

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME IN CANADA, 2021



CRIMES AFFECTING THE CHANGE IN THE CSI BECAUSE OF THEIR VOLUME AND SEVERITY

TYPE OF OFFENCE RATE

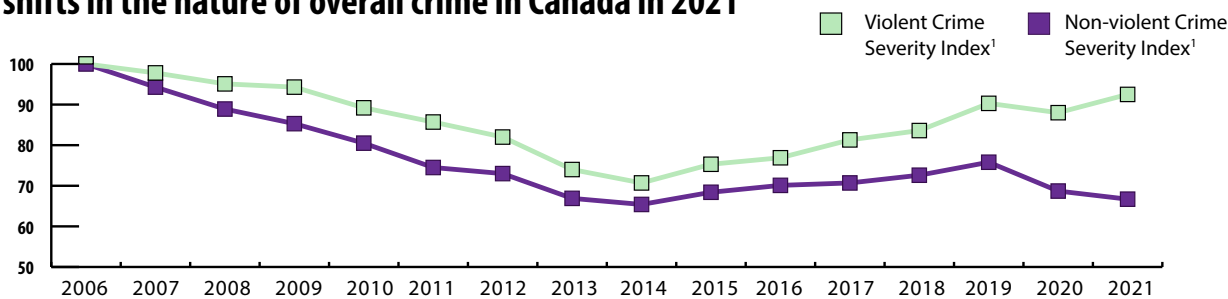
BREAKING AND ENTERING -10%

SEXUAL ASSAULT (LEVEL 1) +18%

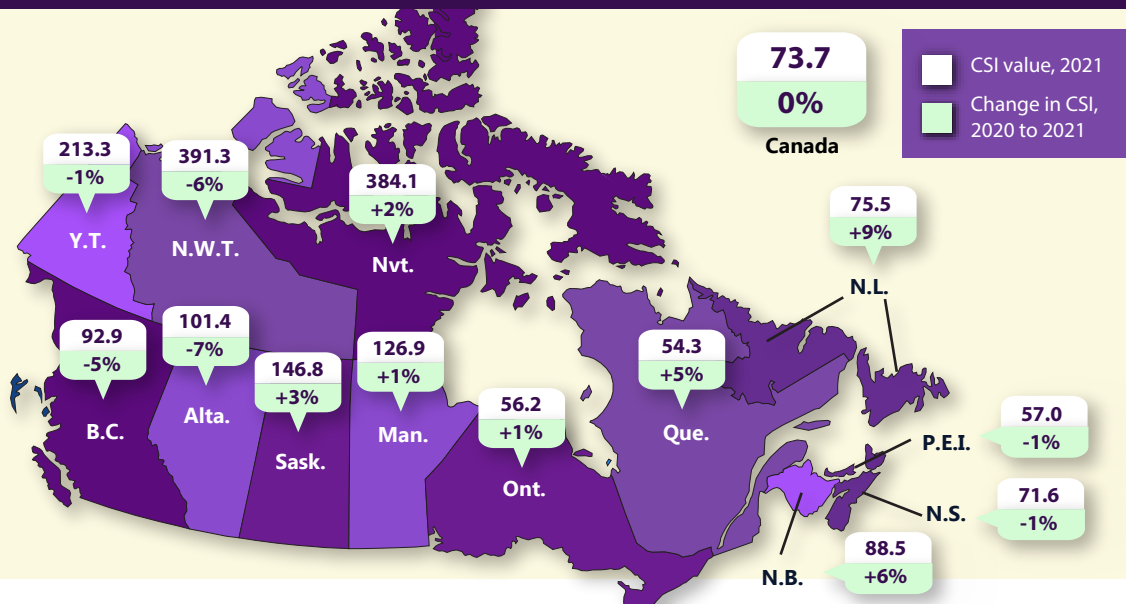
THEFT UNDER \$5,000 -4%

ROBBERY -5%

Rise in police-reported violent crime and continued drop in non-violent crime reflect shifts in the nature of overall crime in Canada in 2021



In 2021, there were varied changes in the CSI among the provinces and territories



3,360
HATE CRIME INCIDENTS

The number of police-reported hate crimes **increased 27%** to **3,360 incidents**. Hate crimes targeting religion (including Jewish, Muslim and Catholic) and sexual orientation accounted for most of the national change.

In 2021, there were **788** victims of homicide in Canada, **29** more than in 2020



The rate of police-reported opioid offences (excluding heroin) increased **13%** in 2021. Of all specific drug offences, opioid offences were the only ones to have increased throughout the first two years of the pandemic.



From 2019 to 2021, the crime rate in urban areas³ was down **11%**, including a **16%** drop in property crime. During the same period, the overall crime rate in rural areas rose **1%**, including a **7%** increase in the rate of violent crime.

5 LARGEST increases and decreases in the CSI in census metropolitan areas (CMA)

Top 5 CSI increases

Saguenay	+14%
Moncton	+9%
Belleville	+8%
London	+7%
Thunder Bay	+7%

Top 5 CSI decreases

Calgary	-9%
Guelph	-8%
Vancouver	-8%
Edmonton	-8%
Lethbridge and Brantford	-7%

1. While the crime rate measures the volume of crime, the Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures both the volume and severity of crime. To determine severity, all crimes are assigned a weight based on actual sentences handed down by 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. Total homicide victims excludes persons for whom the gender identity and Indigenous identity (5%) or visible minority identity (4%) was reported as unknown by police. The concept of racialized populations is measured with the "visible minority" standard. Rates are calculated per 100,000 of each population by sex.
 3. Urban police services serve an area where the majority of the population lives within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA). Rural and small town police services serve an area where the majority of the population lives outside a CMA or CA.