréal increased from 3.2 to 6.5 per 100,000 population (+101%), a larger increase than in Quebec (+71%) and Canada (+33%).

Intimate partner violence

- There were 326 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Montréal in 2018, virtually the same as in Quebec (324) and Canada (323).
- The large majority (77%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Montréal were female, similar to Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.9% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Montréal between 2009 and 2018, similar to Quebec (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

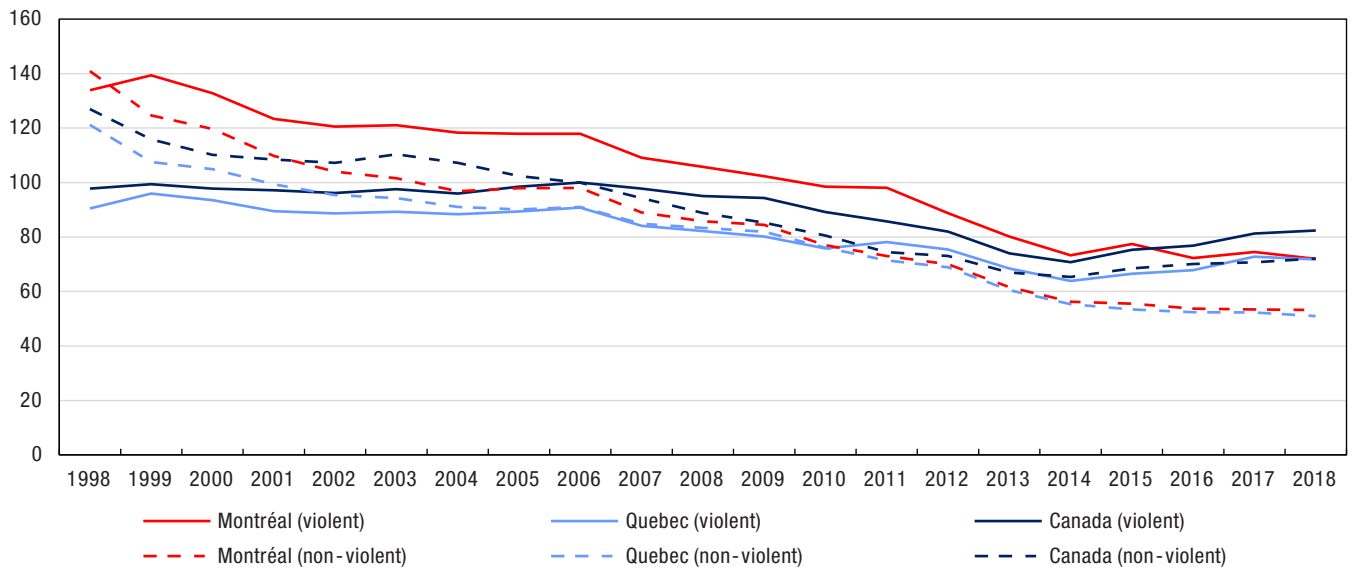
Homicide

- In 2018, Montréal had 47 homicides—a rate of 1.11 per 100,000 population—slightly higher than Quebec (0.99) but lower than Canada (1.76).
- Of the 47 homicide victims in Montréal, 6 were female (13%). This was a notably lower proportion than in Quebec (22%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Montréal declined from 48 victims in 2008 to 47 victims in 2018.

