



# Safe Cities profile series: Key indicators by census metropolitan area

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### Introduction



by **Shana Conroy, Cristine Rotenberg, McKenzie Haringa and Sarah Johnston-Way**

The Safe Cities profile series provides the most recent data on community safety and crime, and other social characteristics, for Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs). Key indicators include community safety and sense of belonging, self-reported experiences of victimization, and police-reported crime—which are based on results from the General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), the new Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, and the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey. To complement community safety and crime data, CMA-level statistics from supplementary data sources are also provided, including population and demographics; education, employment and income; and housing and families.

Efforts to promote community safety and well-being are central to Canada's actions to achieve the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are part of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The SDGs provide a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity, and they were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015. The SDGs mark an urgent call for action by all countries—both developing and developed—in a global partnership to address safety and security issues at home and abroad. They include a focus on ending inequality and gender-based violence while promoting sustainable cities, communities and institutions in the pursuit of peace and justice (Employment and Social Development Canada 2019).

As part of a broader effort to better understand and measure community safety and well-being in Canada, and inform action toward achieving the SDGs, this profile series provides key indicators for 35 CMAs in Canada.<sup>1</sup>

Definitions of concepts and their data sources are included in the [Safe Cities profile series: Definitions and data sources](#) document.

This profile series was commissioned and funded by Public Safety Canada.

### Reference

Employment and Social Development Canada. 2019. [Towards Canada's 2030 Agenda National Strategy](#).

1. Separate profiles are presented for Ottawa and Gatineau, which together form the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Ottawa–Gatineau. There is no profile for the CMA of Oshawa due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.



# St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador



## Population and demographics

St. John's was home to 212,501 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 264 residents per square kilometre. Just over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Newfoundland and Labrador (25%) and across Canada (28%).

About 3.3% of St. John's residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, much lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (8.9%) and somewhat lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented 1 in 25 (4.0%) residents, slightly higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (2.4%) but notably lower than Canada (21.9%). One in three (33%) immigrants in St. John's were recent immigrants (since 2011), slightly higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (30%) but twice as high as Canada (16%). While there was a larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in St. John's (4.3%) than Newfoundland and Labrador (2.3%), it was much smaller than the proportion in Canada overall (22.3%).



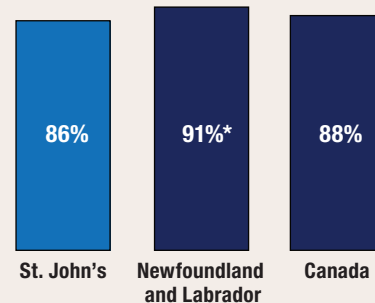
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (70.5%) St. John's residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in five (21.0%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (8.5%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in St. John's (8.4%) was lower than in Newfoundland and Labrador (13.8%) but higher than Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in St. John's earned a median after-tax

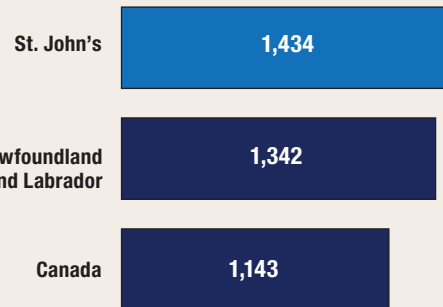
## Satisfaction with safety



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

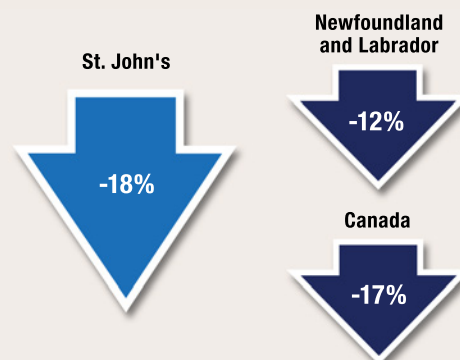
\* significantly different from St. John's (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



annual income of \$55,480 in 2017, higher than in Newfoundland and Labrador (\$49,220) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in St. John's (14%) was similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (15%) but slightly lower than Canada (17%).

## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in St. John's in 2016, similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Seven in ten (70%) households in St. John's owned their homes, lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (77%) but on par with 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 just over one in five (22%) St. John's households, more than in Newfoundland and Labrador (17%) but slightly lower than Canada (24%). A smaller proportion (4.2%) of occupied private dwellings in St. John's were in need of major repairs than those in Newfoundland and Labrador (6.5%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of St. John's families were lone-parent families, close to Newfoundland and Labrador (15%) and Canada (16%). In 2017, there were an estimated 825 individuals living in emergency shelters in St. John's.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one in three (34%) St. John's residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Newfoundland and Labrador residents (43%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Two in five (41%) St. John's residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (57%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in St. John's were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (20% versus 55%), similar to Newfoundland and Labrador and Canada's provinces.
- About one in four (23%) St. John's residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, on par with Newfoundland and Labrador (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One-quarter (24%) of St. John's residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Newfoundland and Labrador (35%) but similar to Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 7.9% of St. John's residents experienced discrimination, significantly higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (5.4%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (13.2%).
- About 23% of St. John's residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Newfoundland and Labrador (43%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (77%) of St. John's residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Newfoundland and Labrador (86%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (93%) of St. John's residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Newfoundland and Labrador (93%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among St. John's residents aged 15 and older, there were 12,000<sup>F</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 73<sup>F</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Newfoundland and Labrador (55<sup>F</sup>) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 3.4% of St. John's residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to Newfoundland and Labrador (3.0%) but somewhat lower than Canada's provinces (4.4%).



- One in five (21%) St. John's residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (18%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In St. John's, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (26% versus 15%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, two in five (41%) St. John's residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, which was significantly lower than those in Newfoundland and Labrador (51%) but not significantly different from those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, St. John's police reported an overall crime rate of 5,508 incidents per 100,000 population, close to Newfoundland and Labrador (5,546) and Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 18% in St. John's, while a smaller decline was seen in Newfoundland and Labrador (-12%) and a similar decline was seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in St. John's increased by 12% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in weapons violations, fraud, breaking and entering, and robbery. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in St. John's declined by 12%, compared with a 7% decline in Newfoundland and Labrador and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,949 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in St. John's in 2018, similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (2,970) but 12% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 121 property crimes per 1,000 St. John's households reported in 2014 (includes break and enter, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was significantly higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (90) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,434 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in St. John's, 7% higher than Newfoundland and Labrador (1,342) and 25% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Just over half of victims of violent crime were female in St. John's (52%), Newfoundland and Labrador (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in St. John's declined by 9%, smaller than the decline seen in Newfoundland and Labrador (-11%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in St. John's increased by 15%, while there was a smaller increase in Newfoundland and Labrador (+6%) and a decrease in Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a smaller extent in St. John's than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-24% versus -33%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—in St. John's (0.5 incidents per 100,000 population) was similar to Newfoundland and Labrador (0.6) but much lower than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in St. John's increased from no incidents in 2014 to 1 incident in 2018. An increase from no incidents to 3 incidents was seen in Newfoundland and Labrador while there was an increase from 1,295 to 1,798 incidents in Canada (+33%).

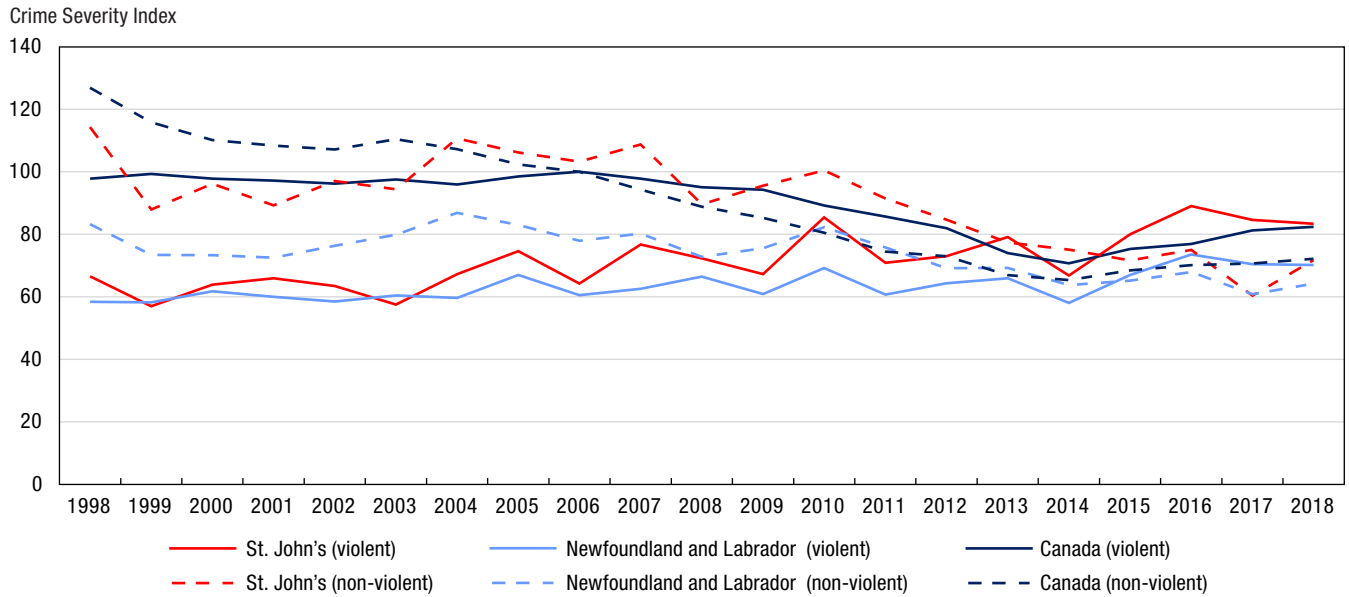
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 276 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in St. John's in 2018, 16% lower than Newfoundland and Labrador (328) and 14% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (79%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in St. John's were female, on par with Newfoundland and Labrador (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 11.5% of police-reported intimate partner violence in St. John's between 2009 and 2018, notably higher than in Newfoundland and Labrador (5.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

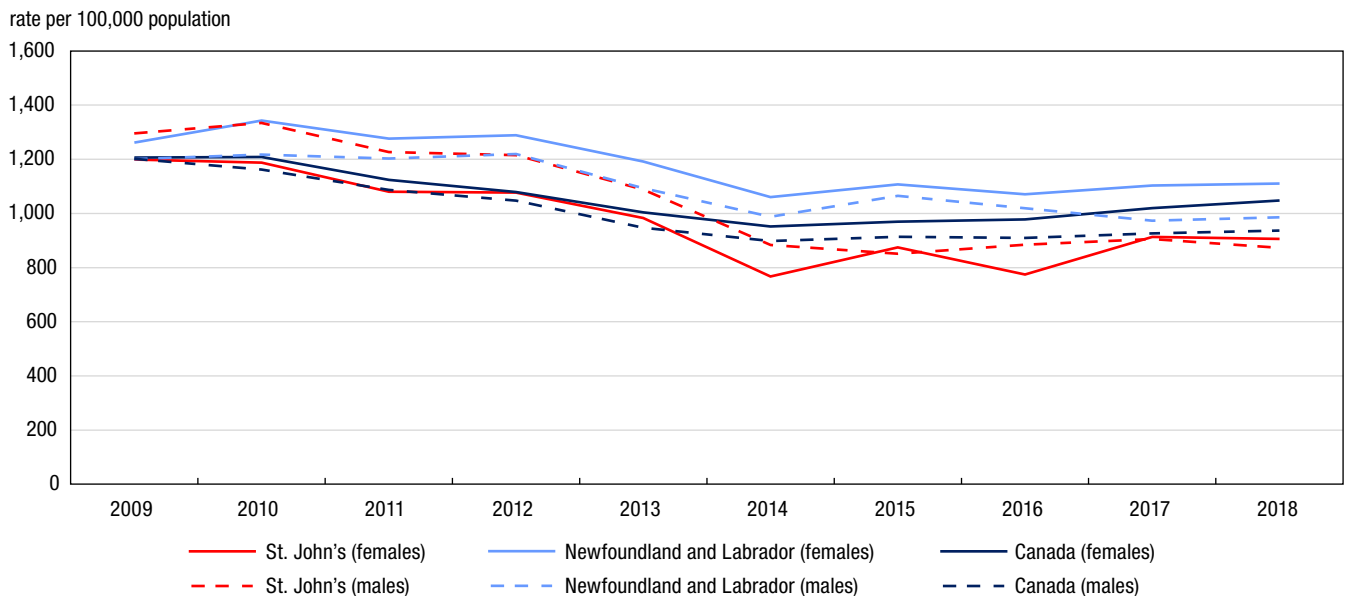
- In 2018, St. John's had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.48 per 100,000 population—close to Newfoundland and Labrador (0.38) but lower than Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide in St. John's involved a male victim, as did both homicides in Newfoundland and Labrador. Meanwhile, 25% of homicides in Canada involved a female victim.
- The number of homicides in St. John's remained the same with 1 victim in 2008 and 1 victim in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



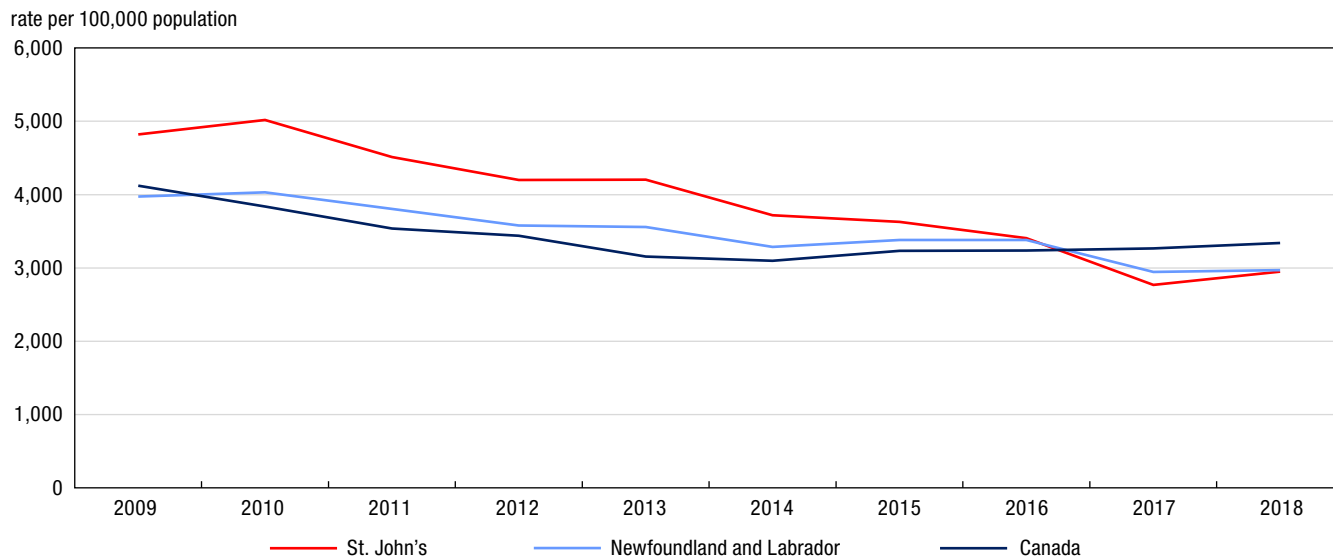
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	St. John's	Newfoundland and Labrador	Canada	Percent difference between St. John's, and Newfoundland and Labrador	Percent difference between St. John's and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,508</b>	<b>5,546</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	1	1	4	26	-66
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	80	88	101	-10	-21
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	690	712	649	-3	6
Other violent offences	662	541	389	22	70
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-12</b>
Breaking and entering	415	380	431	9	-4
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,479	1,041	1,720	42	-14
Fraud	457	318	402	43	14
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	583	1,196	699	-51	-17
Other property crime offences	15	34	86	-55	-82
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	241	222	178	9	35
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	38	26	12	47	221
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	4	2	0.7	124	469
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	3	2	0.3	121	1,225
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	82	71	148	15	-45
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-58</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-68</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,995</b>	<b>6,076</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-2</b>

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 St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	St. John's		Newfoundland and Labrador		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	1	0	0.8	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	0	0.8	0.4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	120	11	119	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0	0	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	2	0.4	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	120	11	118	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	7	3	26	6	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>631</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	613	697	687	672	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	5	7	5	8	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	68	128	89	130	111	173
Assault – level 1	540	562	592	533	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	13	45	10	42	10	48
Other assaults	5	5	5	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0.9	4	2	5	2	6
Robbery	28	42	19	24	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	11	2	14	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	0 <sup>0</sup>
Extortion	0.9	1	3	5	6	9
Criminal harassment	32	4	29	5	53	17
Uttering threats	54	60	135	185	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	6	0	39	15	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	11	0	16	2	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.4	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	2	0	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	4	5	6	4	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>0</sup> 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.

**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 St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	St. John's		Newfoundland and Labrador		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>4,561</b>	<b>24,869</b>	<b>4,734</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>6,143</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>15,605</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	865	415	1,998	380	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	22	11	94	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	247	119	490	93	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	180	86	254	48	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,653	1,274	4,727	900	531,312	1,434
Fraud	938	450	1,602	305	129,409	349
Identity theft	6	3	26	5	3,745	10
Identity fraud	7	3	45	9	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,215	583	6,282	1,196	259,064	699
Arson	10	5	87	17	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>6,480</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	267	128	368	70	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	40	19	94	18	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	0	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	0	0	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	130	62	1,938	369	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,683	808	3,415	650	226,864	612
Other offences	224	108	665	127	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>767</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>1,692</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	501	241	1,164	222	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	80	38	137	26	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	8	4	9	2	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	7	3	8	2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	171	82	374	71	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	2	1	2	0.4	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	10	5	16	3	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	35	17	191	36	21,149	57

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 St. John's, 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	2,965	1,584	4	8,365	4,468	-13	12,599	6,729	-8
2009	2,943	1,538	-3	9,228	4,821	8	13,664	7,139	6
2010	3,240	1,653	7	9,838	5,018	4	14,763	7,530	5
2011	3,006	1,505	-9	9,015	4,512	-10	13,708	6,862	-9
2012	3,258	1,615	7	8,475	4,200	-7	13,445	6,663	-3
2013	3,023	1,486	-8	8,552	4,205	0.1	13,081	6,432	-3
2014	2,555	1,246	-16	7,624	3,717	-12	11,729	5,718	-11
2015	2,885	1,399	12	7,479	3,627	-2	12,123	5,879	3
2016	2,827	1,360	-3	7,082	3,407	-6	11,895	5,723	-3
2017	2,951	1,415	4	5,772	2,768	-19	10,828	5,193	-9
2018	2,986	1,434	1	6,143	2,949	7	11,473	5,508	6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Halifax, Nova Scotia



## Population and demographics

Halifax was home to 430,512 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 78 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Nova Scotia (26%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.0% of Halifax residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Nova Scotia (5.7%) but closer to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in ten (9.4%) residents, higher than Nova Scotia (6.1%) but lower than Canada (21.9%). One in four (25%) immigrants in Halifax were recent immigrants (since 2011), higher than Nova Scotia (21%) and Canada (16%). While there was a larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Halifax (11.4%) than Nova Scotia (6.5%), it was smaller than the proportion in Canada overall (22.3%).



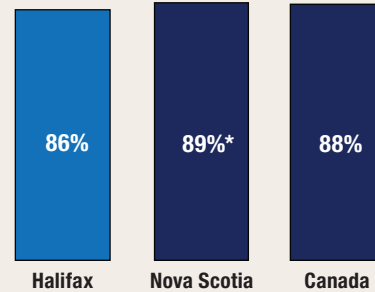
Halifax, Nova Scotia

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (69.6%) Halifax residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in five (22.0%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and just under one in ten (8.4%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Halifax (5.9%) was lower than in Nova Scotia (7.5%) but similar to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Halifax earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,720 in 2017, higher than in Nova Scotia (\$46,250) but closer to Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Halifax (17%) was similar to Nova Scotia (19%) and Canada (17%).

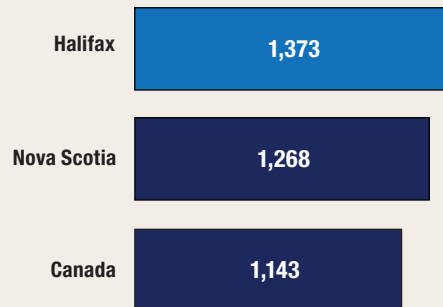
## Satisfaction with safety



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

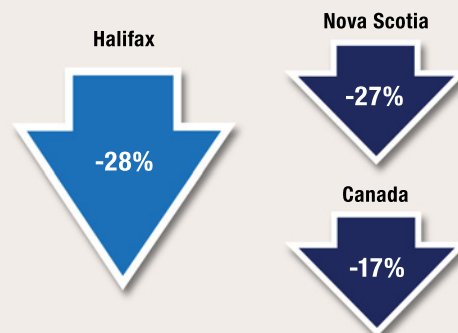
\* significantly different from Halifax ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Halifax in 2016, similar to Nova Scotia (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Most (60%) households in Halifax owned their homes, lower than Nova Scotia (69%) 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 in four (25%) Halifax households, slightly higher than in Nova Scotia (22%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.6%) of occupied private dwellings in Halifax were in need of major repairs, somewhat lower than Nova Scotia (8.8%) but similar to Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Halifax families were lone-parent families, on par with Nova Scotia (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 220 homeless individuals living in Halifax.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, just over one in three (35%) Halifax residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Nova Scotia residents (39%) but not significantly different from Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Nearly half (44%) of Halifax residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Halifax were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (30% versus 55%), similar to Nova Scotia and Canada's provinces.
- About one in four (23%) Halifax residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Nova Scotia (23%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in four (25%) Halifax residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (29%) but on par with Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 12% of Halifax residents experienced discrimination, significantly higher than Nova Scotia (11%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 18% of Halifax residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (33%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- Two-thirds (67%) of Halifax residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Nova Scotia (77%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (92%) of Halifax residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Nova Scotia (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Halifax residents aged 15 and older, there were 46,000 incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 129 per 1,000 population—which was significantly higher than the rate in Nova Scotia (94) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.4% of Halifax residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, similar to Nova Scotia (4.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Nearly one in four (23%) Halifax residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was similar to Nova Scotia (21%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Halifax, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (35% versus 12%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in ten (9.5%) Halifax residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than Nova Scotia (5.1%) but closer to Canada's provinces (11.5%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Halifax (11.8%) than in Nova Scotia (6.4%), while Halifax was closer to Canada overall (12.4%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, two in five (41%) Halifax residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, significantly lower than those in Nova Scotia (50%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Halifax police reported an overall crime rate of 5,264 incidents per 100,000 population, 4% higher than in Nova Scotia (5,075) but 4% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 28% in Halifax, while a similar decline was seen in Nova Scotia (-27%) and a smaller decline in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Halifax increased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in sexual assault (level 1) and fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Halifax declined by 30%, compared with a 23% decline in Nova Scotia and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,960 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Halifax in 2018, 3% higher than in Nova Scotia (2,864) but 11% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 129 property crimes per 1,000 Halifax 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 Nova Scotia (111) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,373 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Halifax, 8% higher than Nova Scotia (1,268) and 20% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Over half of victims of violent crime were female in Halifax (54%), Nova Scotia (55%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Halifax declined by 21%, smaller than the decline seen in Nova Scotia (-26%) but larger than the decline in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Halifax declined by 18%, which was greater than the decline in Nova Scotia (-12%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Halifax declined to a smaller extent between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-31% versus -43%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was slightly higher in Halifax (3.9 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Nova Scotia (3.4) but somewhat lower than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Halifax increased from 1.7 to 3.9 per 100,000 population (+134%), a much larger increase than in Nova Scotia (+20%) and Canada (+33%).

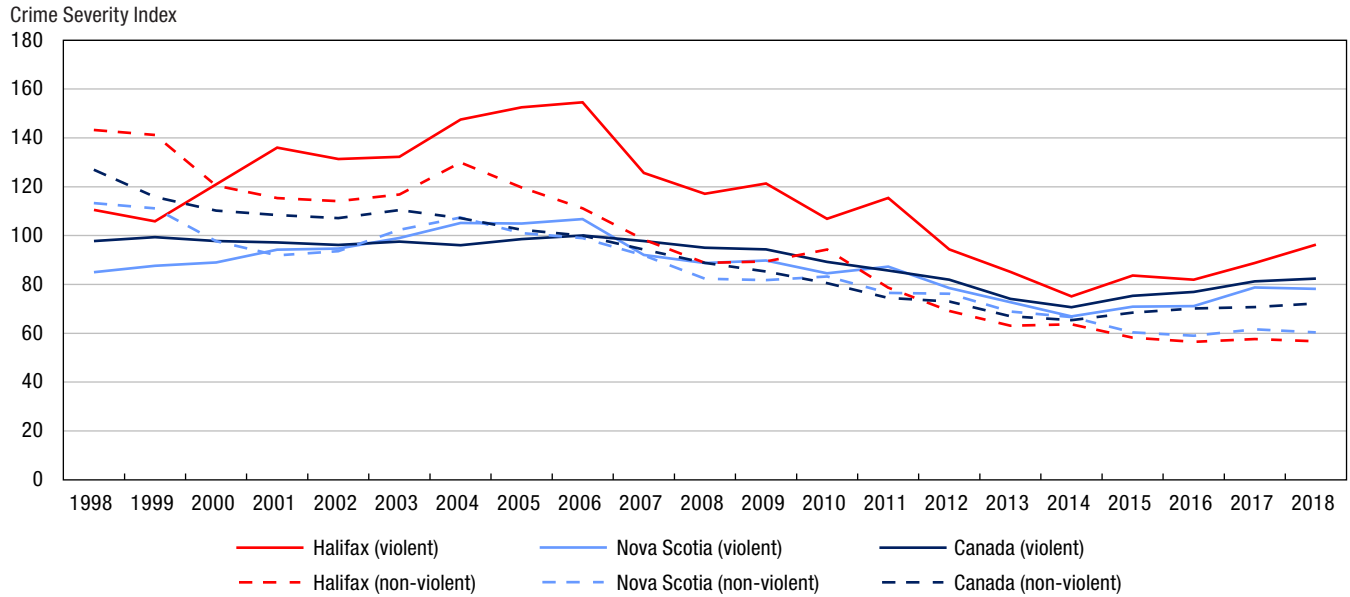
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 309 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Halifax in 2018, 7% lower than Nova Scotia (332) and 4% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (80%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Halifax were female, similar to Nova Scotia (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.8% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Halifax between 2009 and 2018, close to Nova Scotia (3.7%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

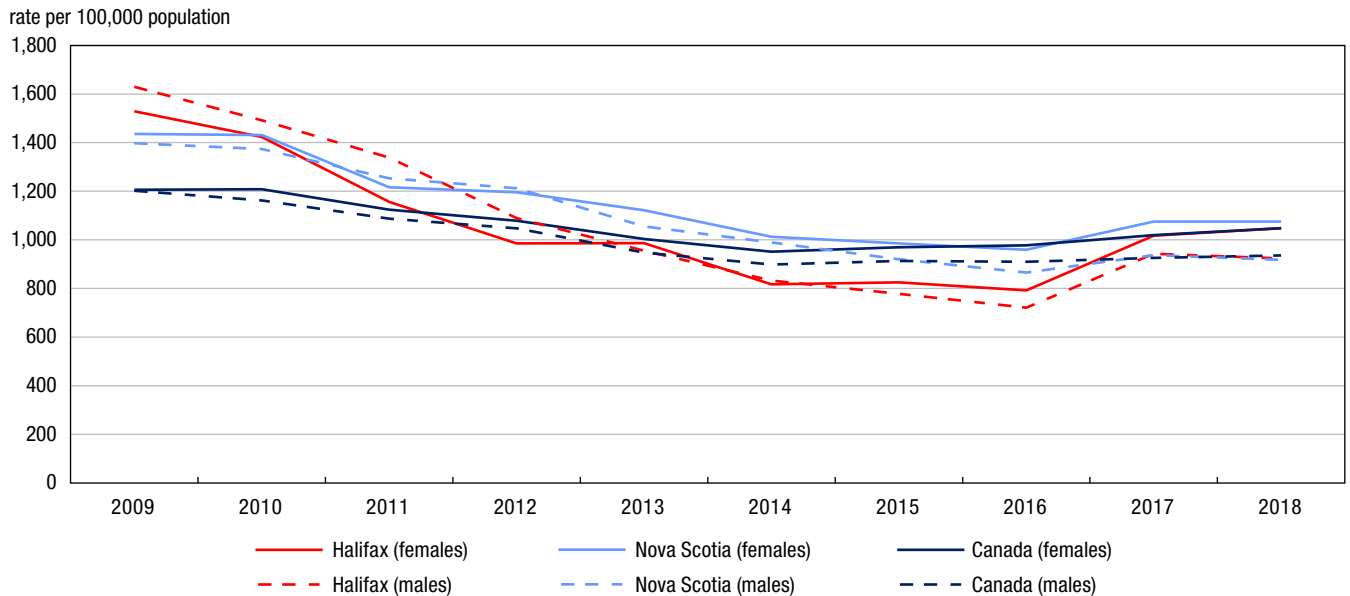
- In 2018, Halifax had 7 homicides—a rate of 1.63 per 100,000 population—somewhat higher than Nova Scotia (1.15) but close to Canada (1.76).
- Of the 7 homicide victims in Halifax, 3 were female (43%). This was a higher proportion than in Nova Scotia (36%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Halifax remained the same with 7 victims in 2008 and 7 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia 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.

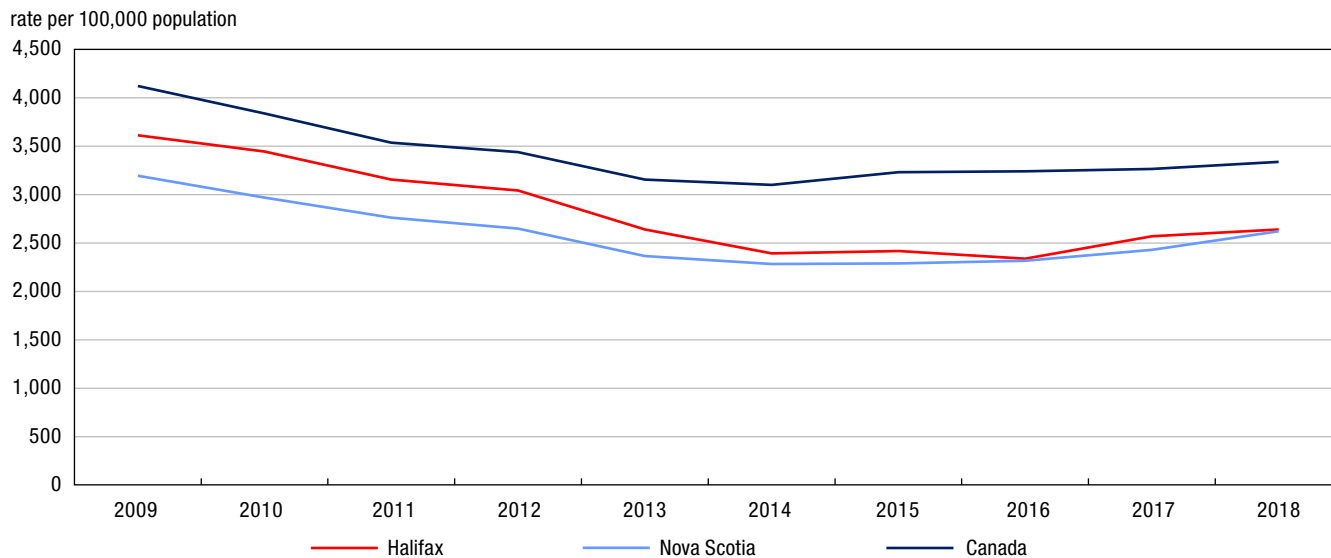
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 Halifax, Nova Scotia 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 Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Halifax	Nova Scotia	Canada	Percent difference between Halifax and Nova Scotia	Percent difference between Halifax and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,264</b>	<b>5,075</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	4	4	2	-12
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	187	136	101	37	85
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	628	637	649	-1	-3
Other violent offences	554	491	389	13	42
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-11</b>
Breaking and entering	239	281	431	-15	-45
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,717	1,357	1,720	27	-0.2
Fraud	384	475	402	-19	-4
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	509	666	699	-24	-27
Other property crime offences	111	84	86	32	29
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-8</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-21</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	200	263	178	-24	13
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	8	19	12	-57	-32
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.2	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.3	0.3	-26	-8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	59	64	148	-8	-60
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-75</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,759</b>	<b>5,663</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-6</b>

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 Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Halifax		Nova Scotia		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	1	2	0.8	1	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.9	0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.5	3	0.8	3	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	232	92	170	52	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.5	0.9	1	0.4	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0	1	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	229	91	167	52	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	34	9	35	7	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	591	583	612	580	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	4	13	4	12	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	112	128	96	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	475	443	511	441	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	10	71	10	64	10	48
Other assaults	0.9	0	2	0.9	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	7	1	5	2	6
Robbery	41	68	22	38	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	24	0.9	25	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	3	0	2	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	4	2	5	4	6	9
Criminal harassment	18	7	29	10	53	17
Uttering threats	59	66	113	129	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	5	2	28	13	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	6	2	11	1	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	3	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.1
Other violent offences	13	9	9	6	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.5	0	0.2	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0.9	1	3	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.2	0	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Halifax, Nova Scotia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Halifax		Nova Scotia		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>18,880</b>	<b>4,386</b>	<b>42,188</b>	<b>4,395</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>12,744</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>27,488</b>	<b>2,864</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	1,028	239	2,701	281	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	421	98	562	59	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	324	75	894	93	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	147	34	305	32	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	6,921	1,608	11,827	1,232	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,527	355	4,336	452	129,409	349
Identity theft	17	4	43	4	3,745	10
Identity fraud	110	26	182	19	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,193	509	6,395	666	259,064	699
Arson	56	13	243	25	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>4,005</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>9,058</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	217	50	394	41	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	82	19	157	16	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	3	0.7	3	0.3	110	0.3
Terrorism	2	0.5	2	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	109	25	1,275	133	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	3,312	769	6,233	649	226,864	612
Other offences	280	65	994	104	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,152</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	861	200	2,527	263	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	35	8	183	19	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	2	0.2	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.2	3	0.3	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	255	59	616	64	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,997</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	8	2	8	0.8	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	39	9	109	11	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	29	7	197	21	21,149	57

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 Halifax, 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	6,741	1,729	-7	17,734	4,547	-11	28,446	7,294	-8
2009	6,603	1,677	-3	18,326	4,655	2	28,471	7,232	-0.9
2010	6,240	1,567	-7	19,619	4,926	6	29,623	7,438	3
2011	5,567	1,385	-12	17,263	4,293	-13	26,495	6,590	-11
2012	4,744	1,173	-15	15,574	3,851	-10	24,020	5,940	-10
2013	4,535	1,118	-5	13,888	3,424	-11	21,766	5,366	-10
2014	4,885	1,200	7	13,579	3,336	-3	21,875	5,374	0.1
2015	4,640	1,137	-5	12,263	3,005	-10	20,204	4,951	-8
2016	4,355	1,052	-7	12,040	2,908	-3	19,897	4,806	-3
2017	5,414	1,283	22	12,311	2,918	0.3	21,557	5,109	6
2018	5,911	1,373	7	12,744	2,960	1	22,660	5,264	3
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

# Moncton, New Brunswick



## Population and demographics

Moncton was home to 152,604 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 60 residents per square kilometre. Just over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in New Brunswick (25%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.5% of Moncton residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than New Brunswick (4.0%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented a small proportion (5.6%) of residents, similar to New Brunswick (4.6%) but notably lower than in Canada (21.9%). Over one-third (36%) of immigrants in Moncton were recent immigrants (since 2011), higher than in New Brunswick (28%) and Canada (16%). While the proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Moncton (4.9%) was similar to New Brunswick (3.4%), it was notably smaller than the proportion in Canada overall (22.3%).



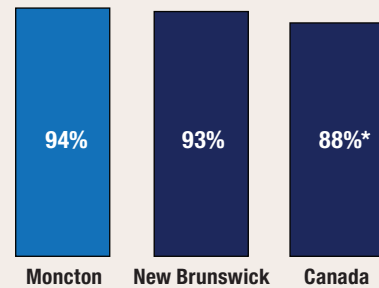
Moncton, New Brunswick

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (64%) Moncton residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just over one in four (27%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Moncton (5.9%) was lower than in New Brunswick (8.0%) but similar to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Moncton earned a median after-tax annual income of \$48,620 in 2017, slightly higher than in New Brunswick (\$46,610)

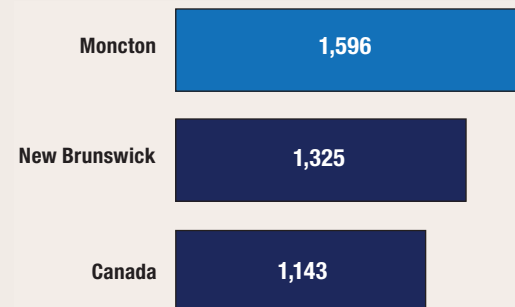
### Satisfaction with safety



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

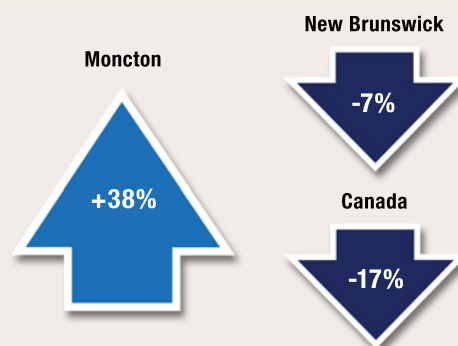
\* significantly different from Moncton (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



but somewhat lower than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Moncton (16%) was similar to New Brunswick (17%) and Canada (17%).

## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Moncton in 2016, similar to New Brunswick (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Most (69%) households in Moncton owned their homes, slightly lower than in New Brunswick (74%) but similar to 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 in five (20%) Moncton households, slightly higher than in New Brunswick (17%) but somewhat lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.6%) of occupied private dwellings in Moncton were in need of major repairs, lower than in New Brunswick (8.3%) and Canada (6.5%). One-sixth (16%) of Moncton families were lone-parent families, the same as in New Brunswick (16%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 113 homeless individuals living in Moncton.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, half (49%) of Moncton residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to New Brunswick residents (46%) but significantly higher than Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Over half (57%) of Moncton residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from New Brunswick (63%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Moncton were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (46% versus 65%), similar to New Brunswick and Canada's provinces.
- One in eight (12%<sup>E</sup>) Moncton residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly lower than in New Brunswick (18%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- Just over one in four (27%) Moncton residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in New Brunswick (33%) but similar to Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 17% of Moncton residents experienced discrimination, significantly higher than in New Brunswick (10%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 19% of Moncton residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in New Brunswick (37%) but similar to Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (83%) of Moncton residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, the same as New Brunswick (83%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (94%) of Moncton residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in New Brunswick (93%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 3.9% of Moncton residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to New Brunswick (4.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in six (17%) Moncton residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was similar to New Brunswick (18%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Moncton, the difference between the proportion of women and men who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public was not significant (21% versus 13%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly half (47%) of Moncton residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did about half of those in New Brunswick (48%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Moncton police reported an overall crime rate of 8,220 incidents per 100,000 population, 55% higher than in New Brunswick (5,301) and 50% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 38% in Moncton, while a decline was seen in New Brunswick (-7%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Moncton increased by 15% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in fraud, robbery and homicide. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Moncton increased by 37%, compared to virtually no change in New Brunswick (an increase of less than 1%) and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 5,021 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Moncton in 2018, 65% higher than in New Brunswick (3,041) and 50% higher than Canada (3,339).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,596 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Moncton, 20% higher than New Brunswick (1,325) and 40% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ More than half of victims of violence crime were female in Moncton (53%), New Brunswick (55%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Moncton increased by 18%, while there was a decline seen in New Brunswick (-12%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Moncton increased by 36%, which was greater than the increase in New Brunswick (+12%) and contrary to the decline in Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women increased to a larger extent in Moncton than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (+32% versus +17%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was more than two times higher in Moncton (5.0 incidents per 100,000 population) than in New Brunswick (2.1) while it was similar to Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Moncton increased by 44%, a smaller increase than in New Brunswick (+159%) but larger than in Canada (+33%).

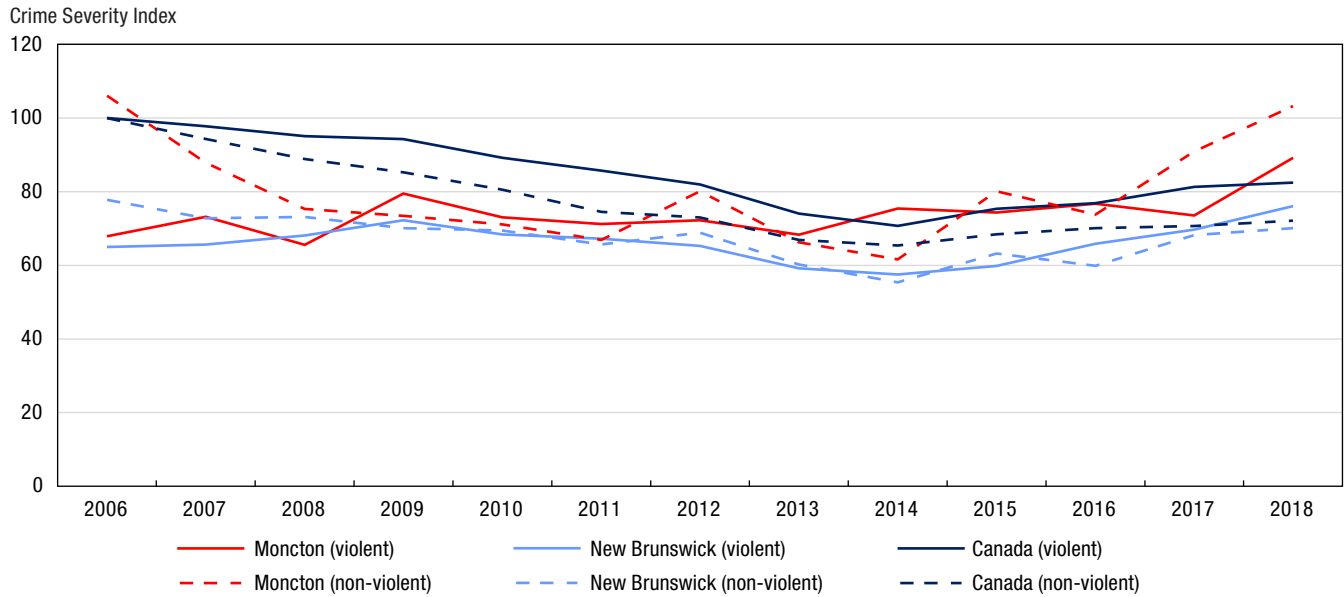
### Intimate partner violence

- There were 429 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Moncton in 2018, 16% higher than New Brunswick (368) and 33% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (79%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Moncton were female, similar to New Brunswick (80%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.9% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Moncton between 2009 and 2018, similar to New Brunswick (2.7%) but slightly lower than Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Moncton had 2 homicides—a rate of 1.24 per 100,000 population—lower than New Brunswick (1.69) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 2 homicide victims in Moncton, both were female. Meanwhile, 62% of homicide victims in New Brunswick and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Moncton increased from no victims in 2008 to 2 victims in 2018.

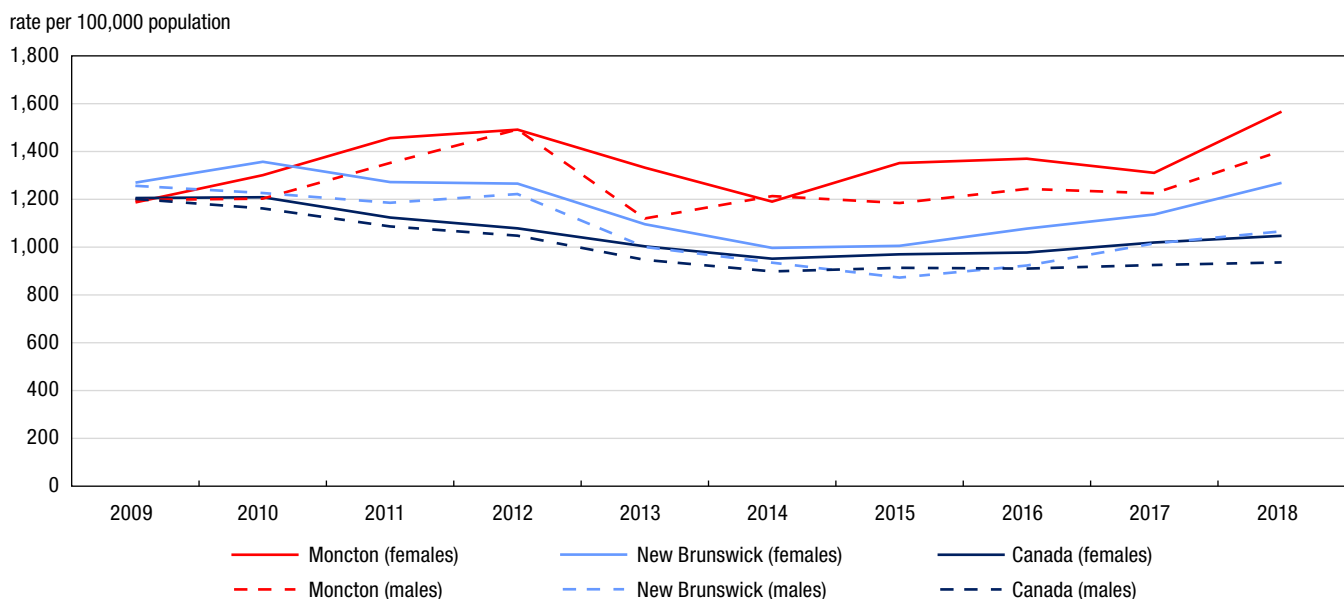
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Moncton, New Brunswick and Canada, 2006 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2006 Census of Population, Moncton was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2006 are not available for Moncton as a CMA. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the CMA boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Moncton are not comparable to previous years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

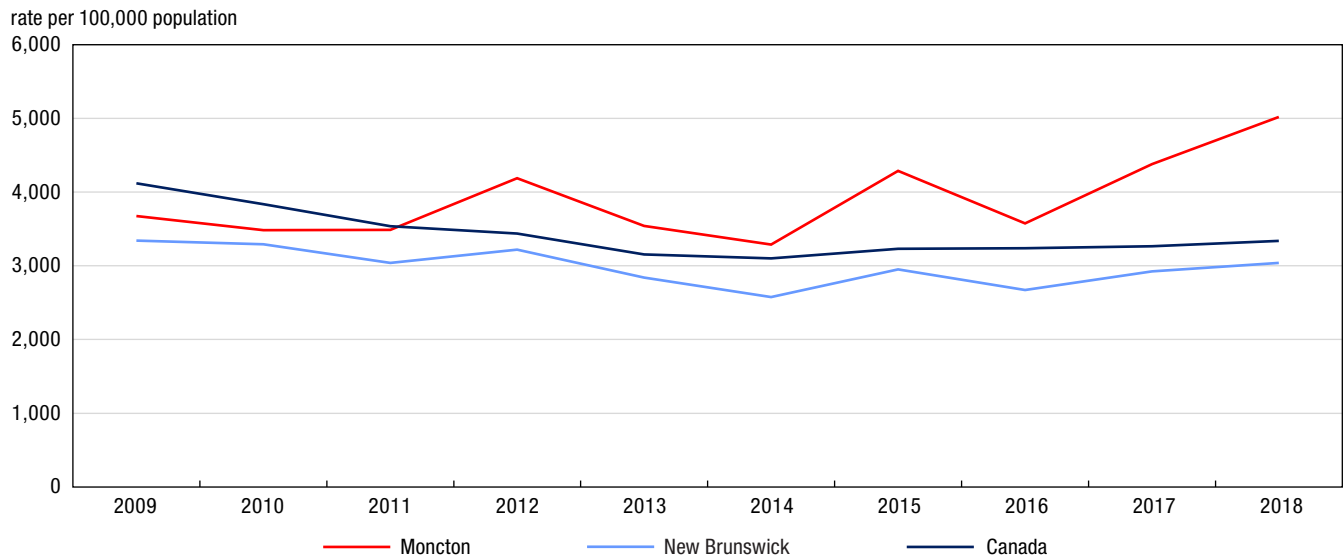
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Moncton, New Brunswick and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the census metropolitan area boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Moncton is not comparable to previous years.

**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 Moncton, New Brunswick 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. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the census metropolitan area boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Moncton is not comparable to previous years.

