## **POLICE-REPORTED** IN CANADA 2018

## CRIMES AFFECTING THE CSI **INCLUDE:**

INCREASES

**FRAUD** 

불+13%

**SEXUAL** ASSAULT (LEVEL 1)

불+15%

SHOPLIFTING \$5,000 OR UNDER

₹+14%

THEFT OVER \$5,000

₩+15%

## DECREASES

**BREAKING** AND **ENTERING** 

-1%

**ROBBERY** 

-3%

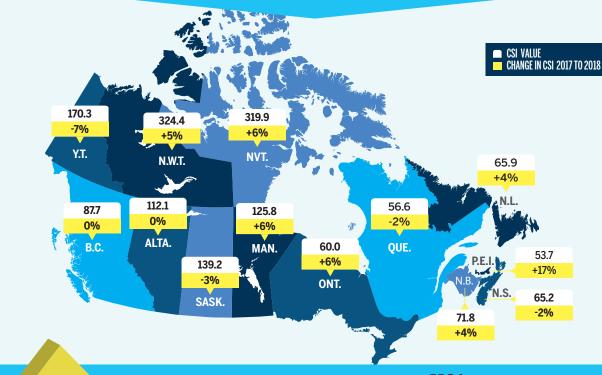
**MISCHIEF** 

-3%

The Crime Severity Index (CSI)<sup>1</sup> was 2% higher than in 2017, marking the 4th consecutive increase after 11 years of declines. The rise in Canada's CSI in 2018 was the result of increases in numerous offences, most notably, fraud, sexual assault (level 1), shoplifting of \$5,000 and under, and theft over \$5,000.



## IN 2018, SEVEN PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES REPORTED A HIGHER CSI AND FOUR REPORTED A DECREASE.



+15% sexual assault After two years of discussion around sexual misconduct and unfounded sexual assaults, the police-reported rate of sexual assault continued to increase.

11% CLASSIFIED AS UNFOUNDED<sup>2</sup> IN 2018 COMPARED TO **14%** IN 2017

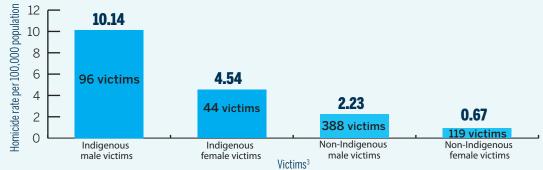
The rate of methamphetamine offences grew by

Police reported opioid offences (excluding heroin) in 2018. Rate of extortion in Canada

in 2018, continuing the rise since 2012.



651 VICTIMS OF HOMICIDE IN CANADA, **15** FEWER THAN IN 2017



1. 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.

2. An incident is 'unfounded' if it has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted.

3. Total homidide victims excludes persons where the Indigenous identity was reported as unknown by police ( less than 1% of victims in 2018). Rates as calculated per 100,000 Indigenous population by sex, and per 100,000 non-Indigenous population by sex.

Source: Statistics Canada Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and Homicide Survey.

"Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2018," Juristat, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-X.

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