

# POLICE-REPORTED CRIME IN CANADA, 2016



## THE OTHER CRIMES THAT AFFECTED THE CSI<sup>1</sup> INCLUDED THE FOLLOWING:

### INCREASES

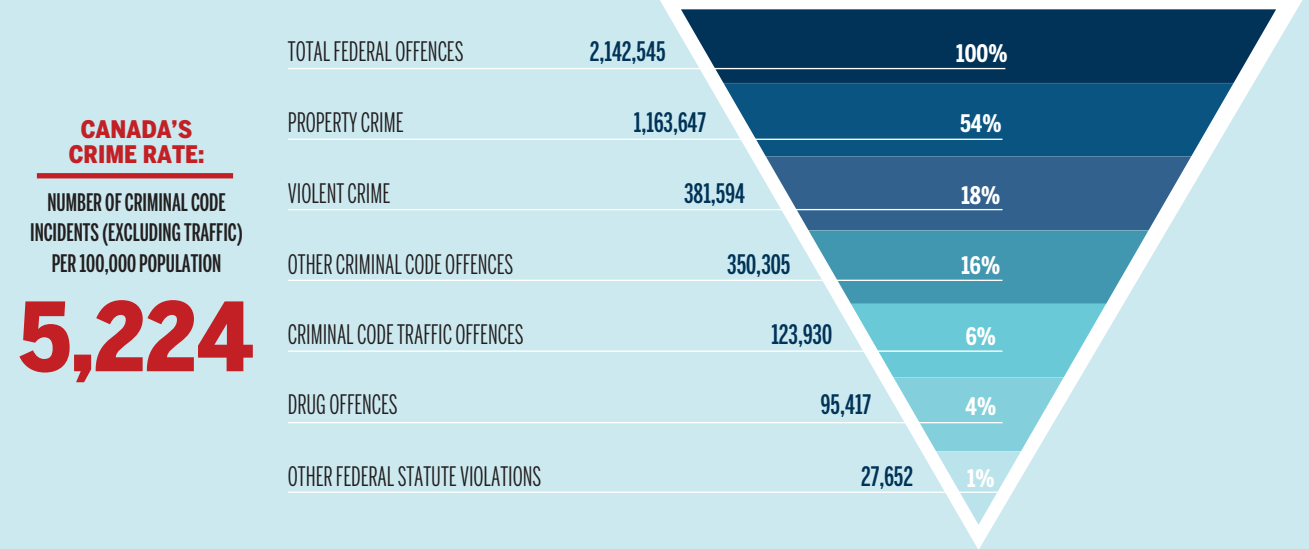
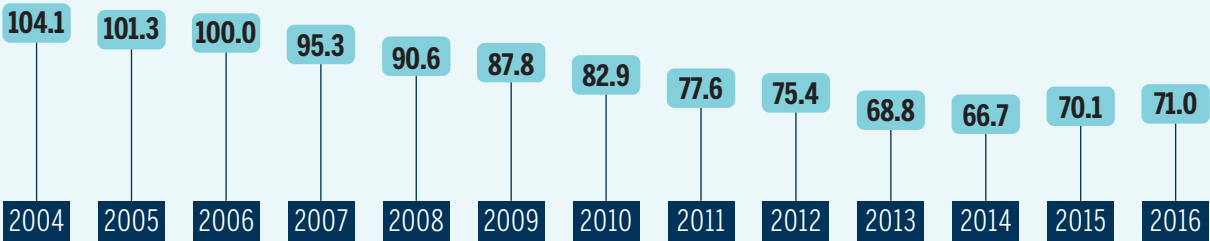


### DECREASES



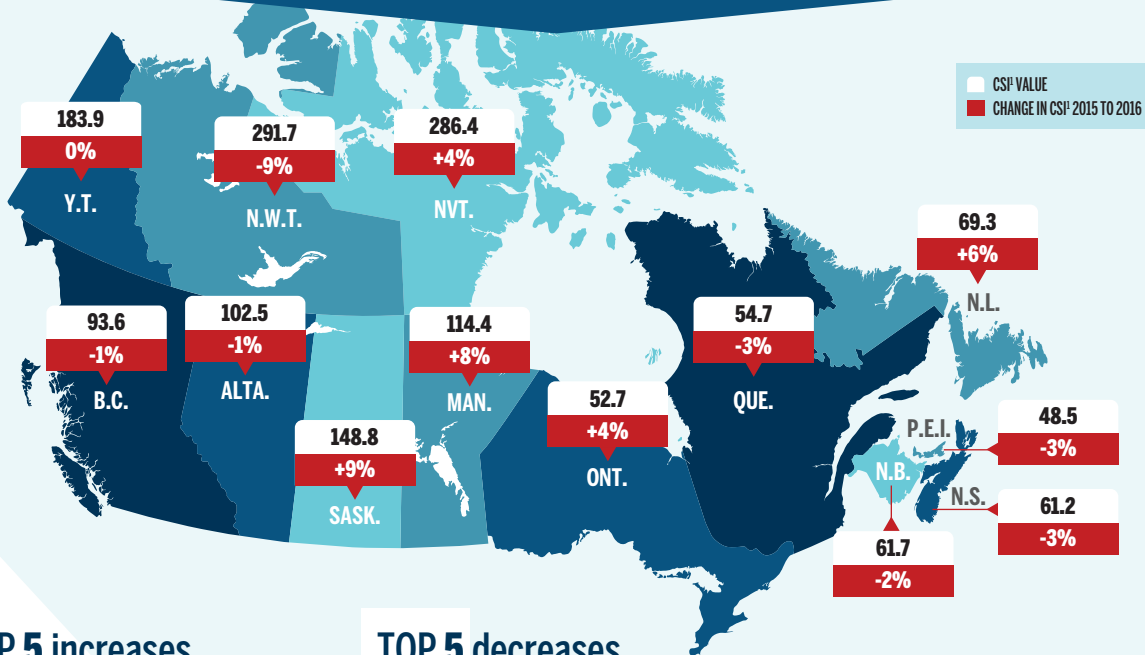
## AMONG CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREAS (CMAs), THE FIVE LARGEST INCREASES AND DECREASES IN THE CSI<sup>1</sup> WERE AS FOLLOWS:

The Crime Severity Index (CSI)<sup>1</sup> was 1% higher than in 2015, marking the second consecutive increase after 11 years of declines. Due to the volume and severity of police-reported **fraud**, the 14% increase in the rate of this offence drove the change in CSI.



**CANADA'S CRIME RATE:**  
NUMBER OF CRIMINAL CODE INCIDENTS (EXCLUDING TRAFFIC) PER 100,000 POPULATION  
**5,224**

IN 2016, SEVEN PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES REPORTED LOWER CSIs<sup>1</sup>, FIVE REPORTED AN INCREASE, AND ONE REPORTED NO CHANGE.



## TOP 5 increases

Winnipeg	+16%
Regina	+15%
Brantford	+13%
Ottawa–Gatineau (Ontario part)	+10%
Guelph	+9%

## TOP 5 decreases

Trois-Rivières	-14%
Victoria	-12%
Saint John	-6%
Calgary	-6%
Abbotsford–Mission	-5%

<sup>1</sup> While the crime rate measures the volume of criminal violations, the Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a measure of both the volume and severity of police-reported crime. To determine the severity of a crime, all crimes are assigned a weight based on actual sentences handed down by the courts in all provinces and territories. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights, while less serious crimes are assigned lower weights. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.  
"Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2016." *Juristat*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

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