

Vancouver, British Columbia



Population and demographics

Vancouver was home to 2,650,005 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 919 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, similar to the distribution in British Columbia (26%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.5% of Vancouver residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, notably lower than British Columbia (5.9%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented two in five (41%) residents, higher than British Columbia (28%) and Canada (22%). One in seven (14%) immigrants in Vancouver were recent immigrants (since 2011), on par with British Columbia (14%) but slightly lower than Canada (16%). There was a notably larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Vancouver (49%) than British Columbia (30%) and Canada overall (22%).



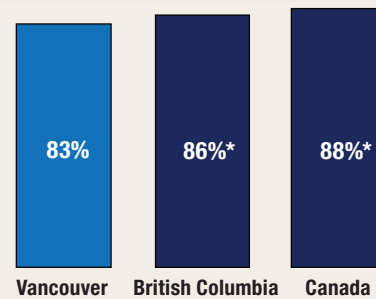
Vancouver, British Columbia

Education, employment and income

In 2016, two in three (67.7%) Vancouver residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in four (24.4%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (8.0%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Vancouver (4.4%) was slightly lower than in British Columbia (4.7%) and lower than Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Vancouver earned a median after-tax annual income of \$52,000 in 2017, on par with British Columbia (\$52,120) and Canada (\$52,090).

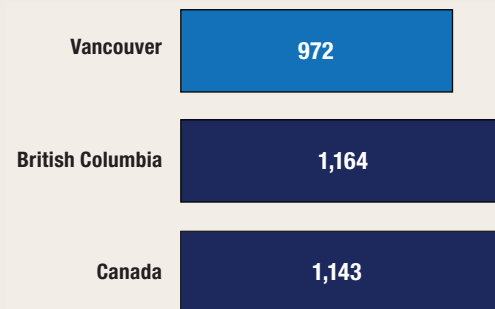
Satisfaction with safety



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

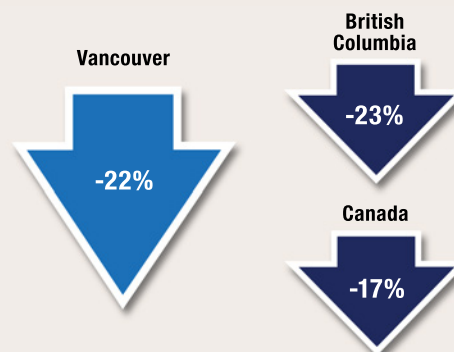
* significantly different from Vancouver (p < 0.05)

Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



The percentage of families considered low-income in Vancouver (20%) was slightly higher than British Columbia (18%) and Canada (17%).

Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Vancouver in 2016, similar to British Columbia (2.4) and Canada (2.4). The majority (64%) of households in Vancouver owned their homes, lower than in British Columbia (68%) 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-third (32%) of Vancouver households, more than in British Columbia (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.7%) of occupied private dwellings in Vancouver were in need of major repairs, lower than British Columbia (6.3%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (15%) of Vancouver families were lone-parent families, similar to British Columbia (15%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 2,181 homeless individuals living in Vancouver.

Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, almost one-third (31%) of Vancouver residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than British Columbia residents (37%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Less than half (43%) of Vancouver residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in British Columbia (50%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
 - ▶ Women who lived in Vancouver were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (30% versus 54%), similar to British Columbia and Canada's provinces.
- Just over one in four (27%) Vancouver residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly higher than in British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (19%) Vancouver residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 14% of Vancouver residents experienced discrimination, similar to British Columbia (14%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16% of Vancouver residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in British Columbia (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- Most (67%) of Vancouver residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in British Columbia (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Vancouver residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in British Columbia (90%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Vancouver residents aged 15 and older, there were 140,000 incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 65 per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in British Columbia (71) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.4% of Vancouver residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to British Columbia (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Vancouver residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than British Columbia (26%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
 - ▶ In Vancouver, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (39% versus 15%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one-quarter (24%) of Vancouver residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than British Columbia (15%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
 - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was notably higher in Vancouver (20%) than in British Columbia (13%) and Canada overall (12%).
- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, over half (57%) of Vancouver residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, which was significantly higher than those in British Columbia (53%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Vancouver police reported an overall crime rate of 6,750 incidents per 100,000 population, 9% lower than in British Columbia (7,400) but 23% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 22% in Vancouver, similar to British Columbia (-23%), while a smaller decline was seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Vancouver declined by 3% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering, and theft of motor vehicle. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Vancouver declined by 30%, compared with a 28% decline in British Columbia and a 17% decline in Canada.

Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,612 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Vancouver in 2018, similar to British Columbia (4,771) but 38% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 191 property crimes per 1,000 Vancouver 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 British Columbia (167) and Canada's provinces (143).

Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 972 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Vancouver, 17% lower than British Columbia (1,164) and 15% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
 - ▶ Around half of victims of violent crime in Vancouver (48%), British Columbia (50%) and Canada (53%) were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
 - ▶ The violent crime rate in Vancouver declined by 33%, similar to the decline seen in British Columbia (-31%) but more than double the decline in Canada (-14%).
 - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Vancouver declined by 46%, which was greater than the decline in British Columbia (-37%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a smaller extent in Vancouver than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-37% versus -42%).

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 Vancouver (7.1 incidents per 100,000 population) than in British Columbia (5.0) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Vancouver increased by 50%, a larger increase than in British Columbia (+37%) and Canada (+33%).

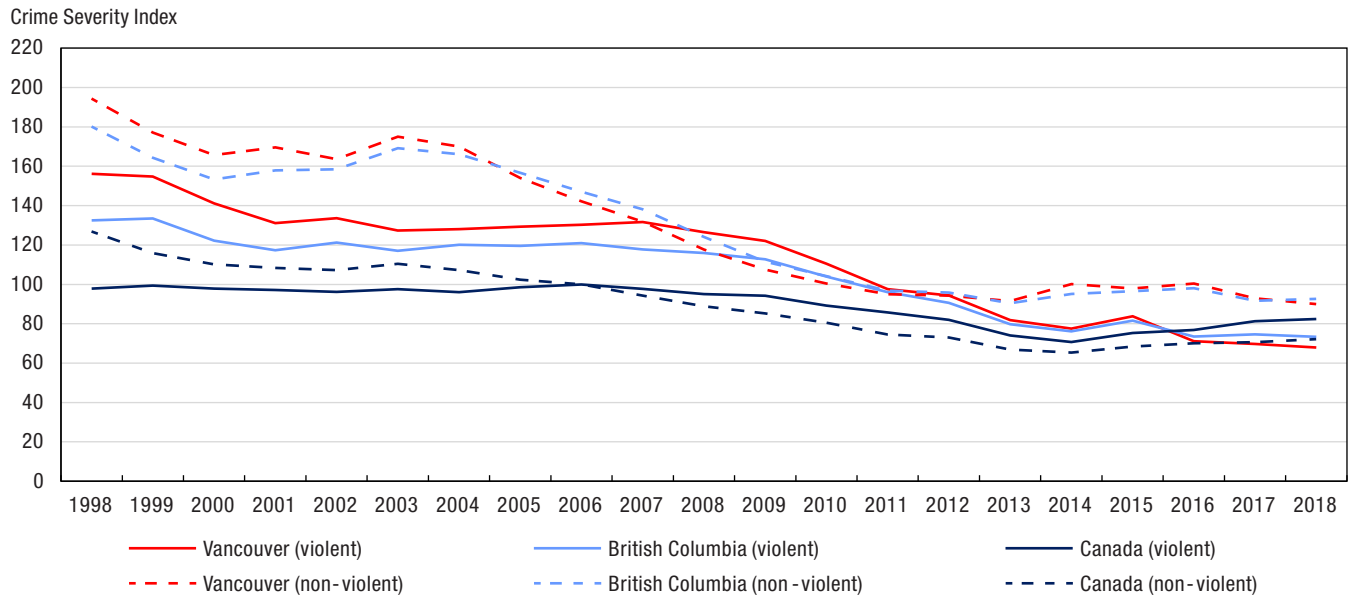
Intimate partner violence

- There were 195 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Vancouver in 2018, 30% lower than British Columbia (277) and 40% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (81%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Vancouver were female, similar to British Columbia (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.7% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Vancouver between 2009 and 2018, similar to British Columbia (2.5%) but lower than Canada (3.4%).