**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 Moncton, New Brunswick and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Moncton	New Brunswick	Canada	Percent difference between Moncton and New Brunswick	Percent difference between Moncton and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,596</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	3	4	-45	-56
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	91	100	101	-9	-10
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	891	724	649	23	37
Other violent offences	611	498	389	23	57
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>50</b>
Breaking and entering	677	451	431	50	57
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,052	1,254	1,720	64	19
Fraud	887	490	402	81	121
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	1,301	763	699	71	86
Other property crime offences	104	82	86	27	21
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>-4</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	240	218	178	10	35
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	27	20	12	31	123
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.3	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0.3	0	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	58	84	148	-31	-61
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-37</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>8,786</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>

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 Moncton, New Brunswick and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Moncton		New Brunswick		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>1,403</b>	<b>1,269</b>	<b>1,066</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	2	0	2	1	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	1	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	0	0.6	0.9	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	116	19	118	20	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.6	0	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	2	0.3	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	114	19	115	19	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	33	9	40	8	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	857	843	690	623	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	6	10	2	14	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	135	217	103	147	111	173
Assault – level 1	716	616	585	463	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	11	53	8	54	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	2	2	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>544</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	4	9	4	10	2	6
Robbery	36	61	13	27	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	21	1	15	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.3	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	6	16	3	8	6	9
Criminal harassment	58	34	67	26	53	17
Uttering threats	278	322	211	252	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	98	29	72	24	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	30	5	13	3	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	1	0	0.3	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	12	0	10	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	1	0	3	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	5	5	7	5	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Moncton, New Brunswick and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Moncton		New Brunswick		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>11,585</b>	<b>7,190</b>	<b>35,285</b>	<b>4,579</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>23,433</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	1,090	677	3,475	451	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	104	65	357	46	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	415	258	1,319	171	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	63	39	247	32	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,828	1,755	8,101	1,051	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,366	848	3,588	466	129,409	349
Identity theft	10	6	54	7	3,745	10
Identity fraud	53	33	137	18	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,097	1,301	5,880	763	259,064	699
Arson	64	40	275	36	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>7,207</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	66	41	266	35	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	16	10	145	19	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	29	18	29	4	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	2	0.3	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	1,292	802	2,056	267	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	880	546	3,742	486	226,864	612
Other offences	301	187	967	125	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	386	240	1,679	218	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	43	27	157	20	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	2	0.3	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0	0	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	93	58	649	84	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0	0	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	53	33	239	31	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	19	12	325	42	21,149	57

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 Moncton, 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	1,808	1,357	4	4,869	3,655	-17	7,918	5,944	-11
2009	1,875	1,384	2	4,983	3,678	0.6	7,996	5,902	-0.7
2010	1,901	1,379	-0.3	4,800	3,483	-5	7,887	5,723	-3
2011	2,175	1,554	13	4,881	3,487	0.1	8,337	5,956	4
2012	2,274	1,597	3	5,967	4,191	20	9,875	6,936	16
2013	1,880	1,310	-18	5,081	3,542	-15	8,540	5,953	-14
2014	2,015	1,300	-0.8	5,098	3,290	-7	8,672	5,596	-6
2015	2,137	1,375	6	6,668	4,290	30	10,576	6,805	22
2016	2,215	1,404	2	5,641	3,577	-17	9,752	6,183	-9
2017	2,188	1,373	-2	6,978	4,380	22	11,589	7,273	18
2018	2,571	1,596	16	8,090	5,021	15	13,245	8,220	13
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the census metropolitan area boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Moncton are not comparable to previous years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# Saint John, New Brunswick



## Population and demographics

Saint John was home to 130,107 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 37 residents per square kilometre. Just over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, similar to the distribution in New Brunswick (25%) and across Canada (28%).

About 1.9% of Saint John residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than in New Brunswick (4.0%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented a small proportion (5.4%) of residents, similar to New Brunswick (4.6%) but notably lower than Canada (21.9%). Three in ten (30%) immigrants in Saint John were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to New Brunswick (28%) but almost twice as high as Canada (16%). While the proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Saint John (4.8%) was similar to New Brunswick (3.4%), it was notably smaller than the proportion in Canada overall (22.3%).



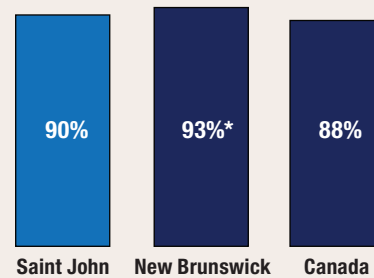
Saint John, New Brunswick

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, six in ten (60.9%) Saint John residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, three in ten (29.8%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (9.4%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Saint John (6.3%) was lower than in New Brunswick (8.0%) but similar to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Saint John earned a median after-tax annual income of \$49,520 in 2017, somewhat higher than in New Brunswick (\$46,610) but slightly lower than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was the same in Saint John (17%), New Brunswick (17%) and Canada (17%).

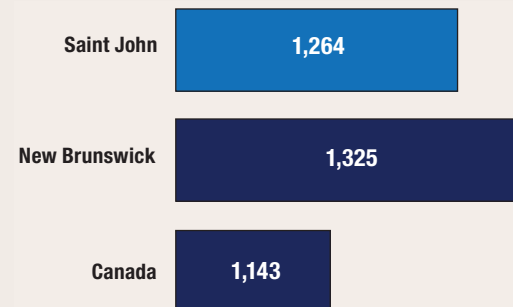
### Satisfaction with safety



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

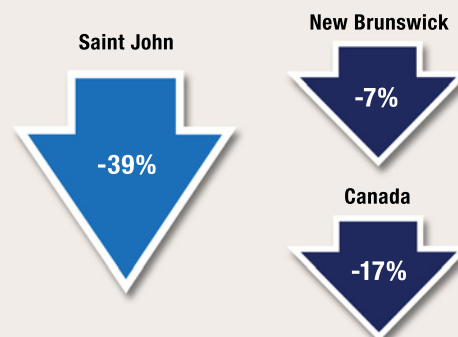
\* significantly different from Saint John ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Saint John in 2016, similar to New Brunswick (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Most (70%) households in Saint John owned their homes, slightly lower than New Brunswick (74%) but similar to 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 in five (19%) Saint John households, close to New Brunswick (17%) but lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (8.0%) of occupied private dwellings in Saint John were in need of major repairs, similar to New Brunswick (8.3%) but higher than Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of Saint John families were lone-parent families, similar to New Brunswick (16%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated minimum of 117 homeless individuals living in Saint John.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, nearly half (45%) of Saint John residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with New Brunswick residents (46%) but significantly higher than Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Two-thirds (67%) of Saint John residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, a similar proportion to New Brunswick (63%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Saint John were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (42% versus 82%), similar to New Brunswick and Canada's provinces.
- About one in five (18%) Saint John residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, the same as in New Brunswick (18%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (22%).
- Nearly one in four (23%) Saint John residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in New Brunswick (33%) but similar to Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 9%<sup>E</sup> of Saint John residents experienced discrimination, similar to New Brunswick (10%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 23% of Saint John residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in New Brunswick (37%) but on par with Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (80%) of Saint John residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to New Brunswick (83%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (96%) of Saint John residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly higher than the proportion in New Brunswick (93%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 5.0% of Saint John residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to New Brunswick (4.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Just over one in five (22%) Saint John residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than New Brunswick (18%) but on par with Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Saint John, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (30% versus 13%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly half (47%) of Saint John residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did about half of those in New Brunswick (48%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

## Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Saint John police reported an overall crime rate of 4,215 incidents per 100,000 population, 20% lower than in New Brunswick (5,301) and 23% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 39% in Saint John, while a smaller decline was seen in New Brunswick (-7%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Saint John declined by 4% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in homicide; trafficking, production, importation or exportation of heroin; and child pornography. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Saint John declined by 38%, compared with virtually no change in New Brunswick (an increase of less than 1%) and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,419 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Saint John in 2018, 20% lower than in New Brunswick (3,041) and 28% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 103<sup>E</sup> property crimes per 1,000 Saint John households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different than New Brunswick (86) and Canada's provinces (143).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,264 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Saint John, 5% lower than New Brunswick (1,325) but 11% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Saint John declined by 31%, greater than the decline seen in New Brunswick (-12%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Saint John declined by 21%, while there was an increase in New Brunswick (+12%) and a decrease in Canada (-13%).

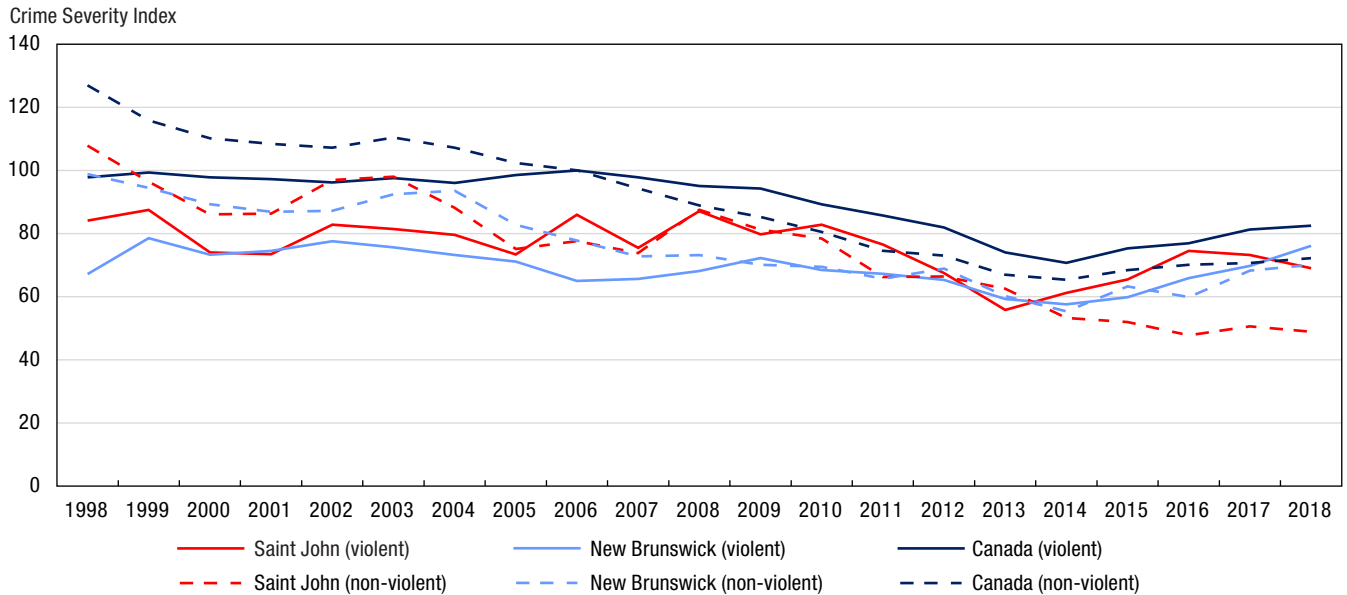
## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was notably lower in Saint John (0.8 incidents per 100,000 population) than in New Brunswick (2.1) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Saint John increased from no incidents to 0.8 per 100,000 population, a smaller increase than in New Brunswick (+159%) but larger than in Canada (+33%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Saint John had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.77 per 100,000 population—lower than New Brunswick (1.69) and Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide victim in Saint John was male. Meanwhile, 62% of homicide victims in New Brunswick and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Saint John remained the same with 1 victim in 2008 and 1 victim in 2018.

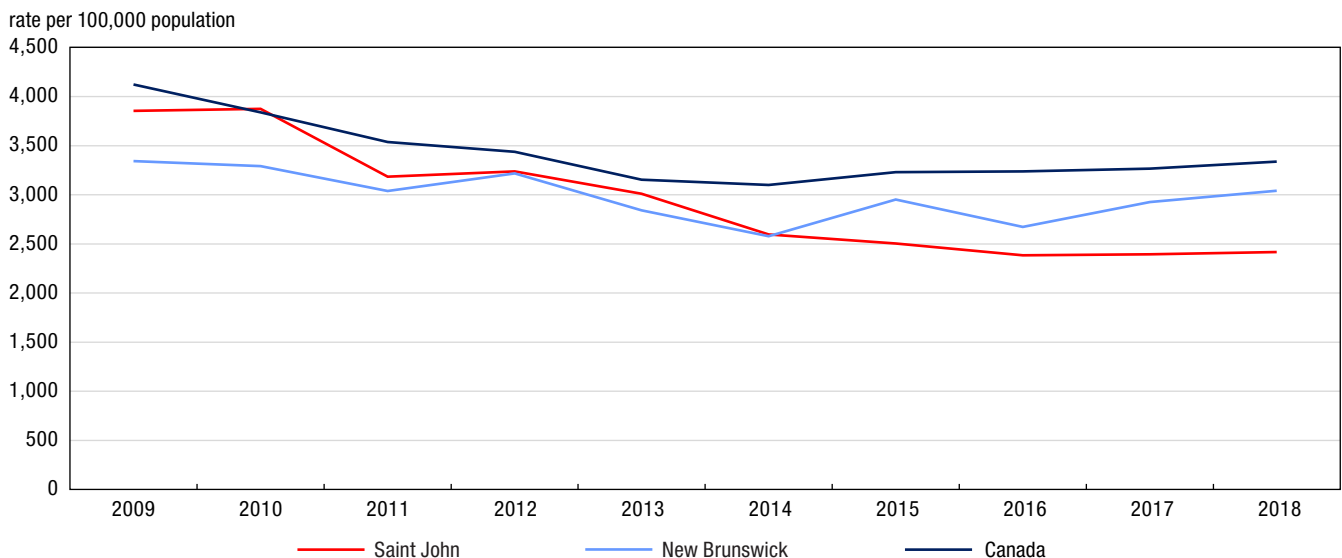
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Saint John, New Brunswick and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**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. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the census metropolitan area boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Saint John are not comparable to previous years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported property crime, census metropolitan area of Saint John, New Brunswick 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 2. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the census metropolitan area boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Saint John are not comparable to previous years.

**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 Saint John, New Brunswick and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saint John	New Brunswick	Canada	Percent difference between Saint John and New Brunswick	Percent difference between Saint John and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>5,301</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-23</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>11</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	3	4	14	-9
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	92	100	101	-8	-8
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	713	724	649	-2	10
Other violent offences	455	498	389	-9	17
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-28</b>
Breaking and entering	247	451	431	-45	-43
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,121	1,254	1,720	-11	-35
Fraud	443	490	402	-10	10
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	569	763	699	-25	-19
Other property crime offences	39	82	86	-53	-55
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-47</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-38</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	159	218	178	-27	-10
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	5	20	12	-74	-55
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.3	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0.3	0	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	44	84	148	-48	-70
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-53</b>	<b>-57</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,624</b>	<b>5,904</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-24</b>

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 crime for selected offences, census metropolitan area of Saint John, New Brunswick and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saint John		New Brunswick		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>35,285</b>	<b>4,579</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,139</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>23,433</b>	<b>3,041</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	320	247	3,475	451	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	36	28	357	46	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	97	75	1,319	171	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	25	19	247	32	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	1,333	1,027	8,101	1,051	531,312	1,434
Fraud	570	439	3,588	466	129,409	349
Identity theft	0	0	54	7	3,745	10
Identity fraud	5	4	137	18	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	739	569	5,880	763	259,064	699
Arson	14	11	275	36	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>7,207</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	48	37	266	35	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	10	8	145	19	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	4	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	2	0.3	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	80	62	2,056	267	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	425	327	3,742	486	226,864	612
Other offences	128	99	967	125	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	207	159	1,679	218	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	7	5	157	20	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	2	0.3	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	0	0	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	57	44	649	84	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>1,594</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	0	0	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	63	49	239	31	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	70	54	325	42	21,149	57

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 3**  
**Police-reported crime rate, census metropolitan area of Saint John, 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	2,631	1,820	0.1	5,904	4,084	-1	9,917	6,860	-1
2009	2,585	1,773	-3	5,620	3,855	-6	9,552	6,552	-4
2010	2,492	1,702	-4	5,673	3,874	0.5	9,303	6,352	-3
2011	2,348	1,597	-6	4,684	3,185	-18	8,231	5,597	-12
2012	2,236	1,521	-5	4,760	3,239	2	8,250	5,613	0.3
2013	1,880	1,285	-16	4,405	3,010	-7	7,410	5,063	-10
2014	1,806	1,409	10	3,326	2,596	-14	6,096	4,757	-6
2015	1,829	1,430	1	3,203	2,503	-4	5,954	4,654	-2
2016	1,658	1,289	-10	3,066	2,384	-5	5,643	4,388	-6
2017	1,806	1,396	8	3,095	2,393	0.4	5,804	4,488	2
2018	1,640	1,264	-10	3,139	2,419	1	5,470	4,215	-6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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 property crime see Table 2. Total crime includes violent, property and other types of crimes. Part way through 2013, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police revised policing boundaries for rural detachments in New Brunswick. This resulted in a change in the census metropolitan area boundaries that are determined for the purpose of reporting crime statistics. As such, data for 2014 to 2018 for Saint John are not comparable to previous years.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Saguenay, Quebec



## Population and demographics

Saguenay was home to 162,057 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 59 residents per square kilometre. One in four (25%) residents were aged 24 and younger, slightly lower than the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.3% of Saguenay residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, higher than Quebec (2.3%) but similar to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented a small proportion of residents (1.3%), notably lower than Quebec (13.7%) and far lower than Canada (21.9%). One in five (20%) immigrants in Saguenay were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Quebec (20%) but higher than Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Saguenay (1.3%) than Quebec (13.0%) and far lower than Canada overall (22.3%).



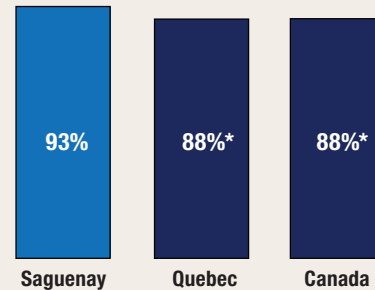
Saguenay, Quebec

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly three-quarters (73%) of Saguenay residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in six (16%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (11%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Saguenay (6.1%) was slightly higher than in Quebec (5.5%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Saguenay earned a median after-tax annual income of \$48,840 in 2017, somewhat higher than in Quebec (\$46,980) but lower than the rest of Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was lower in Saguenay (13%) than in Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

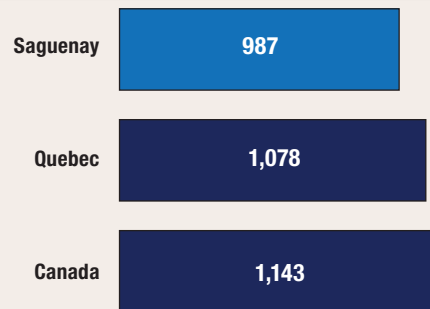
## Satisfaction with safety



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

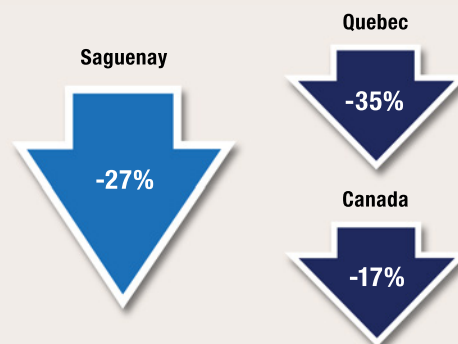
\* significantly different from Saguenay (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.2 persons per household in Saguenay in 2016, similar to Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). The majority (64%) of households in Saguenay owned their homes, a slightly higher proportion than Quebec (61%) but lower than 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 in six (17%) Saguenay households, lower than in Quebec (21%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.4%) of occupied private dwellings in Saguenay were in need of major repairs, lower than Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). One in seven (14%) Saguenay families were lone-parent families, slightly lower than in Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2012, there were an estimated 433 individuals staying in emergency shelters in Saguenay, Sherbrooke and Trois-Rivières combined.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, almost half (44%) of Saguenay residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Quebec residents (36%) or Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Six in ten (61%) Saguenay residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from the proportion in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Saguenay were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (40%<sup>E</sup> versus 75%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- One in four (25%) Saguenay residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Quebec (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One-third (33%) of Saguenay residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from Quebec (28%) or Canada's provinces (25%).
- About 22%<sup>E</sup> of Saguenay residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, on par with Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (87%) of Saguenay residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (91%) of Saguenay residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Quebec (92%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, one in seven (14%) Saguenay residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Quebec (17%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Saguenay, the difference between the proportion of women and men who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public was not significant (16% versus 13%).

## Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Saguenay police reported an overall crime rate of 2,997 incidents per 100,000 population, 9% lower than in Quebec (3,304) and 45% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 27% in Saguenay, while a larger decline was seen in Quebec (-35%) and a smaller decline in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Saguenay declined by 12% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in failure to stop and remain (traffic offences), and breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Saguenay declined by 29%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,462 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Saguenay in 2018, 18% lower than Quebec (1,774) and 56% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 987 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Saguenay, 8% lower than Quebec (1,078) and 14% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Saguenay, just over half (52%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Quebec (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Saguenay declined by 9%, a larger decrease than Quebec (a decline of less than 1%) but a smaller decrease than Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Saguenay increased by 12%, while there was a decline in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women increased slightly in Saguenay between 2009 and 2018 while violent crime against boys and men saw a large decrease (+2% versus -25%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was far lower in Saguenay (1.2 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Quebec (5.4) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Saguenay decreased by 34%, in contrast to the increases seen in Quebec (+71%) and Canada (+33%).

## Intimate partner violence

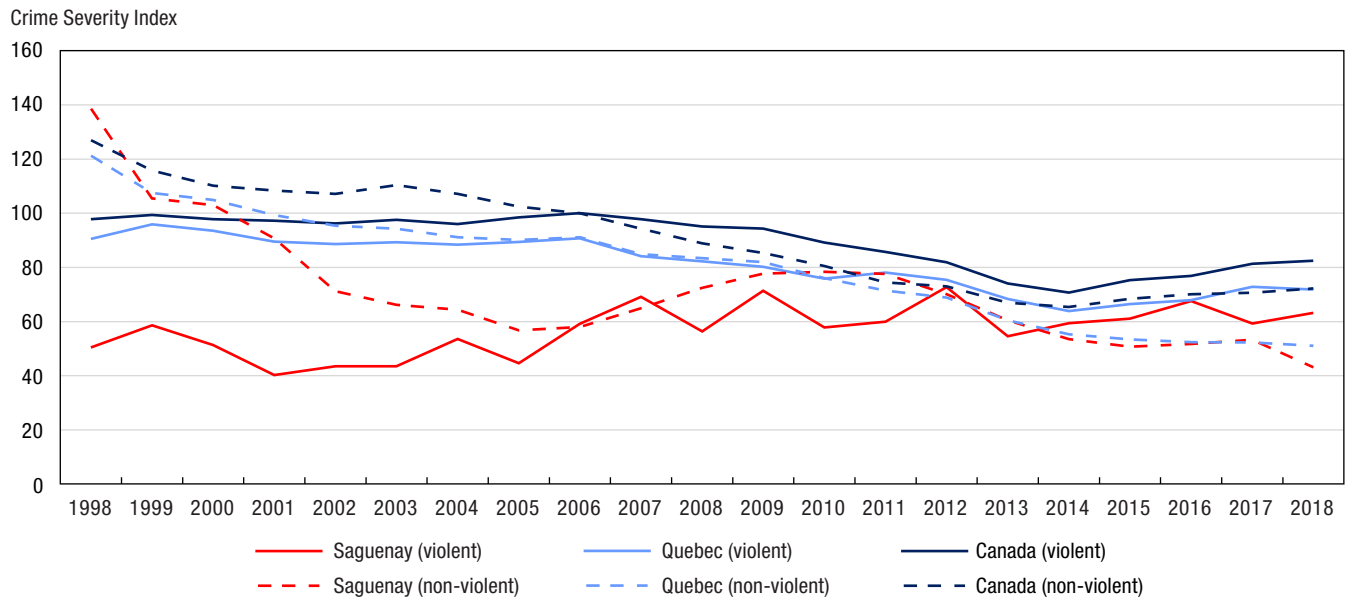
- There were 263 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Saguenay in 2018, 19% lower than Quebec (324) and 18% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (85%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Saguenay were female, higher than in Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 5.0% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Saguenay between 2009 and 2018, higher than in Quebec (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Saguenay had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.59 per 100,000 population—lower than Quebec (0.99) and Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide in Saguenay involved a male victim. Meanwhile, 22% of homicides in Quebec and 25% of homicides in Canada involved a female victim.
- The number of homicides in Saguenay increased from no victims in 2008 to 1 victim in 2018.

**Chart 1**

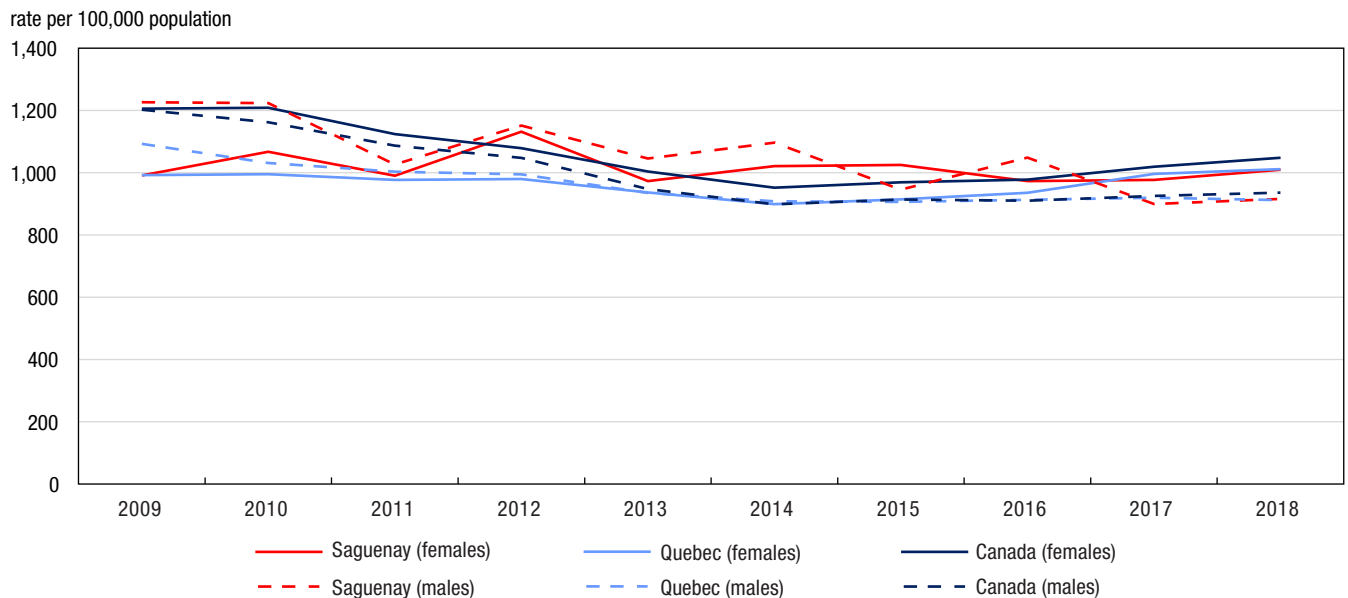
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Saguenay, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**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**

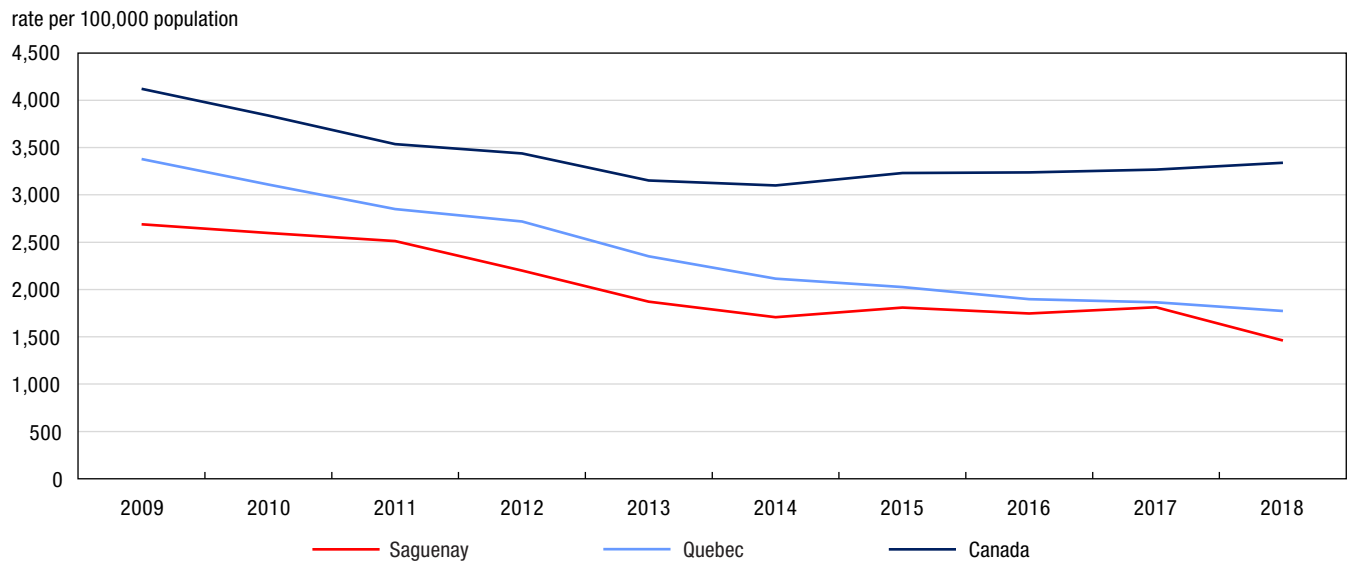
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Saguenay, Quebec and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 Saguenay, Quebec 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 Saguenay, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saguenay	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between Saguenay and Quebec	Percent difference between Saguenay and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>2,997</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-45</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>987</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-14</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	4	4	-53	-58
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	119	103	101	15	17
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	490	578	649	-15	-25
Other violent offences	377	393	389	-4	-3
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-56</b>
Breaking and entering	269	311	431	-14	-38
Theft <sup>3</sup>	658	857	1,720	-23	-62
Fraud	211	273	402	-23	-48
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	286	291	699	-2	-59
Other property crime offences	38	42	86	-9	-56
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-46</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>90</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	175	153	178	15	-1
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	17	13	12	33	39
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.9	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.1	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	450	300	148	50	204
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-11</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-87</b>	<b>-76</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>3,857</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-37</b>

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 Saguenay, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saguenay		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	1	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	0	0.9	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	133	16	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	133	16	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	74	14	51	11	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	417	486	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	5	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	101	176	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	315	305	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	16	54	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	2	4	3	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	2	1	4	2	6
Robbery	14	19	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	23	7	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	4	6	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	110	48	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	178	249	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	12	4	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	6	1	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	1	0	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	14	6	22	25	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	19	8	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	38	33	41	54	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Saguenay, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saguenay		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>259,406</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>148,817</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	454	269	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	21	12	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	196	116	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	50	30	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	864	512	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	302	179	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	46	27	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	8	5	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	483	286	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	43	25	1,943	23	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	36	21	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	13	8	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	0	0	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	831	492	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	45	27	3,917	47	28,927	78
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	296	175	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	28	17	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	760	450	25,138	300	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	27	16	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	1	0.6	9,660	115	21,149	57

0<sup>s</sup> 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 Saguenay, 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	1,591	1,091	-6	3,539	2,426	-9	6,024	4,129	-6
2009	1,636	1,119	3	3,933	2,691	11	6,425	4,396	6
2010	1,690	1,152	3	3,812	2,599	-3	6,526	4,449	1
2011	1,697	1,017	-12	4,193	2,512	-3	6,936	4,156	-7
2012	1,927	1,149	13	3,693	2,202	-12	6,802	4,055	-2
2013	1,709	1,017	-11	3,145	1,871	-15	5,953	3,542	-13
2014	1,787	1,064	5	2,866	1,706	-9	5,423	3,229	-9
2015	1,683	1,002	-6	3,039	1,810	6	5,348	3,185	-1
2016	1,728	1,028	3	2,934	1,746	-4	5,544	3,299	4
2017	1,611	957	-7	3,053	1,814	4	5,496	3,265	-1
2018	1,666	987	3	2,467	1,462	-19	5,058	2,997	-8
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Québec, Quebec



## Population and demographics

The city of Québec was home to 817,408 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 240 residents per square kilometre. One in four (26%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

About 1.5% of residents in the city of Québec were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Quebec (2.3%) but far lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented about 1 in 20 (5.7%) residents, which was less than half the proportion in Quebec (13.7%) and far lower than Canada (21.9%). Three in ten (30%) immigrants in the city of Québec were recent immigrants (since 2011), higher than Quebec (20%) and Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in the city of Québec (4.9%) than Quebec (13.0%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



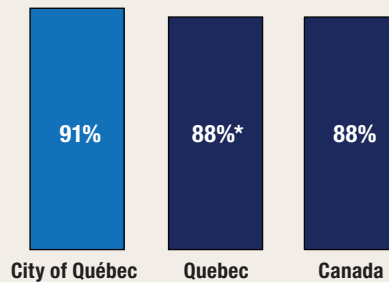
Québec, Quebec

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, three in four (76.3%) residents in the city of Québec aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in six (16.1%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (7.6%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in the city of Québec (3.8%) was lower than in Quebec (5.5%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in the city of Québec earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,840 in 2017, higher than in Quebec (\$46,980) but similar to Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was lower in the city of Québec (11%) than in Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

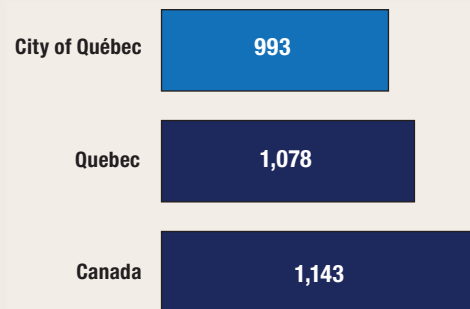
### Satisfaction with safety



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

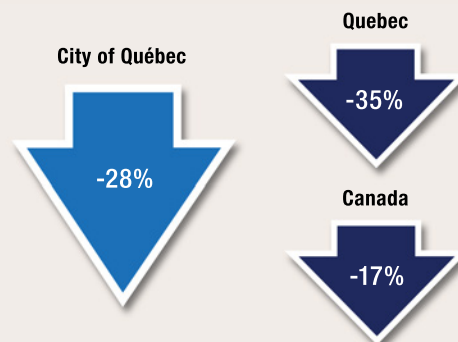
\* significantly different from the city of Québec (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.2 persons per household in the city of Québec in 2016, similar to Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). The majority (60%) of households in the city of Québec owned their homes, on par with Quebec (61%) but lower than 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 about one in five (18%) households in the city of Québec, lower than in Quebec (21%) and notably lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.9%) of occupied private dwellings in the city of Québec were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). About one in seven (15%) families in the city of Québec were lone-parent families, close to Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 1,091 individuals staying in emergency accommodations across the province of Quebec.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (43%) residents aged 15 and older in the city of Québec were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly higher than Quebec residents (36%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Nearly three in five (58%) residents in the city of Québec felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly higher than in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in the city of Québec were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (39% versus 74%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- One in five (20%) residents in the city of Québec thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly lower than in Quebec (24%) but similar to Canada's provinces (22%).
- Just over one in four (27%) residents in the city of Québec said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, similar to Quebec (28%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 4.6%<sup>F</sup> of residents in the city of Québec experienced discrimination, significantly lower than Quebec (9.9%) and Canada's provinces (13.2%).
- About 16% of residents in the city of Québec said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (81%) of residents in the city of Québec thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (95%) of residents in the city of Québec reported having confidence in police in 2014, significantly higher than the proportion in Quebec (92%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 2.7% of residents aged 15 and older in the city of Québec were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, slightly lower than Quebec (3.6%) and significantly lower than Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- About one in seven (14%) residents in the city of Québec experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly lower than Quebec (17%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In the city of Québec, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (19% versus 10%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, less than one in ten (7.5%) residents in the city of Québec said the most serious incident took place on public transit, not significantly different than in Quebec (11.2%) and Canada's provinces (11.5%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was slightly lower in the city of Québec (11%) than in Quebec (14%), while the city of Québec was closer to Canada overall (12%).



- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, one in three (32%) residents in the city of Québec changed their behaviour while in public as a result, significantly lower than those in Quebec (44%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, police in the city of Québec reported an overall crime rate of 3,075 incidents per 100,000 population, 7% lower than in Quebec (3,304) and 44% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 28% in the city of Québec, while a larger decline was seen in Quebec (-35%) and a smaller decline was seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in the city of Québec declined by 7% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering, attempted murder and homicide. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in the city of Québec declined by 29%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,639 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in the city of Québec in 2018, similar to Quebec (1,774) but 51% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 97 property crimes per 1,000 households in the city of Québec reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was significantly lower than Quebec (135) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 993 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in the city of Québec, 8% lower than Quebec (1,078) and 13% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Just over half of victims of violent crime were female in the city of Québec (52%), Quebec (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in the city of Québec increased by 13%, while there was virtually no change seen in Quebec (a decrease of less than 1%) and a decline in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in the city of Québec increased by 1%, while a decline was noted in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in the city of Québec increased to a larger extent than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (+15% versus +6%).

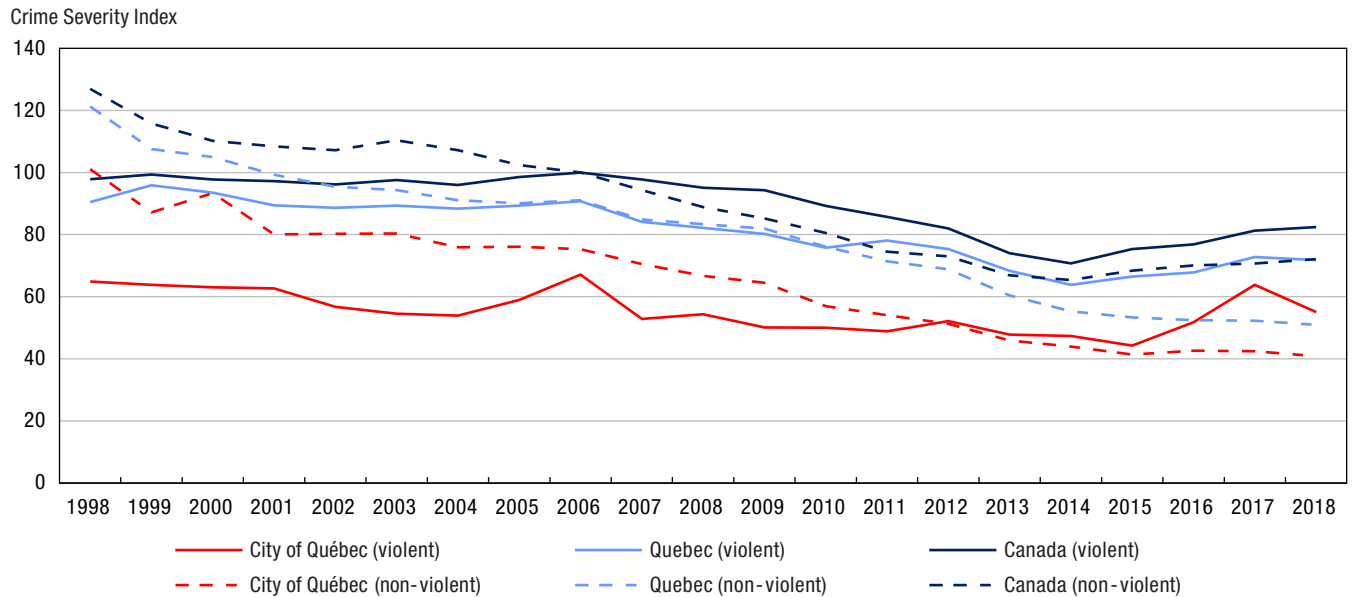
### Intimate partner violence

- There were 300 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in the city of Québec in 2018, 7% lower than Quebec (324) and 7% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (77%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in the city of Québec were female, on par with Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.8% of police-reported intimate partner violence in the city of Québec between 2009 and 2018, similar to Quebec (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

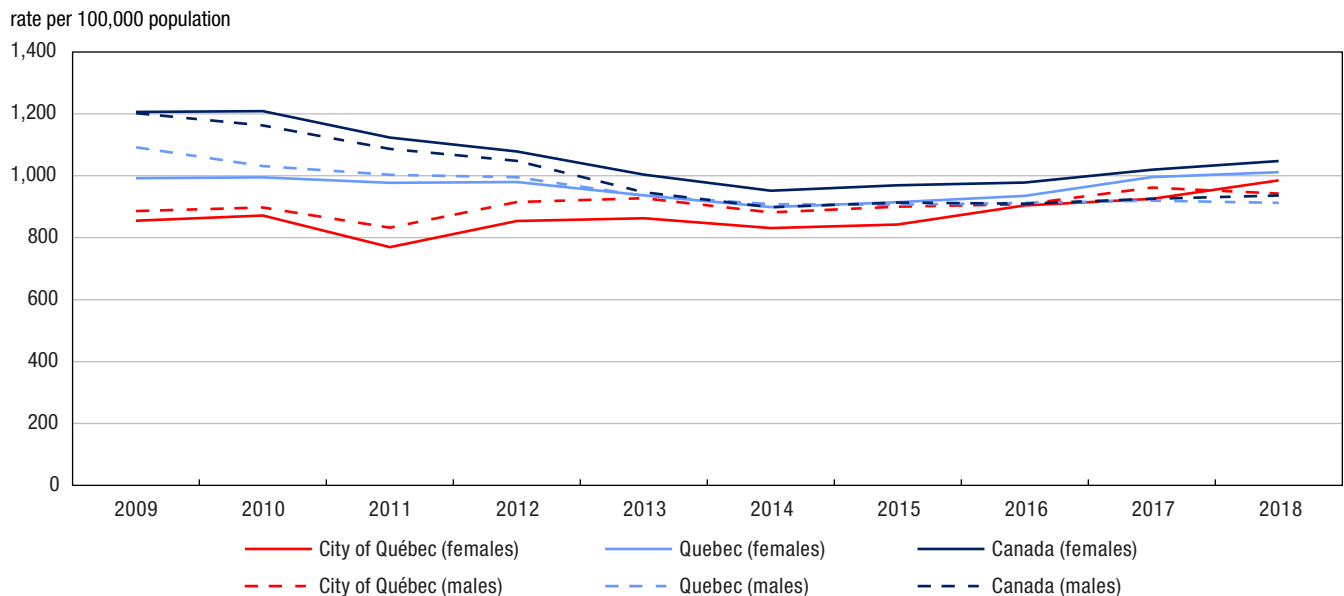
- In 2018, the city of Québec had 3 homicides—a rate of 0.37 per 100,000 population—lower than Quebec (0.99) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 3 homicide victims in the city of Québec, 1 was female (33%). This was a higher proportion than in Quebec (22%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in the city of Québec decreased from 8 victims in 2008 to 3 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Québec, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



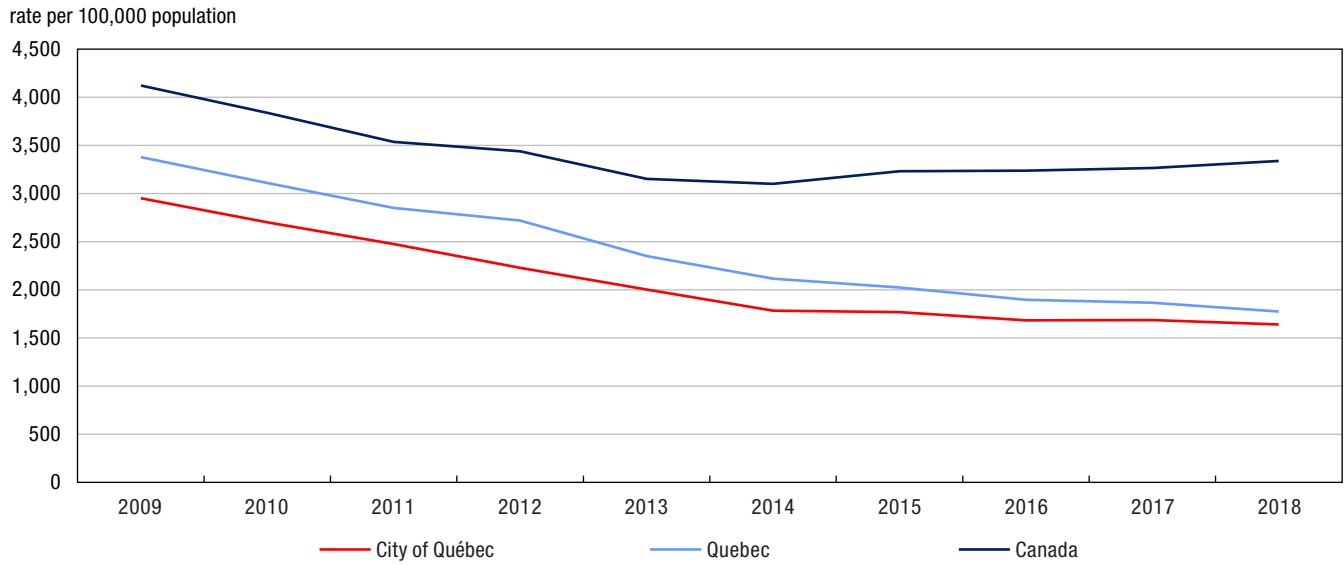
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	City of Québec	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between the city of Québec and Quebec	Percent difference between the city of Québec and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,075</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-44</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>993</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-13</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	4	4	-34	-42
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	82	103	101	-20	-19
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	542	578	649	-6	-16
Other violent offences	367	393	389	-7	-6
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-51</b>
Breaking and entering	249	311	431	-20	-42
Theft <sup>3</sup>	754	857	1,720	-12	-56
Fraud	301	273	402	10	-25
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	308	291	699	6	-56
Other property crime offences	28	42	86	-33	-68
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-56</b>
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>10</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	149	153	178	-3	-16
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	16	13	12	31	38
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.9	0.7	-72	-63
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.3	48	-51
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	206	300	148	-31	39
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-4</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-98</b>	<b>-96</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-40</b>

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 Québec, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	City of Québec		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>985</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.2	0.5	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	2	0.9	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	102	11	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.7	0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	101	11	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	37	7	51	11	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	456	544	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	4	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	63	104	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	392	436	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	16	56	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	7	8	3	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0.5	2	1	4	2	6
Robbery	12	21	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	13	3	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	1	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	18	20	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	113	39	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	158	204	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	13	4	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	1	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	10	0.5	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	18	19	22	25	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	17	21	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	66	85	41	54	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Québec, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	City of Québec		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>21,605</b>	<b>2,671</b>	<b>259,406</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>13,261</b>	<b>1,639</b>	<b>148,817</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,018	249	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	83	10	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	551	68	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	205	25	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	5,340	660	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	2,093	259	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	176	22	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	163	20	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,490	308	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	142	18	1,943	23	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	136	17	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	110	14	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	18	2	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	3,034	375	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	278	34	3,917	47	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	1,203	149	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	133	16	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.2	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.1	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	1,666	206	25,138	300	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.1	3	0 <sup>e</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	4	0.5	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	16	2	9,660	115	21,149	57

0<sup>e</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Québec, 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	6,514	878	-5	23,658	3,188	-2	31,825	4,289	-2
2009	6,751	898	2	22,184	2,951	-7	30,572	4,067	-5
2010	6,859	901	0.3	20,562	2,700	-9	29,156	3,829	-6
2011	6,366	826	-8	19,083	2,475	-8	27,332	3,545	-7
2012	7,049	908	10	17,302	2,230	-10	26,907	3,468	-2
2013	7,124	912	0.4	15,637	2,002	-10	25,554	3,271	-6
2014	6,874	875	-4	14,026	1,785	-11	23,431	2,981	-9
2015	7,030	889	2	13,988	1,769	-0.8	23,540	2,978	-0.1
2016	7,411	930	5	13,405	1,683	-5	23,948	3,007	1
2017	7,828	976	5	13,531	1,687	0.2	25,500	3,179	6
2018	8,035	993	2	13,261	1,639	-3	24,872	3,075	-3
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-49</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Sherbrooke, Quebec



## Population and demographics

Sherbrooke was home to 218,797 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 150 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (28%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

About 1.2% of Sherbrooke residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Quebec (2.3%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented less than one in ten (7.1%) residents, notably lower than Quebec (13.7%) and Canada (21.9%). More than one in four (27%) immigrants in Sherbrooke were recent immigrants (since 2011), higher than Quebec (20%) and Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Sherbrooke (5.8%) than Quebec (13.0%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



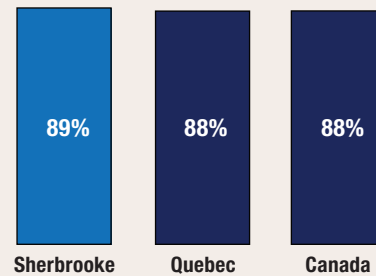
Sherbrooke, Quebec

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, about seven in ten (71%) of Sherbrooke residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just under one in five (17%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in eight (12%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Sherbrooke (5.0%) was slightly lower than in Quebec (5.5%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Sherbrooke earned a median after-tax annual income of \$43,660 in 2017, lower than in Quebec (\$46,980) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Sherbrooke (16%) was similar to Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

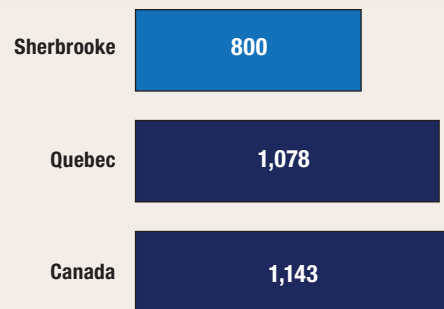
### Satisfaction with safety



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

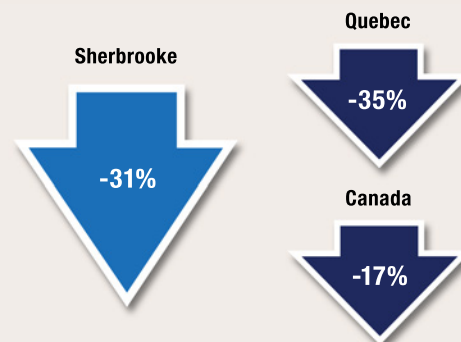
\* significantly different from Sherbrooke (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.2 persons per household in Sherbrooke in 2016, similar to Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Over half (56%) of households in Sherbrooke owned their homes, lower than the proportion in Quebec (61%) 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 in five (21%) Sherbrooke households, the same as Quebec (21%) but slightly lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.0%) of occupied private dwellings in Sherbrooke were in need of major repairs, lower than Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (16%) of Sherbrooke families were lone-parent families, on par with Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2012, there were an estimated 433 individuals staying in emergency shelters in Sherbrooke, Saguenay and Trois-Rivières combined.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, half (50%) of Sherbrooke residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly higher than Quebec residents (36%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Nearly three-fifths (58%) of Sherbrooke residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, a slightly higher proportion than in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Sherbrooke were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (35%<sup>E</sup> versus 76%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- One in five (19%<sup>F</sup>) Sherbrooke residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different than in Quebec (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- More than one-third (36%) of Sherbrooke residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, slightly higher than in Quebec (28%) and significantly higher than Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 8%<sup>E</sup> of Sherbrooke residents experienced discrimination, which was not significantly different from in Quebec (10%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 27% of Sherbrooke residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, not significantly different from Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (79%) of Sherbrooke residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, not significantly different from Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The large majority (91%) of Sherbrooke residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Quebec (92%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, just under one in five (18%) Sherbrooke residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Quebec (17%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Sherbrooke, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (24% versus 11%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, close to half (46%) of Sherbrooke residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did over two in five (44%) of those in Quebec and half (50%) of those in Canada's provinces.