Chart 1

Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018

Crime Severity Index

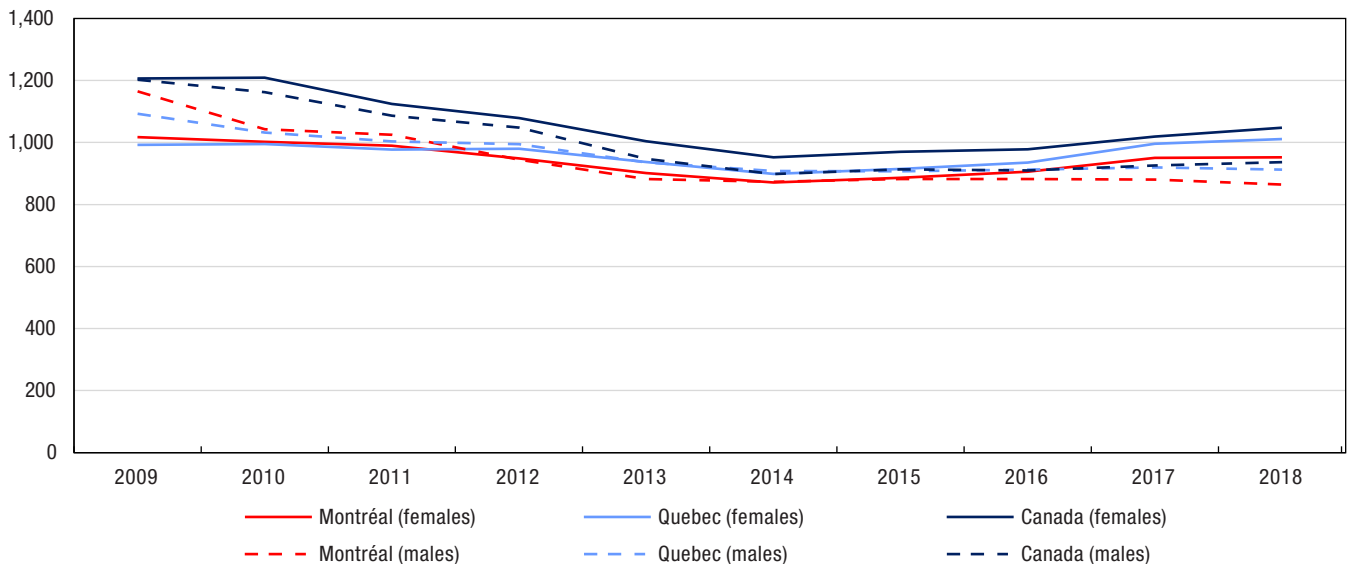


Note: Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2009 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population