Homicide

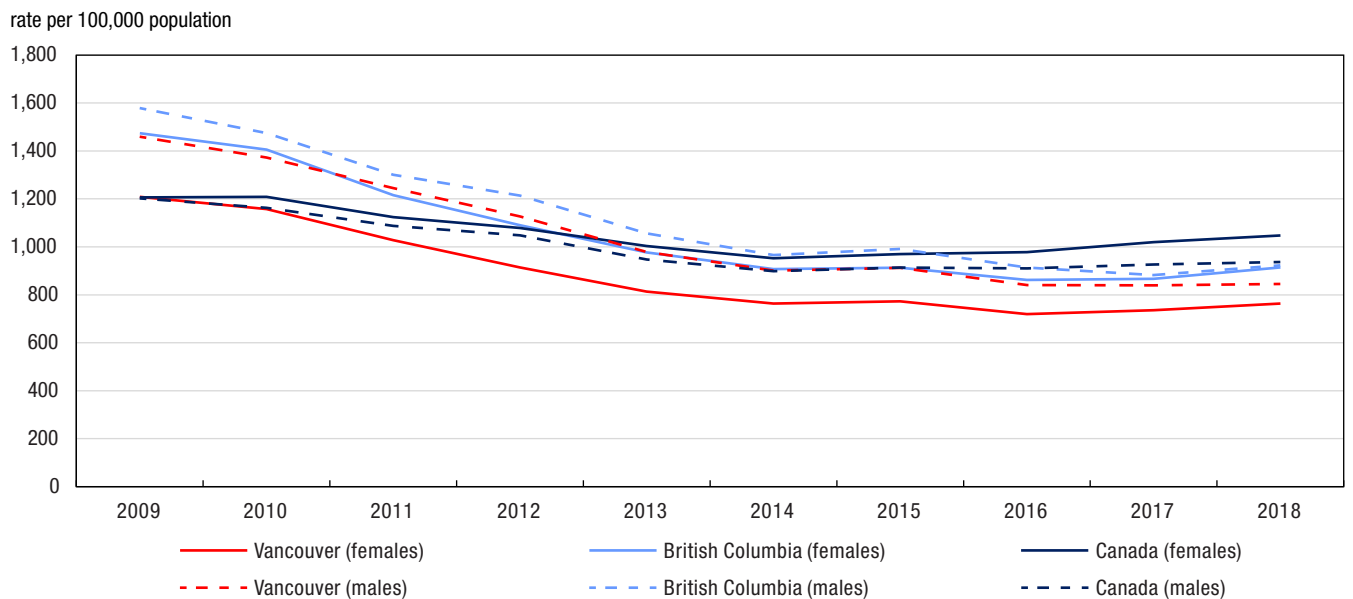
- In 2018, Vancouver had 44 homicides—a rate of 1.66 per 100,000 population—slightly lower than British Columbia (1.78) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 44 homicide victims in Vancouver, 8 were female (18%). This was a similar proportion to British Columbia (19%) but lower than Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Vancouver decreased from 55 victims in 2008 to 44 victims in 2018.