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Sherbrooke police reported an overall crime rate of 3,221 incidents per 100,000 population, 3% lower than in Quebec (3,304) and 41% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 31% in Sherbrooke, a slightly smaller decline than Quebec (-35%) but larger than the decline seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Sherbrooke declined by 2% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Sherbrooke declined by 33%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,523 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Sherbrooke in 2018, 14% lower than in Quebec (1,774) and 54% lower than Canada (3,339).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 800 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Sherbrooke, 26% lower than Quebec (1,078) and 30% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Sherbrooke, Quebec and Canada, 53% of victims of violent crime were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Sherbrooke declined by 4%, whereas the rate was relatively unchanged in Quebec (a decline of less than 1%) but it declined by 14% in Canada.
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Sherbrooke increased by 13%, which was opposite to the decline in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a smaller extent in Sherbrooke than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-4% versus -10%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was lower in Sherbrooke (4.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Quebec (5.4) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Sherbrooke increased by 9%, a much smaller increase than in Quebec (+71%) and Canada (+33%).

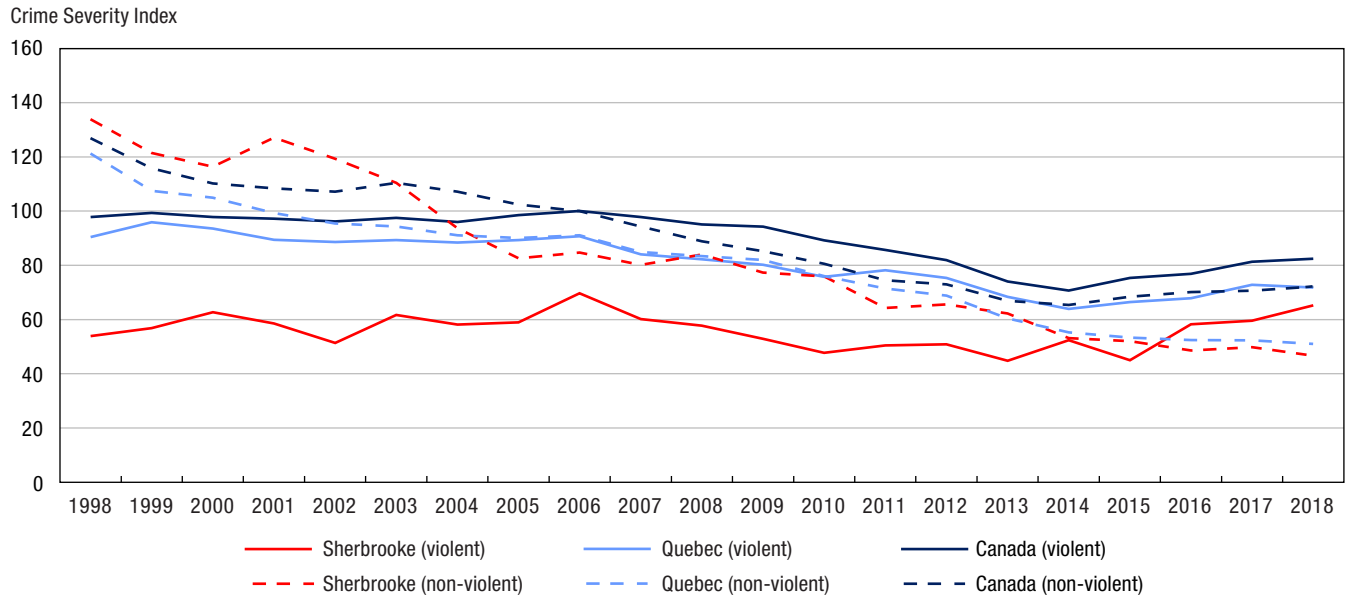
### Intimate partner violence

- There were 196 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Sherbrooke in 2018, 39% lower than Quebec (324) and Canada (323).
- The large majority (85%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Sherbrooke were female, higher than in Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 4.6% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Sherbrooke between 2009 and 2018, slightly higher than in Quebec (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

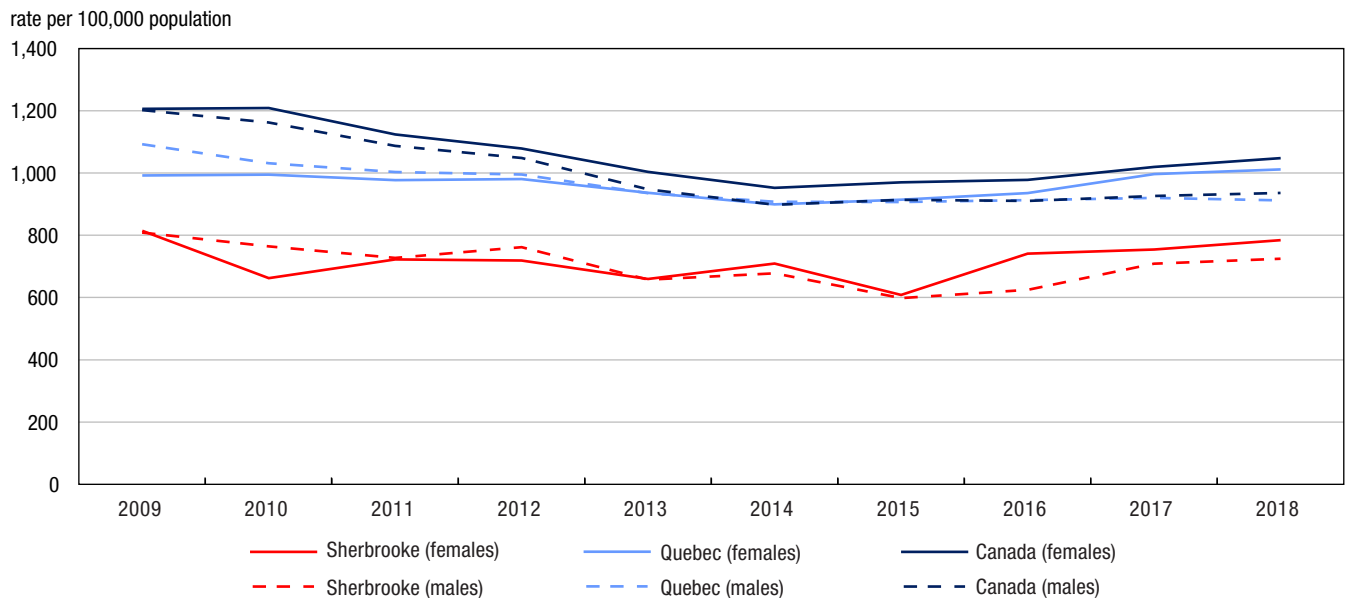
- In 2018, Sherbrooke had 4 homicides—a rate of 1.97 per 100,000 population—higher than Quebec (0.99) and slightly higher than Canada (1.76).
- Of the 4 homicide victims in Sherbrooke, 1 was female (25%). This was a slightly lower proportion than in Quebec (22%) but equal to the proportion in Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Sherbrooke increased from no victims in 2008 to 4 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Sherbrooke, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



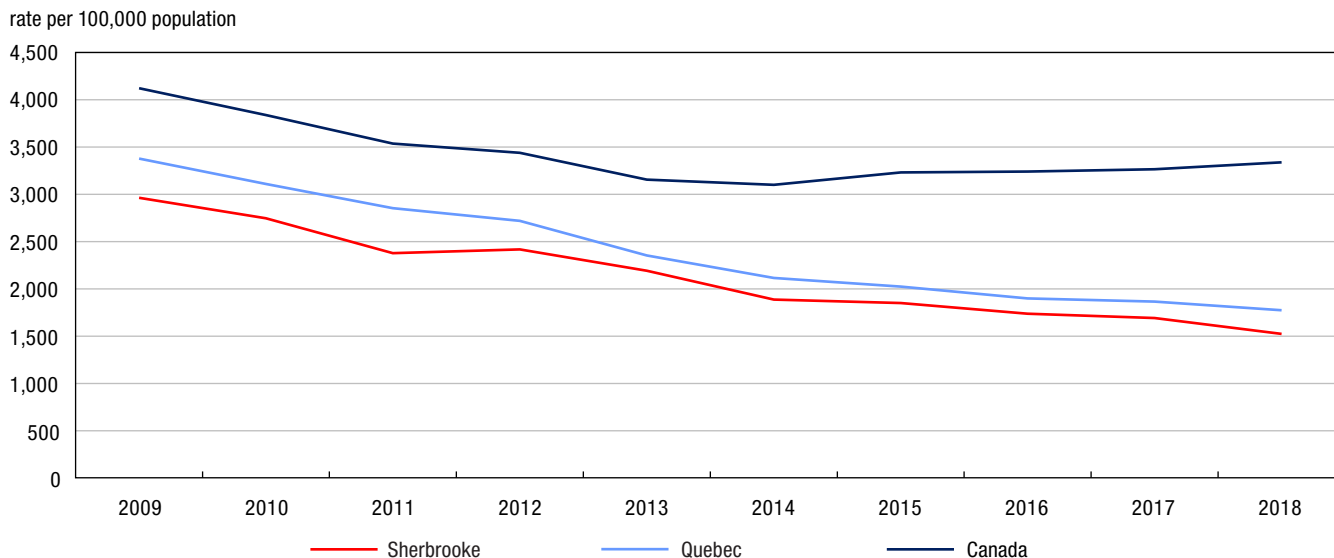
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Sherbrooke	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between Sherbrooke and Quebec	Percent difference between Sherbrooke and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-41</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-30</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	4	4	-34	-42
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	113	103	101	10	12
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	364	578	649	-37	-44
Other violent offences	321	393	389	-18	-18
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-54</b>
Breaking and entering	267	311	431	-14	-38
Theft <sup>3</sup>	695	857	1,720	-19	-60
Fraud	295	273	402	8	-27
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	240	291	699	-17	-66
Other property crime offences	26	42	86	-38	-70
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>-11</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>91</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	171	153	178	12	-4
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	11	13	12	-9	-5
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.9	0.7	68	120
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.1	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	463	300	148	55	213
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-88</b>	<b>-80</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-32</b>

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 Sherbrooke, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Sherbrooke		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	1	3	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	0	0.9	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	135	13	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	1	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	131	12	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	58	12	51	11	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	285	371	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	6	8	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	42	110	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	237	253	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	13	53	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	2	6	3	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0	0	1	4	2	6
Robbery	19	28	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	11	4	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	2	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	10	6	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	95	37	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	139	161	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	5	2	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	0	0	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	2	0	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	9	29	22	25	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	12	9	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	8	14	41	54	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Sherbrooke, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Sherbrooke		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>6,816</b>	<b>3,364</b>	<b>259,406</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,085</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>148,817</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	541	267	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	13	6	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	110	54	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	49	24	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	1,250	617	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	465	230	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	59	29	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	73	36	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	486	240	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	39	19	1,943	23	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,820</b>	<b>898</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	38	19	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	25	12	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	3	1	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,691	835	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	63	31	3,917	47	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	346	171	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	23	11	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	1	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	939	463	25,138	300	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	21	10	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	8	4	9,660	115	21,149	57

0<sup>s</sup> 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 Sherbrooke, 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	1,524	834	0.7	5,398	2,954	-7	8,496	4,650	-3
2009	1,513	818	-2	5,482	2,964	0.3	8,653	4,678	0.6
2010	1,397	746	-9	5,145	2,747	-7	8,023	4,284	-8
2011	1,420	747	0.2	4,519	2,378	-13	7,281	3,832	-11
2012	1,505	786	5	4,629	2,417	2	7,790	4,068	6
2013	1,358	704	-10	4,232	2,192	-9	7,127	3,692	-9
2014	1,444	744	6	3,665	1,887	-14	6,560	3,378	-9
2015	1,260	646	-13	3,609	1,851	-2	6,378	3,270	-3
2016	1,458	738	14	3,432	1,738	-6	6,620	3,352	2
2017	1,557	780	6	3,376	1,691	-3	6,772	3,392	1
2018	1,621	800	3	3,085	1,523	-10	6,526	3,221	-5
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

## Trois-Rivières, Quebec



### Population and demographics

Trois-Rivières was home to 159,078 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 153 residents per square kilometre. One in four (25%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

About 1.5% of Trois-Rivières residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, smaller than Quebec (2.3%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented a small proportion (3.2%) of residents, far lower than Quebec (13.7%) and Canada (21.9%). Nearly three in ten (28%) immigrants in Trois-Rivières were recent immigrants (since 2011), higher than Quebec (20%) and Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Trois-Rivières (3.1%) than Quebec (13.0%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



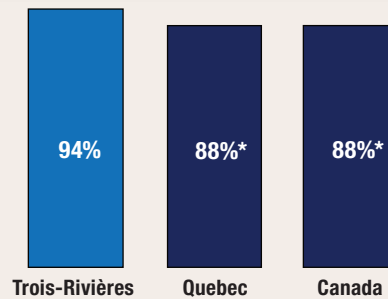
Trois-Rivières, Quebec

### Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (70%) Trois-Rivières residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in five (18%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and just over one in eight (12%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Trois-Rivières (5.0%) was lower than in Quebec (5.5%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Trois-Rivières earned a median after-tax annual income of \$42,500 in 2017, lower than in Quebec (\$46,980) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Trois-Rivières (17%) was on par with Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

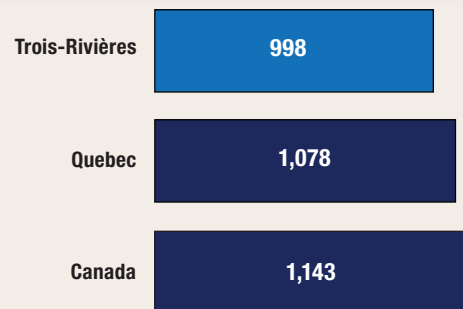
### Satisfaction with safety



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

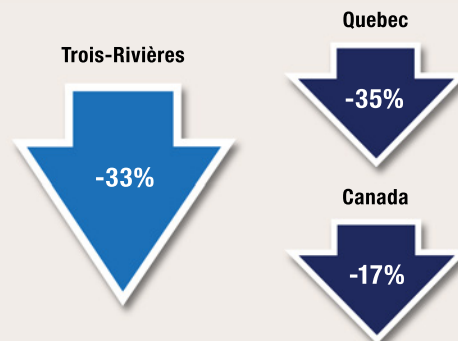
\* significantly different from Trois-Rivières (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.1 persons per household in Trois-Rivières in 2016, similar to Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). The majority (58%) of households in Trois-Rivières owned their homes, similar to Quebec (61%) but lower than 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 in five (19%) Trois-Rivières households, slightly lower than in Quebec (21%) and lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.8%) of occupied private dwellings in Trois-Rivières were in need of major repairs, similar to Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Trois-Rivières families were lone-parent families, on par with Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2012, there were an estimated 433 individuals staying in emergency shelters in Trois-Rivières, Saguenay and Sherbrooke combined.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, nearly half (47%) of Trois-Rivières residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly higher than Quebec residents (36%) but not significantly different from Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Seven in ten (69%) Trois-Rivières residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly higher than in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Trois-Rivières were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (42%<sup>E</sup> versus 81%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- About one in six (16%<sup>F</sup>) Trois-Rivières residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly lower than in Quebec (24%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (22%).
- More than one in four (22%<sup>F</sup>) Trois-Rivières residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, not significantly different from Quebec (28%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- About 21%<sup>E</sup> of Trois-Rivières residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, similar to Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (73%) of Trois-Rivières residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, close to Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (96%) of Trois-Rivières residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly higher than the proportion in Quebec (92%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, one in seven (14%) Trois-Rivières residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Quebec (17%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Trois-Rivières police reported an overall crime rate of 3,191 incidents per 100,000 population, 3% lower than in Quebec (3,304) and 42% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 33% in Trois-Rivières, which was similar to the decline seen in Quebec (-35%) but larger than the decline seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Trois-Rivières increased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in sexual assault (level 1), fraud and homicide. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Trois-Rivières declined by 30%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,723 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Trois-Rivières in 2018, similar to Quebec (1,774) but 48% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 998 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Trois-Rivières, 7% lower than Quebec (1,078) and 13% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Just over half of victims of violent crime were female in Trois-Rivières (52%), Quebec (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Trois-Rivières increased by 17%, while the rate was virtually unchanged in Quebec (a decline of less than 1%) but declined to a similar extent in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Trois-Rivières increased by 17%, while declines were also noted in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women increased to a larger extent in Trois-Rivières than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (+33% versus +13%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate. There were no hate crimes in Trois-Rivières in 2018, while there were 5.4 incidents per 100,000 population in Quebec and 4.9 per 100,000 in Canada.

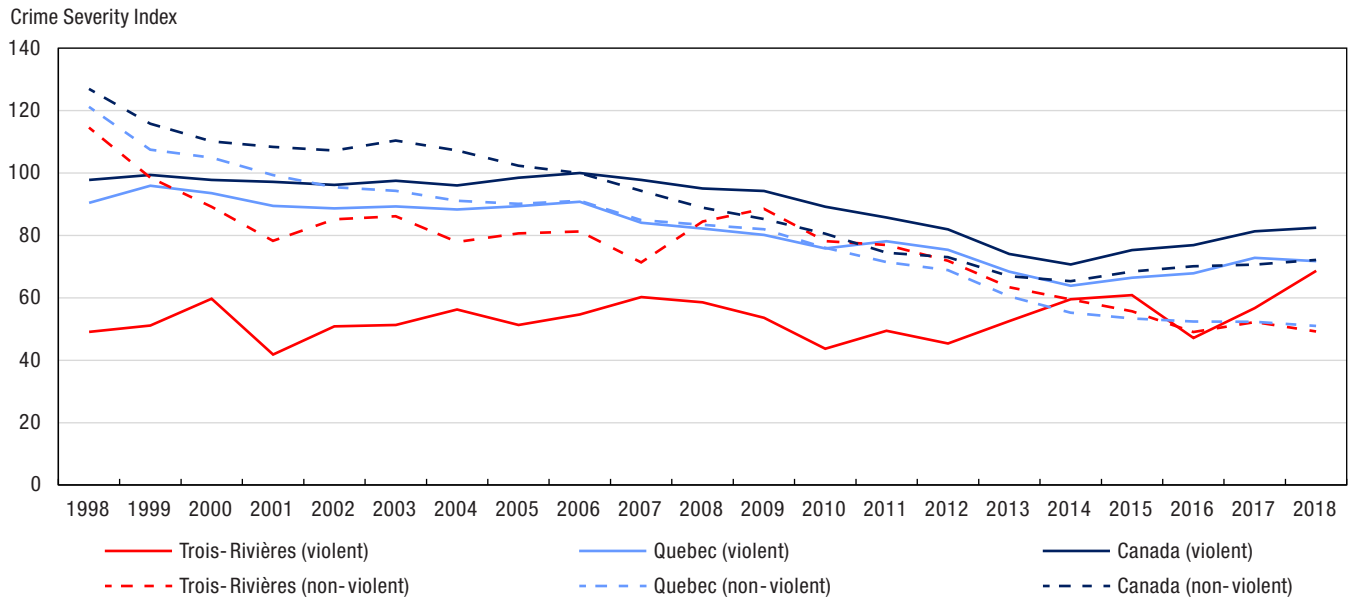
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 304 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Trois-Rivières in 2018, 6% lower than both Quebec (324) and Canada (323).
- The large majority (80%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Trois-Rivières were female, similar to Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 6.8% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Trois-Rivières between 2009 and 2018, higher than in Quebec (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

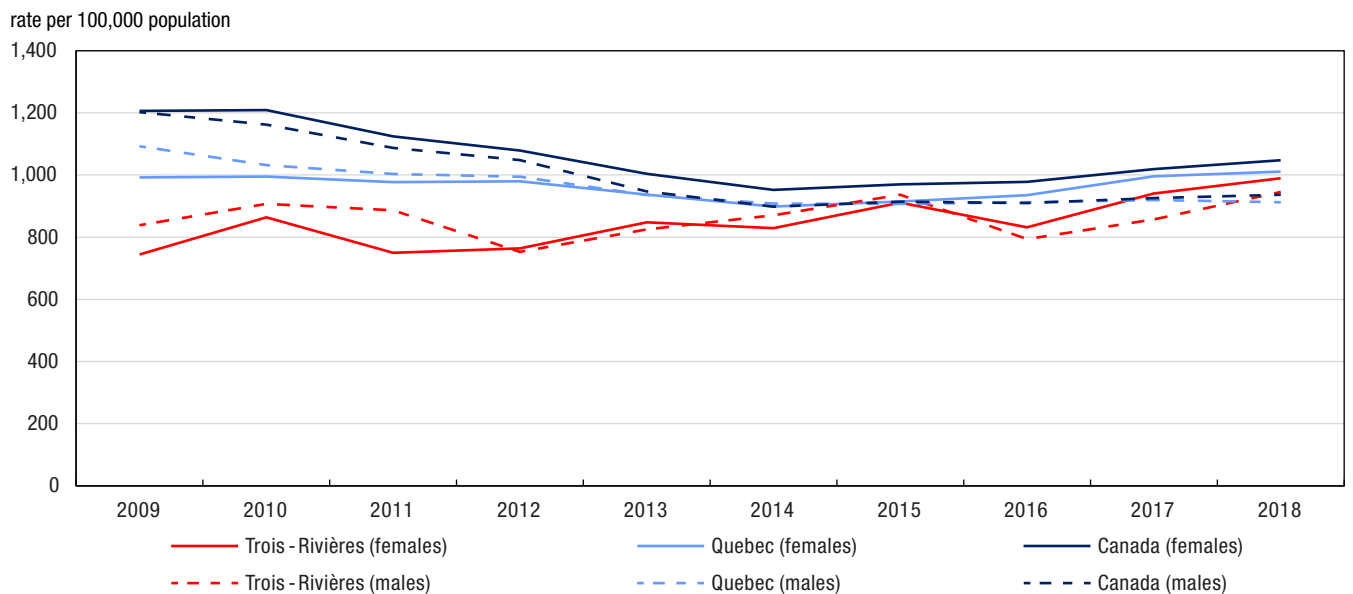
- In 2018, Trois-Rivières had 2 homicides—a rate of 1.27 per 100,000 population—slightly higher than Quebec (0.99) but slightly lower than Canada (1.76).
- Neither homicide in Trois-Rivières involved a female victim. Meanwhile, 22% of homicide victims in Quebec and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Trois-Rivières increased from 1 victim in 2008 to 2 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Trois-Rivières, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



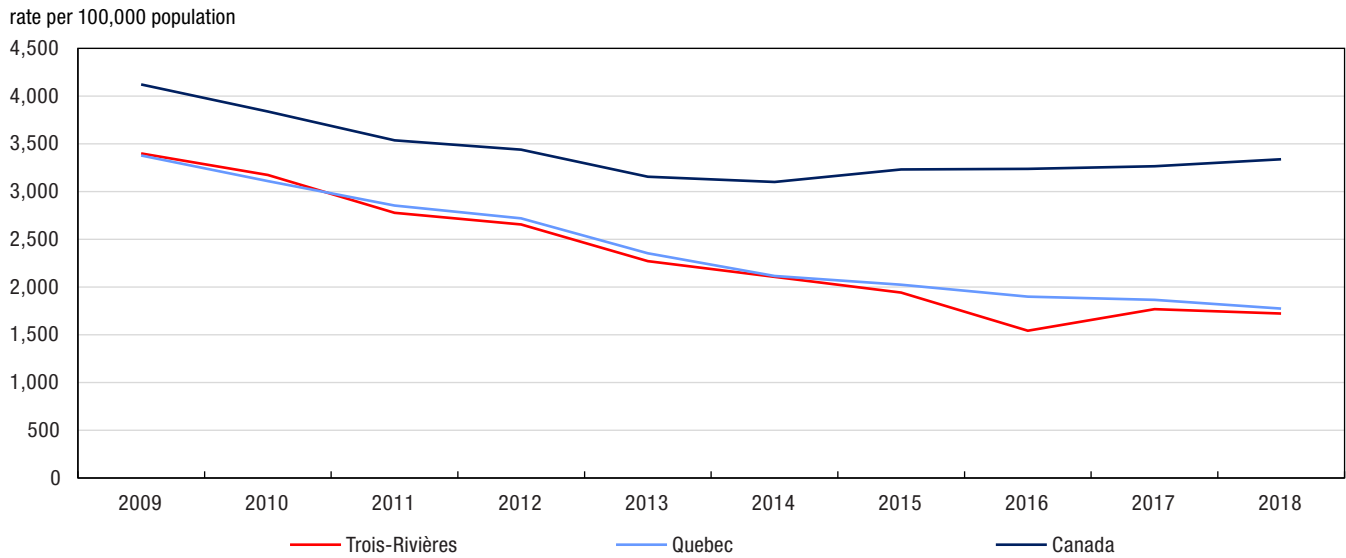
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Trois-Rivières	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between Trois-Rivières and Quebec	Percent difference between Trois-Rivières and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,191</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-42</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-13</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	3	4	4	-15	-25
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	126	103	101	23	25
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	552	578	649	-5	-15
Other violent offences	317	393	389	-19	-19
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-48</b>
Breaking and entering	371	311	431	19	-14
Theft <sup>3</sup>	796	857	1,720	-7	-54
Fraud	247	273	402	-9	-38
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	269	291	699	-7	-62
Other property crime offences	40	42	86	-4	-53
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-53</b>
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>65</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	172	153	178	13	-3
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	13	13	12	2	6
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.6	0.9	0.7	-28	-6
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.1	0.3	-100	-100
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	375	300	148	25	153
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-14</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-94</b>	<b>-90</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>3,951</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-35</b>

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 Trois-Rivières, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Trois-Rivières		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	3	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	1	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	1	0.9	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	144	21	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	144	21	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	55	26	51	11	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	476	545	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	4	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	97	173	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	380	368	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	15	59	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	6	4	3	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	3	5	1	4	2	6
Robbery	18	28	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	10	3	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	21	8	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	85	37	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	127	170	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	3	8	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	10	1	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	14	26	22	25	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	20	28	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	73	76	41	54	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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 Trois-Rivières, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Trois-Rivières		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>2,953</b>	<b>259,406</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,709</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>148,817</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	583	371	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	26	17	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	203	129	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	68	43	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	980	623	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	330	210	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	35	22	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	24	15	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	423	269	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	37	24	1,943	23	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	43	27	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	17	11	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	2	1	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	622	396	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	54	34	3,917	47	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	270	172	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	20	13	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.6	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	589	375	25,138	300	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	11	7	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	0	0	9,660	115	21,149	57

0<sup>s</sup> 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 Trois-Rivières, 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	1,269	853	-3	4,915	3,302	10	7,094	4,766	7
2009	1,223	815	-4	5,104	3,400	3	7,396	4,926	3
2010	1,369	903	11	4,810	3,174	-7	7,283	4,805	-2
2011	1,286	843	-7	4,238	2,777	-12	6,662	4,366	-9
2012	1,202	785	-7	4,065	2,656	-4	6,330	4,136	-5
2013	1,309	853	9	3,481	2,270	-15	5,972	3,894	-6
2014	1,354	879	3	3,243	2,106	-7	5,383	3,496	-10
2015	1,468	952	8	2,997	1,943	-8	5,307	3,440	-2
2016	1,296	835	-12	2,394	1,542	-21	4,610	2,969	-14
2017	1,437	919	10	2,766	1,769	15	5,184	3,315	12
2018	1,569	998	9	2,709	1,723	-3	5,016	3,191	-4
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Montréal, Quebec



## Population and demographics

Montréal was home to 4,255,541 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 924 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (28%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

Less than one percent (0.9%) of Montréal residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than in Quebec (2.3%) and far lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented just under one in four (23%) residents, notably higher than Quebec (14%) but similar to Canada (22%). One in five (19%) immigrants in Montréal were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Quebec (20%) but somewhat higher than Canada (16%). Nearly one in four (23%) residents in Montréal identified as a visible minority, far greater than the proportion in Quebec (13%) but on par with the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



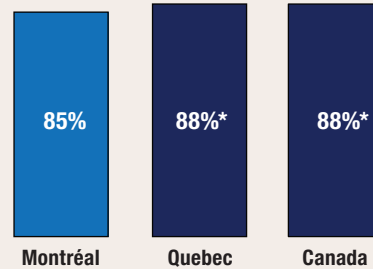
Montréal, Quebec

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (70%) Montréal residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just under one in five (18%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (11%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Montréal (6.1%) was slightly higher than in Quebec (5.5%) but close to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Montréal earned a median after-tax annual income of \$46,840 in 2017, on par with Quebec (\$46,980) but lower than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was similar in Montréal (18%), Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

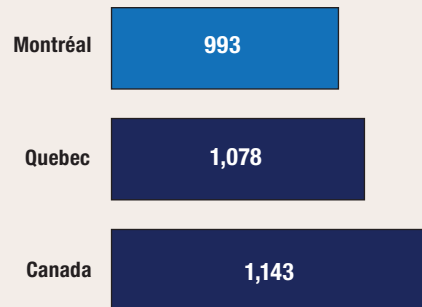
### Satisfaction with safety



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

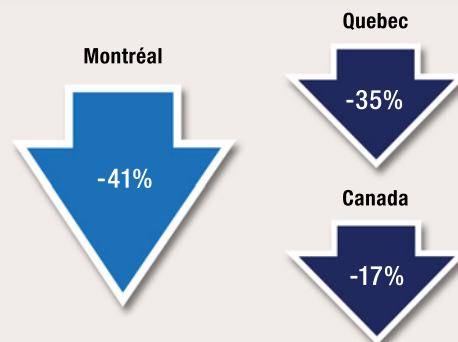
\* significantly different from Montréal ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Montréal in 2016, on par with Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Over half (56%) of households in Montréal owned their homes, a lower proportion than in Quebec (61%) 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 in four (25%) Montréal households, higher than in Quebec (21%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.5%) of occupied private dwellings in Montréal were in need of major repairs, on par with Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (19%) of Montréal families were lone-parent families, slightly higher than in Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 3,149 homeless individuals living in Montréal.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, just under one in three (31%) Montréal residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Quebec residents (36%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Just under half (48%) of Montréal residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Montréal were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (33% versus 60%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- More than one in four (28%) Montréal residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly higher than in Quebec (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- About one in four (24%) Montréal residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Quebec (28%) but similar to Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 14% of Montréal residents experienced discrimination, significantly higher than in Quebec (10%) but close to Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 15% of Montréal residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- Just over three in five (62%) Montréal residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The large majority (91%) of Montréal residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly different than the proportion in Quebec (92%) but on par with Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Montréal residents aged 15 and older, there were 216,000<sup>E</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 65<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Quebec (59) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.4% of Montréal residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, significantly higher than in Quebec (3.6%) but on par with Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in five (20%) Montréal residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than Quebec (17%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Montréal, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (31% versus 10%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, Montréal residents were significantly more likely to say the most serious incident took place on public transit (16%) compared with Quebec (11%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was notably higher in Montréal (22%) than in Quebec (14%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, just over two in five (44%) Montréal residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, on par with those in Quebec (44%) but significantly lower than those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Montréal police reported an overall crime rate of 3,275 incidents per 100,000 population, similar to Quebec (3,304) but 40% lower than Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 41% in Montréal, while a smaller decline was seen in Quebec (-35%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Montréal was roughly unchanged (-1%) between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering, and robbery. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Montréal declined by 36%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,954 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Montréal in 2018, 10% higher than in Quebec (1,774) and 41% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 160 property crimes per 1,000 Montréal 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 in Quebec (135) and somewhat higher than Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 933 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Montréal, 13% lower than Quebec (1,078) and 18% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 53% of victims of violent crime were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Montréal declined by 17%, compared with virtually no change seen in Quebec (a decline of less than 1%) but on par with the decline in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Montréal declined by 32%, more than two times greater than the decline in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Montréal between 2009 and 2018 declined to a much smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-6% versus -26%).

### 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 Montréal (6.5 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Quebec (5.4) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Montréal increased from 3.2 to 6.5 per 100,000 population (+101%), a larger increase than in Quebec (+71%) and Canada (+33%).

## Intimate partner violence

- There were 326 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Montréal in 2018, virtually the same as in Quebec (324) and Canada (323).
- The large majority (77%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Montréal were female, similar to Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.9% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Montréal between 2009 and 2018, similar to Quebec (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

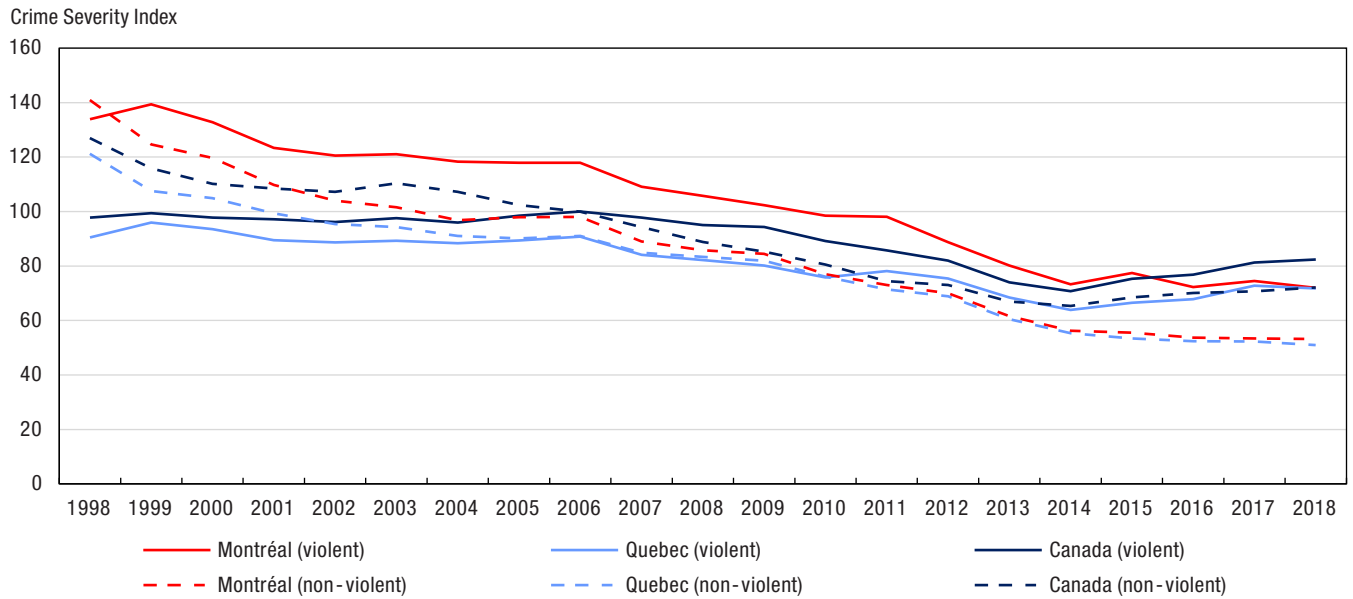
## Homicide

- In 2018, Montréal had 47 homicides—a rate of 1.11 per 100,000 population—slightly higher than Quebec (0.99) but lower than Canada (1.76).
- Of the 47 homicide victims in Montréal, 6 were female (13%). This was a notably lower proportion than in Quebec (22%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Montréal declined from 48 victims in 2008 to 47 victims in 2018.



**Chart 1**

**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018**

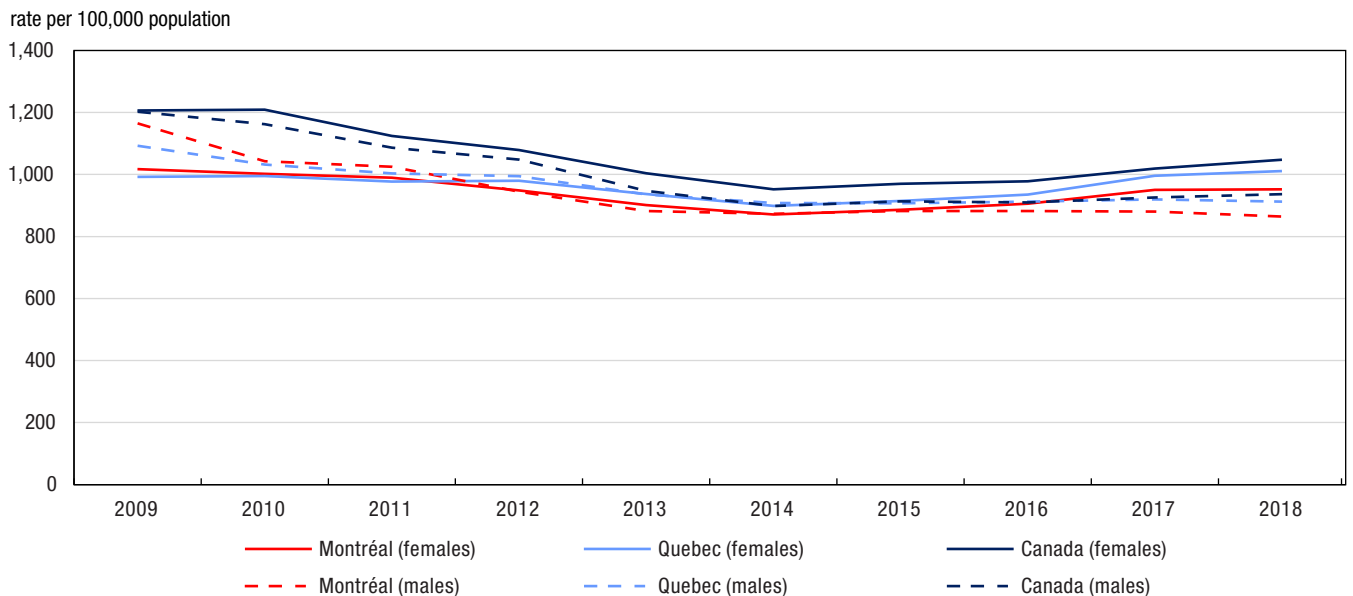


**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



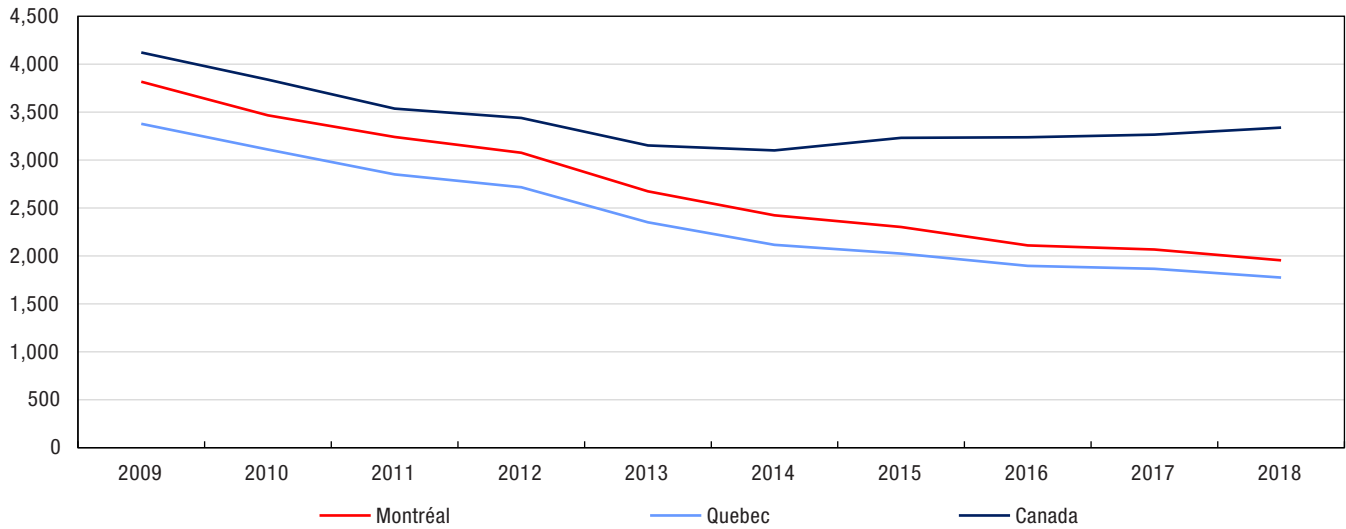
**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2009 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



**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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Montréal	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between Montréal and Quebec	Percent difference between Montréal and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,275</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-40</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-18</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	5	4	4	21	7
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	87	103	101	-15	-14
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	505	578	649	-13	-22
Other violent offences	336	393	389	-14	-14
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-41</b>
Breaking and entering	306	311	431	-2	-29
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,035	857	1,720	21	-40
Fraud	307	273	402	13	-24
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	270	291	699	-7	-61
Other property crime offences	35	42	86	-15	-59
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-61</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-7</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	121	153	178	-21	-32
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	10	13	12	-22	-18
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.9	0.7	42	85
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0 <sup>s</sup>	0.1	0.3	-43	-81
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	184	300	148	-38	24
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-92</b>	<b>-86</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>3,893</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-36</b>

0<sup>s</sup> 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 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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Montréal		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.3	2	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.9	5	0.9	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	114	12	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	111	12	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	37	8	51	11	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>524</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	471	478	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	3	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	91	149	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	377	326	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	13	43	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	3	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	4	1	4	2	6
Robbery	38	79	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	17	3	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	1	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	12	20	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	80	26	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	129	155	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	6	3	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	1	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	4	0	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	19	20	22	25	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0 <sup>s</sup>	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	17	20	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	45	66	41	54	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Montréal, Quebec and Canada, 2018

Type of offence	Montréal		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>125,513</b>	<b>2,960</b>	<b>259,406</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>82,856</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>148,817</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	12,992	306	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	745	18	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	7,271	171	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,083	49	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	34,522	814	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	8,811	208	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	930	22	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	3,289	78	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	11,461	270	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	752	18	1,943	23	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>16,456</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	716	17	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	622	15	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	5	0.1	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	16	0.4	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	83	2	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	13,023	307	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	1,991	47	3,917	47	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	5,111	121	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	416	10	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	53	1	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	2	0 <sup>8</sup>	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	7,813	184	25,138	300	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>12,378</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	3	0 <sup>8</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	228	5	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	200	5	9,660	115	21,149	57

0<sup>8</sup> 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 Montréal, 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	42,356	1,128	3	146,460	3,902	-1	209,732	5,588	-0.3
2009	41,970	1,105	-2	145,094	3,819	-2	208,606	5,490	-2
2010	40,423	1,051	-5	133,390	3,468	-9	194,808	5,065	-8
2011	39,950	1,028	-2	125,970	3,241	-7	186,688	4,803	-5
2012	38,133	972	-5	120,714	3,076	-5	180,559	4,602	-4
2013	36,073	912	-6	105,834	2,674	-13	162,654	4,110	-11
2014	35,558	893	-2	96,615	2,425	-9	150,367	3,774	-8
2015	36,122	903	1	92,033	2,301	-5	145,370	3,635	-4
2016	37,609	912	0.9	87,076	2,111	-8	141,945	3,441	-5
2017	39,096	937	3	86,264	2,067	-2	142,501	3,414	-0.8
2018	39,545	933	-0.4	82,856	1,954	-5	138,857	3,275	-4
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# Gatineau, Quebec



## Population and demographics

Gatineau was home to 339,875 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 109 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (29%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Quebec (27%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.0% of Gatineau residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, higher than Quebec (2.3%) but closer to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in ten (11%) residents, slightly lower than Quebec (14%) and twice as low as Canada (22%). One in five (21%) immigrants in Gatineau were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Quebec (20%) but higher than Canada (16%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Gatineau (12%) was similar to Quebec (13%) but lower than the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



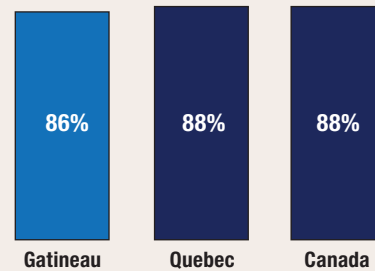
Gatineau, Quebec

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, two in three (67%) Gatineau residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in five (20%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in eight (13%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Gatineau (4.5%) was lower than in Quebec (5.5%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Gatineau earned a median after-tax annual income of \$55,070 in 2017, notably higher than in Quebec (\$46,980) and somewhat higher than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Gatineau (14%) than in Quebec (16%) and Canada (17%).

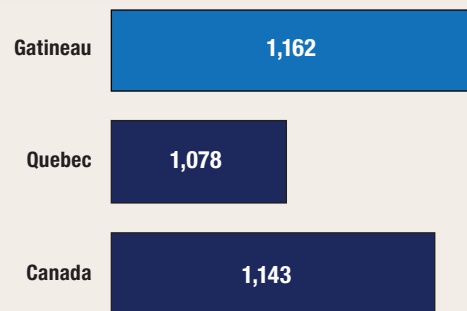
## Satisfaction with safety



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

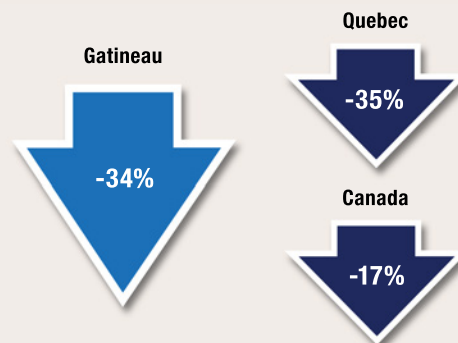
\* significantly different from Gatineau (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Gatineau in 2016, on par with Quebec (2.3) and Canada (2.4). Two-thirds (66%) of households in Gatineau owned their homes, higher than Quebec (61%) but closer to 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 in five (20%) Gatineau households, close to Quebec (21%) but lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.2%) of occupied private dwellings in Gatineau were in need of major repairs, similar to Quebec (6.4%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (19%) of Gatineau families were lone-parent families, slightly higher than in Quebec (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 1,091 individuals staying in emergency accommodations across the province of Quebec.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one in three (32%) Gatineau residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Quebec residents (36%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Nearly half (46%) of Gatineau residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from the proportion in Quebec (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Gatineau were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (26%<sup>E</sup> versus 60%), similar to Quebec and Canada's provinces.
- Almost one in four (23%) Gatineau residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to in Quebec (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (19%) Gatineau residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Quebec (28%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 10%<sup>E</sup> of Gatineau residents experienced discrimination, on par with Quebec (10%) and similar to Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 17% of Gatineau residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Quebec (22%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (70%) of Gatineau residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Quebec (70%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (91%) of Gatineau residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Quebec (92%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 3.6% of Gatineau residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, the same as Quebec (3.6%) and not significantly different from Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Nearly one in four (23%) Gatineau residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than Quebec (17%) but the same as Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Gatineau, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (29% versus 15%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly half (45%) of Gatineau residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did nearly half of those in Quebec (44%) and half of those in Canada's provinces (50%).



### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Gatineau police reported an overall crime rate of 3,580 incidents per 100,000 population, 8% higher than in Quebec (3,304) and 35% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 34% in Gatineau, while a similar decline was seen in Quebec (-35%) and a smaller decline was seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Gatineau declined by 2% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Gatineau declined by 25%, compared with a 32% decline in Quebec and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 1,797 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Gatineau in 2018, similar to Quebec (1,774) but 46% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 168<sup>E</sup> property crimes per 1,000 Gatineau households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Quebec (135) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,162 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Gatineau, 8% higher than Quebec (1,078) and 2% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Just over half of victims of violent crime were female in Gatineau (51%), Quebec (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Gatineau declined by 12%, a much larger decrease than in Quebec (a decline of less than 1%) but closer to the decline in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Gatineau declined by 5%, which was smaller than the decline in Quebec (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Gatineau declined to smaller extent between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-4% versus -21%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was the same in Gatineau (5.4 incidents per 100,000 population) as in Quebec (5.4) and slightly higher than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Gatineau increased from 0.9 to 5.4 per 100,000 population (+486%), a much larger increase than in Quebec (+71%) and Canada (+33%).

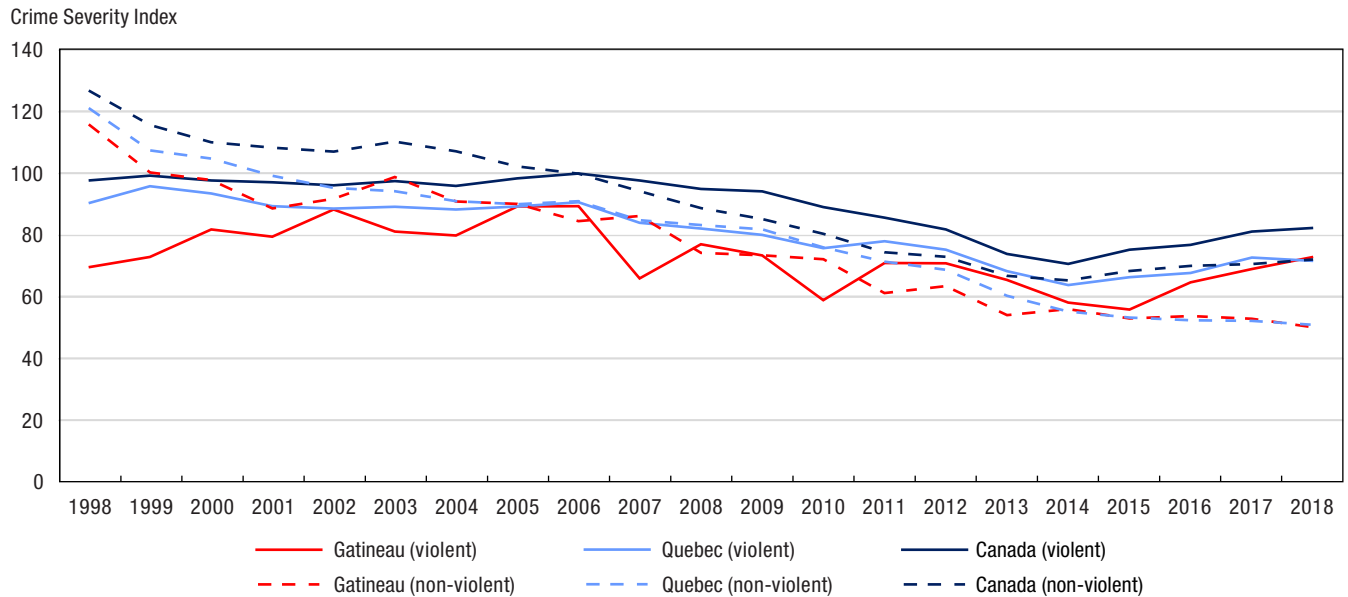
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 343 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Gatineau in 2018, 6% higher than Quebec (324) and 6% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (78%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Gatineau were female, similar to Quebec (77%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.9% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Gatineau between 2009 and 2018, slightly lower than in Quebec (4.2%) but slightly higher than in Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Gatineau had 4 homicides—a rate of 1.20 per 100,000 population—slightly higher than Quebec (0.99) but slightly lower than Canada (1.76).
- Of the 4 homicide victims in Gatineau, 1 was female (25%). This was a slightly higher proportion than in Quebec (22%) but the same as in Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Gatineau remained the same with 4 victims in 2008 to 4 victims in 2018.