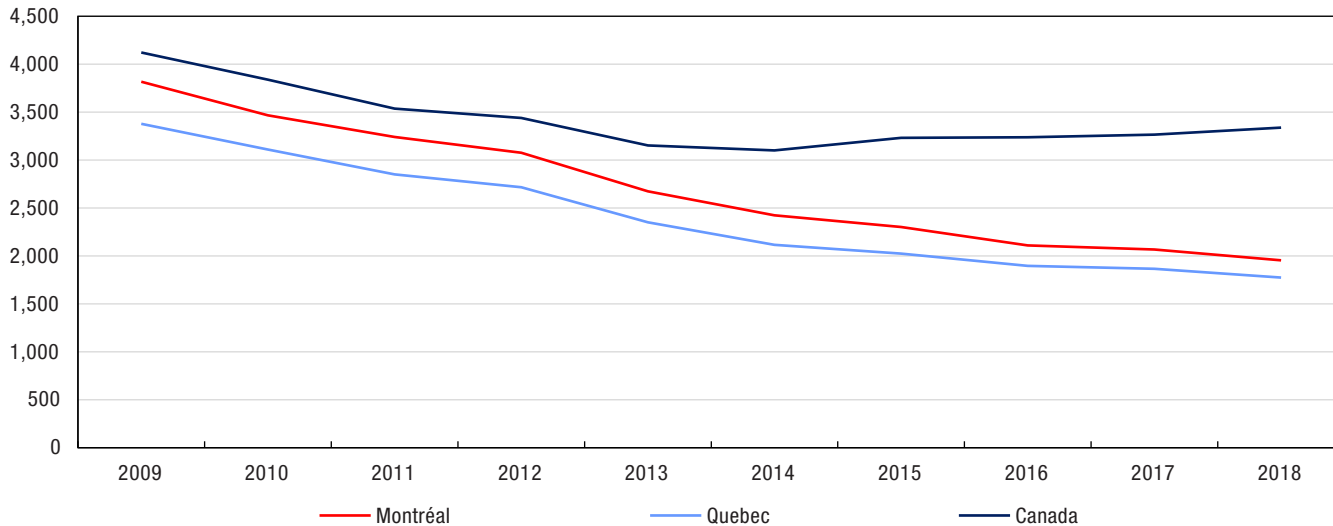


Note: Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics 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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2009 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Montréal	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between Montréal and Quebec	Percent difference between Montréal and Canada
	rate				
Total crime (excluding traffic)	3,275	3,304	5,488	-0.9	-40
Total violent crime	933	1,078	1,143	-13	-18
Violations causing death and attempted murder	5	4	4	21	7
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children ¹	87	103	101	-15	-14
Assaults ²	505	578	649	-13	-22
Other violent offences	336	393	389	-14	-14
Total property crime	1,954	1,774	3,339	10	-41
Breaking and entering	306	311	431	-2	-29
Theft ³	1,035	857	1,720	21	-40
Fraud	307	273	402	13	-24
Mischief ⁴	270	291	699	-7	-61
Other property crime offences	35	42	86	-15	-59
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	388	453	1,006	-14	-61
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	316	466	339	-32	-7
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	121	153	178	-21	-32
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	10	13	12	-22	-18
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	1	0.9	0.7	42	85
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	0 ^s	0.1	0.3	-43	-81
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	184	300	148	-38	24
Total drug offences	292	275	225	6	30
Total other federal statute offences	10	124	70	-92	-86
Total all offences	3,893	4,169	6,123	-7	-36

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 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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Montréal		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
Total violent crime	952	865	1,011	912	1,048	936
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	8	2	5	2	6
Homicide	0.3	2	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death ¹	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.9	5	0.9	4	1	3
Sexual offences	150	20	167	24	170	23
Sexual assault	114	12	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	111	12	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children ²	37	8	51	11	36	7
Assaults	485	524	497	557	613	644
Physical assault	471	478	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	3	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	91	149	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	377	326	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	13	43	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	3	4	4	7
Other violent offences	315	312	345	325	263	262
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	4	1	4	2	6
Robbery	38	79	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	17	3	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons ³	1	0	0.9	0	1	0 ^s
Extortion	12	20	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	80	26	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	129	155	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	6	3	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	1	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity ⁴	4	0	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	19	20	22	25	10	8
Total traffic offences	62	86	57	74	16	21
Traffic violations causing death	0 ^s	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	17	20	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown ⁵	45	66	41	54	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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Montréal		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total non-violent crime	125,513	2,960	259,406	3,092	1,845,269	4,979
Total property crime	82,856	1,954	148,817	1,774	1,237,324	3,339
Breaking and entering	12,992	306	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property ¹	745	18	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	7,271	171	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,083	49	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	34,522	814	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	8,811	208	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	930	22	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	3,289	78	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief ²	11,461	270	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	752	18	1,943	23	8,000	22
Total other offences	16,456	388	38,016	453	372,834	1,006
Weapons violations	716	17	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography ³	622	15	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution ⁴	5	0.1	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	16	0.4	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	83	2	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	13,023	307	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	1,991	47	3,917	47	28,927	78
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	13,395	316	39,074	466	125,544	339
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	5,111	121	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	416	10	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	53	1	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	2	0 ⁸	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	7,813	184	25,138	300	54,951	148
Total drug offences	12,378	292	23,068	275	83,483	225
Total other federal statute offences	428	10	10,431	124	26,084	70
Human trafficking ⁸	0	0	3	0 ⁸	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	228	5	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	200	5	9,660	115	21,149	57

0⁸ 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 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 Montréal, 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	42,356	1,128	3	146,460	3,902	-1	209,732	5,588	-0.3
2009	41,970	1,105	-2	145,094	3,819	-2	208,606	5,490	-2
2010	40,423	1,051	-5	133,390	3,468	-9	194,808	5,065	-8
2011	39,950	1,028	-2	125,970	3,241	-7	186,688	4,803	-5
2012	38,133	972	-5	120,714	3,076	-5	180,559	4,602	-4
2013	36,073	912	-6	105,834	2,674	-13	162,654	4,110	-11
2014	35,558	893	-2	96,615	2,425	-9	150,367	3,774	-8
2015	36,122	903	1	92,033	2,301	-5	145,370	3,635	-4
2016	37,609	912	0.9	87,076	2,111	-8	141,945	3,441	-5
2017	39,096	937	3	86,264	2,067	-2	142,501	3,414	-0.8
2018	39,545	933	-0.4	82,856	1,954	-5	138,857	3,275	-4
Percent change from 2008 to 2018	-7	-17	...	-43	-50	...	-34	-41	...

... 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.

^E 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.