

Toronto, Ontario



Population and demographics

Toronto, a city in Ontario, was home to 6,341,935 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 1,074 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (29%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 0.8% of Toronto residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, notably lower than Ontario (2.8%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented nearly half (46%) of residents, higher than Ontario (29%) and Canada (22%). One in eight (13%) immigrants in Toronto were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but somewhat lower than Canada (16%). There was a notably larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Toronto (51%) than in Ontario (29%) and Canada overall (22%).



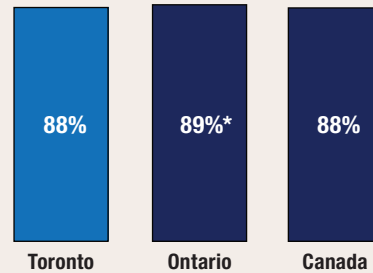
Toronto, Ontario

Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (69%) Toronto residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just over one in five (22%) 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 Toronto (6.0%) was similar to Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Toronto earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,760 in 2017, slightly lower than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was somewhat higher in Toronto (20%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

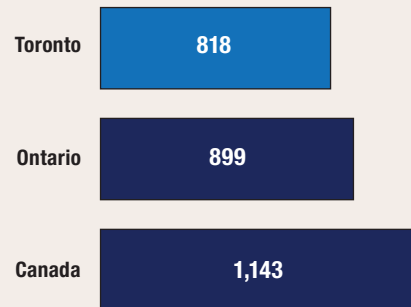
Satisfaction with safety



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

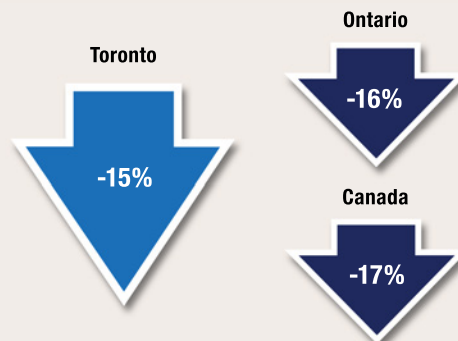
* significantly different from Toronto (p < 0.05)

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 2.7 persons per household in Toronto in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (66%) households in Toronto owned their homes, on par with 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 three (33%) Toronto households, higher than in Ontario (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.4%) of occupied private dwellings in Toronto were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of Toronto families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 8,715 homeless individuals living in Toronto.

Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, more than one-third (36%) of Toronto residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Over two in five (44%) Toronto residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
 - ▶ Women who lived in Toronto were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (29% versus 57%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in five (22%) Toronto residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly higher than in Ontario (21%) but the same as Canada's provinces (22%).
- Nearly one in four (23%) Toronto residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 17% of Toronto residents experienced discrimination, which was significantly higher than Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 14% of Toronto residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (72%) of Toronto residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Toronto residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Toronto residents aged 15 and older, there were 423,000 incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 83 per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Ontario (82) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 3.7% of Toronto residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, significantly lower than Ontario (4.6%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Toronto residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was similar to Ontario (25%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
 - ▶ In Toronto, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (37% versus 16%).
 - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in five (21%) Toronto residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than Ontario (12%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
 - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Toronto (24%) than in Ontario (15%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, more than half (54%) of Toronto residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did nearly half of those in Ontario (52%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%)

Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Toronto police reported an overall crime rate of 3,428 incidents per 100,000 population, 17% lower than in Ontario (4,113) and 38% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 15% in Toronto, while a similar decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Toronto increased by 8% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in homicide and fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Toronto declined by 20%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,282 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Toronto in 2018, 13% lower than in Ontario (2,621) and 32% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 118 property crimes per 1,000 Toronto households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different than Ontario (128) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (143).

Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 818 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Toronto, 9% lower than Ontario (899) and 28% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
 - ▶ In Toronto, Ontario and Canada, half of victims of violent crime were female (50%, 53% and 53%, respectively).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
 - ▶ The violent crime rate in Toronto declined by 18%, somewhat larger than the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
 - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Toronto declined by 20%, which was greater than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Toronto between 2009 and 2018 declined to a smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-14% 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 higher in Toronto (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 Toronto increased by 9%, a similar increase as in Ontario (+10%) but smaller than in Canada (+33%).