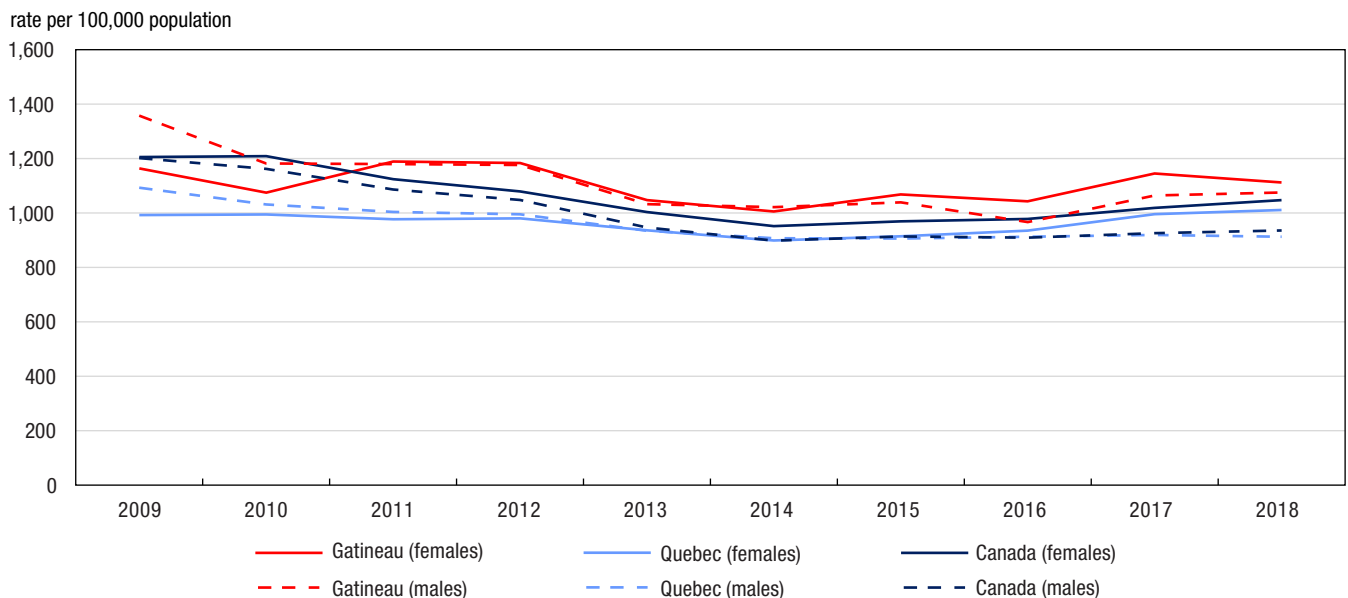
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Gatineau, Quebec and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

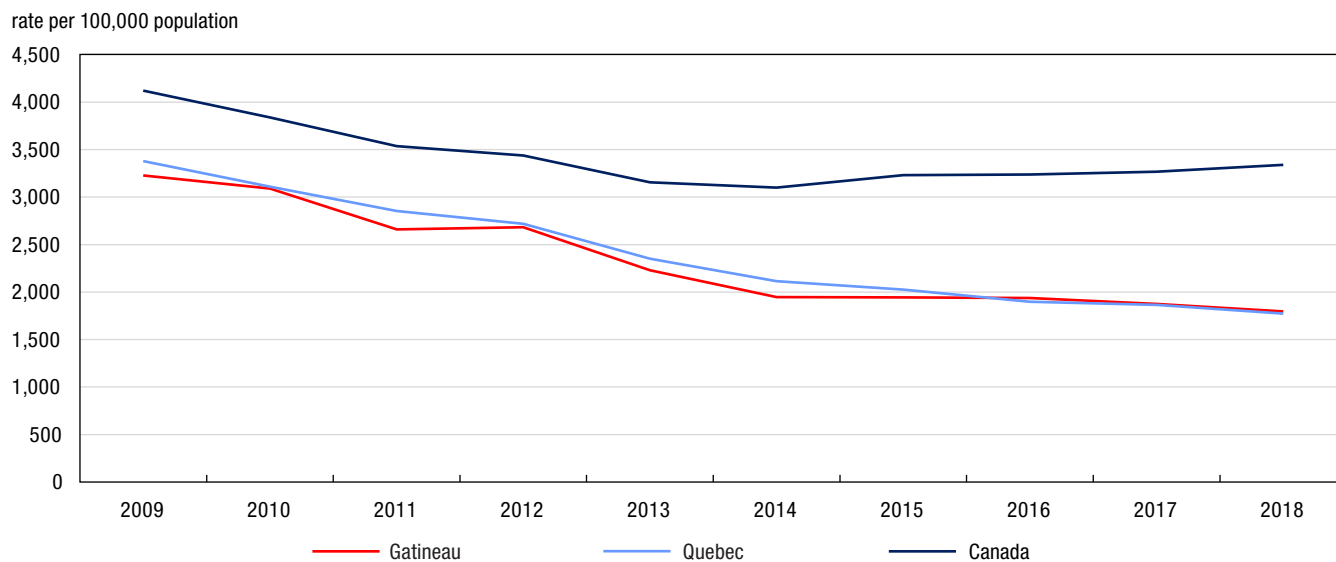
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Gatineau, Quebec and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Gatineau, Quebec 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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Gatineau, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Gatineau	Quebec	Canada	Percent difference between Gatineau and Quebec	Percent difference between Gatineau and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,580</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-35</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	4	4	-4	-15
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	99	103	101	-3	-2
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	636	578	649	10	-2
Other violent offences	423	393	389	8	9
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-46</b>
Breaking and entering	261	311	431	-16	-39
Theft <sup>3</sup>	814	857	1,720	-5	-53
Fraud	316	273	402	16	-21
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	354	291	699	22	-49
Other property crime offences	52	42	86	24	-40
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-38</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>134</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	120	153	178	-21	-32
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	14	13	12	13	18
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.9	0.7	138	212
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.3	0.1	0.3	260	18
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	654	300	148	118	341
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-66</b>	<b>-41</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>4,169</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>-23</b>

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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Gatineau, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Gatineau		Quebec		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,112</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.6	2	0.4	2	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.6	4	0.9	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	102	14	116	13	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.6	1	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	2	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	101	13	114	13	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	59	16	51	11	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	578	628	481	505	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	2	2	3	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	100	148	87	142	111	173
Assault – level 1	476	478	391	359	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	13	52	13	48	10	48
Other assaults	3	0	3	4	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>345</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	7	1	4	2	6
Robbery	17	36	25	49	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	24	6	17	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	4	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	9	13	12	17	6	9
Criminal harassment	58	24	93	32	53	17
Uttering threats	204	236	155	192	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	8	4	8	3	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	8	2	8	0.9	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	4	0.6	4	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	17	32	22	25	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	11	16	16	19	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	9	12	41	54	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau 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 Gatineau, Quebec and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Gatineau		Quebec		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>11,867</b>	<b>3,563</b>	<b>259,406</b>	<b>3,092</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>148,817</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	871	261	26,110	311	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	76	23	1,550	18	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	275	83	12,455	148	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	89	27	3,553	42	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,349	705	55,911	666	531,312	1,434
Fraud	812	244	16,924	202	129,409	349
Identity theft	51	15	1,834	22	3,745	10
Identity fraud	189	57	4,143	49	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,178	354	24,394	291	259,064	699
Arson	96	29	1,943	23	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	54	16	1,879	22	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	29	9	1,073	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	11	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	17	0.2	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	134	40	549	7	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,600	480	30,570	364	226,864	612
Other offences	251	75	3,917	47	28,927	78
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>2,636</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>39,074</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	401	120	12,805	153	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	47	14	1,050	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	7	2	74	0.9	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.3	7	0.1	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	2,180	654	25,138	300	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>23,068</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10,431</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	3	0 <sup>o</sup>	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	134	40	768	9	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	5	2	9,660	115	21,149	57

0<sup>o</sup> 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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Gatineau, 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	3,951	1,328	5	10,162	3,416	-8	16,094	5,410	-5
2009	4,077	1,343	1	9,796	3,228	-6	16,034	5,283	-2
2010	3,792	1,224	-9	9,572	3,091	-4	15,362	4,960	-6
2011	4,104	1,301	6	8,390	2,659	-14	14,409	4,567	-8
2012	4,006	1,257	-3	8,547	2,683	0.9	14,611	4,586	0.4
2013	3,558	1,109	-12	7,149	2,229	-17	12,663	3,948	-14
2014	3,485	1,080	-3	6,283	1,947	-13	11,984	3,713	-6
2015	3,622	1,117	3	6,306	1,945	-0.1	12,209	3,765	1
2016	3,497	1,067	-4	6,340	1,935	-0.5	12,222	3,731	-0.9
2017	3,893	1,179	10	6,190	1,875	-3	12,229	3,703	-0.7
2018	3,872	1,162	-1	5,986	1,797	-4	11,926	3,580	-3
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-34</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Ottawa, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Ottawa was home to 1,074,524 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 295 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.6% of Ottawa residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.8%) but lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented just under one in four (23%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but similar to Canada (22%). One in seven (14%) immigrants in Ottawa were recent immigrants (since 2011), in between Ontario (12%) and Canada (16%). One in four (25%) Ottawa residents identified as a visible minority, somewhat lower than in Ontario (29%) but slightly higher than the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



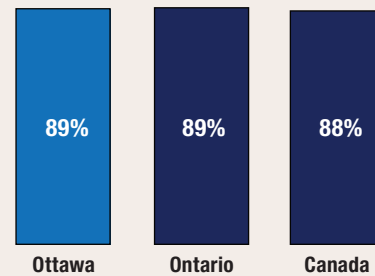
Ottawa, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, three in four (73.9%) Ottawa residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in five (19.7%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (6.4%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Ottawa (4.6%) was lower than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Ottawa earned a median after-tax annual income of \$64,670 in 2017, notably higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Ottawa (14%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

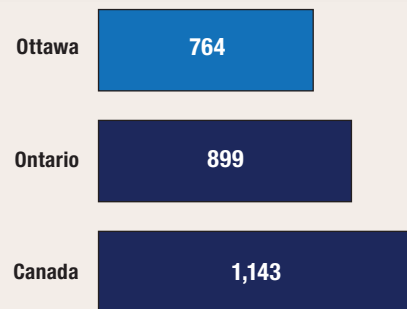
## Satisfaction with safety



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

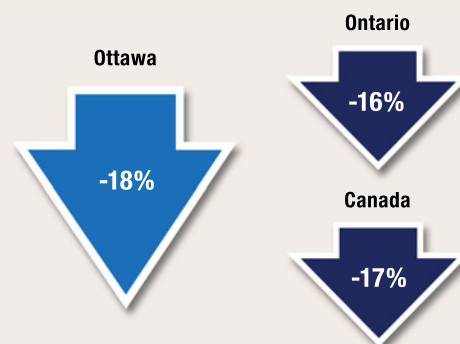
\* significantly different from Ottawa ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Ottawa in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (67%) households in Ottawa owned their homes, similar to Ontario (70%) 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 in four (24%) Ottawa households, slightly lower than in Ontario (28%) but the same as Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.4%) of occupied private dwellings in Ottawa were in need of major repairs, just under Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (16%) of Ottawa families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2017, there were an estimated 7,530 homeless individuals and families living in Ottawa.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (40%) Ottawa residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (50%) of Ottawa residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, similar to the proportion in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Ottawa were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (35% versus 62%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in six (17%) Ottawa residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in four (26%) Ottawa residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, on par with Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 16% of Ottawa residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16% of Ottawa residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (77%) of Ottawa residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (95%) of Ottawa residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, significantly higher than the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Ottawa residents aged 15 and older, there were 52,000<sup>E</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 63<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Ontario (82) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.5% of Ottawa residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, on par with Ontario (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in four (26%) Ottawa residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Ottawa, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (38% versus 13%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in ten (11%) Ottawa residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, similar to Ontario (12%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Ottawa (20%) than in Ontario (15%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, half (51%) of Ottawa residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, on par with Ontario (52%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Ottawa police reported an overall crime rate of 3,898 incidents per 100,000 population, 5% lower than in Ontario (4,113) and 29% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 18% in Ottawa, similar to the decline seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Ottawa increased by 7% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, sexual assault (level 1), fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Ottawa declined by 20%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,566 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Ottawa in 2018, 2% lower than in Ontario (2,621) and 23% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 112 property crimes per 1,000 Ottawa households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Ontario (128) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 764 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Ottawa, 15% lower than Ontario (899) and 33% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Ottawa, Ontario and Canada, 53% of victims of violent crime were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Ottawa declined by 2%, far smaller than the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Ottawa declined by 7%, a smaller decline than in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Ottawa increased by 8% between 2009 and 2018 while violent crime against boys and men declined by 17%.

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was about twice as high in Ottawa (9.8 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Ottawa increased by 17%, a larger increase than in Ontario (+10%) but smaller than in Canada (+33%).

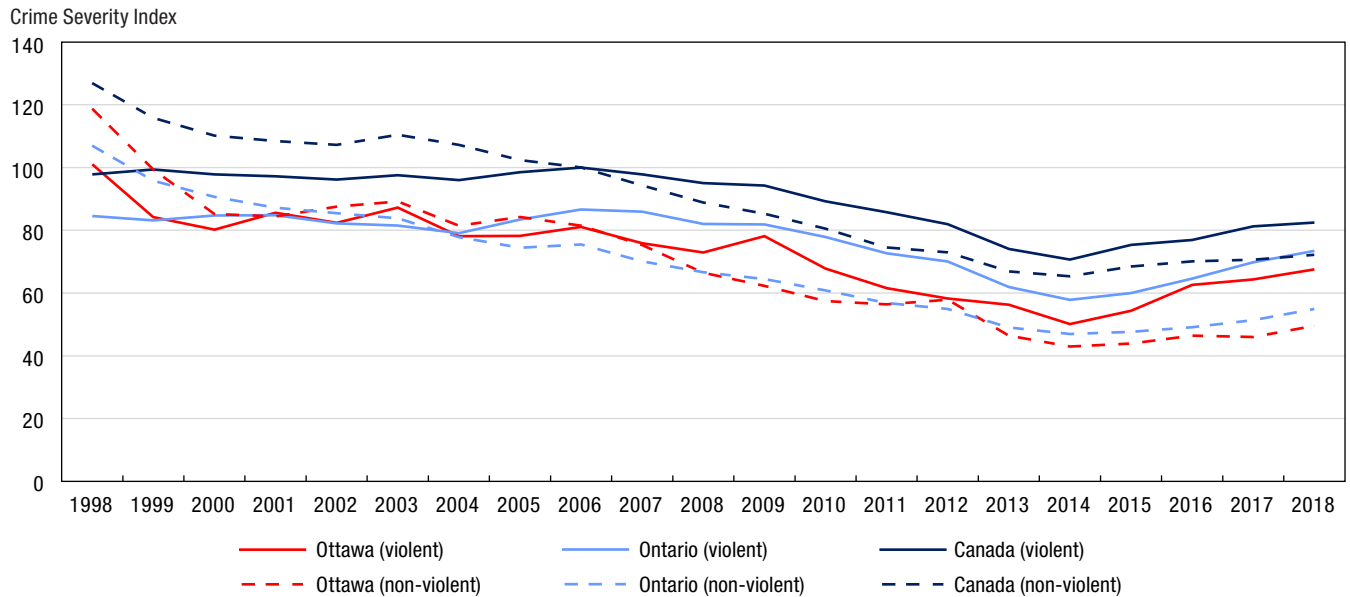
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 202 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Ottawa in 2018, 17% lower than Ontario (243) and 37% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (84%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Ottawa were female, somewhat higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.1% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Ottawa between 2009 and 2018, slightly lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

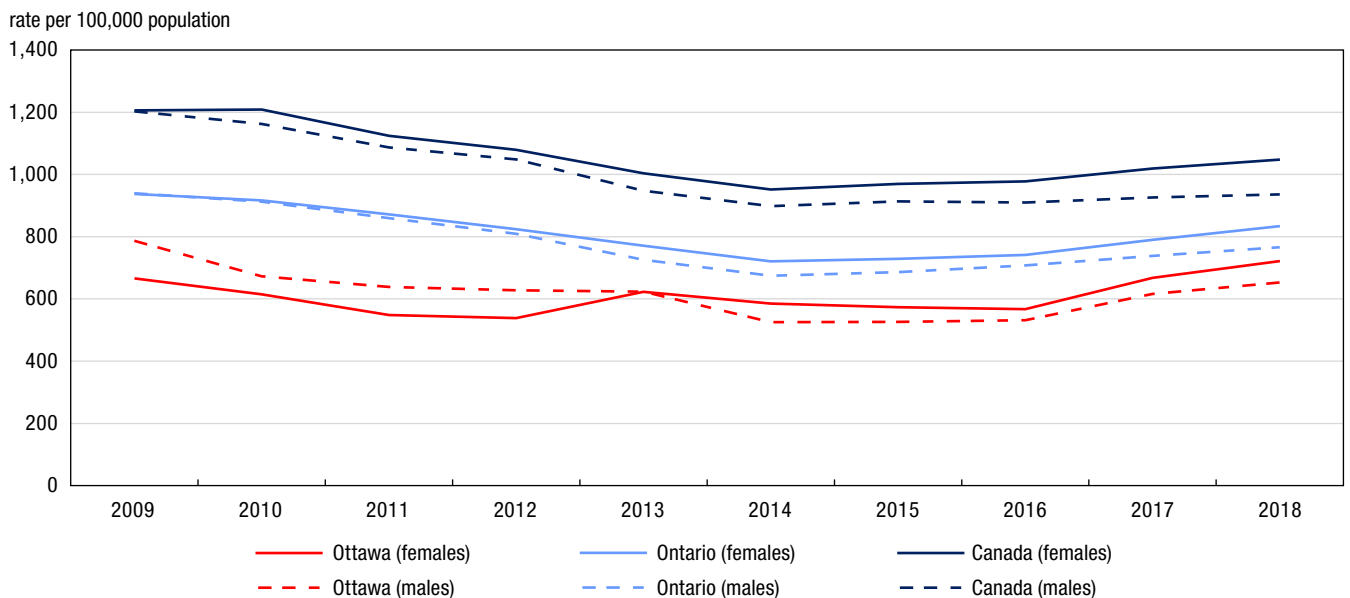
- In 2018, Ottawa had 17 homicides—a rate of 1.59 per 100,000 population—slightly lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 17 homicide victims in Ottawa, 3 were female (18%). This was a lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Ottawa increased from 11 victims in 2008 to 17 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Ottawa, Ontario 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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

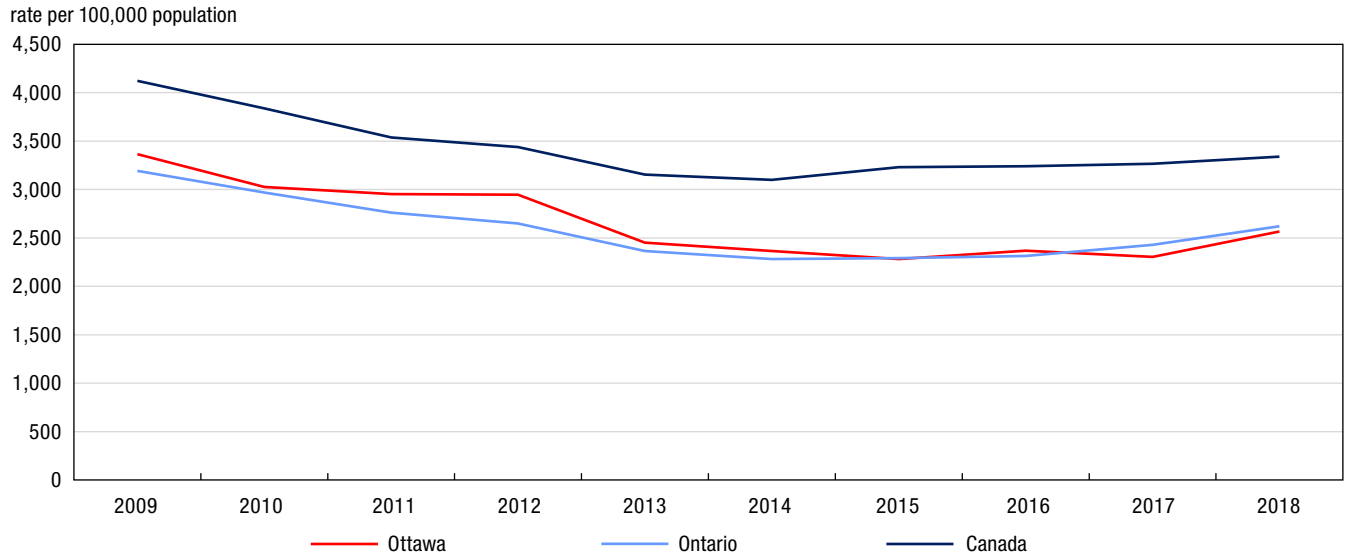
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Ottawa, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.  
**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 Ottawa, Ontario 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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Ottawa, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Ottawa	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Ottawa and Ontario	Percent difference between Ottawa and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,898</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-29</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-33</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	3	5	4	-29	-21
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	87	91	101	-4	-14
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	390	500	649	-22	-40
Other violent offences	283	303	389	-7	-27
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-23</b>
Breaking and entering	271	319	431	-15	-37
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,496	1,506	1,720	-0.7	-13
Fraud	442	381	402	16	10
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	341	372	699	-8	-51
Other property crime offences	17	43	86	-61	-81
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-44</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-71</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	70	92	178	-24	-61
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	4	6	12	-33	-65
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.7	-33	-45
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	23	99	148	-77	-84
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-63</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-57</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,109</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-33</b>

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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Ottawa, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Ottawa		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.6	3	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.7	2	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	135	19	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.4	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	134	19	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	13	2	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	356	365	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	4	7	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	67	105	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	284	253	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	6	36	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	6	12	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	3	9	2	6	2	6
Robbery	24	82	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	9	2	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	6	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	3	0.4	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	27	4	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	70	91	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	49	21	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	8	2	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0.2	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	6	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	2	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau 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 Ottawa, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Ottawa		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>35,748</b>	<b>3,345</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>27,421</b>	<b>2,566</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,891	271	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	105	10	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	988	92	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	481	45	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	14,516	1,358	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	4,134	387	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	17	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	574	54	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	3,641	341	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	74	7	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	259	24	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	104	10	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	39	4	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	109	10	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	5,048	472	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	511	48	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,043</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	747	70	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	45	4	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	4	0.4	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	247	23	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>889</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	2	0.2	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	16	1	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	307	29	3,027	21	21,149	57

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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**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 Ottawa, 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	7,139	779	-11	32,005	3,490	-12	43,460	4,739	-11
2009	7,119	766	-2	31,254	3,365	-4	42,115	4,534	-4
2010	6,624	706	-8	28,377	3,026	-10	40,005	4,266	-6
2011	6,234	655	-7	28,074	2,951	-2	39,117	4,112	-4
2012	6,197	644	-2	28,330	2,945	-0.2	39,561	4,113	0 <sup>a</sup>
2013	6,612	681	6	23,811	2,451	-17	34,631	3,565	-13
2014	6,169	629	-8	23,199	2,365	-4	33,643	3,430	-4
2015	6,148	621	-1	22,573	2,281	-4	33,126	3,347	-2
2016	6,310	616	-0.8	24,229	2,367	4	35,673	3,485	4
2017	7,495	718	16	24,072	2,305	-3	37,131	3,556	2
2018	8,162	764	6	27,421	2,566	11	41,653	3,898	10
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>...</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau census metropolitan area.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# Kingston, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Kingston was home to 173,450 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 89 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (28%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 3.6% of Kingston residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, in between Ontario (2.8%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented about one in eight (12%) residents, far lower than Ontario (29%) and Canada (22%). One in ten (9.3%) immigrants in Kingston were recent immigrants (since 2011), slightly lower than in Ontario (12.3%) and lower than Canada (16.1%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Kingston (7.9%) was notably lower than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



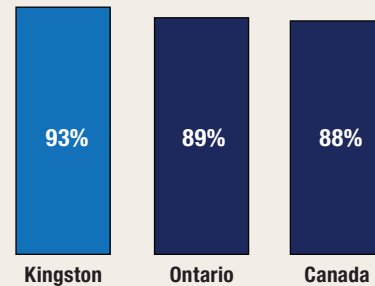
Kingston, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, two in three (67.0%) Kingston residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25.3%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (7.7%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Kingston (5.5%) was similar to Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Kingston earned a median after-tax annual income of \$56,070 in 2017, higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Kingston (14%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

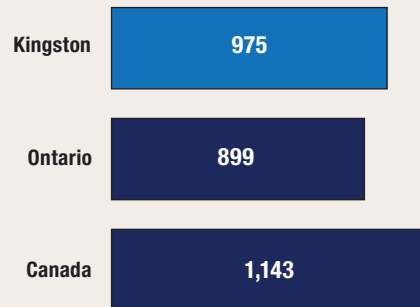
### Satisfaction with safety



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

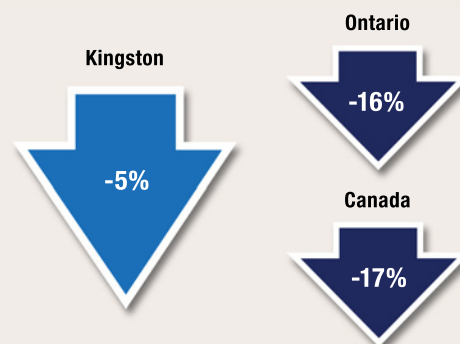
\* significantly different from Kingston (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Kingston in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Two in three (66%) households in Kingston owned their homes, slightly lower than in Ontario (70%) but closer to 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 in four (26%) Kingston households, in between Ontario (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.1%) of occupied private dwellings in Kingston were in need of major repairs, on par with Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Kingston families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 152 homeless individuals living in Kingston.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, just over half (52%) of Kingston residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly higher than Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Just over three in five (62%) Kingston residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from half of those in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Kingston were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (49%<sup>E</sup> versus 74%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in seven (14%<sup>F</sup>) Kingston residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (21%<sup>F</sup>) Kingston residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, not significantly different from Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- About 22%<sup>E</sup> of Kingston residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, similar to in Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (85%) of Kingston residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (94%) of Kingston residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, slightly higher than the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, three in ten (30%) Kingston residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Kingston police reported an overall crime rate of 5,354 incidents per 100,000 population, 30% higher than in Ontario (4,113) but 2% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 5% in Kingston, while a notably larger decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Kingston increased by 8% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, and sexual assault (level 1). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Kingston was largely unchanged (a decline of less than 1%), while there was a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,691 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Kingston in 2018, 41% higher than in Ontario (2,621) and 11% higher than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 975 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Kingston, 9% higher than Ontario (899) but 15% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Kingston, nearly two-thirds (63%) of victims of violent crime were female, notably higher than in Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Kingston declined by 18%, a slightly larger decline than seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ Despite a decline in rate, the severity of violent crime in Kingston increased by 9%, contrary to the decline seen in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Kingston between 2009 and 2018 declined to a smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-27% versus -47%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was lower in Kingston (2.9 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Kingston decreased by 40%, while Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%) reported an increase.

## Intimate partner violence

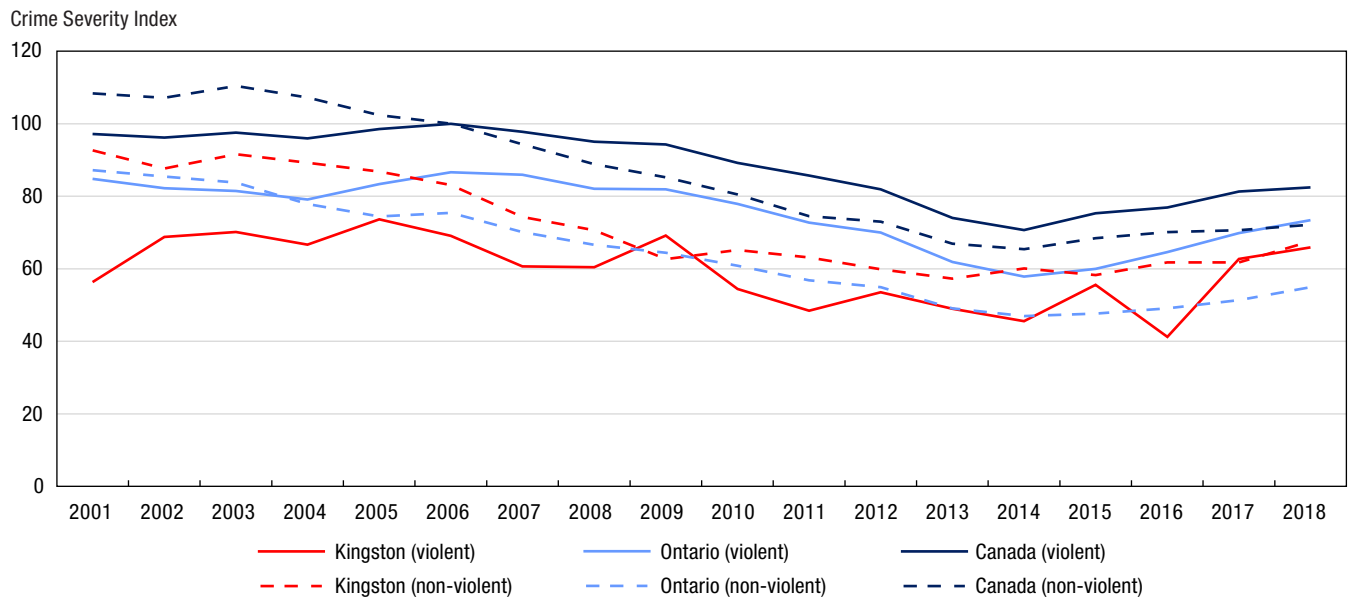
- There were 240 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Kingston in 2018, on par with Ontario (243) but 26% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (85%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Kingston were female, slightly higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.5% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Kingston between 2009 and 2018, slightly lower than in Ontario (4.2%) but on par with Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Kingston had 2 homicides—a rate of 1.17 per 100,000 population—slightly lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Neither homicide in Kingston involved a female victim. Meanwhile, 27% of homicide victims in Ontario and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Kingston increased from 1 victim in 2008 to 2 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**

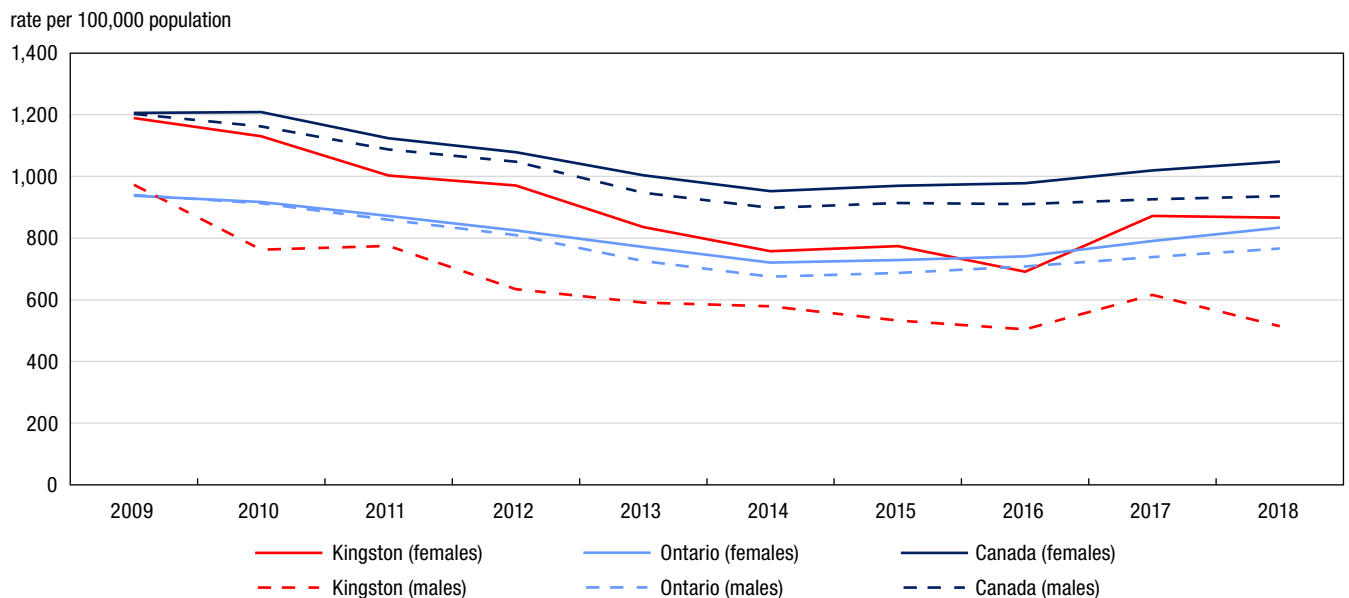
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Kingston, Ontario and Canada, 2001 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2001 Census of Population, Kingston was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2001 are not available for Kingston as a CMA.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

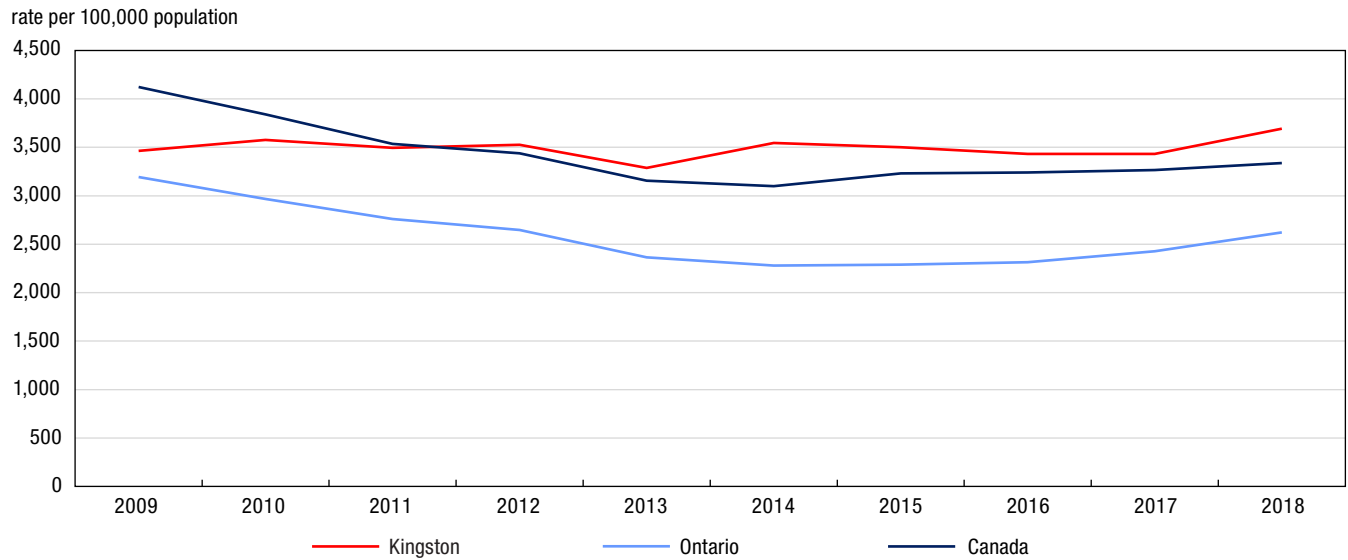
**Chart 2**

**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Kingston, Ontario 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 Kingston, Ontario 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 Kingston, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kingston	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Kingston and Ontario	Percent difference between Kingston and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,354</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-2</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-15</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	6	5	4	22	38
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	140	91	101	54	38
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	405	500	649	-19	-38
Other violent offences	424	303	389	40	9
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>11</b>
Breaking and entering	431	319	431	35	0.1
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,175	1,506	1,720	44	26
Fraud	455	381	402	20	13
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	585	372	699	57	-16
Other property crime offences	44	43	86	0.8	-49
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>-32</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>-70</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	60	92	178	-35	-66
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	6	6	12	-6	-51
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.6	0.7	109	73
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	33	99	148	-67	-78
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>-67</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-55</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,561</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-9</b>

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 Kingston, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kingston		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	2	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	8	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	217	32	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	216	32	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	18	1	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	435	329	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	8	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	54	59	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	378	262	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	6	31	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	0	8	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	4	2	6	2	6
Robbery	12	28	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	7	4	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	5	5	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	66	11	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	75	44	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	5	6	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	12	1	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	7	0	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0	1	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Kingston, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kingston		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>7,843</b>	<b>4,585</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>6,313</b>	<b>3,691</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	738	431	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	60	35	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	174	102	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	66	39	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	3,480	2,035	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	767	448	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	3	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	9	5	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,001	585	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	15	9	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	44	26	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	17	10	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	2	1	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	22	13	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	983	575	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	108	63	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	103	60	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	10	6	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	1	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	56	33	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	8	5	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	24	14	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	22	13	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Kingston, 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	1,873	1,186	-4	6,051	3,831	-4	8,907	5,640	-2
2009	1,791	1,123	-5	5,522	3,462	-10	8,216	5,151	-9
2010	1,600	993	-12	5,761	3,576	3	8,215	5,099	-1
2011	1,678	1,033	4	5,676	3,494	-2	8,082	4,975	-2
2012	1,770	1,090	6	5,723	3,524	0.9	8,381	5,161	4
2013	1,651	1,019	-6	5,323	3,286	-7	7,938	4,900	-5
2014	1,519	937	-8	5,747	3,543	8	8,233	5,076	4
2015	1,365	839	-10	5,692	3,499	-1	7,964	4,896	-4
2016	1,295	789	-6	5,634	3,433	-2	7,965	4,853	-0.9
2017	1,673	998	27	5,751	3,432	0 <sup>s</sup>	8,603	5,133	6
2018	1,668	975	-2	6,313	3,691	8	9,157	5,354	4
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>...</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Belleville, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Belleville was home to 109,932 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 82 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 5.2% of Belleville residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, nearly twice the proportion in Ontario (2.8%) but similar to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented less than one in ten (7.3%) residents, far lower than Ontario (29.1%) and Canada (21.9%). A small proportion (7.5%) of immigrants in Belleville were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than in Ontario (12.3%) and Canada (16.1%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Belleville (4.1%) was much lower than in Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



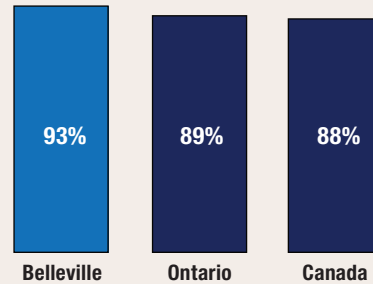
Belleville, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, over half (56%) of Belleville residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in three (31%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in eight (13%) had completed neither.

In 2016, the unemployment rate in Belleville (6.7%) was slightly lower than in Ontario (7.4%) and Canada (7.7%). Households in Belleville earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,380 in 2017, somewhat lower than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Belleville (14%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

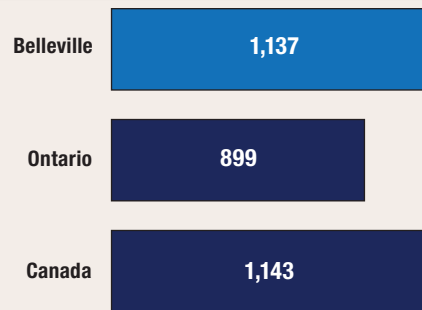
## Satisfaction with safety



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

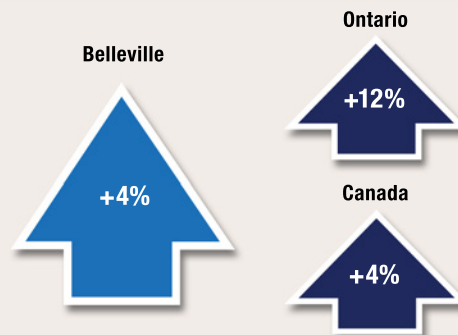
\* significantly different from Belleville census agglomeration (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

## Two-year change in police-reported crime rate (2016 to 2018)



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in Belleville in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (69%) households in Belleville owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 in four (25%) Belleville households, slightly lower than in Ontario (28%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (7.0%) of occupied private dwellings in Belleville were in need of major repairs, marginally higher than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Belleville families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 211 homeless individuals living in Belleville.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, just over two in five (42%) Belleville residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Two-thirds (68%) of Belleville residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly higher than the proportion in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ A smaller proportion of women who lived in Belleville felt very safe when walking alone after dark compared with men (60% versus 76%), though this difference was not significant unlike in Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- One in four (24%<sup>E</sup>) Belleville residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One-quarter (26%<sup>E</sup>) of Belleville residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, on par with Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 16%<sup>E</sup> of Belleville residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- Three in ten (30%<sup>E</sup>) Belleville residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly higher than in Ontario (20%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (21%).
- Nearly two in three (63%) Belleville residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Ontario (76%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Belleville residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, one in five (21%) Belleville residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Belleville police reported an overall crime rate of 4,980 incidents per 100,000 population, 21% higher than in Ontario (4,113) but 9% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Between 2016 and 2018, police-reported crime increased by 4% in Belleville, a smaller increase than in Ontario (+12%) but on par with Canada (+4%).
- The severity of crime in Belleville decreased by 20% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in other violent Criminal Code violations and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Between 2016 and 2018, the severity of crime in Belleville increased by 11%, compared with a 13% increase in Ontario and a 4% increase in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,596 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Belleville in 2018, close to Ontario (2,621) but 22% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,137 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Belleville, 27% higher than Ontario (899) but close to Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Belleville, three in five (60%) victims of violent crime were female, a higher proportion than Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2016 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Belleville increased by 3%, a far smaller increase than in Ontario (+12%) and half the increase in Canada (+6%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Belleville increased by 21%, which was larger than the increase in Ontario (+14%) and Canada (+7%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Belleville was relatively unchanged between 2016 and 2018, as was violent crime against boys and men (an increase of less than 1% for both).

## Hate crime

- There were no hate crimes reported by police in Belleville in 2018. The rate of police-reported hate crime—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was 5.3 incidents per 100,000 population in Ontario and 4.9 in Canada.

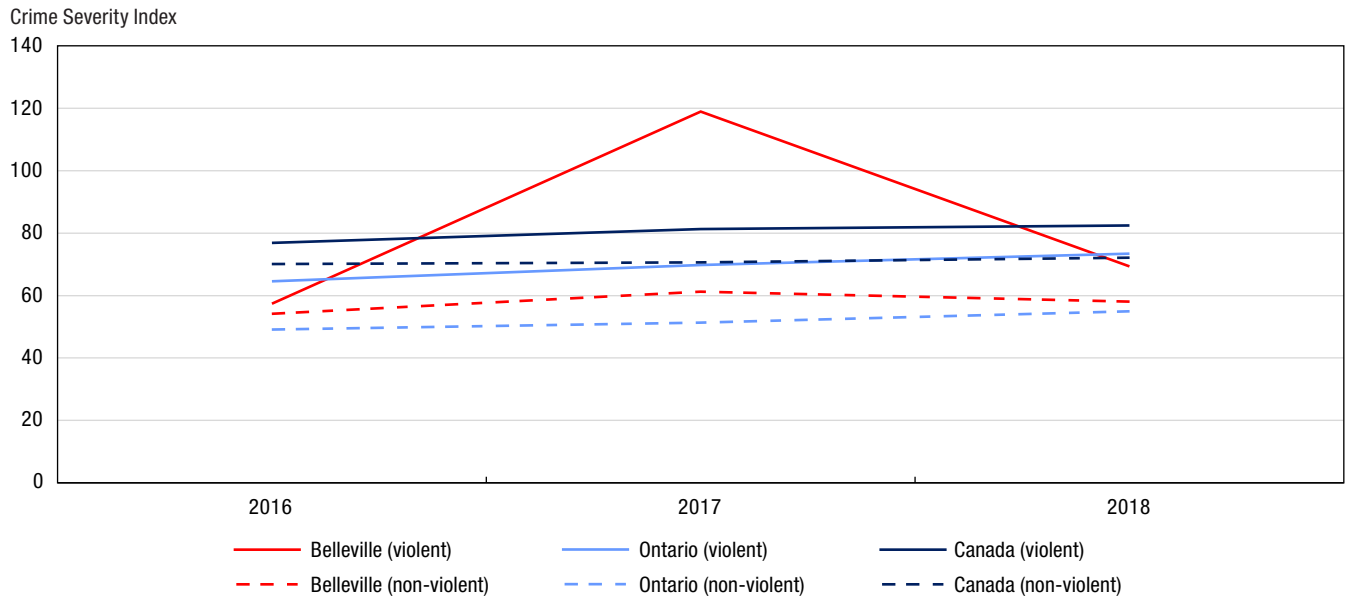
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 330 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Belleville in 2018, 36% higher than Ontario (243) and 2% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (80%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Belleville were female, similar to Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 4.1% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Belleville between 2016 and 2018, slightly higher than in Ontario (3.7%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Belleville had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.90 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide victim in Belleville was female. Meanwhile, 27% of homicide victims in Ontario and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Belleville decreased from 4 victims in 2016 to 1 victim in 2018.

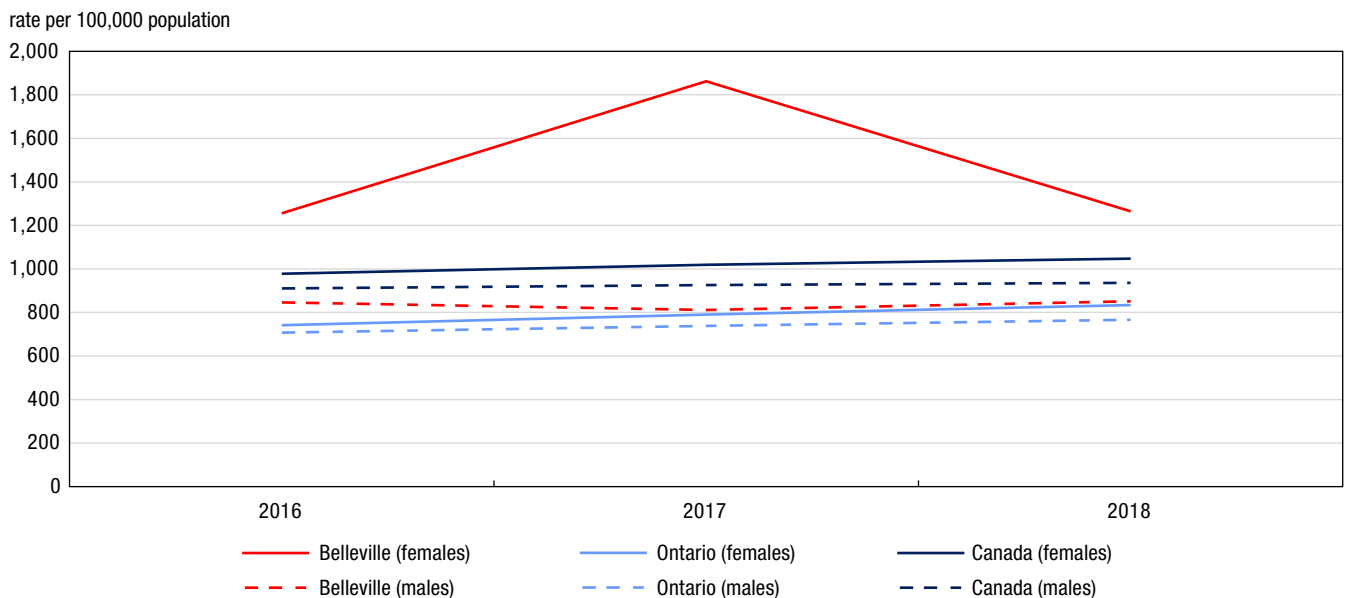
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Belleville, Ontario and Canada, 2016 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Belleville as a CMA.