Chart 1
Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Vancouver, British Columbia and Canada, 1998 to 2018



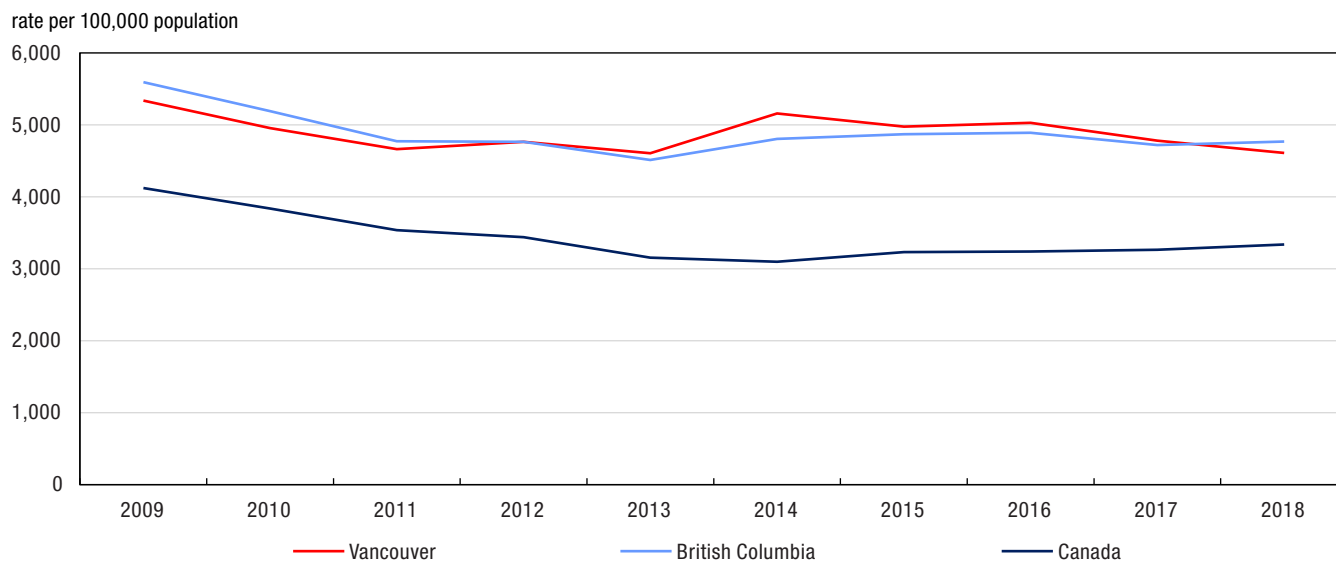
Note: Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Vancouver	British Columbia	Canada	Percent difference between Vancouver and British Columbia	Percent difference between Vancouver and Canada
	rate				
Total crime (excluding traffic)	6,750	7,400	5,488	-9	23
Total violent crime	972	1,164	1,143	-17	-15
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	4	4	-3	-16
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children ¹	69	85	101	-20	-32
Assaults ²	508	629	649	-19	-22
Other violent offences	392	446	389	-12	0.6
Total property crime	4,612	4,771	3,339	-3	38
Breaking and entering	526	524	431	0.3	22
Theft ³	2,877	2,767	1,720	4	67
Fraud	486	477	402	2	21
Mischief ⁴	647	905	699	-28	-7
Other property crime offences	75	97	86	-22	-13
Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	1,167	1,465	1,006	-20	16
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	265	325	339	-19	-22
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	162	226	178	-28	-9
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	8	13	12	-38	-31
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	0.3	1	0.7	-69	-50
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	0.2	0.2	0.3	-25	-41
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	94	85	148	11	-37
Total drug offences	329	366	225	-10	46
Total other federal statute offences	82	119	70	-31	17
Total all offences	7,426	8,210	6,123	-10	21

