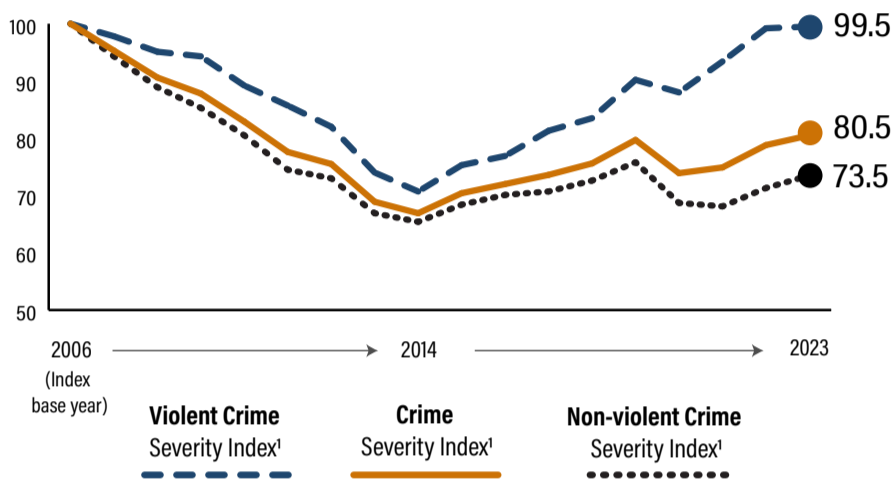


# POLICE-REPORTED CRIME

## IN CANADA, 2023

The volume and severity of crime, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI),<sup>1</sup> increased for the third consecutive year, up 2% in 2023.

Relatively large shifts in certain types of crime led to an increase in the Non-violent CSI, while the Violent CSI remained virtually unchanged. Annual changes in the crime rate, or the volume of crime, have been similar to the CSI over time.



In 2023, the change in the CSI varied across the provinces and territories compared with 2022

	CSI value, 2023	Percentage change in CSI, 2022 to 2023
Newfoundland and Labrador	86.3	↑ +5%
Prince Edward Island	72.4	↑ +17%
Nova Scotia	73.8	↓ -1%
New Brunswick	86.1	↓ -1%
Quebec	62.2	↑ +3%
Ontario	60.9	↑ +4%
Manitoba	145.5	↓ -1%
Saskatchewan	160.2	↑ +2%
Alberta	103.0	↓ -2%
British Columbia	104.1	↑ +4%
Yukon	218.8	↑ +2%
Northwest Territories	473.7	↑ +5%
Nunavut	429.1	↑ +12%
<b>Canada</b>	<b>80.5</b>	<b>↑ +2%</b>

The CSI should always be considered within a broader community context. See the infosheet *Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index* for more information.

Five largest increases and decreases in the CSI, by census metropolitan area



- +24% Chilliwack, B.C.
- +23% Abbotsford–Mission, B.C.
- +13% Drummondville, Que.
- +12% Québec, Que.
- +11% Toronto, Ont.



- 14% London, Ont.
- 11% Red Deer, Alta.
- 8% Greater Sudbury, Ont.
- 8% Calgary, Alta.
- 7% Guelph, Ont.

Important shifts in certain violent and non-violent crimes impacted the CSI across Canada

Rate	Violent offences	Rate	Non-violent offences
-14%	Homicide	+52%	Child pornography <sup>2</sup>
+35%	Extortion	+12%	Fraud
+4%	Robbery	+18%	Shoplifting \$5,000 or under
+7%	Assault (level 2)	+5%	Motor vehicle theft
		-5%	Breaking and entering

In 2023, there were 778 victims of homicide, 104 fewer than in 2022.

Gang-related homicides continued to account for about **one-quarter** (22%) of all homicides; **78%** of these were committed with a firearm, most often a handgun.



The proportion of women who were killed by their spouse or intimate partner was approximately **5 times higher** than the proportion of men (31% versus 6%).<sup>3</sup>

**4,777**

HATE CRIME INCIDENTS

The number of police-reported hate crimes rose **32%**. Hate crimes targeting a religion or a sexual orientation accounted for most of the increase.

### Notes:

1. While the crime rate measures the volume of crime, the CSI measures the volume and severity of crime. To determine severity, all crimes are assigned a weight based on sentences handed down by Canadian courts. 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. The CSI is an area-based measure that summarizes police-reported crime as an index value. The CSI is not an indicator of overall safety and should be interpreted in a broader community context. See the infosheet *Understanding and using the Crime Severity Index* for more information.

2. Like all types of crime, the number of police-reported incidents of child pornography can vary because of several factors, including changes in the actual occurrence of crimes, as well as public awareness and policing practices. In 2023, more cases—current and historical—were forwarded to

local police services as a result of continued partnerships and coordination with specialized provincial Internet child exploitation police units and the National Child Exploitation Crime Centre. These additional cases contributed in part to increased reporting of child pornography.

3. Excludes homicides where the accused was not identified (35% of homicides).  
Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, 2023.

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