**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 Belleville, Ontario and Canada, 2016 to 2018**

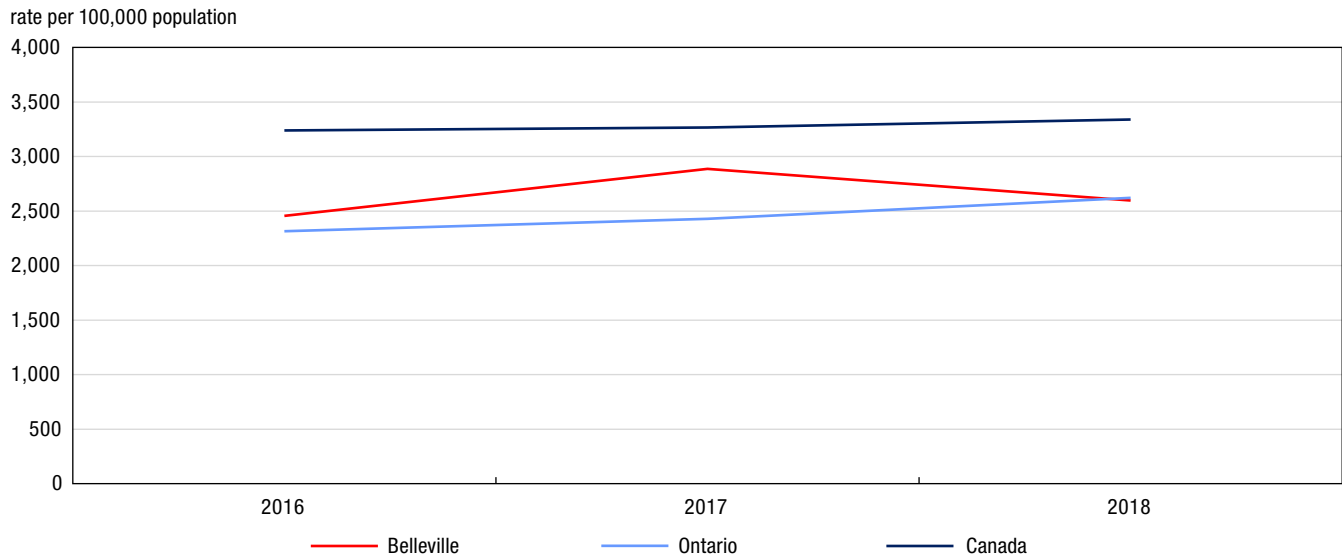


**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Belleville as a CMA.

**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 Belleville, Ontario and Canada, 2016 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Belleville as a CMA.  
**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 Belleville, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Belleville	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Belleville and Ontario	Percent difference between Belleville and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>4,980</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-9</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	3	5	4	-44	-37
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	126	91	101	39	25
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	540	500	649	8	-17
Other violent offences	468	303	389	54	20
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>-22</b>
Breaking and entering	285	319	431	-11	-34
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,316	1,506	1,720	-13	-23
Fraud	445	381	402	17	11
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	478	372	699	29	-32
Other property crime offences	72	43	86	65	-17
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-43</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	135	92	178	47	-24
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	4	6	12	-28	-63
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.9	0.6	0.7	60	33
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	52	99	148	-48	-65
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-77</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,411</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-12</b>

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 Belleville, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Belleville		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	2	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	2	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0	2	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	170	22	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	169	22	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	44	7	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	486	542	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	5	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	85	112	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	401	424	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	11	36	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	0	2	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	0	2	6	2	6
Robbery	20	38	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	16	0	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	2	0	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	255	60	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	202	129	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	21	5	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	21	2	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	12	5	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	0	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Belleville, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Belleville		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>4,769</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	318	285	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	71	64	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	114	102	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	50	45	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	1,305	1,170	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	482	432	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	0	0	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	15	13	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	533	478	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	9	8	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,391</b>	<b>1,247</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	58	52	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	23	21	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	1	0.9	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	583	522	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	632	566	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	94	84	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	151	135	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	5	4	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.9	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	58	52	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.9	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	2	2	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	15	13	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Belleville, 2016 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
2016	1,108	1,101	...	2,470	2,455	...	4,816	4,786	...
2017	1,431	1,401	27	2,947	2,886	18	5,695	5,577	17
2018	1,269	1,137	-19	2,897	2,596	-10	5,557	4,980	-11
<b>Percent change from 2016 to 2018</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Belleville was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Belleville as a CMA.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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. Figures for community safety and sense of belonging are based on 2014 data when Belleville was classified as a census agglomeration and not yet a census metropolitan area.



# Peterborough, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Peterborough was home to 131,283 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 87 residents per square kilometre. Just over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.6% of Peterborough residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, higher than Ontario (2.8%) but closer to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented less than one in ten (8.5%) residents, much lower than Ontario (29.1%) and Canada (21.9%). A small proportion (7.5%) of immigrants in Peterborough were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than Ontario (12.3%) and Canada (16.1%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Peterborough (4.8%) than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



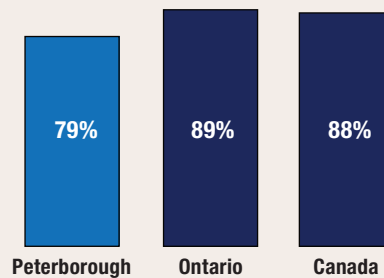
Peterborough, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (64%) Peterborough residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (26%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Peterborough (4.8%) was lower than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Peterborough earned a median after-tax annual income of \$50,610 in 2017, lower than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was similar in Peterborough (16%), Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

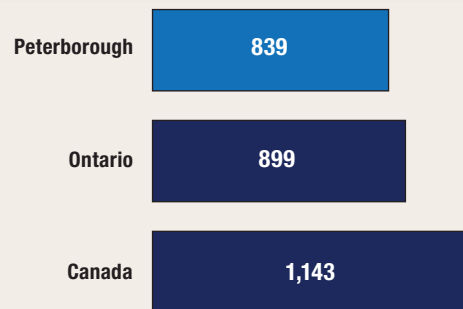
## Satisfaction with safety



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

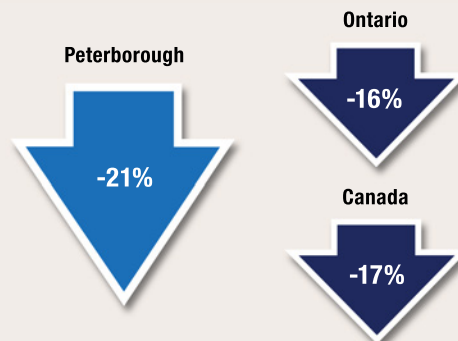
\* significantly different from Peterborough ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in Peterborough in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (69%) households in Peterborough owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) and Canada (71%). 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 just over one in four (27%) Peterborough households, similar to Ontario (28%) but slightly higher than Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.5%) of occupied private dwellings in Peterborough were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Peterborough families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 259 homeless individuals living in Peterborough.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one in three (32%) Peterborough residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, not significantly different from Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Over half (56%) of Peterborough residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, not significantly different from Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Peterborough were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (37%<sup>E</sup> versus 75%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in six (17%<sup>E</sup>) Peterborough residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, not significantly different from Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in three (33%<sup>E</sup>) Peterborough residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- About 28%<sup>E</sup> of Peterborough residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, not significantly different from Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (78%) of Peterborough residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (89%) of Peterborough residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, one in three (33%) Peterborough residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Peterborough police reported an overall crime rate of 4,246 incidents per 100,000 population, 3% higher than in Ontario (4,113) but 23% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 21% in Peterborough, while a smaller decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Peterborough declined by 10% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in breaking and entering, robbery and other violent *Criminal Code* violations. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Peterborough declined by 28%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.



## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,186 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Peterborough in 2018, 17% lower than in Ontario (2,621) and 35% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 839 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Peterborough, 7% lower than Ontario (899) and 27% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Peterborough, 59% of victims of violent crime were female, while this was somewhat less common in Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Peterborough declined by 12%, similar to the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Peterborough declined by 26%, which was two times greater than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a much smaller extent in Peterborough than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-3% versus -27%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was much lower in Peterborough (0.8 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Peterborough decreased by 91%, while there was an increase in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

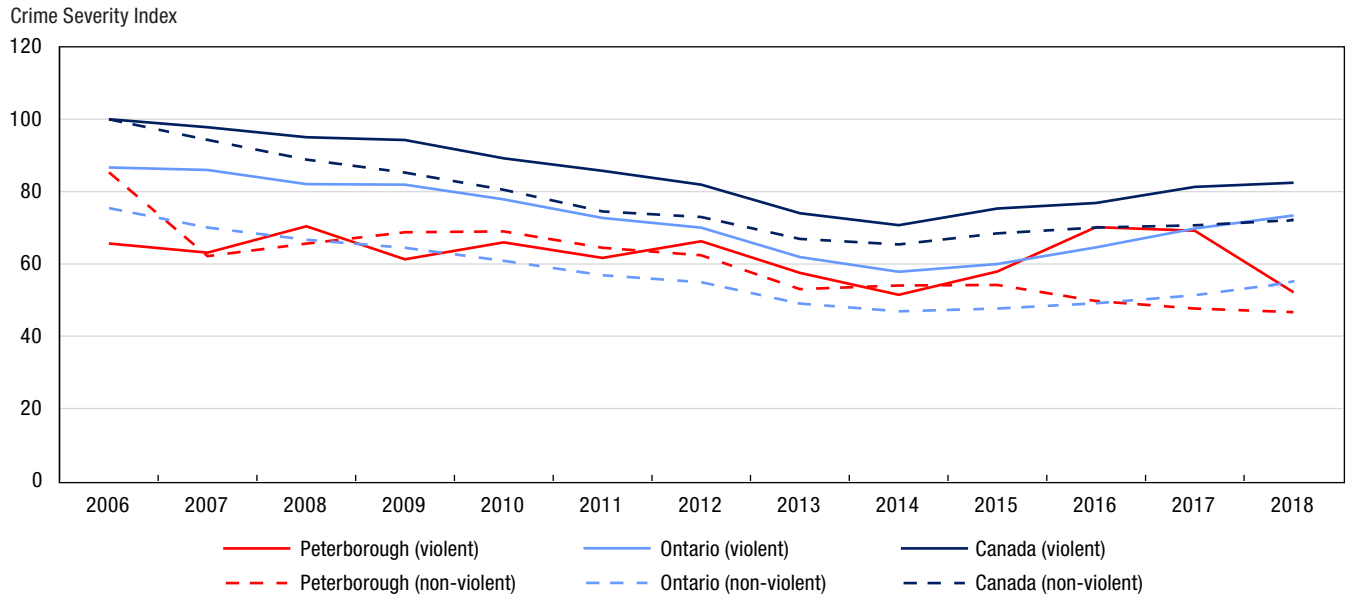
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 245 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Peterborough in 2018, on par with Ontario (243) but 24% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (82%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Peterborough were female, similar to Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.0% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Peterborough between 2009 and 2018, slightly lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

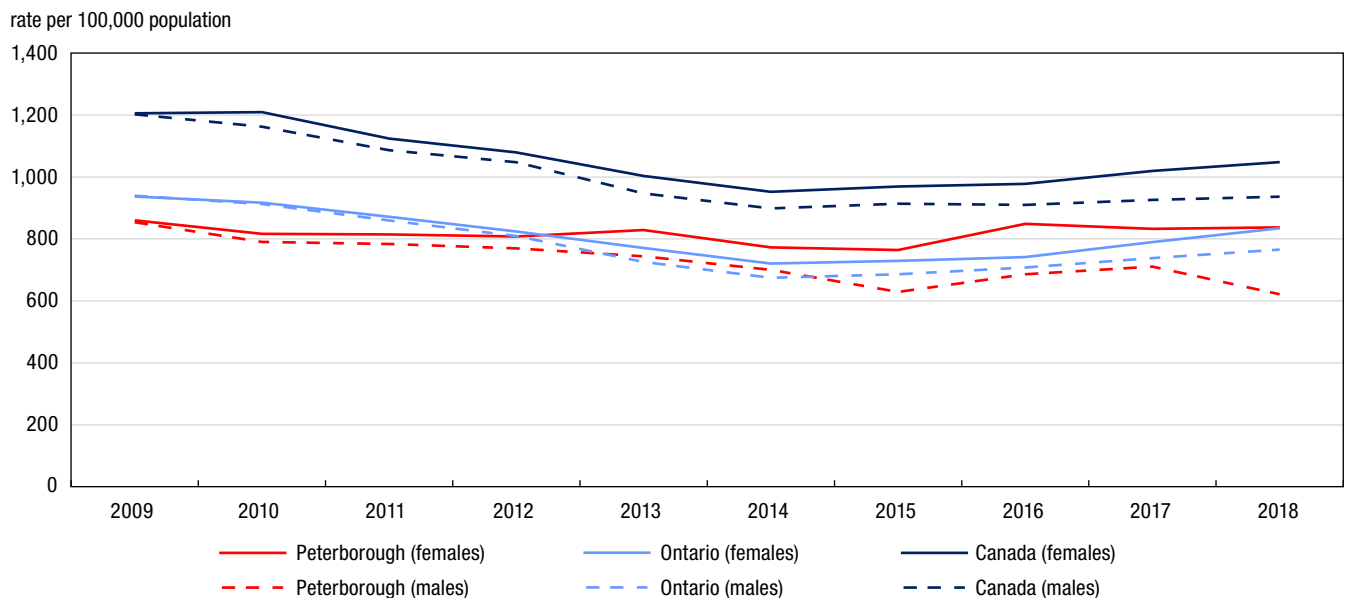
- In 2018, Peterborough had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.78 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide in Peterborough involved a female victim. Meanwhile, 27% of homicides in Ontario and 25% of homicides in Canada involved a female victim.
- The number of homicides in Peterborough remained the same with 1 victim in 2008 and 1 victim in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Peterborough, Ontario and Canada, 2006 to 2018**



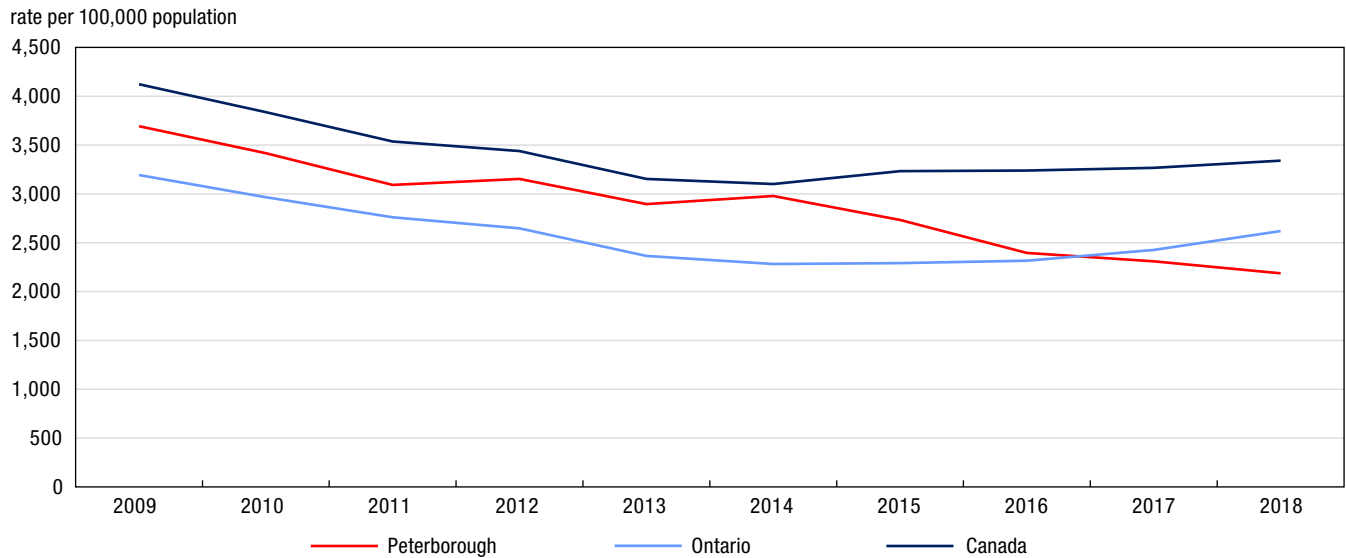
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Following the 2006 Census of Population, Peterborough was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2006 are not available for Peterborough as a CMA.  
**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 Peterborough, Ontario 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 Peterborough, Ontario 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 Peterborough, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Peterborough	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Peterborough and Ontario	Percent difference between Peterborough and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-23</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-27</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-68	-63
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	102	91	101	12	0.7
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	474	500	649	-5	-27
Other violent offences	262	303	389	-14	-33
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-35</b>
Breaking and entering	223	319	431	-30	-48
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,204	1,506	1,720	-20	-30
Fraud	347	381	402	-9	-14
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	375	372	699	1	-46
Other property crime offences	36	43	86	-16	-58
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-37</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	147	92	178	59	-17
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	7	6	12	12	-42
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.6	0.7	178	130
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	59	99	148	-41	-60
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>-52</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-68</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-25</b>

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 Peterborough, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Peterborough		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	2	0	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	0	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	154	14	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	153	14	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	18	8	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	472	416	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	8	13	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	83	127	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	381	276	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	11	45	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	0	0	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0	3	2	6	2	6
Robbery	6	27	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	6	0	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	0	0	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	80	18	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	76	86	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	5	2	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	6	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	2	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	2	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Peterborough, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Peterborough		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>4,837</b>	<b>3,752</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>2,186</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	288	223	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	43	33	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	92	71	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	25	19	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	1,435	1,113	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	430	334	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	2	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	16	12	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	484	375	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	4	3	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	24	19	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	6	5	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	215	167	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,293	1,003	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	35	27	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	189	147	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	9	7	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	76	59	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	2	2	94	0.7	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	8	6	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	19	15	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Peterborough, 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	1,144	954	0.2	4,353	3,630	7	6,432	5,363	5
2009	1,080	900	-6	4,433	3,694	2	6,313	5,260	-2
2010	1,016	840	-7	4,130	3,416	-8	5,905	4,884	-7
2011	1,014	837	-0.4	3,747	3,093	-9	5,531	4,565	-7
2012	984	811	-3	3,823	3,152	2	5,642	4,651	2
2013	999	821	1	3,526	2,897	-8	5,460	4,486	-4
2014	943	773	-6	3,631	2,977	3	5,463	4,480	-0.1
2015	928	759	-2	3,343	2,734	-8	5,249	4,292	-4
2016	1,023	826	9	2,964	2,395	-12	5,295	4,278	-0.3
2017	1,073	854	3	2,902	2,310	-4	5,240	4,171	-3
2018	1,082	839	-2	2,819	2,186	-5	5,474	4,246	2
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.





# Toronto, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Toronto, a city in Ontario, was home to 6,341,935 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 1,074 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (29%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 0.8% of Toronto residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, notably lower than Ontario (2.8%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented nearly half (46%) of residents, higher than Ontario (29%) and Canada (22%). One in eight (13%) immigrants in Toronto were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but somewhat lower than Canada (16%). There was a notably larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Toronto (51%) than in Ontario (29%) and Canada overall (22%).



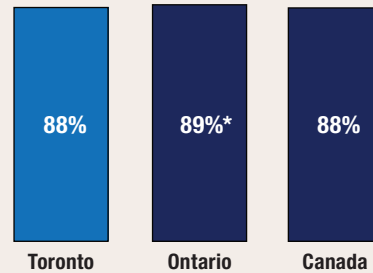
Toronto, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (69%) Toronto residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just over one in five (22%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Toronto (6.0%) was similar to Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Toronto earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,760 in 2017, slightly lower than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was somewhat higher in Toronto (20%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

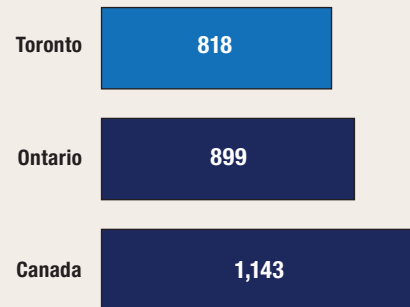
### Satisfaction with safety



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

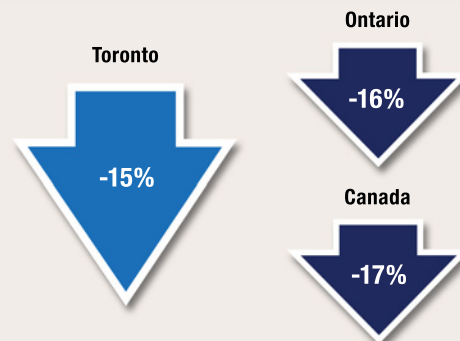
\* significantly different from Toronto (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.7 persons per household in Toronto in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (66%) households in Toronto owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 in three (33%) Toronto households, higher than in Ontario (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.4%) of occupied private dwellings in Toronto were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of Toronto families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 8,715 homeless individuals living in Toronto.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, more than one-third (36%) of Toronto residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Over two in five (44%) Toronto residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Toronto were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (29% versus 57%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in five (22%) Toronto residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly higher than in Ontario (21%) but the same as Canada's provinces (22%).
- Nearly one in four (23%) Toronto residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 17% of Toronto residents experienced discrimination, which was significantly higher than Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 14% of Toronto residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (72%) of Toronto residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Toronto residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Toronto residents aged 15 and older, there were 423,000 incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 83 per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Ontario (82) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 3.7% of Toronto residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, significantly lower than Ontario (4.6%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Toronto residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was similar to Ontario (25%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Toronto, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (37% versus 16%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in five (21%) Toronto residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than Ontario (12%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Toronto (24%) than in Ontario (15%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, more than half (54%) of Toronto residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did nearly half of those in Ontario (52%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%)

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Toronto police reported an overall crime rate of 3,428 incidents per 100,000 population, 17% lower than in Ontario (4,113) and 38% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 15% in Toronto, while a similar decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Toronto increased by 8% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in homicide and fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Toronto declined by 20%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,282 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Toronto in 2018, 13% lower than in Ontario (2,621) and 32% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 118 property crimes per 1,000 Toronto households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different than Ontario (128) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 818 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Toronto, 9% lower than Ontario (899) and 28% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Toronto, Ontario and Canada, half of victims of violent crime were female (50%, 53% and 53%, respectively).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Toronto declined by 18%, somewhat larger than the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Toronto declined by 20%, which was greater than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Toronto between 2009 and 2018 declined to a smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-14% versus -19%).

### 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 Toronto (6.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Toronto increased by 9%, a similar increase as in Ontario (+10%) but smaller than in Canada (+33%).

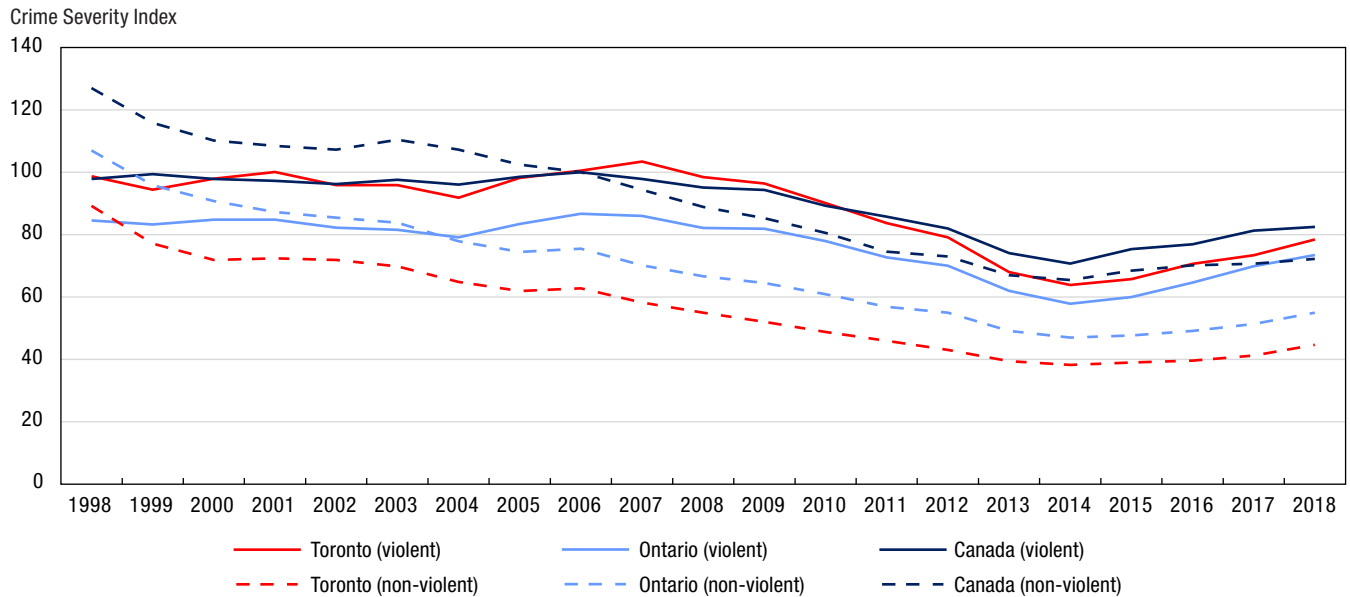
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 207 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Toronto in 2018, 15% lower than Ontario (243) and 36% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (83%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Toronto were female, slightly higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 4.0% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Toronto between 2009 and 2018, similar to Ontario (4.2%) but slightly higher than Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

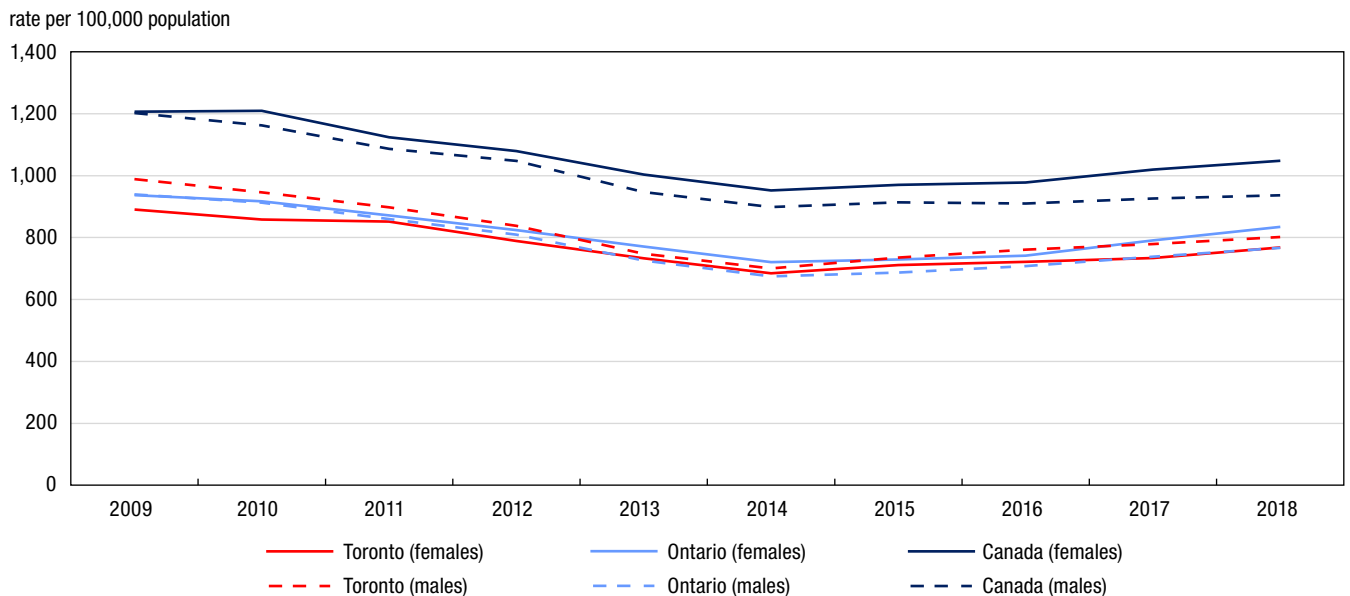
- In 2018, Toronto had 142 homicides—a rate of 2.26 per 100,000 population—higher than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 142 homicide victims in Toronto, 33 were female (23%). This was a slightly lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Toronto increased from 103 victims in 2008 to 142 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Toronto, Ontario 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.

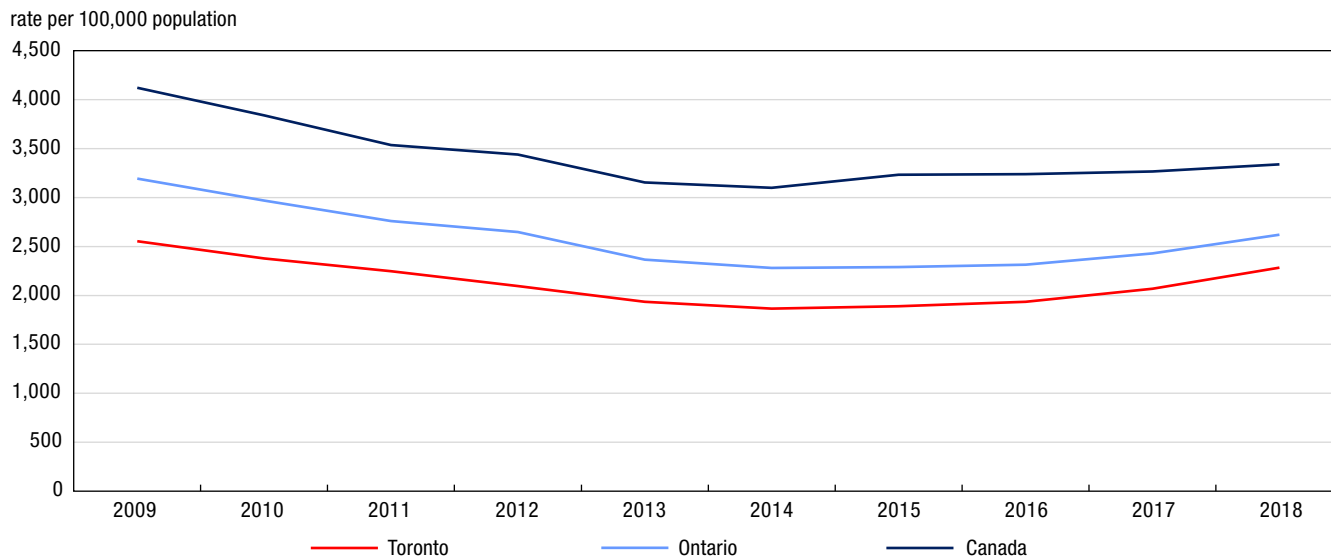
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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. Excludes the portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the census metropolitan area of Toronto.  
**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 Toronto, Ontario 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 Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Toronto	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Toronto and Ontario	Percent difference between Toronto and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,428</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-38</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-28</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	7	5	4	43	60
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	69	91	101	-24	-32
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	449	500	649	-10	-31
Other violent offences	294	303	389	-3	-25
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-32</b>
Breaking and entering	228	319	431	-29	-47
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,427	1,506	1,720	-5	-17
Fraud	332	381	402	-13	-17
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	264	372	699	-29	-62
Other property crime offences	32	43	86	-28	-63
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-67</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-37</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	69	92	178	-25	-61
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	5	6	12	-21	-59
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.6	0.7	-60	-67
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.6	0.4	0.3	62	145
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	139	99	148	41	-6
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-53</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-69</b>	<b>-87</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>3,758</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-39</b>

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 Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Toronto		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	1	4	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	7	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	108	13	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.2	0 <sup>o</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0.3	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	105	12	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	13	3	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	428	448	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	10	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	82	132	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	343	306	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	6	30	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	4	14	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	3	9	2	6	2	6
Robbery	38	131	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	8	2	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	2	0	2	0 <sup>o</sup>	1	0 <sup>o</sup>
Extortion	5	10	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	42	15	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	80	101	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	19	11	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	3	0.3	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0 <sup>o</sup>	0.6	0 <sup>o</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	5	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0.6	1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	3	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>o</sup> 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 portions of Halton Regional Police and Durham Regional Police that police the census metropolitan area of Toronto.

**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 Toronto, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Toronto		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>184,452</b>	<b>2,940</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>143,202</b>	<b>2,282</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	14,295	228	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	1,604	26	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	9,962	159	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	2,508	40	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	77,087	1,229	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	18,573	296	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	100	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	2,144	34	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	16,556	264	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	373	6	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>20,522</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	1,673	27	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	515	8	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	1	0 <sup>5</sup>	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	11	0.2	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	212	3	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	16,283	260	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	1,827	29	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>13,455</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	4,348	69	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	311	5	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	14	0.2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	39	0.6	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	8,743	139	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>6,712</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	33	0.5	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	84	1	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	444	7	3,027	21	21,149	57

0<sup>5</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Toronto, 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	54,294	992	-5	146,507	2,678	-6	219,990	4,020	-6
2009	52,584	948	-4	141,679	2,554	-5	212,428	3,829	-5
2010	51,651	915	-3	134,235	2,378	-7	203,532	3,605	-6
2011	50,691	883	-3	129,045	2,248	-5	195,835	3,412	-5
2012	47,575	818	-7	121,833	2,095	-7	184,424	3,172	-7
2013	43,952	747	-9	113,868	1,935	-8	172,962	2,940	-7
2014	42,790	720	-4	110,943	1,865	-4	169,663	2,853	-3
2015	44,457	743	3	113,105	1,890	1	174,598	2,918	2
2016	46,556	765	3	117,778	1,936	2	183,564	3,017	3
2017	48,400	786	3	127,439	2,069	7	195,994	3,182	5
2018	51,353	818	4	143,202	2,282	10	215,077	3,428	8
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

# Hamilton, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Hamilton was home to 786,641 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 573 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (28%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.0% of Hamilton residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.8%) but lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in four (24%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but similar to Canada (22%). One in ten (10%) immigrants in Hamilton were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but lower than Canada (16%). While there was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Hamilton (18%) than Ontario (29%), it was closer to the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



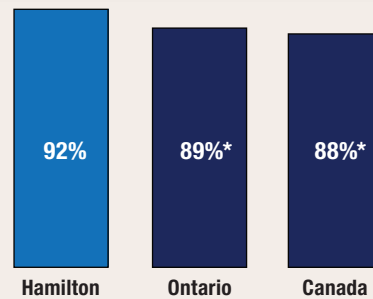
Hamilton, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (65%) Hamilton residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Hamilton (4.9%) was lower than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Hamilton earned a median after-tax annual income of \$56,540 in 2017, higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Hamilton (15%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

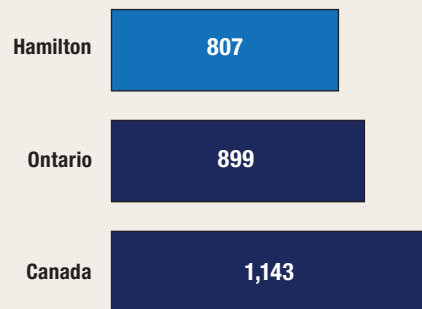
## Satisfaction with safety



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

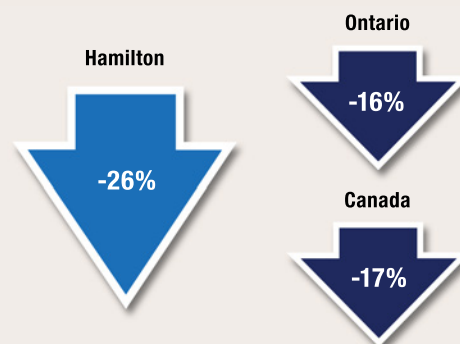
\* significantly different from Hamilton ( $p < 0.05$ )

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Hamilton in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (70%) households in Hamilton owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 in four (25%) Hamilton households, slightly lower than in Ontario (28%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.3%) of occupied private dwellings in Hamilton were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of Hamilton families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 386 homeless individuals living in Hamilton.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (41%) Hamilton residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with Ontario residents (40%) and not significantly different from Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (50%) of Hamilton residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, a similar proportion as in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Hamilton were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (34% versus 63%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in five (19%) Hamilton residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) or Canada's provinces (22%).
- More than one in five (22%) Hamilton residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from Ontario (25%) or Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 14% of Hamilton residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16% of Hamilton residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (81%) of Hamilton residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (93%) of Hamilton residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Hamilton residents aged 15 and older, there were 69,000<sup>E</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 108<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Ontario (82) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 3.9% of Hamilton residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, similar to Ontario (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Hamilton residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Hamilton, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (37% versus 15%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced a physical or sexual assault or unwanted sexual behaviour, one in ten (10%) Hamilton residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, similar to Ontario (12%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was lower in Hamilton (10%) than in Ontario (15%), while Hamilton was closer to Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced a physical or sexual assault or unwanted sexual behaviour in 2018, two in five (40%) Hamilton residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, significantly lower than just over half of those in Ontario (52%) and half of those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Hamilton police reported an overall crime rate of 3,953 incidents per 100,000 population, 4% lower than in Ontario (4,113) and 28% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 26% in Hamilton, while a smaller decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Hamilton declined by 3% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to a decrease in robbery and traffic offences. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Hamilton declined by 26%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,639 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Hamilton in 2018, similar to Ontario (2,621) but 21% lower than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 149 property crimes per 1,000 Hamilton households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly higher than Ontario (128) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 807 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Hamilton, 10% lower than Ontario (899) and 29% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Hamilton, Ontario and Canada, 53% of victims of violent crime were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Hamilton declined by 31%, more than double the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Hamilton declined by 25%, which was greater than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a smaller extent in Hamilton than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-21% versus -34%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was more than three times higher in Hamilton (17.1 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Hamilton increased by 15%, a larger increase than in Ontario (+10%) but smaller than in Canada (+33%).

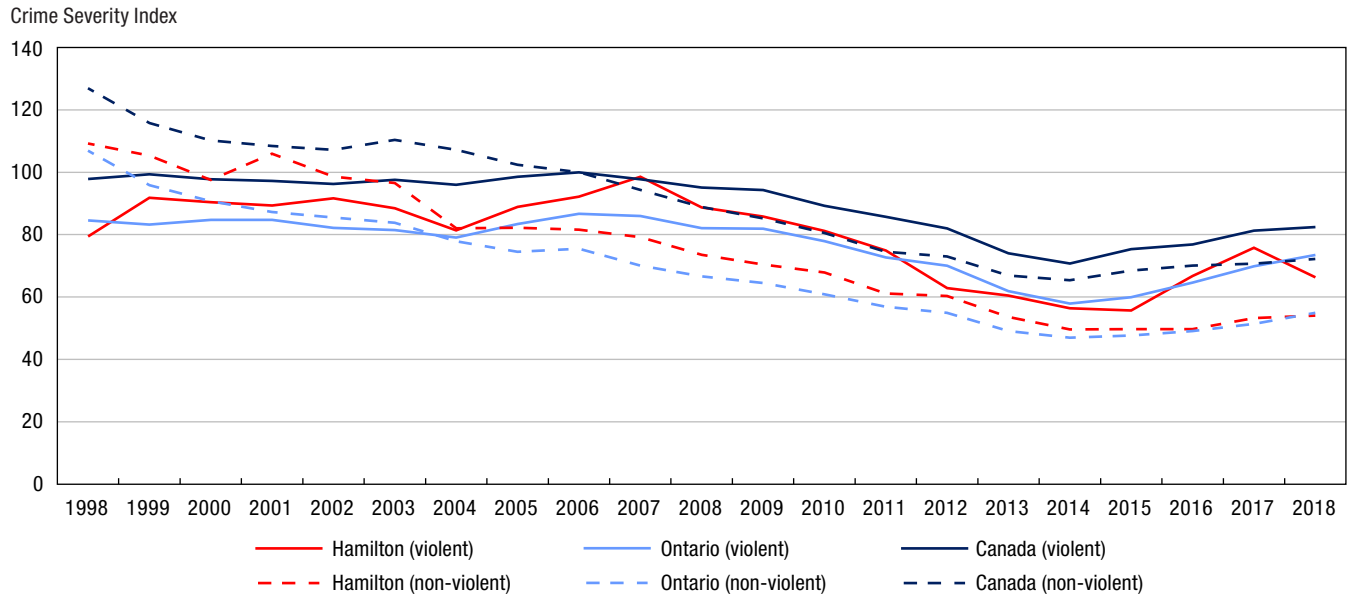
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 256 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Hamilton in 2018, 5% higher than Ontario (243) but 21% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (86%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Hamilton were female, higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.7% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Hamilton between 2009 and 2018, lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

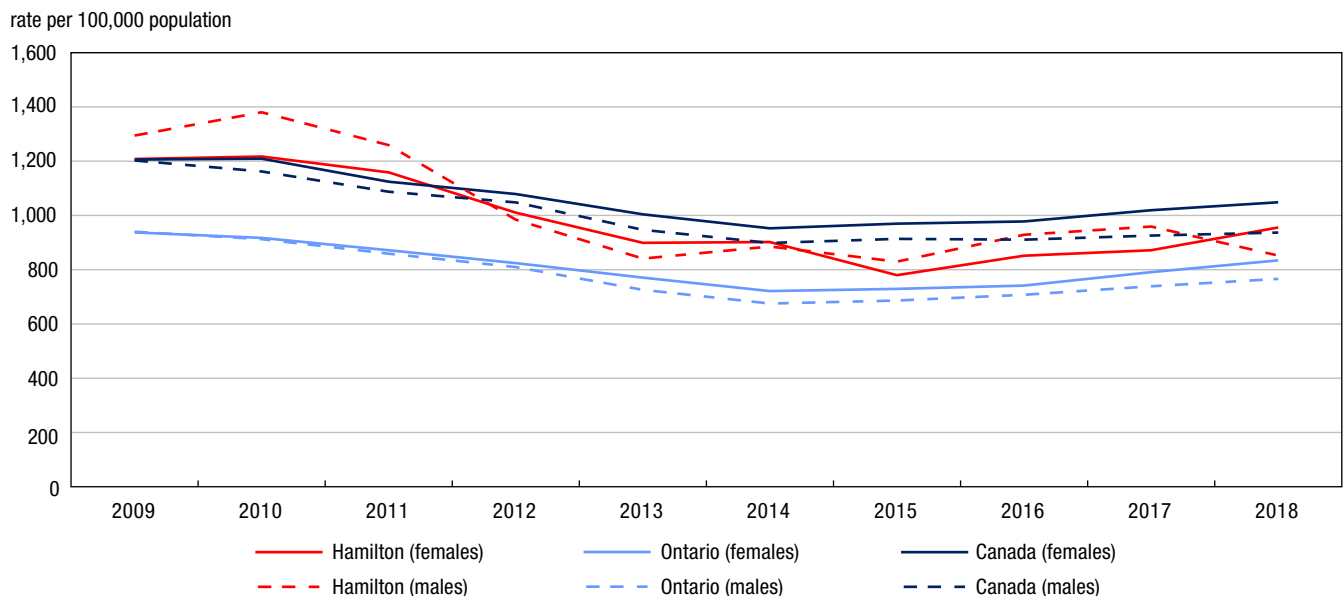
- In 2018, Hamilton had 9 homicides—a rate of 1.17 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 9 homicide victims in Hamilton, 2 were female (22%). This was a lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) but closer to Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Hamilton increased from 6 victims in 2008 to 9 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Hamilton, Ontario 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.

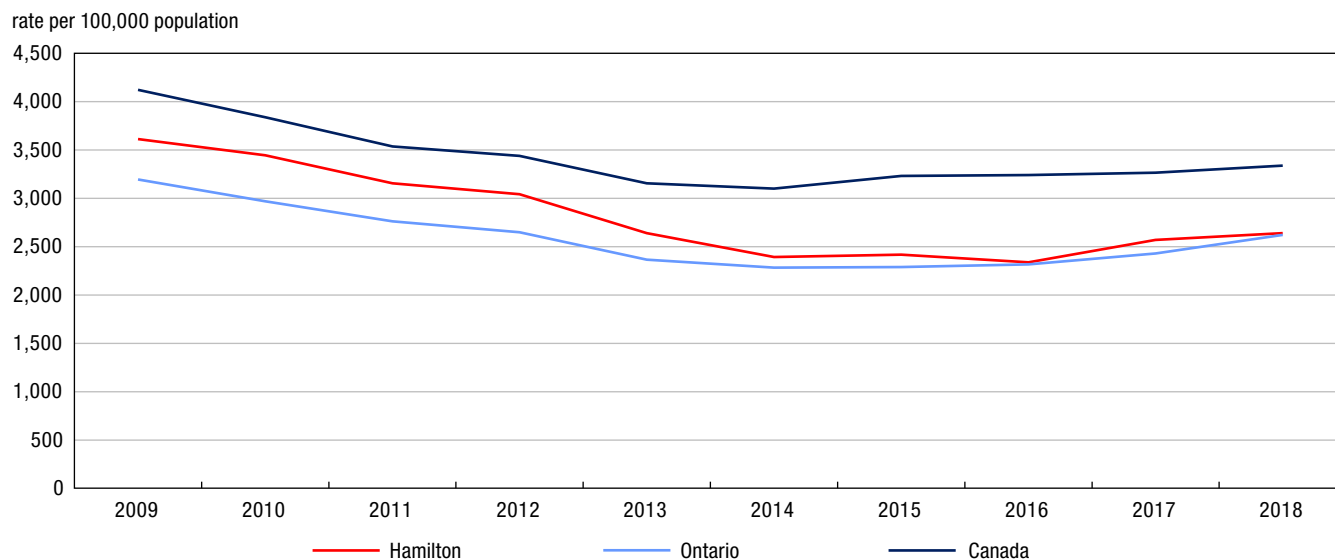
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Hamilton, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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. 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.

### Chart 3

#### Police-reported property crime, census metropolitan area of Hamilton, Ontario 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 Hamilton, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Hamilton	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Hamilton and Ontario	Percent difference between Hamilton and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,953</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-28</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>807</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-29</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-65	-60
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	98	91	101	8	-3
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	461	500	649	-8	-29
Other violent offences	246	303	389	-19	-37
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>-21</b>
Breaking and entering	334	319	431	4	-23
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,514	1,506	1,720	0.6	-12
Fraud	353	381	402	-7	-12
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	376	372	699	1	-46
Other property crime offences	62	43	86	43	-28
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-50</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>-59</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	92	92	178	-0.1	-48
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	5	6	12	-27	-62
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.4	0.6	0.7	-30	-42
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.1	0.4	0.3	-66	-49
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	40	99	148	-59	-73
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-84</b>	<b>-93</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,319</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-29</b>

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 Hamilton, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Hamilton		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.7	2	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0	1	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	182	20	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	1	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	178	19	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	24	6	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	492	524	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	11	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	97	138	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	393	375	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	9	36	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	6	2	6	2	6
Robbery	51	117	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	12	0.7	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	2	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	9	10	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	48	12	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	100	104	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	9	2	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	0.4	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	6	7	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	1	3	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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 Hamilton, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Hamilton		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>27,083</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>20,349</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,572	334	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	323	42	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	2,220	288	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	275	36	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	9,181	1,191	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	2,232	289	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	21	3	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	472	61	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,896	376	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	157	20	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>3,907</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	212	27	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	35	5	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	1	0.1	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	39	5	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	3,366	437	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	254	33	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	711	92	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	35	5	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	0.4	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.1	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	311	40	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,729</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	10	1	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	12	2	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	15	2	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Hamilton, 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	8,210	1,176	-3	26,091	3,736	-3	37,352	5,348	-3
2009	7,764	1,101	-6	25,479	3,612	-3	36,183	5,130	-4
2010	8,082	1,140	4	24,423	3,445	-5	35,513	5,009	-2
2011	7,669	1,071	-6	22,602	3,156	-8	33,204	4,636	-7
2012	6,314	873	-19	22,009	3,042	-4	31,354	4,333	-7
2013	5,578	764	-12	19,285	2,640	-13	27,931	3,824	-12
2014	5,695	773	1	17,630	2,394	-9	26,439	3,590	-6
2015	5,277	711	-8	17,925	2,416	0.9	26,364	3,554	-1
2016	5,843	779	10	17,525	2,337	-3	26,903	3,587	0.9
2017	6,331	833	7	19,519	2,568	10	29,962	3,942	10
2018	6,219	807	-3	20,349	2,639	3	30,475	3,953	0.3
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario



## Population and demographics

St. Catharines–Niagara was home to 429,036 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 307 residents per square kilometre. Just over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.9% of St. Catharines–Niagara residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.8%) but much lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented about one in six (17%) residents, far lower than Ontario (29%) but closer to Canada (22%). Less than one in ten (7.4%) immigrants in St. Catharines–Niagara were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than Ontario (12.3%) and Canada (16.1%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in St. Catharines–Niagara (9.3%) than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



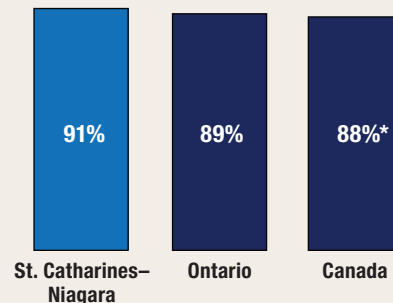
St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, six in ten (59%) St. Catharines–Niagara residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, three in ten (30%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in St. Catharines–Niagara (6.6%) was higher than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada’s provinces (5.8%). Households in St. Catharines–Niagara earned a median after-tax annual income of \$49,610 in 2017, lower than in

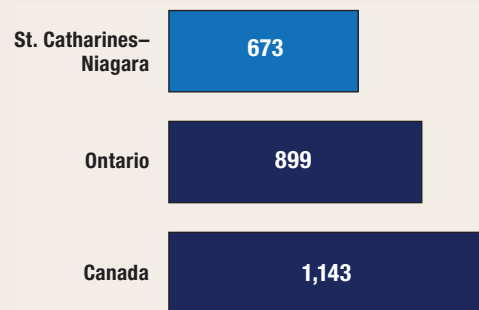
### Satisfaction with safety



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

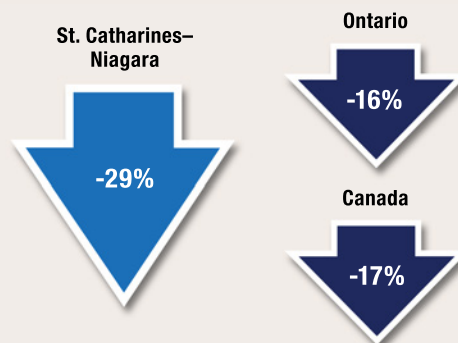
\* significantly different from St. Catharines–Niagara ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was similar in St. Catharines–Niagara (16%), Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in St. Catharines–Niagara in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (73%) households in St. Catharines–Niagara owned their homes, similar to Ontario (70%) 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 in four (25%) St. Catharines–Niagara households, slightly lower than in Ontario (28%) but on par with Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.5%) of occupied private dwellings in St. Catharines–Niagara were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of St. Catharines–Niagara families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 625 homeless individuals living in St. Catharines–Niagara.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, nearly half (46%) of St. Catharines–Niagara residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Ontario residents (40%) but was significantly higher than Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Three in five (61%) St. Catharines–Niagara residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly higher than Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in St. Catharines–Niagara were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (49% versus 70%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in six (16%) St. Catharines–Niagara residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (22%).
- Three in ten (30%) St. Catharines–Niagara residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 10%<sup>E</sup> of St. Catharines–Niagara residents experienced discrimination, significantly lower than Ontario (15%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 25% of St. Catharines–Niagara residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (83%) of St. Catharines–Niagara residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, which was significantly higher than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (89%) of St. Catharines–Niagara residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, three in ten (31%) St. Catharines–Niagara residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different from Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In St. Catharines–Niagara, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (42% versus 17%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly half (47%) of St. Catharines–Niagara residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in Ontario (52%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, St. Catharines–Niagara police reported an overall crime rate of 3,996 incidents per 100,000 population, 3% lower than in Ontario (4,113) and 27% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 29% in St. Catharines–Niagara, while a smaller decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in St. Catharines–Niagara increased by 15% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in trafficking, production and distribution of cannabis (*Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*) and cocaine, and breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in St. Catharines–Niagara declined by 14%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,755 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in St. Catharines–Niagara in 2018, 5% higher than in Ontario (2,621) but 17% lower than Canada (3,339).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 673 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in St. Catharines–Niagara, 25% lower than Ontario (899) and 41% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Over half of victims of violent crime were female in St. Catharines–Niagara (54%), Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in St. Catharines–Niagara declined by 37%, more than double the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in St. Catharines–Niagara declined by 22%, which was greater than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in St. Catharines–Niagara between 2009 and 2018 declined to the same extent as violent crime against boys and men (both -33%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was much lower in St. Catharines–Niagara (1.7 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in St. Catharines–Niagara decreased by 24%, while there was an increase in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

### Intimate partner violence

- There were 147 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in St. Catharines–Niagara in 2018, 39% lower than Ontario (243) and 54% lower than Canada (323).