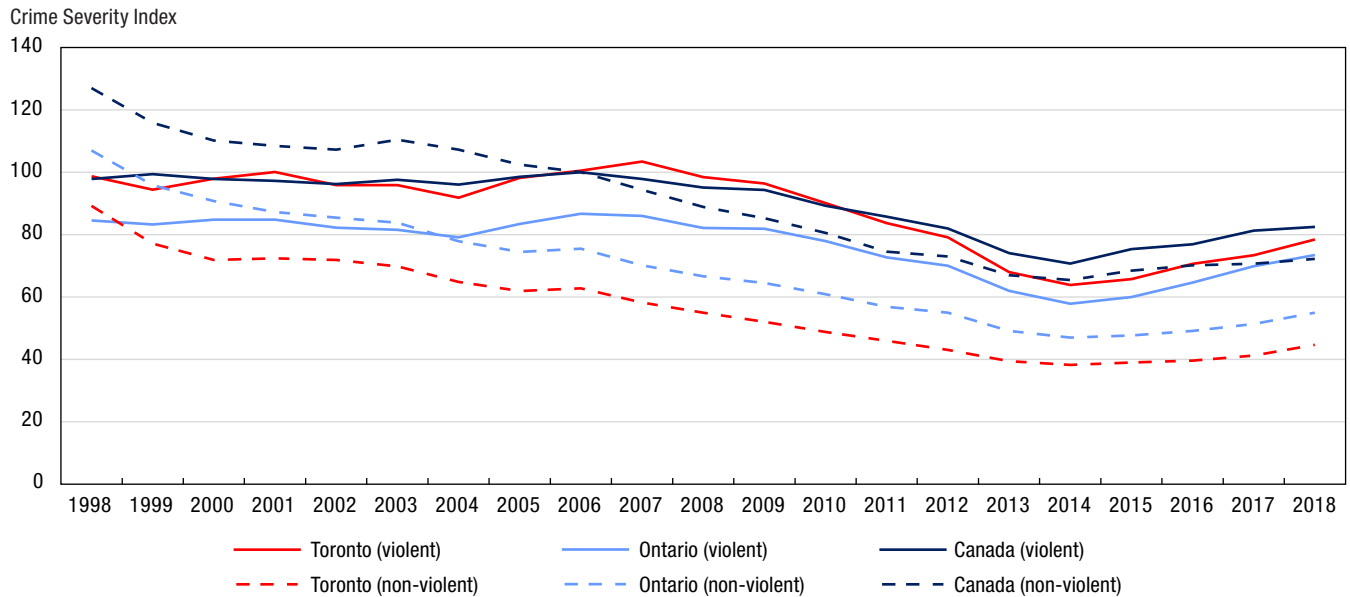
Intimate partner violence

- There were 207 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Toronto in 2018, 15% lower than Ontario (243) and 36% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (83%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Toronto were female, slightly higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 4.0% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Toronto between 2009 and 2018, similar to Ontario (4.2%) but slightly higher than Canada (3.4%).