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 Vancouver, British Columbia and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Vancouver		British Columbia		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
Total violent crime	764	846	915	923	1,048	936
Violations causing death and attempted murder	1	6	2	6	2	6
Homicide	0.6	3	0.7	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death ¹	0.1	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.8	3	0.7	3	1	3
Sexual offences	119	15	149	18	170	23
Sexual assault	94	9	115	11	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.3	0	0.3	0	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0.3	1	0.3	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	93	9	113	11	131	16
Sexual violations against children ²	25	6	34	7	36	7
Assaults	419	597	558	700	613	644
Physical assault	409	557	545	649	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	8	3	9	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	85	191	95	196	111	173
Assault – level 1	322	359	446	444	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	8	38	9	47	10	48
Other assaults	2	2	4	3	4	7
Other violent offences	224	228	206	199	263	262
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	3	1	3	2	6
Robbery	32	72	26	56	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	9	2	11	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons ³	0.4	0	0.4	0	1	0 ⁸
Extortion	7	14	5	9	6	9
Criminal harassment	26	8	24	7	53	17
Uttering threats	77	102	80	100	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	59	22	47	16	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	4	0.7	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity ⁴	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	7	4	7	4	10	8
Total traffic offences	2	4	3	4	16	21
Traffic violations causing death	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	4	3	4	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown ⁵	0	0	0	0	9	12

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, 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 portion of Halton Regional Police Service that polices the Hamilton census metropolitan area.

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 Vancouver, British Columbia and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Vancouver		British Columbia		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
Total non-violent crime	171,104	6,455	351,728	7,046	1,845,269	4,979
Total property crime	122,261	4,612	238,141	4,771	1,237,324	3,339
Breaking and entering	13,940	526	26,161	524	159,812	431
Possess stolen property ¹	1,299	49	3,484	70	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	6,256	236	12,570	252	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,654	100	4,580	92	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	67,361	2,541	120,967	2,423	531,312	1,434
Fraud	10,861	410	20,160	404	129,409	349
Identity theft	272	10	465	9	3,745	10
Identity fraud	1,762	66	3,203	64	15,839	43
Mischief ²	17,162	647	45,199	905	259,064	699
Arson	694	26	1,352	27	8,000	22
Total other offences	30,922	1,167	73,147	1,465	372,834	1,006
Weapons violations	1,522	57	3,198	64	16,610	45
Child pornography ³	1,076	41	1,755	35	5,843	16
Prostitution ⁴	19	0.7	26	0.5	110	0.3
Terrorism	2	0.1	6	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	18,674	704	41,848	838	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	6,653	251	19,504	391	226,864	612
Other offences	2,976	112	6,810	136	28,927	78
Total Criminal Code traffic offences	7,019	265	16,234	325	125,544	339
Total alcohol-impaired driving ⁵	4,298	162	11,281	226	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving ⁶	219	8	666	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving ⁷	9	0.3	55	1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) ⁷	4	0.2	10	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	2,489	94	4,222	85	54,951	148
Total drug offences	8,717	329	18,247	366	83,483	225
Total other federal statute offences	2,185	82	5,959	119	26,084	70
Human trafficking ⁸	0	0	1	0 ^s	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	100	4	689	14	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	2,085	79	5,269	106	21,149	57

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 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 Vancouver, 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	32,800	1,455	-4	130,322	5,779	-10	194,423	8,622	-7
2009	32,857	1,427	-2	122,872	5,337	-8	186,993	8,123	-6
2010	31,344	1,337	-6	116,212	4,956	-7	179,264	7,645	-6
2011	29,106	1,225	-8	110,816	4,665	-6	172,407	7,258	-5
2012	27,717	1,145	-7	115,304	4,765	2	173,342	7,163	-1
2013	24,759	1,006	-12	113,348	4,607	-3	168,130	6,833	-5
2014	23,722	946	-6	129,400	5,158	12	182,463	7,274	6
2015	26,062	1,024	8	126,693	4,977	-4	184,870	7,263	-0.2
2016	24,455	947	-8	129,935	5,031	1	185,763	7,192	-1
2017	24,299	930	-2	124,819	4,780	-5	178,606	6,839	-5
2018	25,756	972	4	122,261	4,612	-4	178,939	6,750	-1
Percent change from 2008 to 2018	-21	-33	...	-6	-20	...	-8	-22	...

... 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.