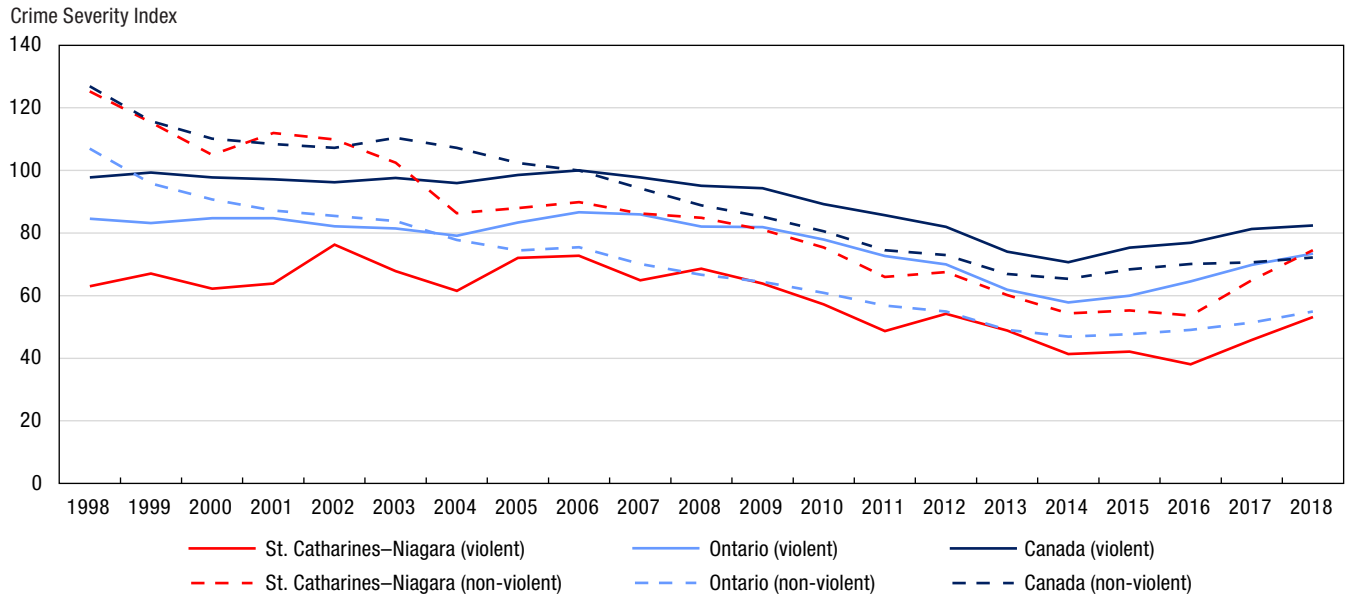
- The large majority (86%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in St. Catharines–Niagara were female, somewhat higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 1.8% of police-reported intimate partner violence in St. Catharines–Niagara between 2009 and 2018, lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, St. Catharines–Niagara had 2 homicides—a rate of 0.42 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Neither of the 2 homicides in St. Catharines–Niagara involved a female victim. Meanwhile, 27% of homicide victims in Ontario and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in St. Catharines–Niagara decreased from 6 victims in 2008 to 2 victims in 2018.

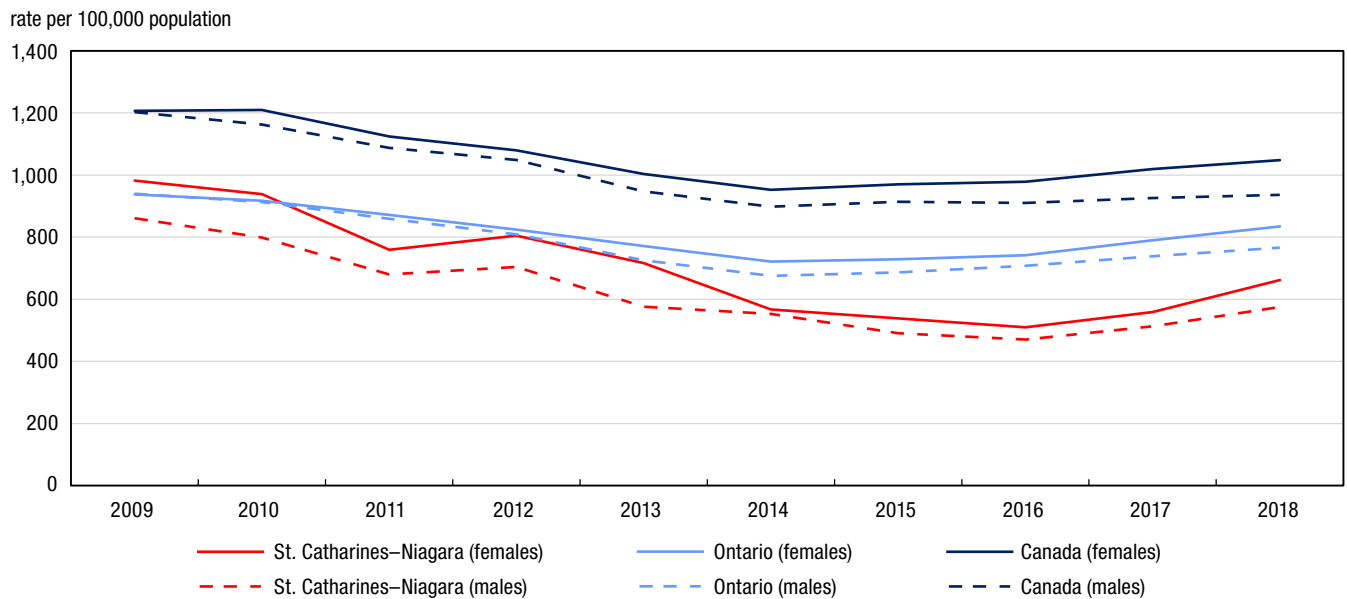


**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**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.

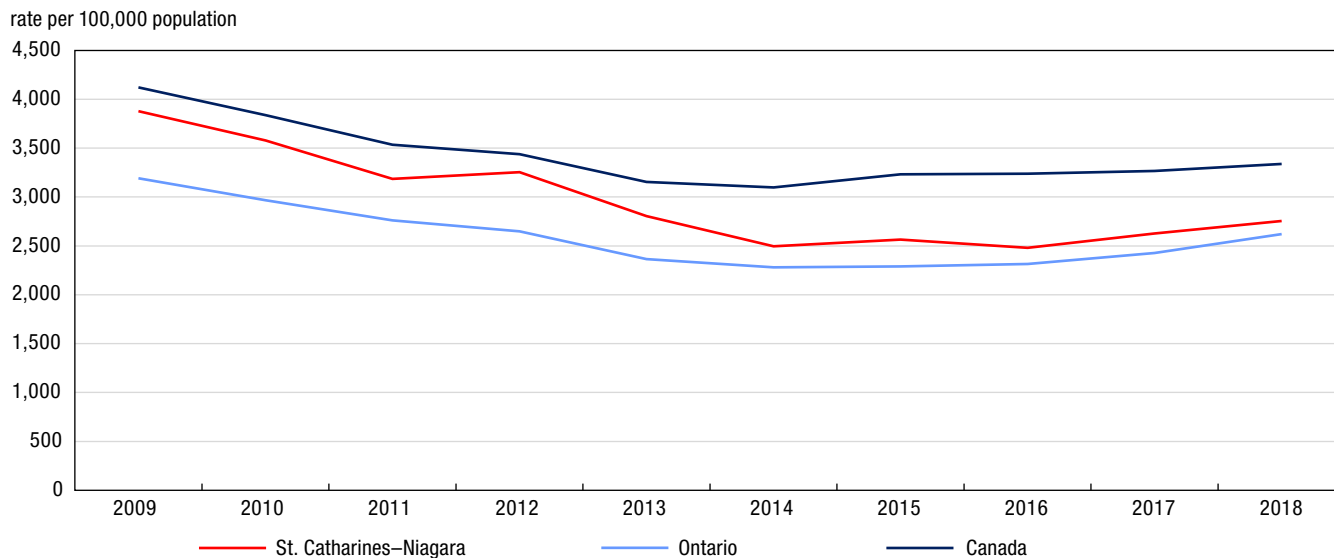
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario 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 St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	St. Catharines– Niagara	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between St. Catharines– Niagara and Ontario	Percent difference between St. Catharines– Niagara and Canada
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-27</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>-41</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	3	5	4	-29	-20
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	95	91	101	4	-6
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	339	500	649	-32	-48
Other violent offences	235	303	389	-22	-40
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-17</b>
Breaking and entering	447	319	431	40	4
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,480	1,506	1,720	-2	-14
Fraud	395	381	402	4	-2
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	382	372	699	3	-45
Other property crime offences	51	43	86	18	-40
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-43</b>
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-41</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	101	92	178	9	-43
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	0.6	6	12	-90	-95
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.6	0.7	127	88
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	99	99	148	-0.5	-33
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-77</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,546</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-26</b>

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 St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	St. Catharines–Niagara		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	0.9	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.4	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	4	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	133	16	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	132	16	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	26	8	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	303	330	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	11	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	57	110	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	243	209	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	7	34	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	3	2	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0.8	3	2	6	2	6
Robbery	30	44	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	7	0.4	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0.4	0	2	0 <sup>4</sup>	1	0 <sup>5</sup>
Extortion	2	9	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	43	11	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	78	106	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	15	4	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	5	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0	0.6	0 <sup>4</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	5	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0.8	1	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>5</sup> 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.

**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 St. Catharines–Niagara, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	St. Catharines–Niagara		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>18,299</b>	<b>3,873</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>13,016</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,113	447	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	178	38	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	842	178	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	180	38	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	5,971	1,264	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,614	342	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	30	6	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	220	47	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,803	382	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	65	14	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	99	21	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	50	11	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	28	6	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	2,245	475	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	264	56	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	475	101	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	3	0.6	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	6	1	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	466	99	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,570</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.2	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	14	3	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	62	13	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 St. Catharines–Niagara, 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	4,709	1,069	11	17,798	4,039	0.5	24,787	5,624	2
2009	4,159	944	-12	17,097	3,879	-4	23,399	5,308	-6
2010	4,110	930	-1	15,813	3,579	-8	22,035	4,987	-6
2011	3,362	759	-18	14,115	3,187	-11	19,351	4,369	-12
2012	3,671	824	9	14,497	3,255	2	20,167	4,528	4
2013	3,240	725	-12	12,549	2,806	-14	17,772	3,974	-12
2014	2,714	603	-17	11,231	2,497	-11	15,835	3,520	-11
2015	2,538	560	-7	11,636	2,565	3	15,928	3,511	-0.3
2016	2,436	530	-5	11,391	2,480	-3	15,978	3,479	-0.9
2017	2,725	585	10	12,234	2,628	6	17,366	3,731	7
2018	3,178	673	15	13,016	2,755	5	18,880	3,996	7
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-37</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-29</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo was home to 567,740 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 520 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (31%) residents were aged 24 and younger, similar to the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 1.7% of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Ontario (2.8%) and much lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented nearly one in four (23%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but similar to Canada (22%). One in eight (12%) immigrants in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but lower than Canada (16%). While there was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (19%) than Ontario (29%), it was closer to the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



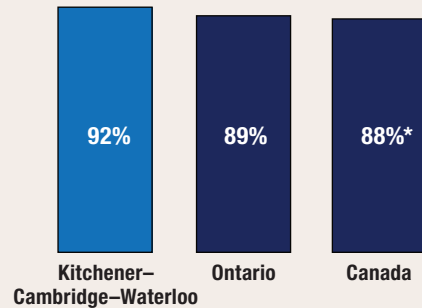
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (63%) Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (26%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (11%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (5.1%) was slightly lower than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada’s provinces (5.8%). Households in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo earned

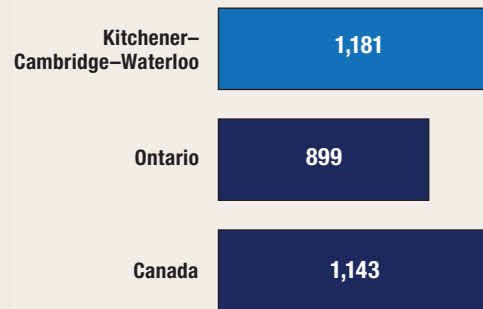
## Satisfaction with safety



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

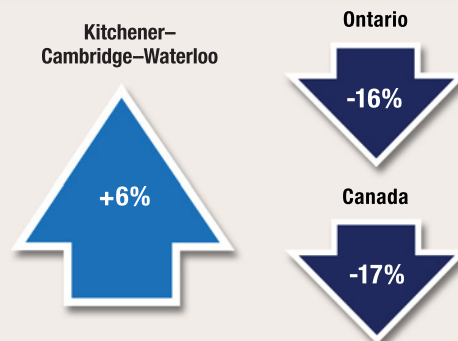
\* significantly different from Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



a median after-tax annual income of \$57,290 in 2017, higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was somewhat lower in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (14%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.6 persons per household in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (68%) households in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 in four (24%) Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo households, slightly lower than in Ontario (28%) but the same as Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.0%) of occupied private dwellings in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo were in need of major repairs, lower than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (16%) of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo families were lone-parent families, on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%).

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, more than two in five (44%) Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Over half (55%) of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, not significantly different than Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (42% versus 63%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- One in five (19%) Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One-fifth (20%) of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 16% of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 22% of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, similar to Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (77%) of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (94%) of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, just over one in five (22%) Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, the difference between the proportion of women and men who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public was not significant (29% versus 16%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, three in five (60%) Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in Ontario (52%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).



### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo police reported an overall crime rate of 5,493 incidents per 100,000 population, 34% higher than in Ontario (4,113) and virtually the same (less than 1% higher) as Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 6% in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, while a decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo increased by 6% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo increased by 7%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,398 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo in 2018, 30% higher than in Ontario (2,621) and 2% higher than Canada (3,339).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,181 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, 31% higher than Ontario (899) and 3% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Just over half of victims of violent crime were female in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (52%), Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo increased by 31%, while there was a decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo increased by 30%, while there was a decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women increased to a slightly larger extent in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (+23% versus +20%).

### 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 Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo (6.7 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo increased by 29%, a larger increase than in Ontario (+10%) but smaller than in Canada (+33%).

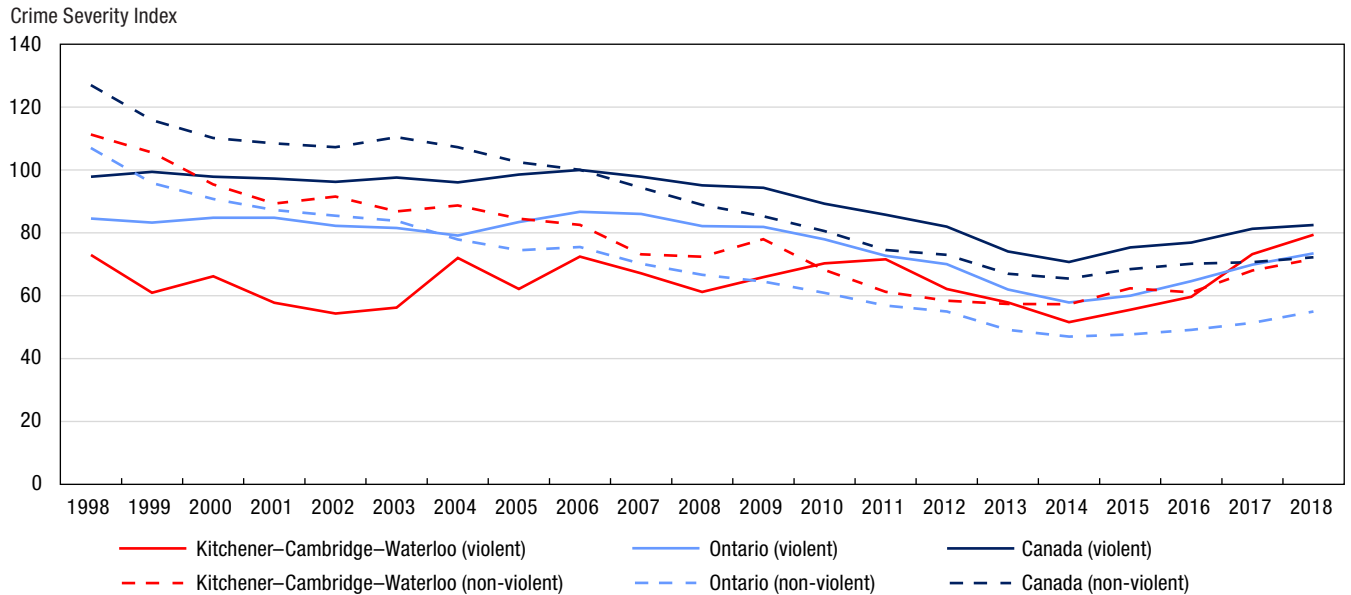
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 345 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo in 2018, 42% higher than Ontario (243) and 7% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (77%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo were female, slightly lower than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.7% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo between 2009 and 2018, lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

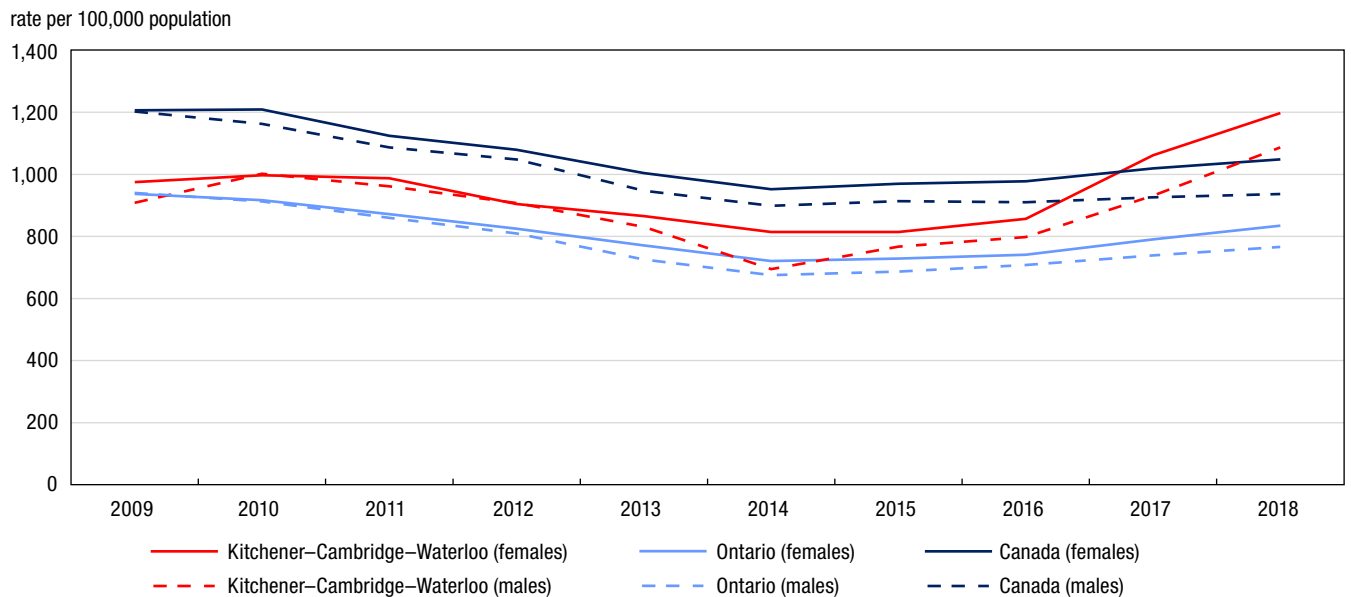
- In 2018, Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo had 7 homicides—a rate of 1.21 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 7 homicide victims in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, 2 were female (29%). This was slightly higher than the proportion in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo increased from 4 victims in 2008 to 7 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



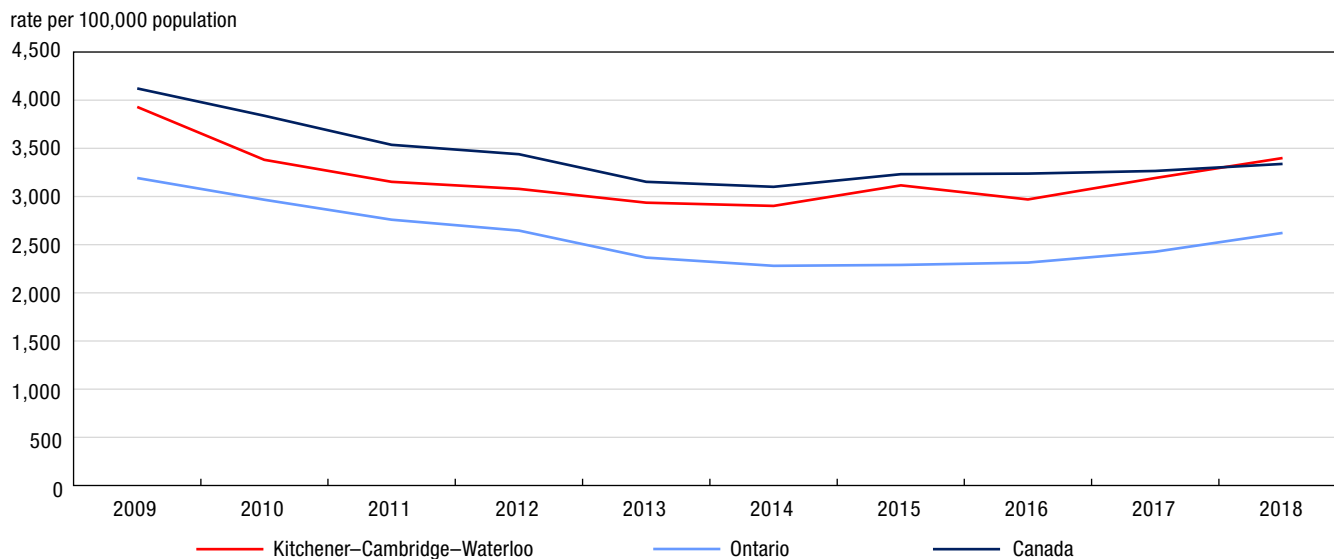
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Kitchener– Cambridge–Waterloo	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Kitchener– Cambridge–Waterloo and Ontario	Percent difference between Kitchener– Cambridge–Waterloo and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,493</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>3</b>
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	2	5	4	-57	-51
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	113	91	101	25	12
Other violent offences	654	500	649	31	0.8
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
Breaking and entering	412	303	389	36	6
Theft <sup>3</sup>	474	319	431	48	10
Fraud	1,836	1,506	1,720	22	7
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	559	381	402	47	39
Other property crime offences	431	372	699	16	-38
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-9</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-55</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	85	92	178	-7	-52
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	6	6	12	-3	-49
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.6	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.7	0.4	0.3	80	172
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	60	99	148	-40	-60
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-29</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-67</b>	<b>-86</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,815</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-5</b>

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 Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kitchener– Cambridge–Waterloo		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.7	2	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.3	1	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	153	16	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	150	16	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	46	9	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	589	622	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	8	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	121	176	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	465	438	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	9	40	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	9	35	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	4	2	6	2	6
Robbery	27	70	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	25	5	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	2	0	2	0 <sup>0</sup>	1	0 <sup>0</sup>
Extortion	6	19	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	140	48	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	158	210	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	11	3	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	1	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>0</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	10	2	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	2	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>0</sup> 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.

**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 Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kitchener– Cambridge–Waterloo		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>26,835</b>	<b>4,634</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>19,682</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,745	474	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	485	84	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	1,014	175	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	220	38	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	9,397	1,623	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	2,590	447	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	104	18	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	542	94	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,497	431	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	88	15	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>5,289</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	231	40	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	52	9	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	20	3	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	4,484	774	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	502	87	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	495	85	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	35	6	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	4	0.7	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	346	60	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>928</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.2	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	53	9	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	2	0.3	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo, 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	4,569	899	7	18,226	3,586	0.7	26,264	5,167	0.5
2009	4,991	974	8	20,141	3,930	10	28,362	5,535	7
2010	5,294	1,023	5	17,504	3,381	-14	26,043	5,030	-9
2011	5,222	997	-2	16,504	3,151	-7	24,904	4,755	-5
2012	4,933	933	-6	16,278	3,079	-2	24,423	4,619	-3
2013	4,633	869	-7	15,660	2,937	-5	23,476	4,403	-5
2014	4,194	781	-10	15,587	2,902	-1	23,178	4,315	-2
2015	4,423	816	5	16,890	3,116	7	25,032	4,618	7
2016	4,695	848	4	16,431	2,969	-5	25,824	4,666	1
2017	5,789	1,025	21	18,040	3,193	8	29,219	5,172	11
2018	6,842	1,181	15	19,682	3,398	6	31,813	5,493	6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.



# Brantford, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Brantford was home to 147,548 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 137 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.8% of Brantford residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, higher than in Ontario (2.8%) but similar to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in eight (13%) residents, far lower than in Ontario (29%) and Canada (22%). Less than one in ten (6.7%) immigrants in Brantford were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than in Ontario (12.3%) and Canada (16.1%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Brantford (7.8%) was notably lower than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



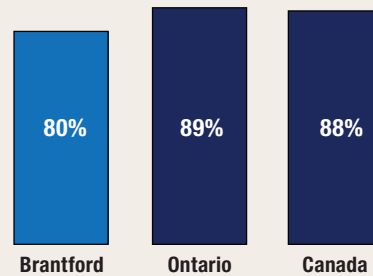
Brantford, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, over half (57%) of Brantford residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, three in ten (30%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and about one in eight (13%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Brantford (6.2%) was slightly higher than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Brantford earned a median after-tax annual income of \$50,940 in 2017, somewhat lower than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was the same in Brantford (17%), Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

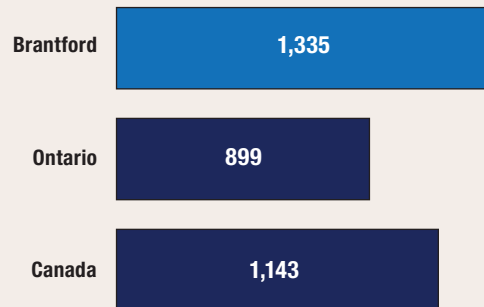
### Satisfaction with safety



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

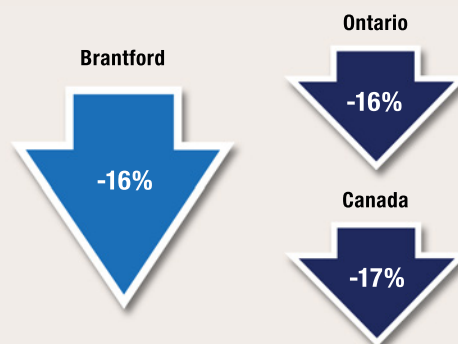
\* significantly different from Brantford (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Brantford in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (72%) households in Brantford owned their homes, slightly higher than Ontario (70%) 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 nearly one in four (23%) Brantford households, lower than in Ontario (28%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.8%) of occupied private dwellings in Brantford were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). Just under one-fifth (18%) of Brantford families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there was an estimated minimum of 186 homeless individuals living in Brantford.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one in three (32%<sup>E</sup>) Brantford residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, not significantly different from Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- More than half (56%) of Brantford residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from the proportion of residents in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Brantford were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (32%<sup>E</sup> versus 77%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in five (22%<sup>E</sup>) Brantford residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, on par with Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- Nearly one in four (23%<sup>E</sup>) Brantford residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- About 21%<sup>E</sup> of Brantford residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, on par with Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (68%) of Brantford residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, which was not significantly different from Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (88%) of Brantford residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was not significantly different from the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Brantford police reported an overall crime rate of 6,533 incidents per 100,000 population, 59% higher than in Ontario (4,113) and 19% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 16% in Brantford, on par with the decline in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Brantford increased by 6% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in theft of motor vehicle, homicide, and breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Brantford declined by 11%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,157 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Brantford in 2018, 59% higher than in Ontario (2,621) and 24% higher than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,335 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Brantford, 49% higher than Ontario (899) and 17% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Brantford, just over half (55%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Brantford declined by 18%, somewhat larger than the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Brantford increased by 13%, while there was a decline seen in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Brantford had a much smaller decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-13% versus -28%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was about four times lower in Brantford (1.3 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Brantford decreased by 39%, whereas an increase was seen in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

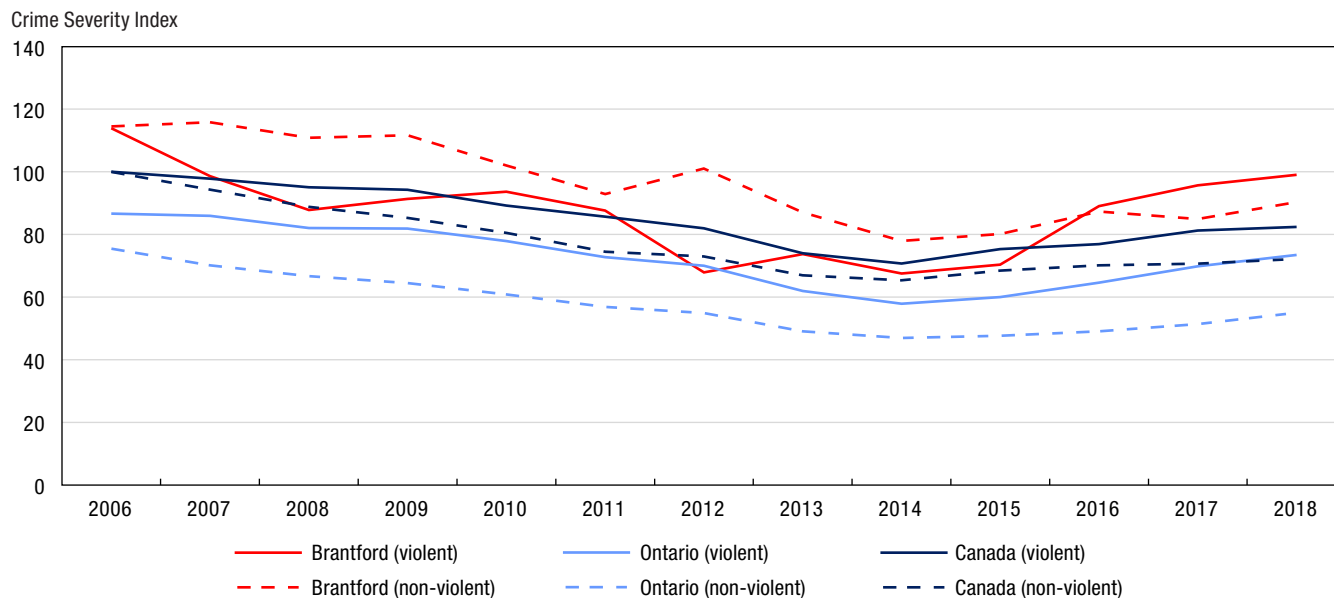
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 373 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Brantford in 2018, 54% higher than Ontario (243) and 16% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (78%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Brantford were female, similar to Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.6% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Brantford between 2009 and 2018, lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

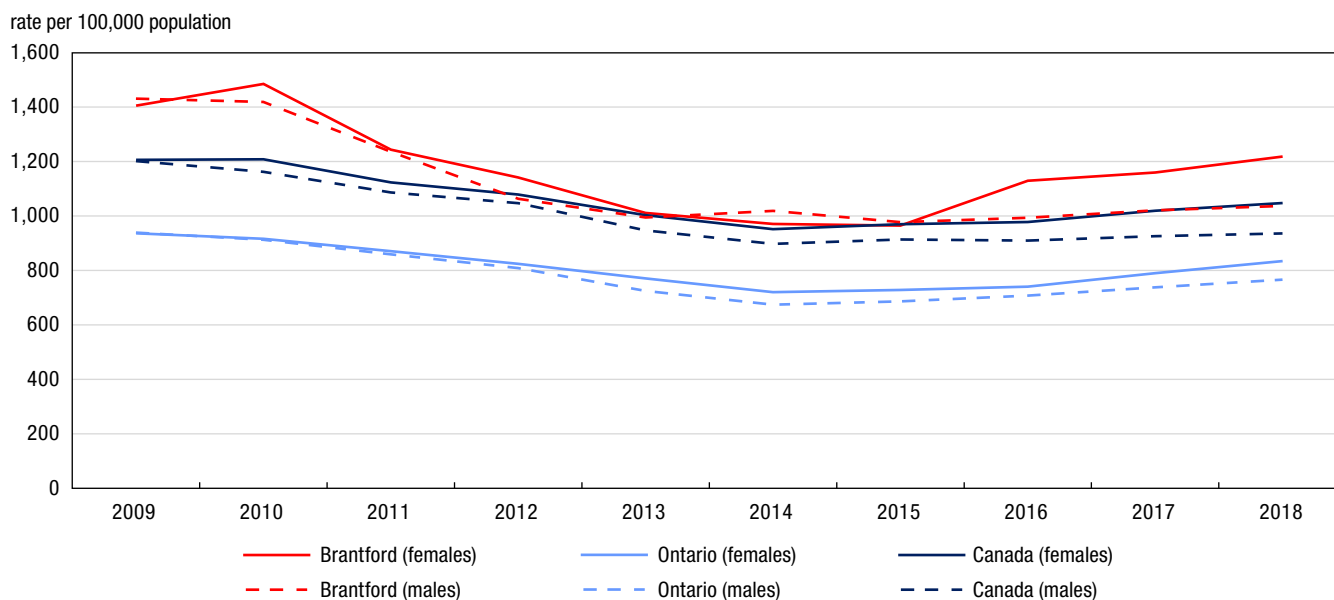
- In 2018, Brantford had 5 homicides—a rate of 3.36 per 100,000 population—almost two times higher than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 5 homicide victims in Brantford, 1 was female (20%). This was a lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Brantford increased from 2 victims in 2008 to 5 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Brantford, Ontario and Canada, 2006 to 2018**



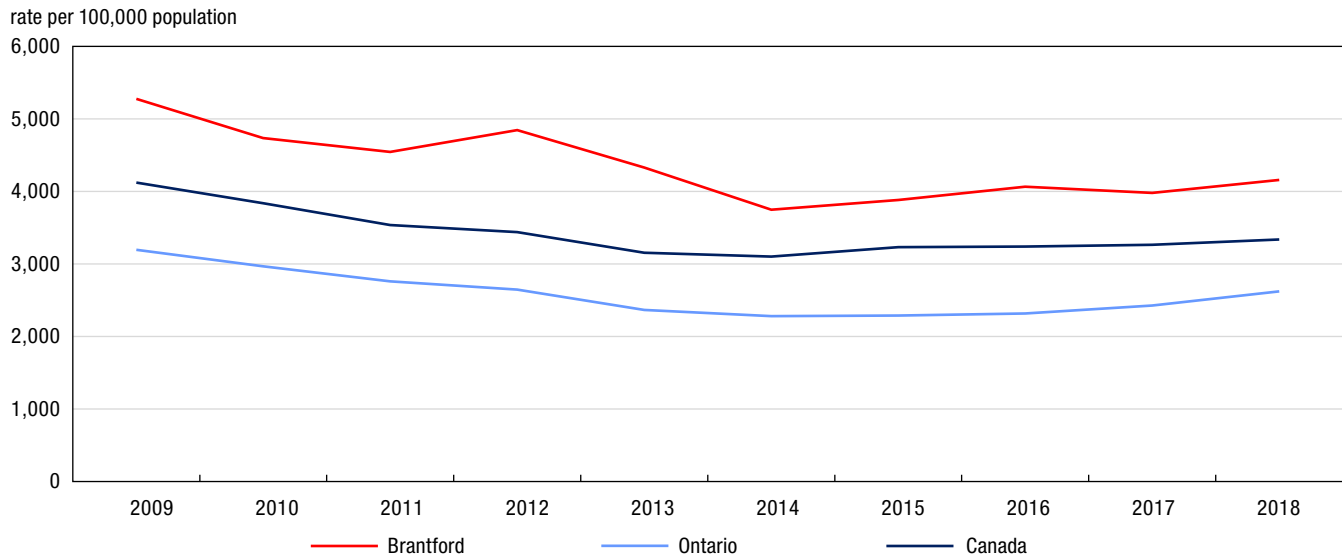
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Following the 2006 Census of Population, Brantford was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2006 are not available for Brantford as a CMA.  
**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 Brantford, Ontario 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 Brantford, Ontario 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 Brantford, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Brantford	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Brantford and Ontario	Percent difference between Brantford and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>6,533</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	5	5	4	13	27
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	136	91	101	50	35
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	771	500	649	54	19
Other violent offences	423	303	389	39	8
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>24</b>
Breaking and entering	620	319	431	94	44
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,280	1,506	1,720	51	33
Fraud	476	381	402	25	18
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	619	372	699	67	-11
Other property crime offences	162	43	86	273	88
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-36</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	105	92	178	14	-41
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	7	6	12	19	-38
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.6	0.7	261	199
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	102	99	148	2	-31
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>-18</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>7,029</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>15</b>

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 Brantford, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Brantford		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,219</b>	<b>1,038</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	3	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0	4	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	160	23	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	1	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	160	21	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	63	10	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	636	652	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	14	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	104	210	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	531	427	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	6	51	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	18	29	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	3	2	6	2	6
Robbery	22	64	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	14	1	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	3	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	1	7	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	110	23	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	131	150	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	10	4	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	15	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	28	13	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	6	4	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Brantford, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Brantford		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>8,461</b>	<b>5,694</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>6,177</b>	<b>4,157</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	921	620	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	113	76	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	811	546	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	69	46	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,508	1,688	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	643	433	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	22	15	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	42	28	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	920	619	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	128	86	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>1,041</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	64	43	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	15	10	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	61	41	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,267	853	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	140	94	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	156	105	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	11	7	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	151	102	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	54	36	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	32	22	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Brantford, 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	2,246	1,632	-0.9	7,307	5,309	-5	10,683	7,762	-5
2009	2,349	1,696	4	7,311	5,278	-0.6	10,910	7,876	1
2010	2,290	1,643	-3	6,601	4,736	-10	10,133	7,270	-8
2011	2,026	1,443	-12	6,379	4,544	-4	9,580	6,824	-6
2012	1,869	1,326	-8	6,829	4,846	7	9,779	6,940	2
2013	1,730	1,220	-8	6,139	4,330	-11	8,872	6,257	-10
2014	1,806	1,267	4	5,343	3,748	-13	8,061	5,655	-10
2015	1,823	1,271	0.3	5,566	3,880	4	8,338	5,813	3
2016	1,920	1,326	4	5,882	4,063	5	9,100	6,286	8
2017	1,907	1,301	-2	5,833	3,980	-2	9,148	6,242	-0.7
2018	1,984	1,335	3	6,177	4,157	4	9,708	6,533	5
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



## Guelph, Ontario



### Population and demographics

Guelph was home to 162,612 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 274 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 1.5% of Guelph residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Ontario (2.8%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in five (21%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but similar to Canada (22%). About one in eight (12%) immigrants in Guelph were recent immigrants (since 2011), the same as Ontario (12%) but lower than Canada (16%). While there was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Guelph (17%) than Ontario (29%), it was closer to the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



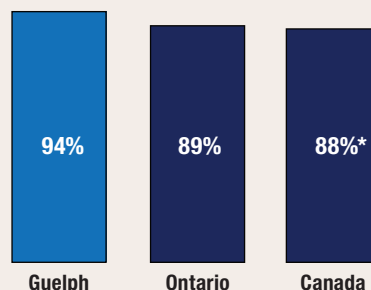
Guelph, Ontario

### Education, employment and income

In 2016, two in three (66.2%) Guelph residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (24.7%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (9.1%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Guelph (3.8%) was lower than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Guelph earned a median after-tax annual income of \$60,950 in 2017, higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was lower in Guelph (12%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

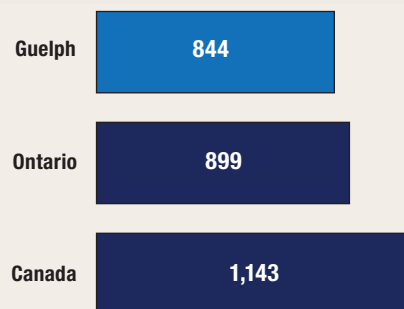
### Satisfaction with safety



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

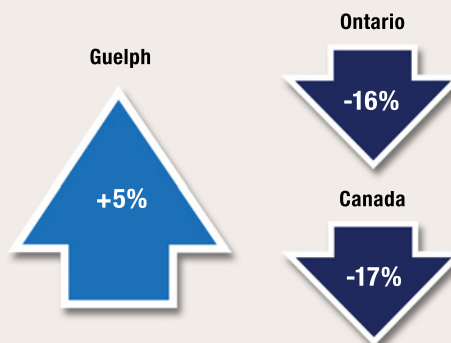
\* significantly different from Guelph ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Guelph in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (70%) households in Guelph owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 almost one in four (23%) Guelph households, lower than in Ontario (28%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.0%) of occupied private dwellings in Guelph were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (15%) of Guelph families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 325 homeless individuals living in Guelph.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, over six in ten (63%) Guelph residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly higher than Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- More than half (57%) of Guelph residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Guelph were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (40%<sup>E</sup> versus 76%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces..
- One in five (19%<sup>F</sup>) Guelph residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in four (26%<sup>F</sup>) Guelph residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- About 14%<sup>E</sup> of Guelph residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, not significantly different from Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (90%) of Guelph residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (93%) of Guelph residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Guelph police reported an overall crime rate of 5,079 incidents per 100,000 population, 23% higher than in Ontario (4,113) but 7% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 5% in Guelph, while a decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Guelph increased by 1% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Guelph increased by 16%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,200 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Guelph in 2018, 22% higher than in Ontario (2,621) but 4% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 844 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Guelph, 6% lower than Ontario (899) and 26% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Guelph, Ontario and Canada, over half of victims of violent crime were female (56%, 53% and 53%, respectively).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Guelph increased by 4%, while there was a decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Guelph increased by 43%, whereas there was a decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a smaller extent in Guelph than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-4% versus -18%).

## 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 Guelph (7.8 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Guelph increased from 2.3 to 7.8 per 100,000 population (+236%), a much larger increase than in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

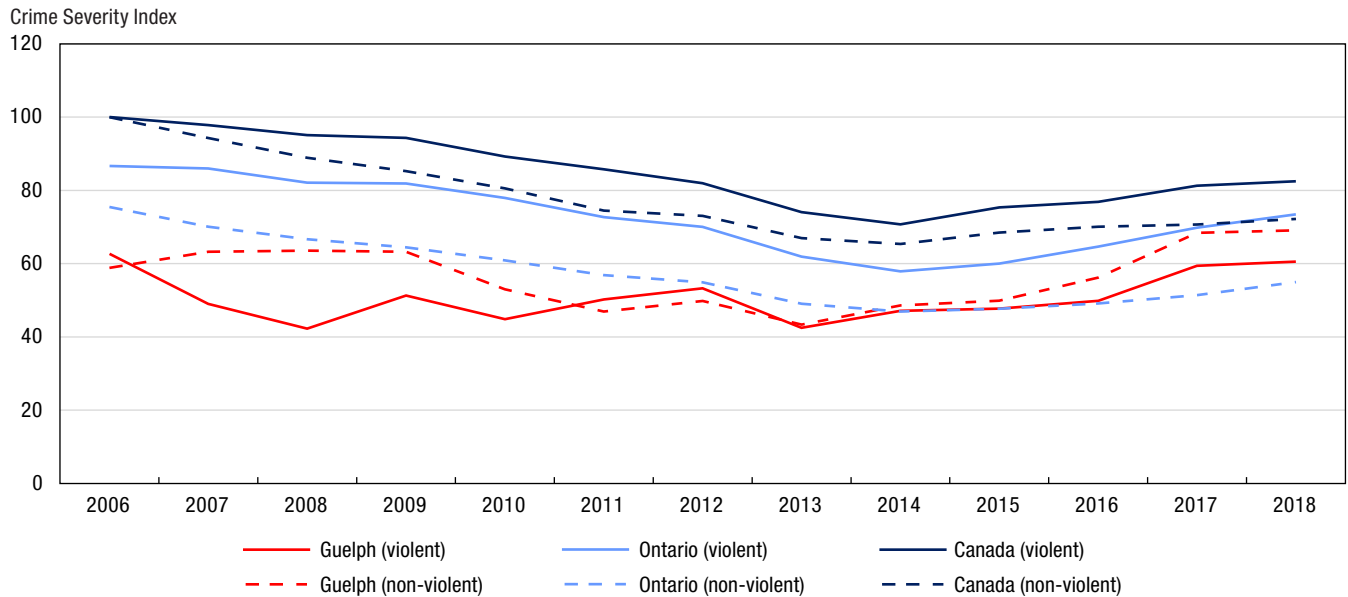
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 216 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Guelph in 2018, 11% lower than Ontario (243) and 33% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (85%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Guelph were female, somewhat higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.5% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Guelph between 2009 and 2018, slightly lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Guelph had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.71 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide victim in Guelph was male. Meanwhile, 27% of homicide victims in Ontario and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Guelph increased from no victims in 2008 to 1 victim in 2018.