Homicide

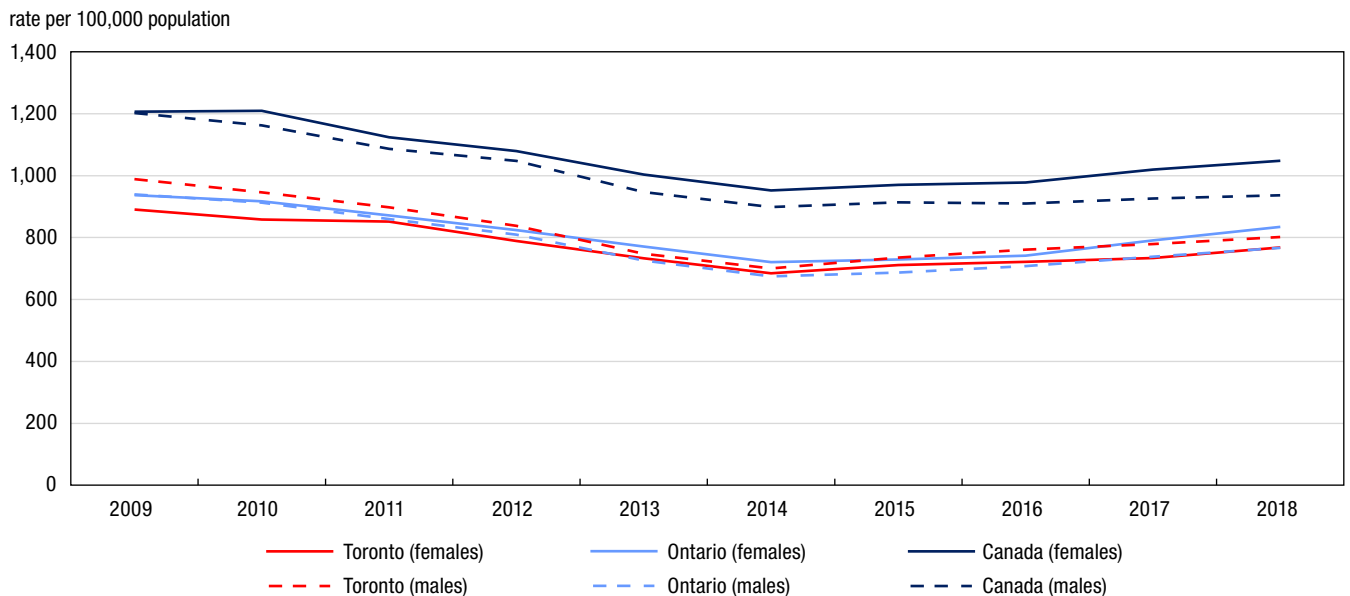
- In 2018, Toronto had 142 homicides—a rate of 2.26 per 100,000 population—higher than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 142 homicide victims in Toronto, 33 were female (23%). This was a slightly lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Toronto increased from 103 victims in 2008 to 142 victims in 2018.

Chart 1
Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Toronto, 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.

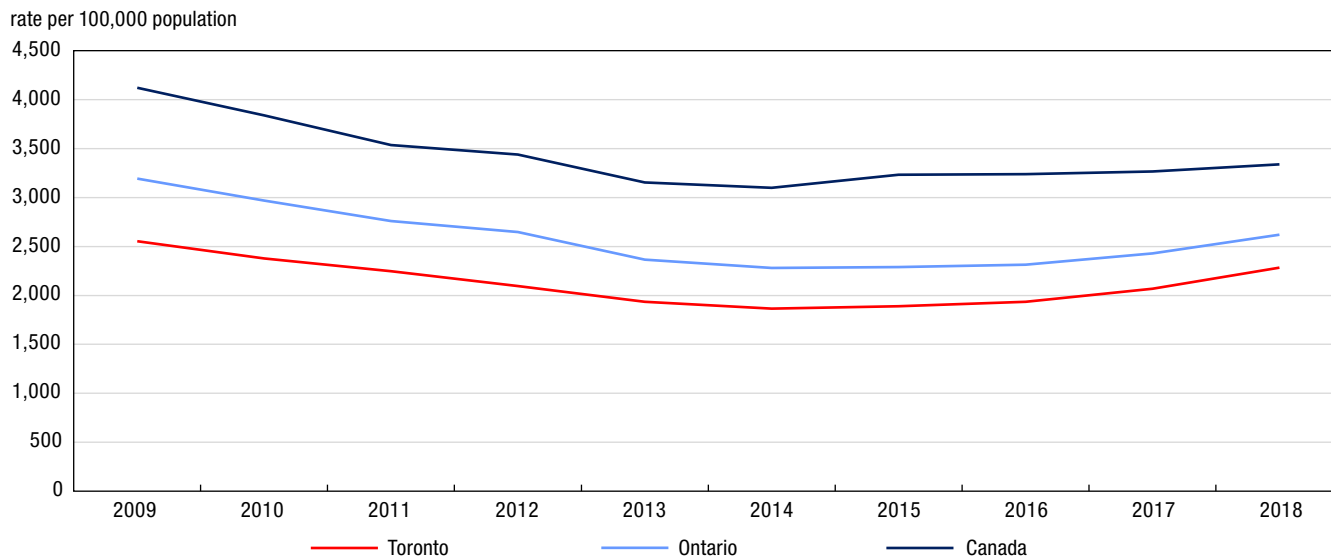
Chart 2
Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018