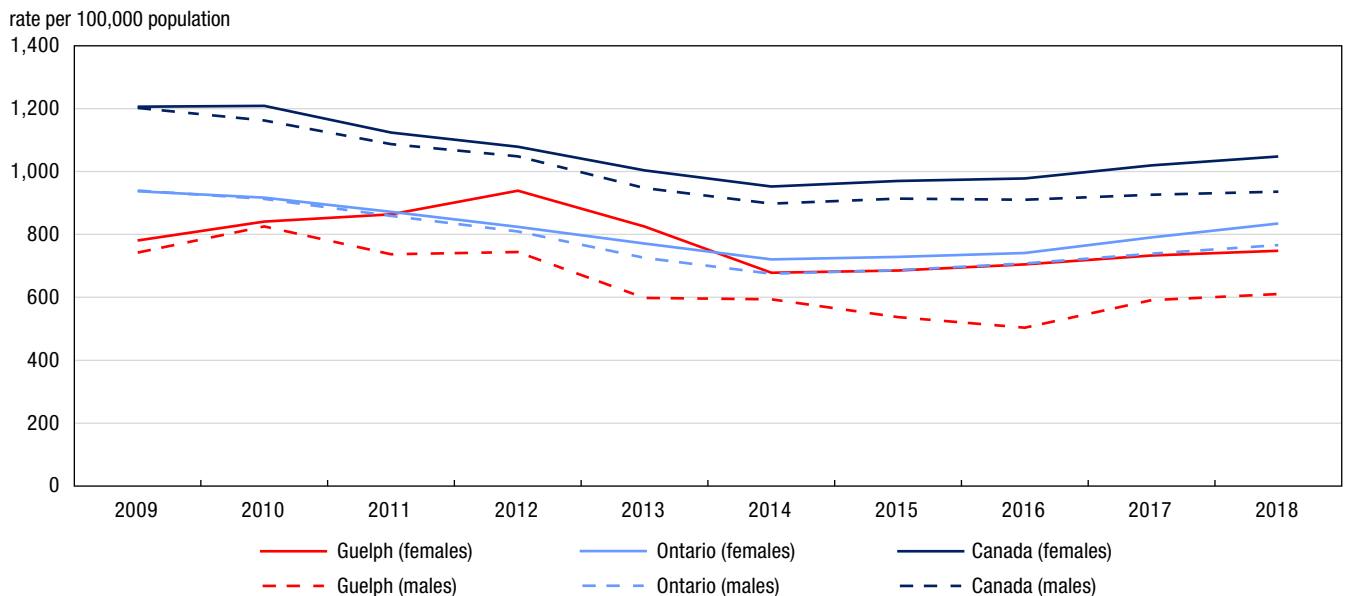
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Guelph, Ontario and Canada, 2006 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2006 Census of Population, Guelph was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2006 are not available for Guelph as a CMA.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

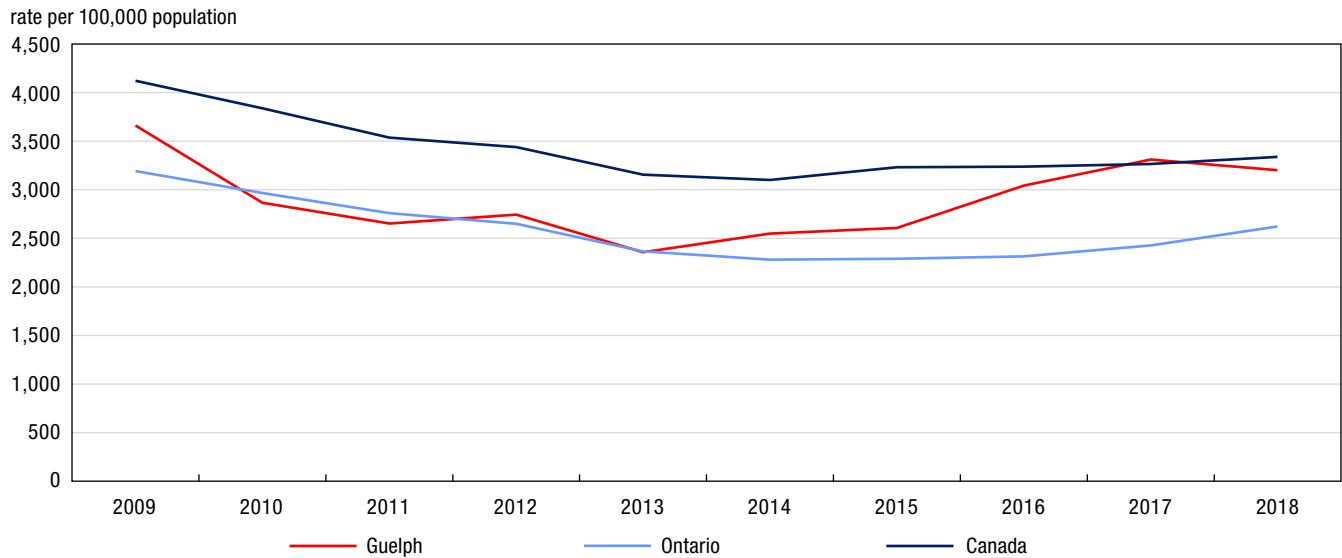
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Guelph, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 Guelph, Ontario 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 Guelph, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Guelph	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Guelph and Ontario	Percent difference between Guelph and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,079</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-26</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-55	-50
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	128	91	101	41	27
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	441	500	649	-12	-32
Other violent offences	274	303	389	-10	-30
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-4</b>
Breaking and entering	535	319	431	67	24
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,859	1,506	1,720	23	8
Fraud	353	381	402	-7	-12
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	396	372	699	7	-43
Other property crime offences	58	43	86	32	-33
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-52</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	92	92	178	0.1	-48
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	8	6	12	25	-35
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.6	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	61	99	148	-38	-59
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-21</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-73</b>	<b>-89</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>-11</b>

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 Guelph, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Guelph		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	1	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	1	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	157	30	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	157	30	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	35	9	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	408	408	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	6	10	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	63	116	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	340	282	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	10	38	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	3	13	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0	0	2	6	2	6
Robbery	6	25	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	15	1	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	1	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	1	4	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	38	6	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	62	69	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	1	1	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	3	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0	6	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Guelph, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Guelph		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>6,446</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	752	535	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	64	45	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	201	143	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	24	17	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,390	1,699	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	450	320	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	18	13	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	29	21	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	557	396	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	17	12	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	66	47	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	22	16	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	1	0.7	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	26	18	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,254	891	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	86	61	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	130	92	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	11	8	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	86	61	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.7	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	10	7	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	0	0	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Guelph, 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	984	808	-0.4	4,303	3,535	1	5,882	4,832	0.3
2009	974	793	-2	4,495	3,661	4	6,082	4,954	3
2010	1,056	850	7	3,564	2,867	-22	5,289	4,255	-14
2011	1,025	815	-4	3,335	2,652	-8	4,980	3,960	-7
2012	1,112	871	7	3,502	2,743	3	5,234	4,099	4
2013	954	737	-15	3,047	2,355	-14	4,603	3,558	-13
2014	864	659	-11	3,342	2,550	8	4,863	3,710	4
2015	919	692	5	3,462	2,607	2	5,199	3,915	6
2016	992	727	5	4,153	3,044	17	6,050	4,434	13
2017	1,154	835	15	4,574	3,311	9	6,945	5,028	13
2018	1,188	844	1	4,502	3,200	-3	7,145	5,079	1
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# London, Ontario



## Population and demographics

London was home to 532,984 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 200 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.5% of London residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.8%) but lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented about one in five (19%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but closer to Canada (22%). About one in eight (13%) immigrants in London were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but lower than Canada (16%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in London (16%) was notably lower than Ontario (29%) but closer to Canada overall (22%).



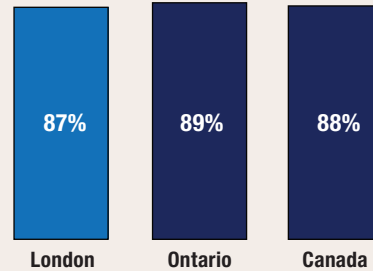
London, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, around two in three (65%) London residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in London (5.6%) was on par with Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in London earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,940 in 2017, similar to in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was the same in London (17%), Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

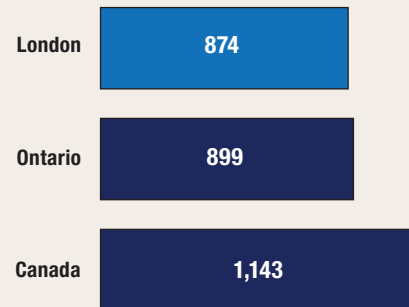
### Satisfaction with safety



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

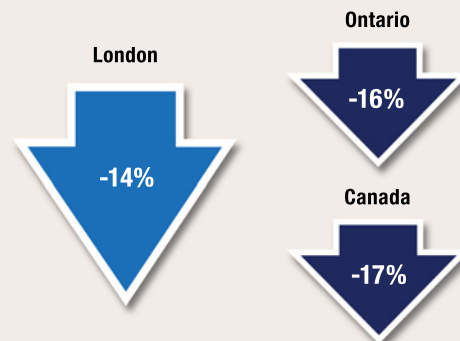
\* significantly different from London (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in London in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Just under two in three (64%) households in London owned their homes, lower than Ontario (70%) 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 in four (26%) London households, similar to Ontario (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.9%) of occupied private dwellings in London were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). Just under one-fifth (18%) of London families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 406 homeless individuals living in London.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (42%) London residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to Ontario residents (40%) but slightly higher than Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (50%) of London residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, similar to in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in London were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (33% versus 62%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- One in five (19%) London residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, slightly lower than in Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- Just over one in five (22%) London residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, slightly lower than in Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 15%<sup>E</sup> of London residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16% of London residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different than Ontario (20%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (21%).
- The vast majority (91%) of London residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, on par with residents in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 11.5% of London residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, twice as high as in Ontario (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Three in ten (29%) London residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

## Police-reported crime

- In 2018, London police reported an overall crime rate of 5,963 incidents per 100,000 population, 45% higher than in Ontario (4,113) and 9% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 14% in London, close to the decline seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in London increased by 7% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in London declined by 10%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,198 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in London in 2018, 60% higher than Ontario (2,621) and 26% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 164<sup>E</sup> property crimes per 1,000 London households reported in 2014 (includes break and enter, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Ontario (128) and Canada's provinces (143).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 874 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in London, 3% lower than Ontario (899) and 24% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In London, just over half (54%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in London declined by 12%, similar to the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in London declined by 4%, which was smaller than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in London saw a much smaller decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-8% versus -19%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was somewhat higher in London (6.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in London increased by 78%, a notably larger increase compared with Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

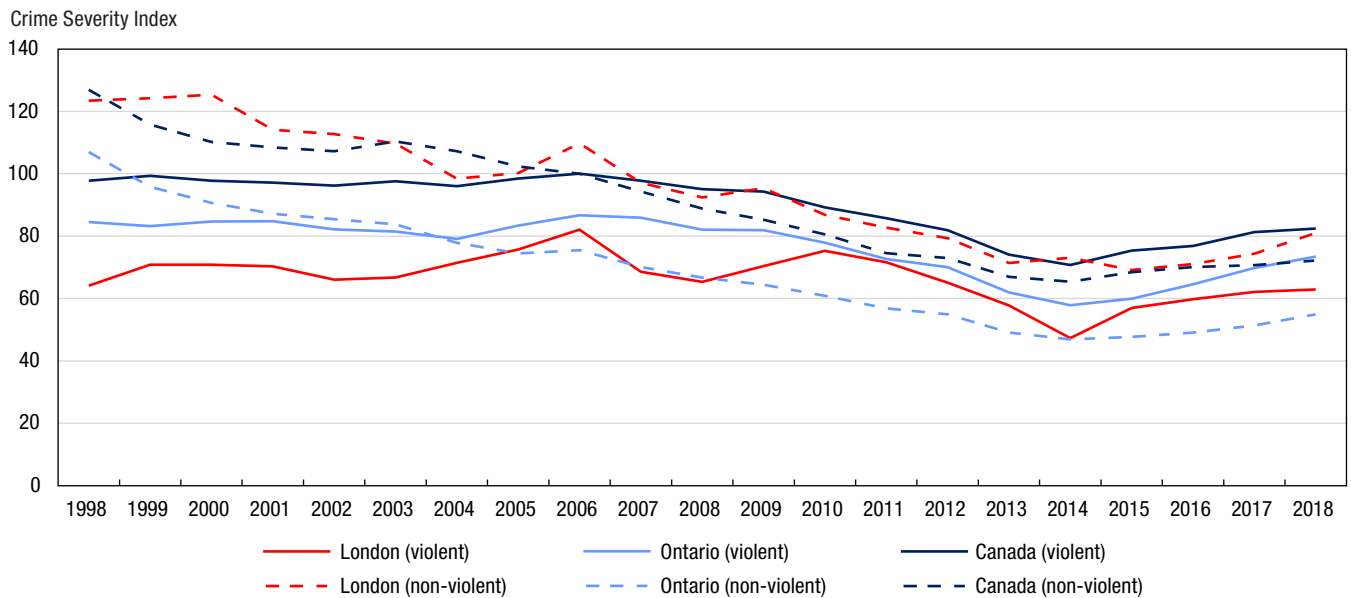
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 283 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in London in 2018, 17% higher than Ontario (243) but 12% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (84%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in London were female, somewhat higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.2% of police-reported intimate partner violence in London between 2009 and 2018, similar to Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

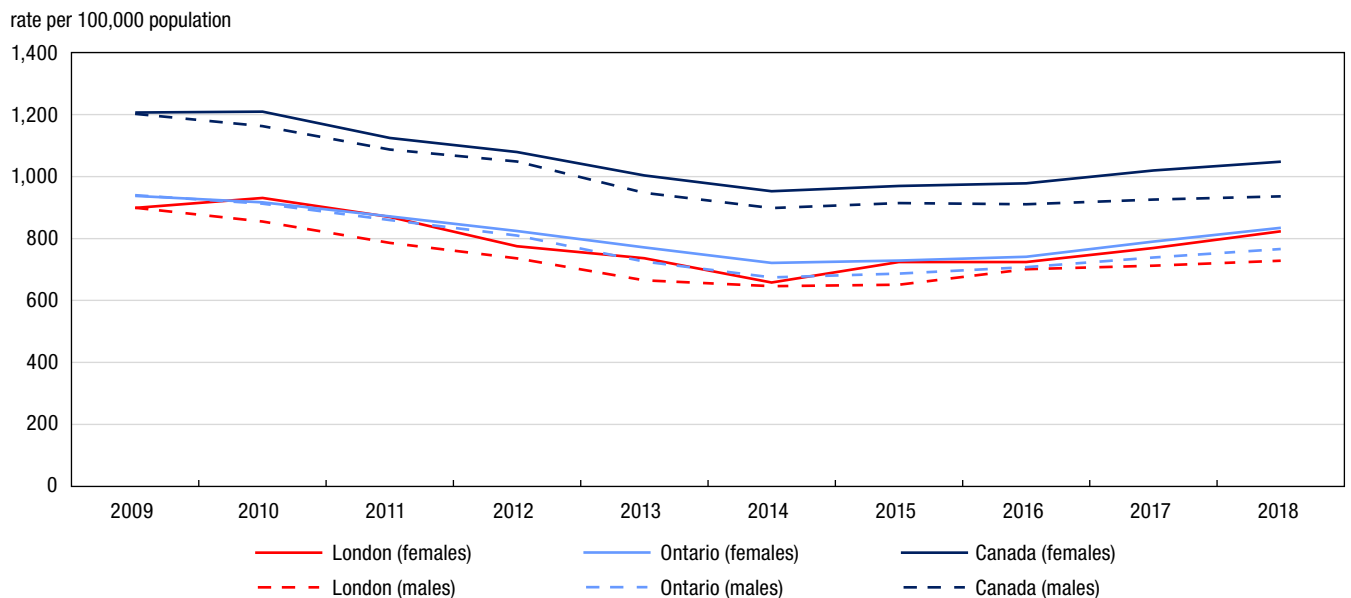
- In 2018, London had 6 homicides—a rate of 1.12 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 6 homicide victims in London, 1 was female (17%). This was a lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in London increased from 2 victims in 2008 to 6 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of London, Ontario 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.

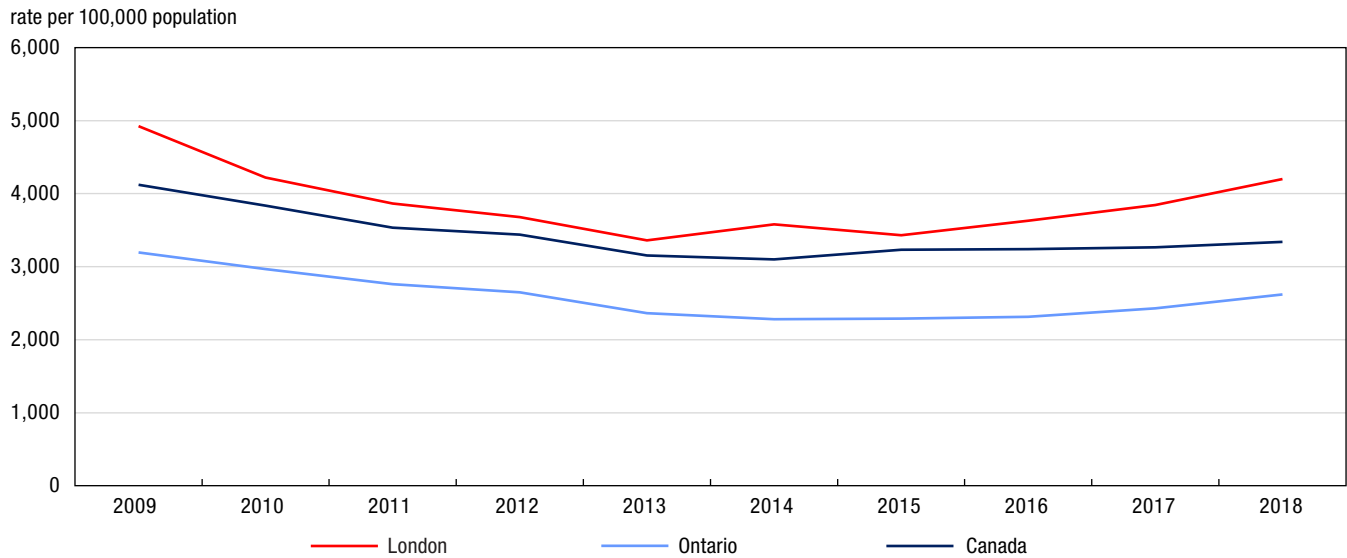
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of London, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 London, Ontario 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 London, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	London	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between London and Ontario	Percent difference between London and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,963</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-24</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-57	-52
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	95	91	101	5	-6
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	524	500	649	5	-19
Other violent offences	253	303	389	-16	-35
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>26</b>
Breaking and entering	456	319	431	43	6
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,514	1,506	1,720	67	46
Fraud	511	381	402	34	27
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	638	372	699	72	-9
Other property crime offences	80	43	86	84	-7
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-12</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>-2</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	71	92	178	-23	-60
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	15	6	12	134	22
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	-17
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	246	99	148	148	66
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>-26</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-74</b>	<b>-89</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>6,470</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>6</b>

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 London, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	London		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.4	2	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.4	2	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	145	16	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0.4	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	144	16	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	20	4	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	487	490	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	10	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	102	151	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	383	328	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	11	54	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0.7	1	2	6	2	6
Robbery	21	64	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	16	3	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	3	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	2	3	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	36	10	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	66	75	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	1	0.4	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	4	0.4	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	7	0.8	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	4	3	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 London, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	London		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>29,931</b>	<b>5,595</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>22,459</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,439	456	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	334	62	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	1,618	302	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	328	61	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	11,502	2,150	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	2,433	455	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	9	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	290	54	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	3,412	638	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	94	18	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>4,759</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	255	48	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	52	10	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	2	0.4	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	404	76	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	3,431	641	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	615	115	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	379	71	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	78	15	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	0.6	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	1,317	246	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	13	2	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	27	5	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 London, 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	4,787	990	-1	23,206	4,801	-1	33,410	6,912	-3
2009	4,697	968	-2	23,896	4,925	3	33,456	6,895	-0.3
2010	5,005	1,024	6	20,620	4,220	-14	30,791	6,302	-9
2011	4,752	967	-6	18,999	3,865	-8	28,931	5,886	-7
2012	4,469	904	-7	18,194	3,680	-5	28,337	5,731	-3
2013	4,040	813	-10	16,696	3,361	-9	26,181	5,270	-8
2014	3,837	768	-6	17,882	3,579	6	27,569	5,517	5
2015	3,934	782	2	17,269	3,431	-4	27,001	5,364	-3
2016	4,076	797	2	18,556	3,629	6	28,387	5,552	4
2017	4,318	826	4	20,089	3,844	6	29,448	5,635	2
2018	4,678	874	6	22,459	4,198	9	31,896	5,963	6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Windsor, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Windsor was home to 349,718 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 342 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (31%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 2.6% of Windsor residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.8%) but lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented about one in four (23%) residents, lower than Ontario (29%) but similar to Canada (22%). One in seven (14%) immigrants in Windsor were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) and Canada (16%). While there was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Windsor (20%) than Ontario (29%), it was similar to the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



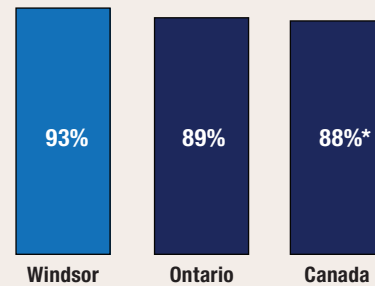
Windsor, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, six in ten (61%) Windsor residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, three in ten (29%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Windsor (6.0%) was slightly higher than in Ontario (5.6%) and similar to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Windsor earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,630 in 2017, slightly lower than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Windsor (18%) was on par with Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

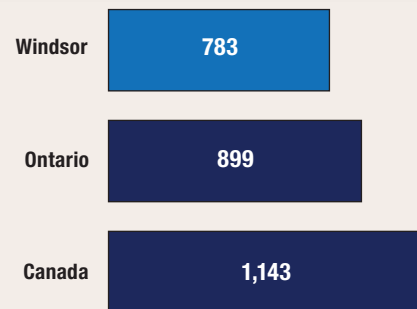
### Satisfaction with safety



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

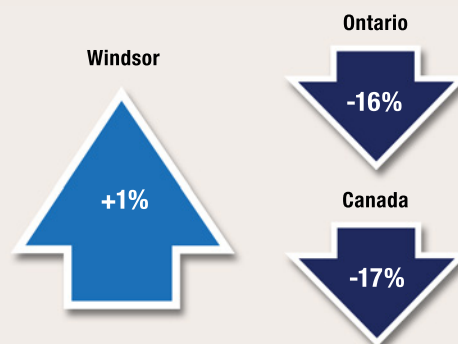
\* significantly different from Windsor ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in Windsor in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (72%) households in Windsor owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 just over one in five (22%) Windsor households, lower than in Ontario (28%) but close to Canada (24%). A small proportion (6.7%) of occupied private dwellings in Windsor were in need of major repairs, similar to Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). One-fifth (19%) of Windsor families were lone-parent families, slightly higher than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 192 individuals in Windsor living in unsheltered areas, in sheltered or transitional housing, or in other accommodations that were not their own.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (39%) Windsor residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Nearly three in five (58%) Windsor residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from Ontario (51%) or Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Windsor were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (46% versus 67%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- About one in seven (14%<sup>E</sup>) Windsor residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly lower than in Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- More than one in four (28%) Windsor residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 12%<sup>E</sup> of Windsor residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 26% of Windsor residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Ontario (20%) or Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (81%) of Windsor residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, which was not significantly different from Ontario (76%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (93%) of Windsor residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, more than one in five (22%) Windsor residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Windsor police reported an overall crime rate of 5,427 incidents per 100,000 population, 32% higher than in Ontario (4,113) but 1% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 1% in Windsor, while a decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Windsor increased by 21% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, fraud, homicide and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Windsor increased by 13%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.



## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,913 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Windsor in 2018, 49% higher than in Ontario (2,621) and 17% higher than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 783 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Windsor, 13% lower than Ontario (899) and 31% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ More than half of victims of violent crime were female in Windsor (56%), Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Windsor declined by 22%, while a smaller decline was seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Windsor declined by 4%, which was smaller than the decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Windsor between 2009 and 2018 declined to a smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-21% versus -29%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was far lower in Windsor (1.7 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Windsor declined by 57%, while there was an increase in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

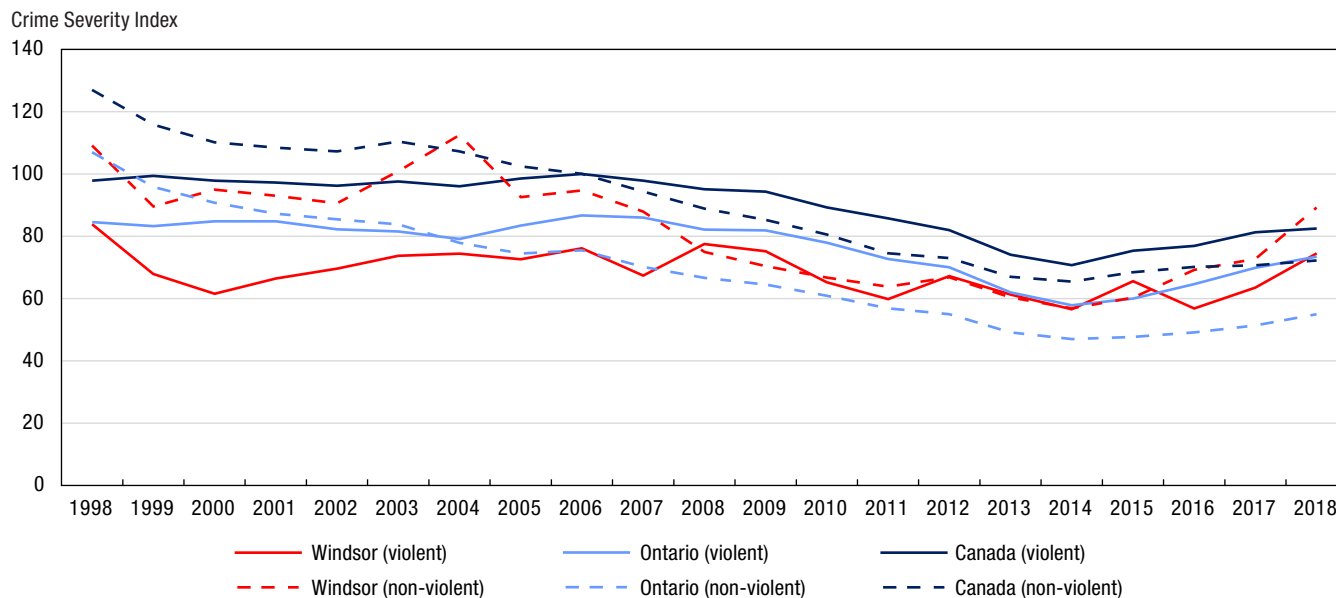
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 302 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Windsor in 2018, 24% higher than Ontario (243) but 6% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (82%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Windsor were female, similar to Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.5% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Windsor between 2009 and 2018, lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

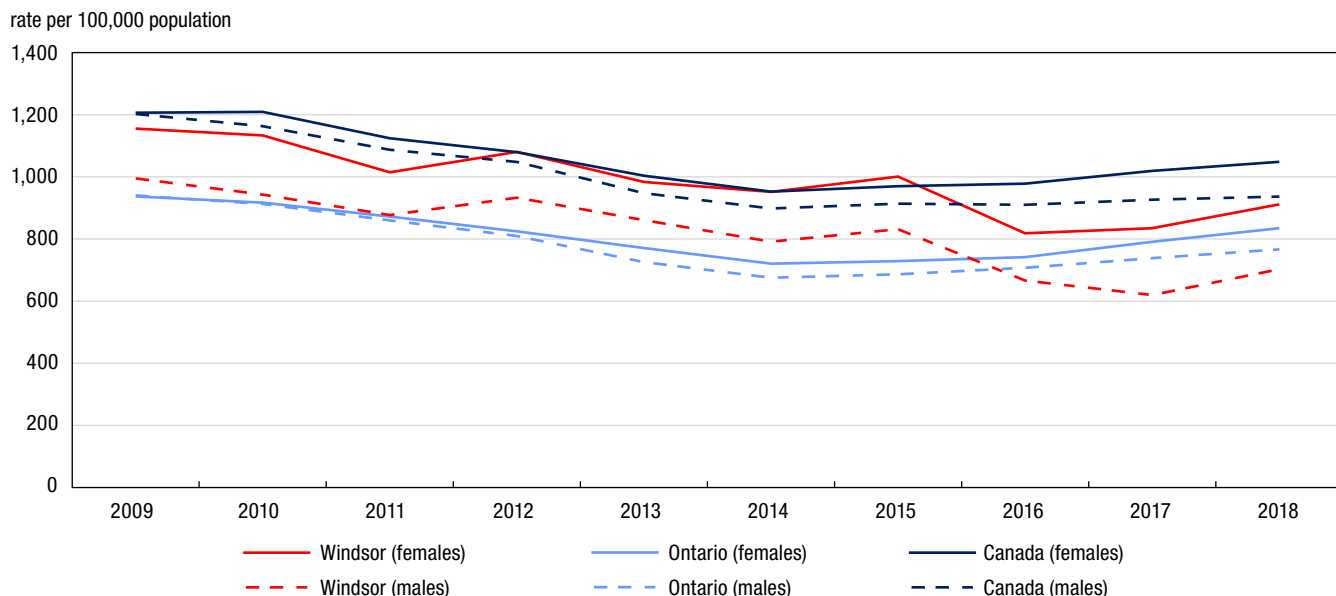
- In 2018, Windsor had 10 homicides—a rate of 2.86 per 100,000 population—higher than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 10 homicide victims in Windsor, 1 was female (10%). This was a lower proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Windsor increased from 7 victims in 2008 to 10 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Windsor, Ontario and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



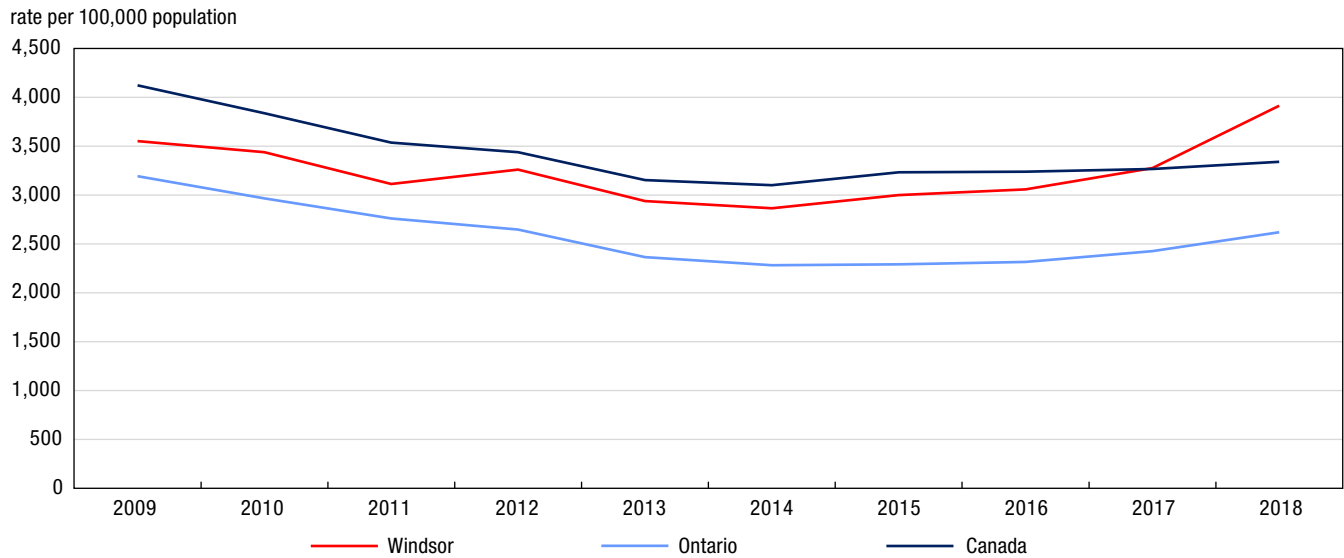
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Windsor	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Windsor and Ontario	Percent difference between Windsor and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,427</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-31</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	6	5	4	26	41
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	84	91	101	-8	-17
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	437	500	649	-13	-33
Other violent offences	256	303	389	-16	-34
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>17</b>
Breaking and entering	664	319	431	108	54
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,253	1,506	1,720	50	31
Fraud	491	381	402	29	22
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	437	372	699	17	-38
Other property crime offences	68	43	86	56	-21
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-27</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-64</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	73	92	178	-21	-59
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	5	6	12	-13	-55
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.6	0.7	207	154
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.6	0.4	0.3	49	125
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	41	99	148	-58	-72
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-0.4</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-71</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,794</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>-5</b>

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 Windsor, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Windsor		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.6	6	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	4	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	121	19	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	3	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	116	18	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	26	6	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	502	414	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	13	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	94	147	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	408	254	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	7	21	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	5	14	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	6	2	6	2	6
Robbery	32	91	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	23	3	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	1	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	2	3	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	50	11	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	123	93	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	4	2	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	3	1	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	8	7	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	1	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	1	0	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Windsor, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Windsor		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>17,525</b>	<b>5,010</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>13,686</b>	<b>3,913</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,324	664	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	198	57	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	1,042	298	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	110	31	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	6,728	1,923	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,661	475	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	8	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	48	14	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,527	437	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	40	11	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,556</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	110	31	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	35	10	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	2	0.6	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	1	0.3	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	45	13	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	2,142	612	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	221	63	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	255	73	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	19	5	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	6	2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	2	0.6	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	144	41	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	6	2	94	0.7	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	13	4	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	53	15	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Windsor, 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	3,324	1,004	-4	11,916	3,599	-14	17,755	5,362	-12
2009	3,381	1,028	2	11,677	3,550	-1	17,095	5,198	-3
2010	3,267	995	-3	11,290	3,437	-3	16,591	5,051	-3
2011	3,013	918	-8	10,222	3,113	-9	15,259	4,647	-8
2012	3,225	978	7	10,754	3,260	5	15,811	4,793	3
2013	2,957	887	-9	9,795	2,938	-10	14,524	4,356	-9
2014	2,773	829	-7	9,582	2,863	-3	14,062	4,202	-4
2015	2,932	872	5	10,077	2,999	5	14,789	4,401	5
2016	2,418	711	-18	10,400	3,059	2	14,822	4,359	-1
2017	2,421	706	-0.8	11,240	3,276	7	15,927	4,642	6
2018	2,740	783	11	13,686	3,913	19	18,982	5,427	17
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.





# Barrie, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Barrie was home to 210,800 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 235 residents per square kilometre. Nearly one in three (31%) residents were aged 24 and younger, close to the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 3.6% of Barrie residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, slightly higher than in Ontario (2.8%) but lower than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented just over one in seven (13%) residents, far lower than Ontario (29%) and Canada (22%). Less than one in ten (7.8%) immigrants in Barrie were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than in Ontario (12.3%) and Canada (16.1%). The proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Barrie (9.0%) was notably lower than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



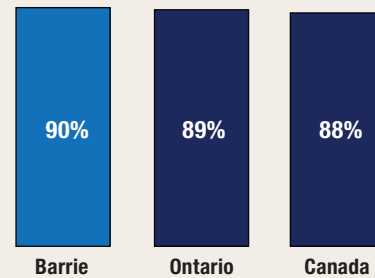
Barrie, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, three in five (60%) Barrie residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, three in ten (29%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (11%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Barrie (6.5%) was slightly higher than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Barrie earned a median after-tax annual income of \$56,890 in 2017, higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Barrie (14%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

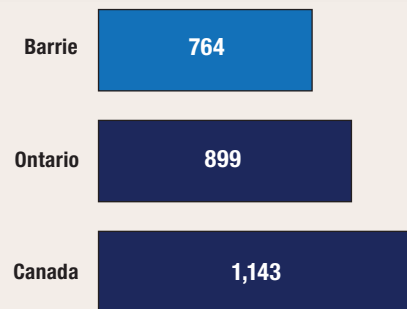
## Satisfaction with safety



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

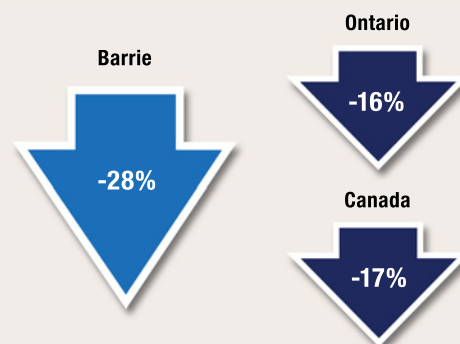
\* significantly different from Barrie (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.7 persons per household in Barrie in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Three in four (76%) households in Barrie owned their homes, higher than in Ontario (70%) 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 just over one in four (27%) Barrie households, similar to Ontario (28%) but slightly higher than Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.8%) of occupied private dwellings in Barrie were in need of major repairs, lower than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). Just under one in five (18%) Barrie families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 260 homeless individuals living in Barrie.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, two in five (40%) Barrie residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Just over half (53%) of Barrie residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, similar to the proportion in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ There was no significant difference between women and men living in Barrie who reported feeling very safe when walking alone after dark (54%<sup>E</sup> versus 53%<sup>E</sup>), whereas women were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe in Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- Nearly three in ten (28%<sup>E</sup>) Barrie residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- Just under one in five (18%<sup>E</sup>) Barrie residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, not significantly different from Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 17%<sup>E</sup> of Barrie residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 13%<sup>E</sup> of Barrie residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Ontario (20%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (83%) of Barrie residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (92%) of Barrie residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, on par with the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, just under one in four (23%) Barrie residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Barrie police reported an overall crime rate of 3,970 incidents per 100,000 population, 3% lower than in Ontario (4,113) and 28% lower than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 28% in Barrie, while a smaller decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Barrie increased by 12% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, and fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Barrie declined by 20%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 2,188 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Barrie in 2018, 17% lower than in Ontario (2,621) and 34% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 764 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Barrie, 15% lower than Ontario (899) and 33% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Barrie, just over half (51%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Barrie declined by 17%, a slightly larger decline than in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Barrie was largely unchanged (an increase of less than 1%), compared with an 11% decline in Ontario and a 13% decline in Canada.
- Violent crime against girls and women in Barrie saw a larger decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-11% versus -7%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was far lower in Barrie (0.9 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Barrie increased by 84%, while the rate increased by 10% in Ontario and 33% in Canada.

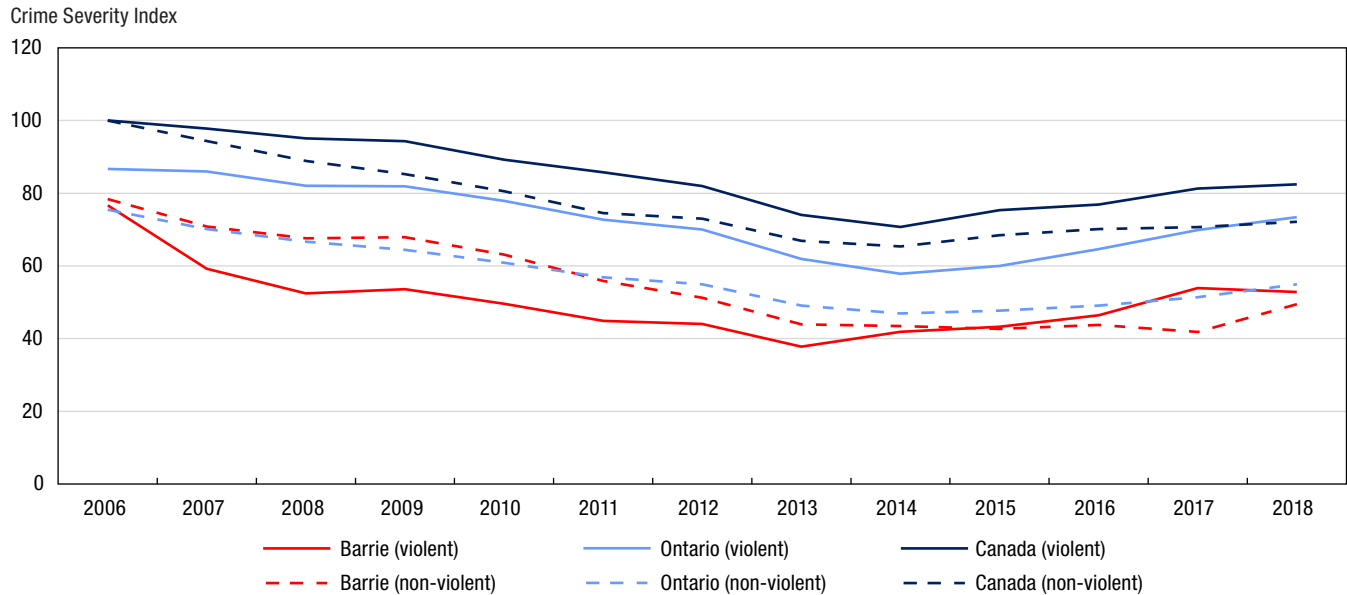
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 243 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Barrie in 2018, on par with Ontario (243) but 25% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (83%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Barrie were female, slightly higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 6.6% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Barrie between 2009 and 2018, higher than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Barrie had no homicides. Ontario had a homicide rate of 1.86 per 100,000 population, and Canada had a rate of 1.76.
- There was no change in the number of homicide victims in Barrie as there were no victims in 2008 and no victims in 2018.

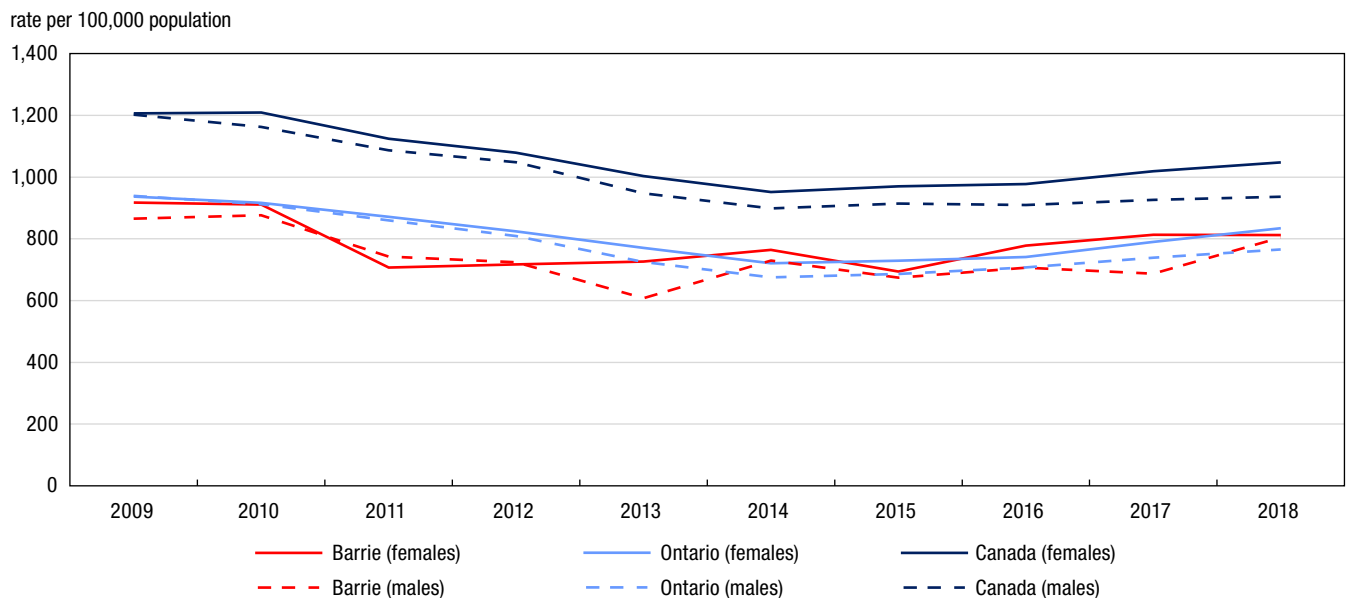
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Barrie, Ontario and Canada, 2006 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2006 Census of Population, Barrie was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2006 are not available for Barrie as a CMA.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

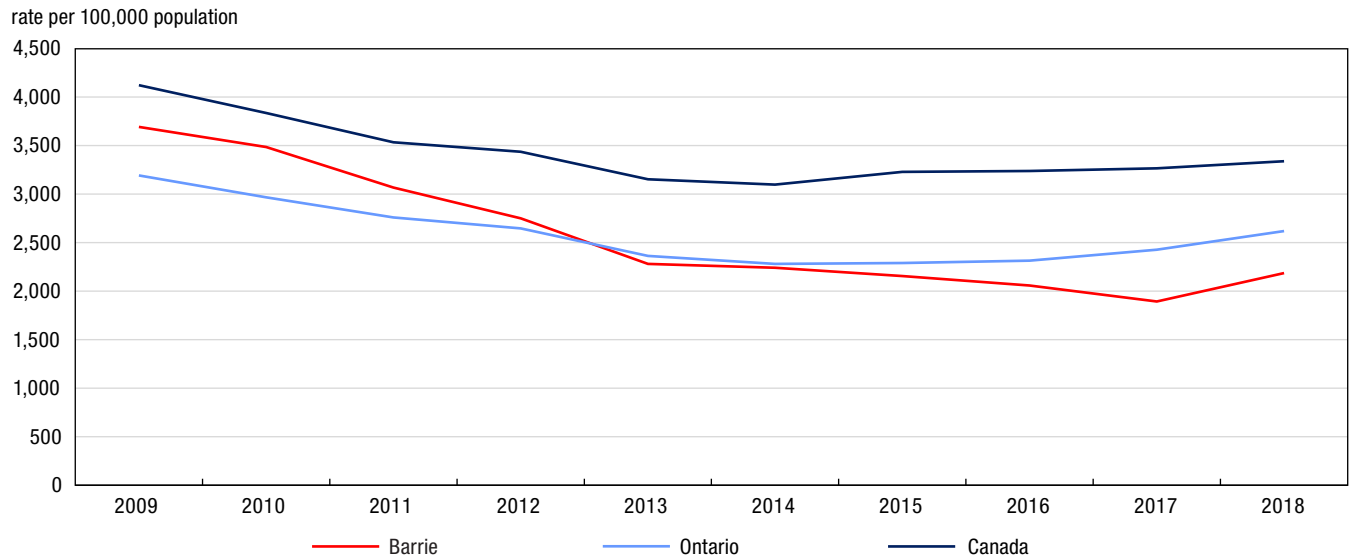
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Barrie, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 Barrie, Ontario 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 Barrie, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Barrie	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Barrie and Ontario	Percent difference between Barrie and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>3,970</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-28</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-33</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-63	-59
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	81	91	101	-10	-19
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	444	500	649	-11	-32
Other violent offences	237	303	389	-22	-39
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-34</b>
Breaking and entering	241	319	431	-25	-44
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,235	1,506	1,720	-18	-28
Fraud	340	381	402	-11	-15
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	339	372	699	-9	-52
Other property crime offences	33	43	86	-24	-61
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-40</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	131	92	178	42	-26
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	8	6	12	33	-30
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.6	0.7	292	224
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.4	0.4	0.3	14	72
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	60	99	148	-39	-59
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>-41</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>-75</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>4,322</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-29</b>

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 Barrie, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Barrie		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>812</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	0	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	1	3	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	142	22	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	3	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	140	19	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	25	1	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	458	508	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	5	15	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	77	139	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	376	354	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	11	81	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	0	7	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0	4	2	6	2	6
Robbery	13	72	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	13	3	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	4	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	3	3	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	49	12	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	64	84	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	8	4	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	1	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	12	0	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	1	3	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Barrie, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Barrie		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>8,134</b>	<b>3,558</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,001</b>	<b>2,188</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	551	241	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	72	31	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	228	100	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	117	51	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,478	1,084	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	767	336	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	0	0	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	10	4	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	774	339	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	4	2	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,327</b>	<b>1,018</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	98	43	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	13	6	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	15	7	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	300	131	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,765	772	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	136	59	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	300	131	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	19	8	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	5	2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.4	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	138	60	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	7	3	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	20	9	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	14	6	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Barrie, 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	1,794	916	-4	6,874	3,511	-6	10,750	5,490	-6
2009	1,856	938	2	7,303	3,692	5	10,908	5,515	0.5
2010	1,854	925	-1	6,986	3,486	-6	10,478	5,228	-5
2011	1,632	803	-13	6,237	3,069	-12	9,575	4,711	-10
2012	1,634	791	-1	5,682	2,750	-10	8,934	4,324	-8
2013	1,467	696	-12	4,808	2,283	-17	7,736	3,673	-15
2014	1,609	753	8	4,785	2,241	-2	7,935	3,716	1
2015	1,543	713	-5	4,666	2,157	-4	7,680	3,550	-4
2016	1,619	734	3	4,540	2,060	-5	7,749	3,515	-1
2017	1,705	762	4	4,240	1,895	-8	7,795	3,483	-0.9
2018	1,747	764	0.3	5,001	2,188	15	9,075	3,970	14
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



## Greater Sudbury, Ontario



### Population and demographics

Greater Sudbury was home to 171,471 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 44 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (28%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 9.7% of Greater Sudbury residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, notably higher than Ontario (2.8%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented a small proportion (5.8%) of residents, notably lower than Ontario (29.1%) and Canada (21.9%). One in ten (11%) immigrants in Greater Sudbury were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Ontario (12%) but lower than Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Greater Sudbury (3.7%) than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



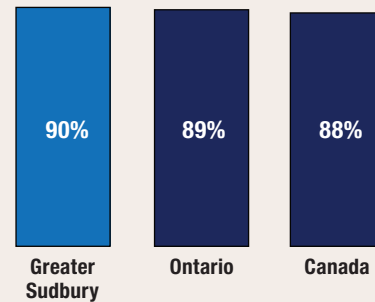
Greater Sudbury, Ontario

### Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (64%) Greater Sudbury residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (11%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Greater Sudbury (6.4%) was slightly higher than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Greater Sudbury earned a median after-tax annual income of \$55,790 in 2017, higher than in Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was lower in Greater Sudbury (13%) than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

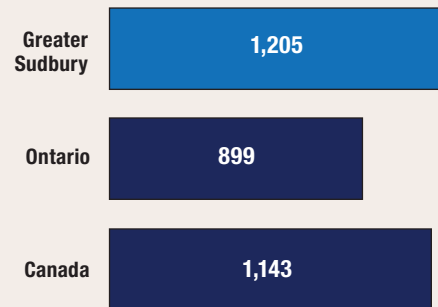
### Satisfaction with safety



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

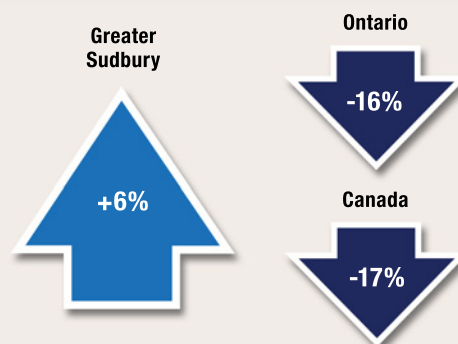
\* significantly different from Greater Sudbury ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Greater Sudbury in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (66%) households in Greater Sudbury owned their homes, slightly lower than Ontario (70%) but similar to 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 in five (21%) Greater Sudbury households, lower than in Ontario (28%) but closer to Canada (24%). A small proportion (7.6%) of occupied private dwellings in Greater Sudbury were in need of major repairs, slightly higher than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of Greater Sudbury families were lone-parent families, similar to Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 581 homeless individuals living in Greater Sudbury.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one in three (34%<sup>E</sup>) Greater Sudbury residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Around half (48%) of Greater Sudbury residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, a similar proportion as in Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Greater Sudbury were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (34%<sup>E</sup> versus 61%), similar to Ontario and Canada's provinces.
- Three in ten (30%<sup>E</sup>) Greater Sudbury residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- Nearly one in five (18%<sup>E</sup>) Greater Sudbury residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 13%<sup>E</sup> of Greater Sudbury residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16%<sup>E</sup> of Greater Sudbury residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (76%) of Greater Sudbury residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, on par with Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (91%) of Greater Sudbury residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, the same proportion as in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Greater Sudbury police reported an overall crime rate of 5,677 incidents per 100,000 population, 38% higher than in Ontario (4,113) and 3% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 6% in Greater Sudbury, while a decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Greater Sudbury increased by 5% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, and sexual assault (level 1). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Greater Sudbury increased by 8%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,251 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Greater Sudbury in 2018, 24% higher than in Ontario (2,621) but 3% lower than Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,205 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Greater Sudbury, 34% higher than Ontario (899) and 5% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Over half of victims of violent crime were female in Greater Sudbury (57%), Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Greater Sudbury increased by 10%, while there was a decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Greater Sudbury increased by 17%, while there was a decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Greater Sudbury between 2009 and 2018 declined to a much smaller extent than violent crime against boys and men (-2% versus -25%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was far lower in Greater Sudbury (1.8 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Greater Sudbury increased from no incidents in 2014 to 3 incidents in 2018. Meanwhile, there was an increase in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