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. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the census metropolitan area of Toronto.
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 Toronto, 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 Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Toronto	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Toronto and Ontario	Percent difference between Toronto and Canada
	rate				
Total crime (excluding traffic)	3,428	4,113	5,488	-17	-38
Total violent crime	818	899	1,143	-9	-28
Violations causing death and attempted murder	7	5	4	43	60
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children ¹	69	91	101	-24	-32
Assaults ²	449	500	649	-10	-31
Other violent offences	294	303	389	-3	-25
Total property crime	2,282	2,621	3,339	-13	-32
Breaking and entering	228	319	431	-29	-47
Theft ³	1,427	1,506	1,720	-5	-17
Fraud	332	381	402	-13	-17
Mischief ⁴	264	372	699	-29	-62
Other property crime offences	32	43	86	-28	-63
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	327	593	1,006	-45	-67
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	214	199	339	8	-37
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	69	92	178	-25	-61
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	5	6	12	-21	-59
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	0.2	0.6	0.7	-60	-67
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	0.6	0.4	0.3	62	145
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	139	99	148	41	-6
Total drug offences	107	146	225	-27	-53
Total other federal statute offences	9	29	70	-69	-87
Total all offences	3,758	4,487	6,123	-16	-39

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 Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Toronto		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
Total violent crime	768	801	834	766	1,048	936
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	11	3	7	2	6
Homicide	1	4	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death ¹	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	7	1	4	1	3
Sexual offences	121	16	152	22	170	23
Sexual assault	108	13	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.2	0 ^o	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0.3	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	105	12	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children ²	13	3	22	5	36	7
Assaults	439	493	467	510	613	644
Physical assault	428	448	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	10	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	82	132	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	343	306	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	6	30	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	4	14	4	10	4	7
Other violent offences	205	282	213	227	263	262
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	3	9	2	6	2	6
Robbery	38	131	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	8	2	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons ³	2	0	2	0 ^o	1	0 ^o
Extortion	5	10	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	42	15	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	80	101	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	19	11	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	3	0.3	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity ⁴	0.8	0 ^o	0.6	0 ^o	1	0.1
Other violent offences	5	3	6	3	10	8
Total traffic offences	3	4	2	3	16	21
Traffic violations causing death	0.6	1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	3	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown ⁵	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0^o 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. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the census metropolitan area of Toronto.

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 Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Toronto		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total non-violent crime	184,452	2,940	513,941	3,588	1,845,269	4,979
Total property crime	143,202	2,282	375,402	2,621	1,237,324	3,339
Breaking and entering	14,295	228	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property ¹	1,604	26	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	9,962	159	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,508	40	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	77,087	1,229	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	18,573	296	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	100	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	2,144	34	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief ²	16,556	264	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	373	6	1,374	10	8,000	22
Total other offences	20,522	327	84,959	593	372,834	1,006
Weapons violations	1,673	27	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography ³	515	8	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution ⁴	1	0 ⁵	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	11	0.2	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	212	3	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	16,283	260	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	1,827	29	6,837	48	28,927	78
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	13,455	214	28,446	199	125,544	339
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	4,348	69	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	311	5	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	14	0.2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	39	0.6	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	8,743	139	14,201	99	54,951	148
Total drug offences	6,712	107	20,937	146	83,483	225
Total other federal statute offences	561	9	4,197	29	26,084	70
Human trafficking ⁸	33	0.5	94	0.7	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	84	1	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	444	7	3,027	21	21,149	57

0⁵ 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 Toronto, 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	54,294	992	-5	146,507	2,678	-6	219,990	4,020	-6
2009	52,584	948	-4	141,679	2,554	-5	212,428	3,829	-5
2010	51,651	915	-3	134,235	2,378	-7	203,532	3,605	-6
2011	50,691	883	-3	129,045	2,248	-5	195,835	3,412	-5
2012	47,575	818	-7	121,833	2,095	-7	184,424	3,172	-7
2013	43,952	747	-9	113,868	1,935	-8	172,962	2,940	-7
2014	42,790	720	-4	110,943	1,865	-4	169,663	2,853	-3
2015	44,457	743	3	113,105	1,890	1	174,598	2,918	2
2016	46,556	765	3	117,778	1,936	2	183,564	3,017	3
2017	48,400	786	3	127,439	2,069	7	195,994	3,182	5
2018	51,353	818	4	143,202	2,282	10	215,077	3,428	8
Percent change from 2008 to 2018	-5	-18	...	-2	-15	...	-2	-15	...

... 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.