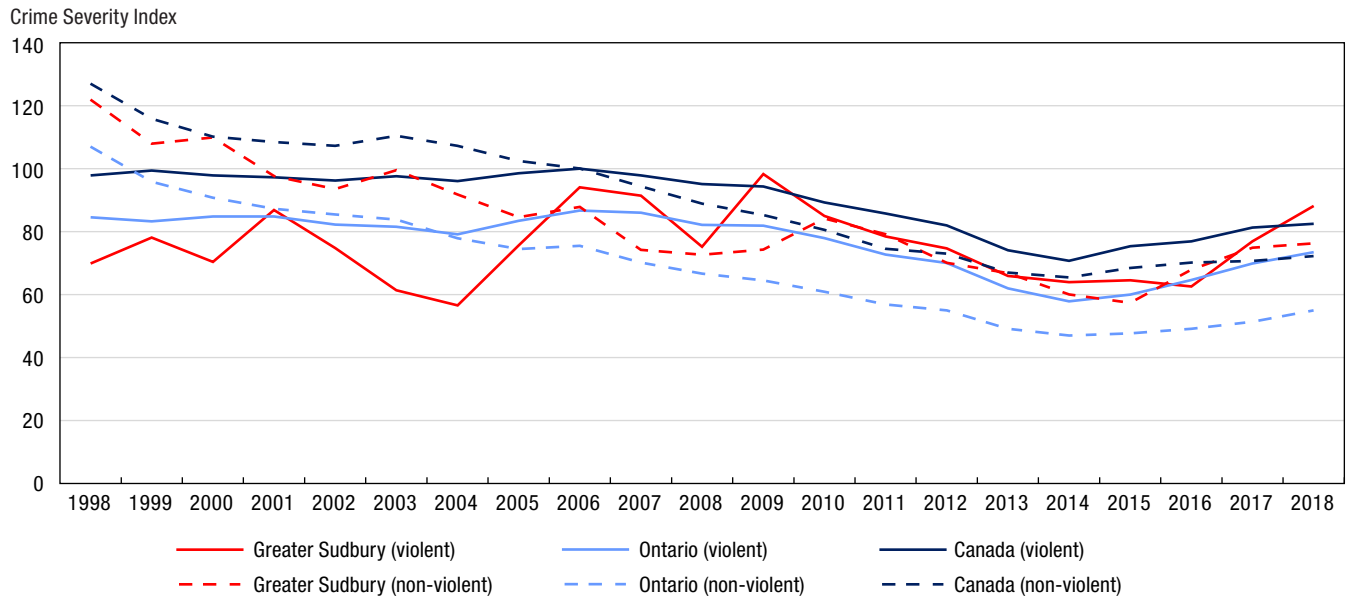
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 307 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Greater Sudbury in 2018, 26% higher than Ontario (243) but 5% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (85%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Greater Sudbury were female, slightly higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 1.7% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Greater Sudbury between 2009 and 2018, notably lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

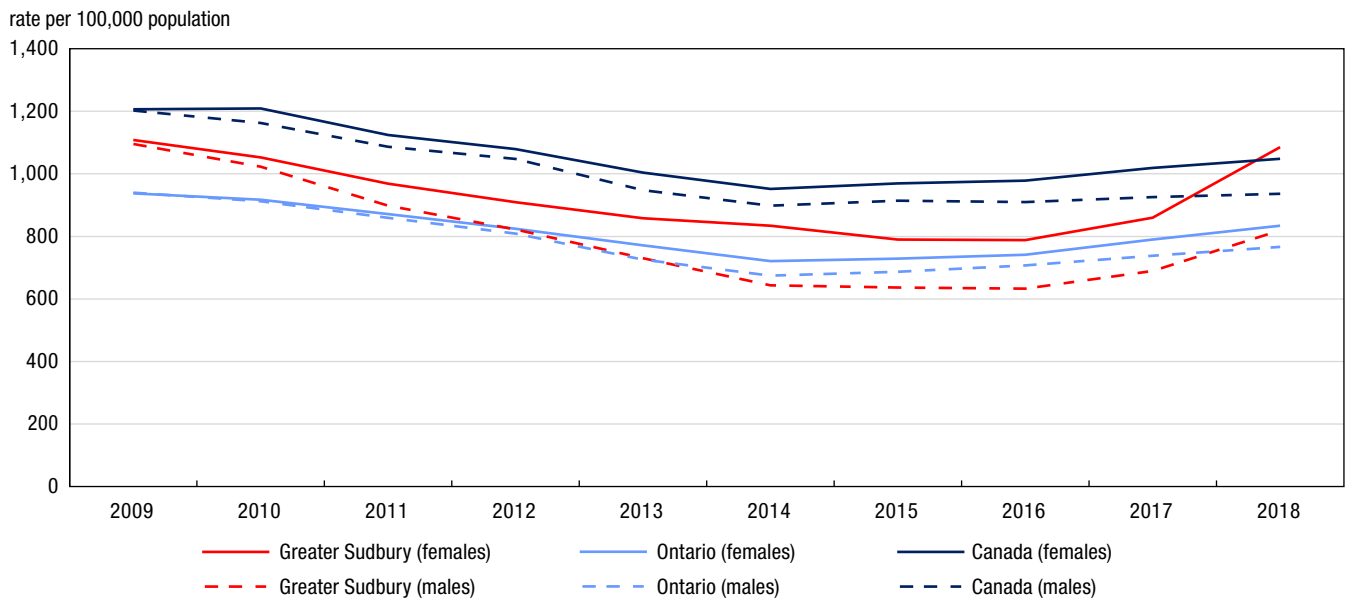
- In 2018, Greater Sudbury had 1 homicide—a rate of 0.59 per 100,000 population—lower than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- The single homicide victim in Greater Sudbury was male. Meanwhile, 27% of homicide victims in Ontario and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Greater Sudbury decreased from 2 victims in 2008 to 1 victim in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Greater Sudbury, Ontario and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



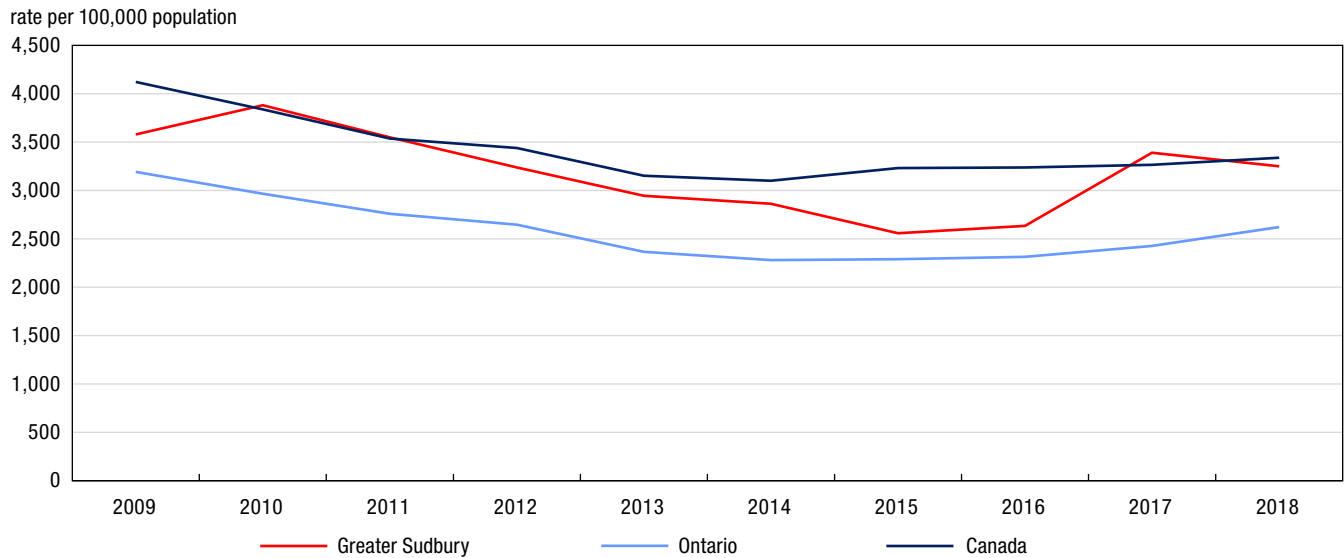
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Greater Sudbury	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Greater Sudbury and Ontario	Percent difference between Greater Sudbury and Canada
		rate			
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,205</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>5</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	5	4	-63	-58
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	163	91	101	79	61
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	680	500	649	36	5
Other violent offences	360	303	389	19	-7
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>-3</b>
Breaking and entering	638	319	431	100	48
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,718	1,506	1,720	14	-0.1
Fraud	442	381	402	16	10
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	407	372	699	10	-42
Other property crime offences	46	43	86	5	-47
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>-62</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	83	92	178	-10	-53
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	8	6	12	24	-35
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.6	0.6	0.7	6	-12
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.4	0.3	210	369
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	36	99	148	-63	-76
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-55</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-86</b>	<b>-94</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>-3</b>

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 Greater Sudbury, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Greater Sudbury		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	1	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	0	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	218	41	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	8	1	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	209	40	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	40	7	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>682</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	654	574	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	4	16	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	147	190	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	504	368	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	15	94	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	12	11	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	7	2	6	2	6
Robbery	24	49	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	35	2	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	2	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	0	1	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	31	4	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	38	22	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	0	0	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	5	7	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0	2	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Greater Sudbury, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Greater Sudbury		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>7,915</b>	<b>4,707</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>3,251</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	1,072	638	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	56	33	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	279	166	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	66	39	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,544	1,513	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	655	390	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	13	8	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	75	45	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	685	407	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	21	12	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	63	37	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	57	34	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	3	2	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,827	1,087	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	103	61	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	140	83	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	13	8	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.6	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	2	1	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	61	36	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	6	4	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	1	0.6	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Greater Sudbury, 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	1,805	1,094	-5	5,833	3,534	-3	8,801	5,332	-4
2009	1,886	1,142	4	5,911	3,578	1	8,880	5,376	0.8
2010	1,844	1,119	-2	6,394	3,882	8	9,427	5,723	6
2011	1,763	1,070	-4	5,850	3,550	-9	8,865	5,380	-6
2012	1,689	1,022	-4	5,350	3,237	-9	8,295	5,019	-7
2013	1,622	979	-4	4,880	2,945	-9	7,734	4,668	-7
2014	1,582	956	-2	4,735	2,861	-3	7,484	4,523	-3
2015	1,556	940	-2	4,235	2,559	-11	7,111	4,297	-5
2016	1,589	958	2	4,369	2,634	3	7,578	4,569	6
2017	1,706	1,025	7	5,643	3,392	29	8,977	5,396	18
2018	2,026	1,205	18	5,466	3,251	-4	9,545	5,677	5
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Thunder Bay, Ontario



## Population and demographics

Thunder Bay was home to 126,481 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 49 residents per square kilometre. Over one in four (27%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Ontario (29%) and across Canada (28%).

About 12.7% of Thunder Bay residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, notably higher than Ontario (2.8%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented around one in ten (8.8%) residents, far lower than Ontario (29.1%) and Canada (21.9%). A small proportion (6.6%) of immigrants in Thunder Bay were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than Ontario (12.3%) and Canada (16.1%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Thunder Bay (4.0%) than Ontario (29.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



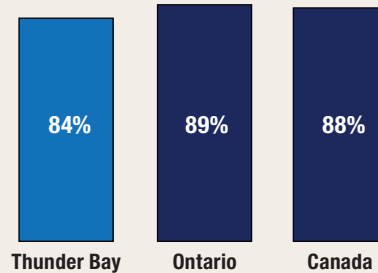
Thunder Bay, Ontario

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (63%) Thunder Bay residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in eight (12%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Thunder Bay (5.1%) was slightly lower than in Ontario (5.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Thunder Bay earned a median after-tax annual income of \$53,060 in 2017, similar to Ontario (\$53,850) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Thunder Bay (15%) was just under Ontario (17%) and Canada (17%).

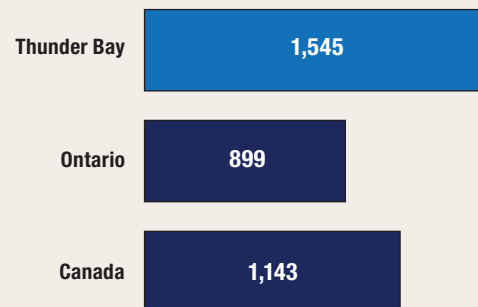
## Satisfaction with safety



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

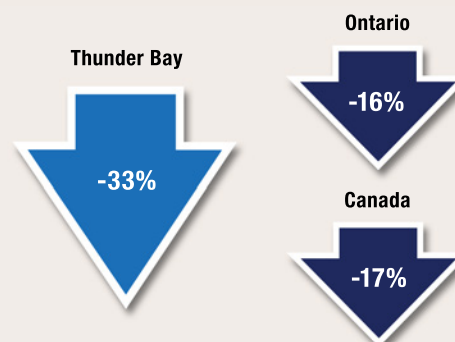
\* significantly different from Thunder Bay (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Thunder Bay in 2016, similar to Ontario (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (72%) households in Thunder Bay owned their homes, on par with Ontario (70%) 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 in five (19%) Thunder Bay households, lower than in Ontario (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (7.3%) of occupied private dwellings in Thunder Bay were in need of major repairs, slightly higher than Ontario (6.1%) and Canada (6.5%). One-fifth (19%) of Thunder Bay families were lone-parent families, slightly higher than in Ontario (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 474 homeless individuals living in Thunder Bay.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, over two in five (43%<sup>E</sup>) Thunder Bay residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Ontario residents (40%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Three in ten (30%<sup>E</sup>) Thunder Bay residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was significantly lower than Ontario (51%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
- Three in ten (30%<sup>E</sup>) Thunder Bay residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from Ontario (21%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in four (26%<sup>E</sup>) Thunder Bay residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 13%<sup>E</sup> of Thunder Bay residents experienced discrimination, similar to Ontario (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 25%<sup>E</sup> of Thunder Bay residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Ontario (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- Nearly two-thirds (65%) of Thunder Bay residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, which was not significantly different from Ontario (76%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (89%) of Thunder Bay residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Ontario (91%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, one in four (24%) Thunder Bay residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, similar to Ontario (25%) and Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Thunder Bay police reported an overall crime rate of 5,778 incidents per 100,000 population, 40% higher than in Ontario (4,113) and 5% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 33% in Thunder Bay, while a smaller decline was seen in Ontario (-16%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Thunder Bay increased by 9% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering; robbery; fraud; trafficking, production and distribution of cannabis (pre-legalization); attempted murder; and homicide. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Thunder Bay declined by 12%, compared with a 15% decline in Ontario and a 17% decline in Canada.

## Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,321 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Thunder Bay in 2018, 27% higher than in Ontario (2,621) and virtually the same (less than 1% lower) as Canada (3,339).

## Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,545 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Thunder Bay, 72% higher than Ontario (899) and 35% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Over half of victims of violent crime were female in Thunder Bay (54%), Ontario (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Thunder Bay declined by 15%, similar to the decline seen in Ontario (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Thunder Bay increased by 37%, while there was a decline in Ontario (-11%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Thunder Bay between 2009 and 2018 declined to a larger extent than violent crime against boys and men (-28% versus -21%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was notably higher in Thunder Bay (8.0 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Ontario (5.3) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Thunder Bay decreased by 39%, while there was an increase in Ontario (+10%) and Canada (+33%).

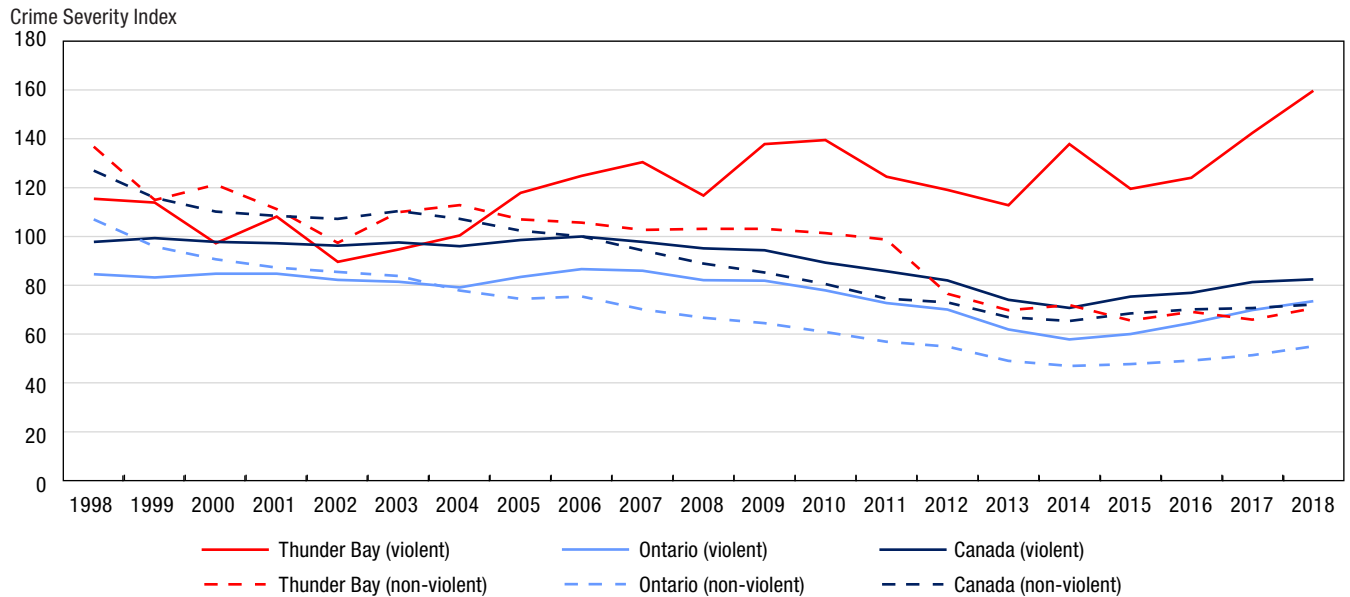
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 373 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Thunder Bay in 2018, 53% higher than Ontario (243) and 16% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (84%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Thunder Bay were female, slightly higher than in Ontario (81%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.0% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Thunder Bay between 2009 and 2018, lower than in Ontario (4.2%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Thunder Bay had 8 homicides—a rate of 6.38 per 100,000 population—notably higher than Ontario (1.86) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 8 homicide victims in Thunder Bay, 3 were female (38%). This was a higher proportion than in Ontario (27%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Thunder Bay increased from no victims in 2008 to 8 victims in 2018.

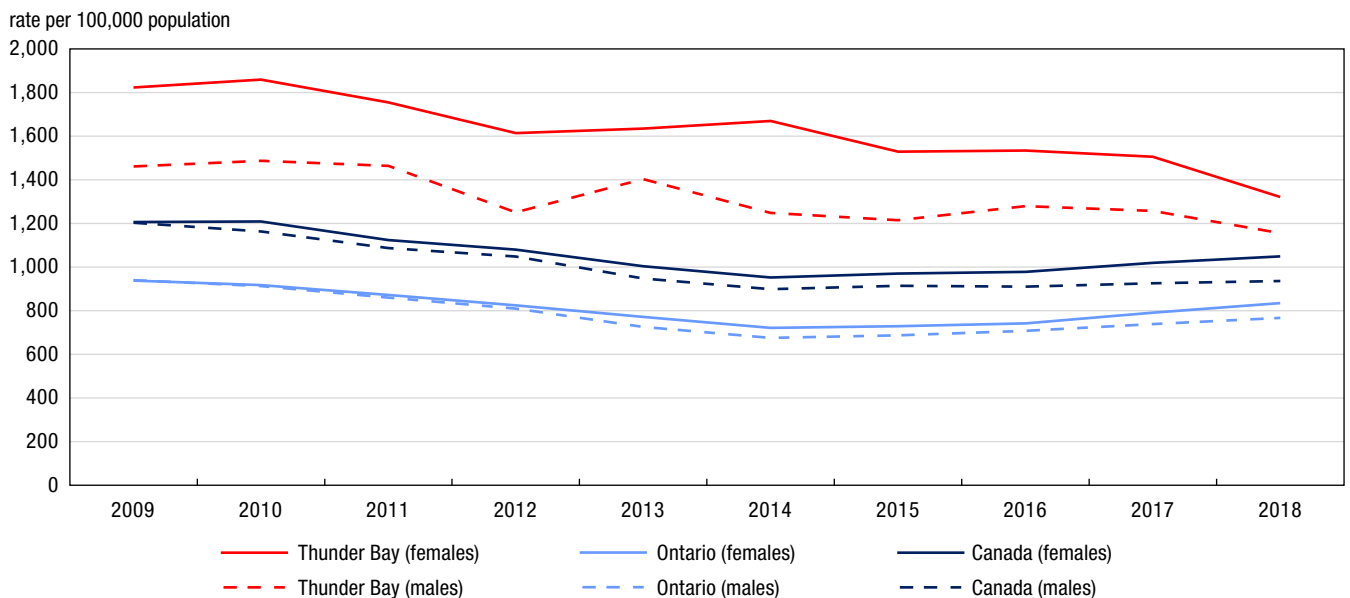
**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Thunder Bay, Ontario and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**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 Thunder Bay, Ontario and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



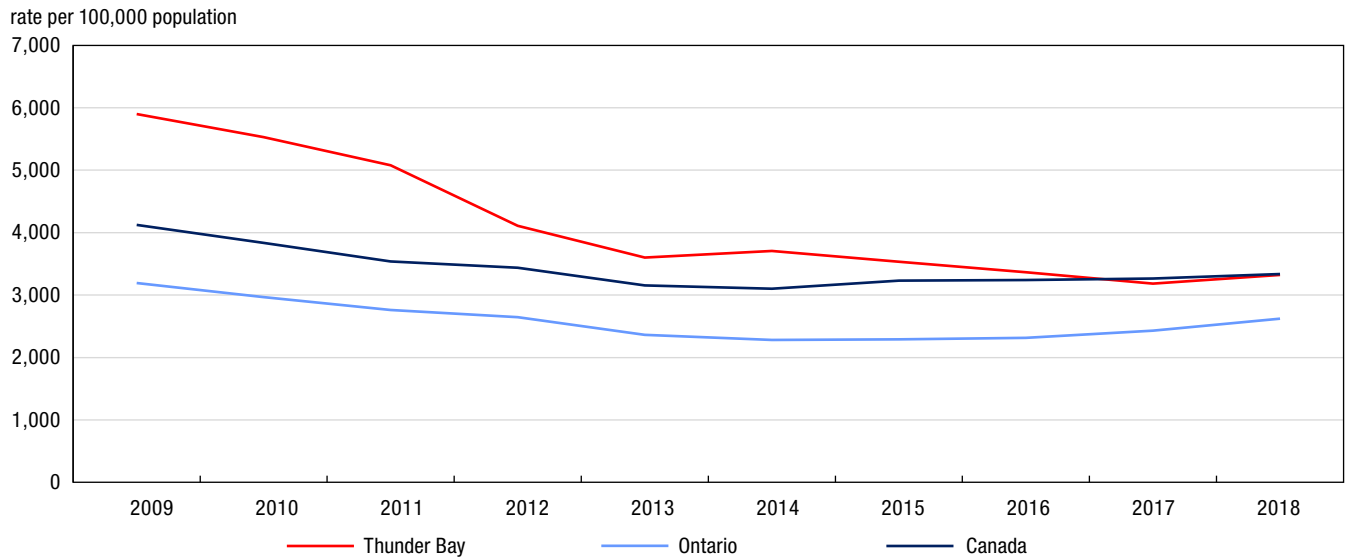
**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 Thunder Bay, Ontario 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 Thunder Bay, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Thunder Bay	Ontario	Canada	Percent difference between Thunder Bay and Ontario	Percent difference between Thunder Bay and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,778</b>	<b>4,113</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>35</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	15	5	4	217	257
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	116	91	101	28	15
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	897	500	649	80	38
Other violent offences	516	303	389	70	32
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>-0.5</b>
Breaking and entering	484	319	431	52	12
Theft <sup>3</sup>	1,787	1,506	1,720	19	4
Fraud	406	381	402	7	1
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	589	372	699	58	-16
Other property crime offences	55	43	86	27	-36
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>-9</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-48</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	148	92	178	61	-16
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	2	6	12	-62	-80
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.6	0.7	328	255
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.4	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	22	99	148	-77	-85
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>-48</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-43</b>	<b>-76</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>6,087</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>-0.6</b>

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 Thunder Bay, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Thunder Bay		Ontario		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>834</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	5	8	1	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	2	2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	6	8	1	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	195	16	130	17	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0	2	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	190	16	128	17	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	13	2	22	5	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	851	847	456	463	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	17	45	4	10	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	195	265	83	126	111	173
Assault – level 1	638	537	369	327	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	3	77	7	37	10	48
Other assaults	0	6	4	10	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	3	2	6	2	6
Robbery	57	96	27	83	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	49	0	12	2	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	2	0	2	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0 <sup>a</sup>
Extortion	2	5	4	7	6	9
Criminal harassment	46	19	52	16	53	17
Uttering threats	60	56	85	102	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	8	0	16	8	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	13	6	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.6	0 <sup>a</sup>	1	0.1
Other violent offences	10	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0	2	2	3	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0	9	12

0<sup>a</sup> 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.

**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 Thunder Bay, Ontario and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Thunder Bay		Ontario		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>5,695</b>	<b>4,542</b>	<b>513,941</b>	<b>3,588</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>375,402</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	607	484	45,736	319	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	53	42	4,854	34	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	253	202	23,952	167	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	33	26	5,887	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	1,955	1,559	185,837	1,297	531,312	1,434
Fraud	493	393	49,193	343	129,409	349
Identity theft	3	2	426	3	3,745	10
Identity fraud	13	10	4,907	34	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	738	589	53,236	372	259,064	699
Arson	16	13	1,374	10	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>84,959</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	39	31	4,415	31	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	6	5	1,669	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	29	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	58	0.4	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	6	5	5,075	35	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,030	822	66,876	467	226,864	612
Other offences	62	49	6,837	48	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>28,446</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	186	148	13,216	92	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	3	2	894	6	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	2	80	0.6	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	0.4	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	28	22	14,201	99	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>20,937</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>4,197</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	2	2	94	0.7	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	16	13	1,076	8	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	3	2	3,027	21	21,149	57

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 Thunder Bay, 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	2,180	1,815	-4	6,170	5,136	-0.3	10,350	8,616	0.4
2009	2,176	1,815	0 <sup>s</sup>	7,073	5,900	15	11,064	9,230	7
2010	2,036	1,698	-6	6,631	5,530	-6	10,526	8,778	-5
2011	1,985	1,653	-3	6,095	5,077	-8	9,978	8,311	-5
2012	1,778	1,478	-11	4,946	4,111	-19	8,504	7,068	-15
2013	1,937	1,583	7	4,406	3,600	-12	7,872	6,432	-9
2014	1,848	1,510	-5	4,539	3,708	3	7,850	6,413	-0.3
2015	1,725	1,414	-6	4,310	3,534	-5	7,432	6,093	-5
2016	1,768	1,447	2	4,113	3,367	-5	7,546	6,177	1
2017	1,907	1,553	7	3,910	3,184	-5	7,530	6,131	-0.7
2018	1,937	1,545	-0.5	4,164	3,321	4	7,244	5,778	-6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Winnipeg, Manitoba



## Population and demographics

Winnipeg was home to 832,186 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 157 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Manitoba (32%) and across Canada (28%).

About 12.2% of Winnipeg residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Manitoba (18.0%) but more than twice as high as Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in four (24%) residents, higher than Manitoba (18%) and Canada (22%). Three in ten (29%) immigrants in Winnipeg were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Manitoba (28%) but higher than Canada (16%). While there was a notably higher proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Winnipeg (26%) than Manitoba (17%), it was slightly higher than the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



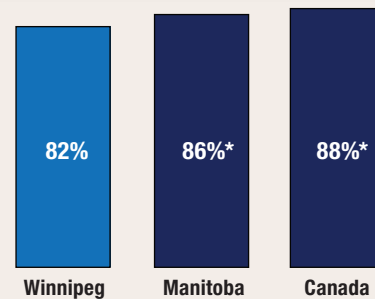
Winnipeg, Manitoba

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (63%) Winnipeg residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, just over one in four (27%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Winnipeg (6.3%) was similar to Manitoba (6.0%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Winnipeg earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,280 in 2017, similar to Manitoba (\$50,130) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was lower in Winnipeg (18%) than in Manitoba (21%) but similar to Canada (17%).

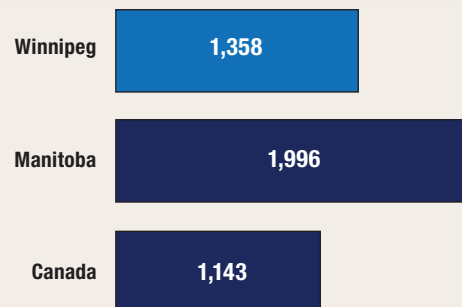
## Satisfaction with safety



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

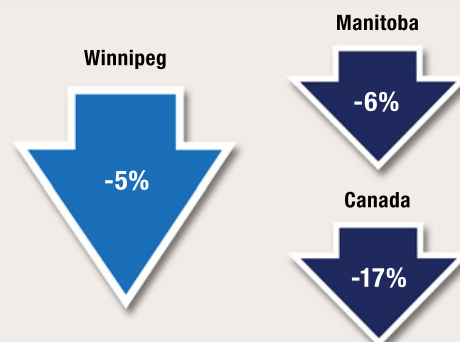
\* significantly different from Winnipeg (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Winnipeg in 2016, similar to Manitoba (2.5) and Canada (2.4). The majority of (67%) households in Winnipeg owned their homes, on par with Manitoba (69%) 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 in five (21%) Winnipeg households, slightly higher than in Manitoba (19%) but slightly lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (7.6%) of occupied private dwellings in Winnipeg were in need of major repairs, in between Manitoba (9.0%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-fifth (18%) of Winnipeg families were lone-parent families, similar to Manitoba (17%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 1,519 homeless individuals living in Winnipeg.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, almost three in ten (28%) of Winnipeg residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly lower than Manitoba residents (32%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Less than half (47%) of Winnipeg residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, a significantly lower proportion than in Manitoba (53%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Winnipeg were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (32% versus 58%), similar to Manitoba and Canada's provinces.
- One in four (25%) Winnipeg residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Manitoba (23%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (21%) Winnipeg residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Manitoba (24%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 15% of Winnipeg residents experienced discrimination, which was significantly higher than Manitoba (14%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 14% of Winnipeg residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Manitoba (25%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The majority (65%) of Winnipeg residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Manitoba (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Winnipeg residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Manitoba (89%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Winnipeg residents aged 15 and older, there were 78,000<sup>E</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 118<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Manitoba (108) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 5.8% of Winnipeg residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to Manitoba (5.2%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in four (25%) Winnipeg residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than Manitoba (22%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Winnipeg, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (34% versus 18%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, less than one in ten (8.7%) Winnipeg residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, similar to Manitoba (7.3%) but slightly lower than Canada's provinces (11.5%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Winnipeg (13.6%) than in Manitoba (9.4%), while Winnipeg was closer to Canada overall (12.4%).



- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, over half (55%) of Winnipeg residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, which was significantly higher than in Manitoba (50%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Winnipeg police reported an overall crime rate of 7,863 incidents per 100,000 population, 16% lower than in Manitoba (9,392) but 43% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 5% in Winnipeg, while a similar decline was seen in Manitoba (-6%) and a larger decline was seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Winnipeg increased by 10% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, robbery, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, fraud and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Winnipeg declined by 5%, compared with a 3% decline in Manitoba and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 5,751 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Winnipeg in 2018, similar to Manitoba (5,590) but 72% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 253 property crimes per 1,000 Winnipeg 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 Manitoba (210) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,358 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Winnipeg, 32% lower than Manitoba (1,996) but 19% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Around half of victims of violent crime in Winnipeg (51%), Manitoba (56%) and Canada (53%) were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Winnipeg declined by 4%, slightly larger than the decline seen in Manitoba (-2%) but smaller than the decline in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Winnipeg declined by 2%, whereas Manitoba saw an increase (+6%) and Canada had a much larger decrease (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a smaller extent in Winnipeg than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-9% versus -19%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was slightly higher in Winnipeg (3.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Manitoba (3.0) but lower than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Winnipeg increased by 51%, a smaller increase than in Manitoba (+85%) but larger than in Canada (+33%).

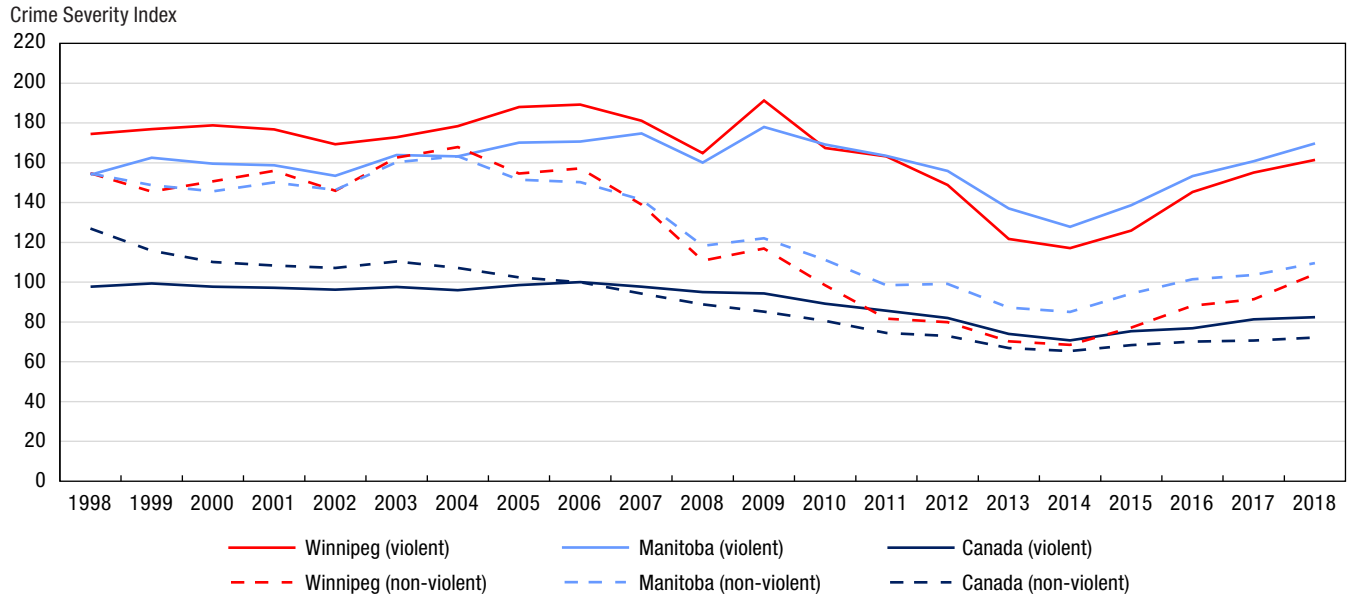
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 341 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Winnipeg in 2018, 43% lower than Manitoba (593) but 6% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (87%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Winnipeg were female, higher than in Manitoba (82%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.3% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Winnipeg between 2009 and 2018, slightly higher than in Manitoba (2.8%) but on par with Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

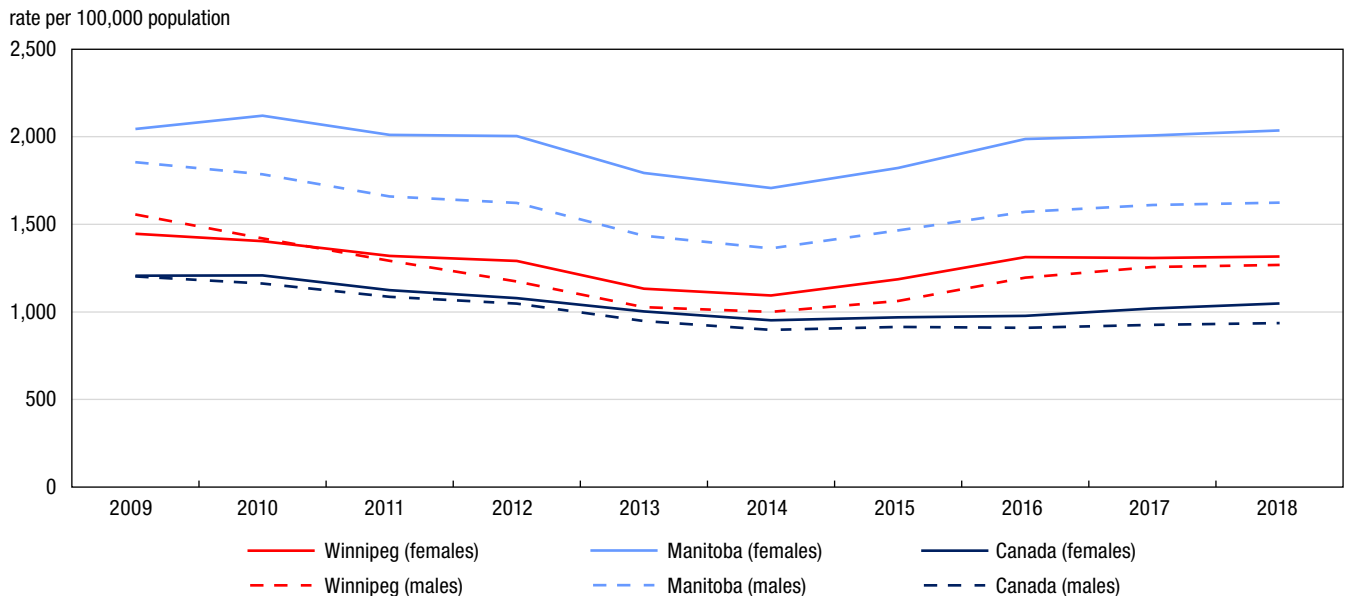
- In 2018, Winnipeg had 22 homicides—a rate of 2.69 per 100,000 population—lower than Manitoba (4.07) but higher than Canada (1.76).
- Of the 22 homicide victims in Winnipeg, 4 were female (18%). This was a lower proportion than in Manitoba (22%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Winnipeg decreased from 31 victims in 2008 to 22 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Winnipeg, Manitoba 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 Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada, 2009 to 2018**

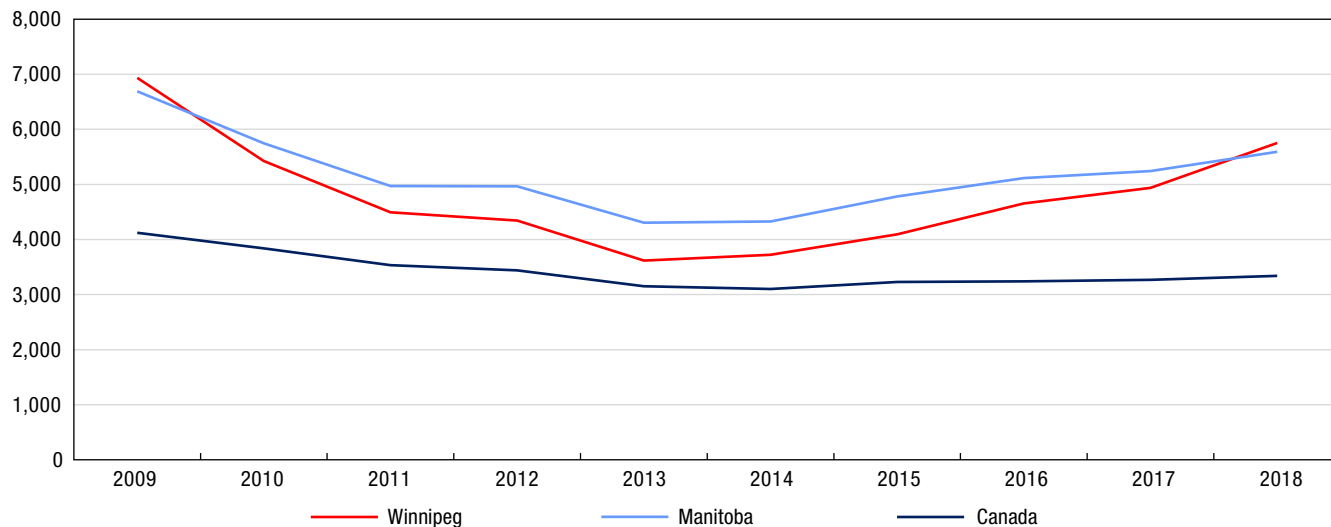


**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada, 2009 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



**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 Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Winnipeg	Manitoba	Canada	Percent difference between Winnipeg and Manitoba	Percent difference between Winnipeg and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>7,863</b>	<b>9,392</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,996</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>19</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	6	7	4	-21	30
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	127	155	101	-18	26
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	726	1,280	649	-43	12
Other violent offences	499	554	389	-10	28
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72</b>
Breaking and entering	780	753	431	4	81
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,662	2,243	1,720	19	55
Fraud	392	369	402	6	-2
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	1,773	2,090	699	-15	154
Other property crime offences	144	135	86	7	68
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-58</b>	<b>-25</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-61</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	77	237	178	-68	-57
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	3	11	12	-74	-75
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.7	10	-64
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.3	66	-52
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	52	78	148	-33	-65
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-48</b>	<b>-56</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-72</b>	<b>-71</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>8,116</b>	<b>9,983</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>33</b>

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 Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Winnipeg		Manitoba		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	1	4	2	7	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0.5	0	0.6	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	3	2	4	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	182	15	206	19	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	0.2	2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	3	0.2	4	0.3	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	177	15	200	18	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	45	5	67	10	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	719	635	1,367	1,031	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	12	32	22	50	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	200	296	323	400	111	173
Assault – level 1	507	307	1,022	580	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	10	81	18	98	10	48
Other assaults	2	0.2	4	1	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	4	9	6	10	2	6
Robbery	195	360	135	242	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	9	2	19	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	1	0	0.9	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	1	1	2	1	6	9
Criminal harassment	10	4	12	5	53	17
Uttering threats	124	141	171	181	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	3	2	10	4	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	3	0	7	2	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	1	0	1	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	5	4	7	6	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0.7	0.2	0.9	2	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	3	6	7	8	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Winnipeg, Manitoba and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Winnipeg		Manitoba		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>55,197</b>	<b>6,758</b>	<b>107,994</b>	<b>7,987</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>46,971</b>	<b>5,751</b>	<b>75,580</b>	<b>5,590</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	6,369	780	10,184	753	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	778	95	1,098	81	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	3,020	370	4,706	348	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	331	41	561	41	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	18,392	2,252	25,060	1,853	531,312	1,434
Fraud	2,968	363	4,630	342	129,409	349
Identity theft	70	9	87	6	3,745	10
Identity fraud	165	20	273	20	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	14,477	1,773	28,258	2,090	259,064	699
Arson	401	49	723	53	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>6,164</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>24,423</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	844	103	1,508	112	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	119	15	181	13	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	2	0.2	2	0.1	110	0.3
Terrorism	1	0.1	1	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	170	21	9,380	694	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	4,542	556	12,118	896	226,864	612
Other offences	486	60	1,233	91	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>4,414</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	626	77	3,198	237	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	24	3	154	11	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	2	0.2	3	0.2	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.1	1	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	428	52	1,058	78	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,009</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.1	1	0.1	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	153	19	545	40	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	14	2	463	34	21,149	57

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 Winnipeg, 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	10,682	1,421	2	46,285	6,158	-19	61,933	8,240	-14
2009	11,997	1,582	11	52,566	6,933	13	69,712	9,194	12
2010	11,192	1,461	-8	41,546	5,425	-22	57,905	7,561	-18
2011	10,535	1,358	-7	34,867	4,496	-17	50,792	6,549	-13
2012	10,208	1,294	-5	34,287	4,345	-3	50,266	6,370	-3
2013	8,997	1,126	-13	28,887	3,616	-17	43,318	5,423	-15
2014	8,513	1,083	-4	29,272	3,723	3	42,845	5,449	0.5
2015	9,440	1,176	9	32,889	4,097	10	47,757	5,948	9
2016	10,289	1,307	11	36,651	4,656	14	53,021	6,736	13
2017	10,768	1,340	2	39,680	4,936	6	56,701	7,054	5
2018	11,088	1,358	1	46,971	5,751	17	64,223	7,863	11
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



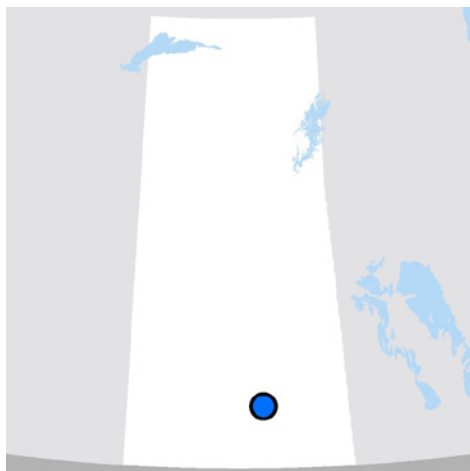
## Regina, Saskatchewan



### Population and demographics

Regina was home to 257,337 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 60 residents per square kilometre. Nearly one in three (31%) residents were aged 24 and younger, similar to the distribution in Saskatchewan (32%) and across Canada (28%).

One in ten (9.3%) Regina residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Saskatchewan (16.3%) but twice as high as Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in six (16%) residents, higher than Saskatchewan (11%) but lower than Canada (22%). More than two in five (44%) immigrants in Regina were recent immigrants (since 2011), on par with Saskatchewan (43%) but far higher than Canada (16%). Just under one in five (18%) Regina residents identified as a visible minority, higher than Saskatchewan (11%) but lower than the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



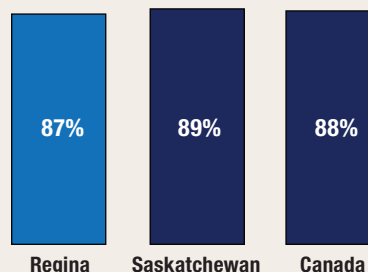
Regina, Saskatchewan

### Education, employment and income

In 2016, just over six in ten (62.4%) Regina residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, three in ten (29.5%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and just under one in ten (8.1%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Regina (6.0%) was close to Saskatchewan (6.1%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Regina earned a median after-tax annual income of \$60,080 in 2017, higher than in Saskatchewan (\$55,450) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was slightly lower in Regina (15%) than in Saskatchewan (18%) and Canada (17%).

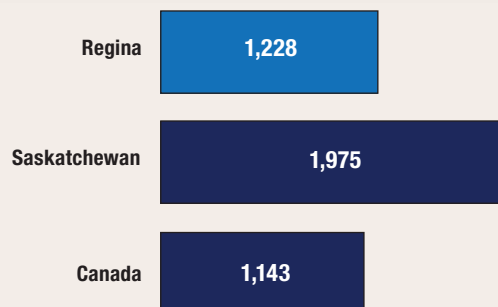
### Satisfaction with safety



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

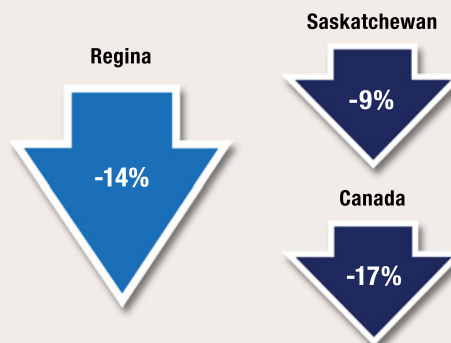
\* significantly different from Regina ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.4 persons per household in Regina in 2016, similar to Saskatchewan (2.5) and Canada (2.4). Most (70%) households in Regina owned their homes, similar to Saskatchewan (72%) 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 just over one in five (22%) Regina households, similar to Saskatchewan (20%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (7.1%) of occupied private dwellings in Regina were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Saskatchewan (8.7%) but slightly higher than Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (17%) of Regina families were lone-parent families, on par with Saskatchewan (16%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 286 homeless individuals living in Regina.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, over one in three (36%) Regina residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with Saskatchewan residents (37%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Close to half (47%) of Regina residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (56%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ A smaller proportion of women who lived in Regina felt very safe when walking alone after dark compared with men (41% versus 52%); however, unlike in Saskatchewan and Canada's provinces, this difference was not significant.
- About one in four (23%) Regina residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, on par with Saskatchewan (22%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in six (17%) Regina residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (26%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 16% of Regina residents experienced discrimination, similar to Saskatchewan (15%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 15% of Regina residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (31%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (69%) of Regina residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (75%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (92%) of Regina residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was similar to the proportion in Saskatchewan (90%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 6.4% of Regina residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, which was not significantly different from Saskatchewan (5.0%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Regina residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was significantly higher than Saskatchewan (23%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Regina, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (38% versus 15%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, a small proportion (2.9%) of Regina residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, similar to Saskatchewan (2.6%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (11.5%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Regina (5.1%) than in Saskatchewan (2.9%) but it was far lower than Canada overall (12.4%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly half (45%) of Regina residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, on par with Saskatchewan (46%) and Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Regina police reported an overall crime rate of 9,521 incidents per 100,000 population, 17% lower than in Saskatchewan (11,461) but 73% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 14% in Regina, while a smaller decline was seen in Saskatchewan (-9%) and a slightly larger decline was seen in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Regina increased by 10% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle, robbery, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting) and violent firearms violations. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Regina declined by 23%, compared with a 9% decline in Saskatchewan and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 5,984 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Regina in 2018, 7% lower than in Saskatchewan (6,437) but 79% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 241 property crimes per 1,000 Regina households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Saskatchewan (183) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,228 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Regina, 38% lower than Saskatchewan (1,975) but 7% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Regina, over half (56%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Saskatchewan (56%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Regina declined by 30%, which was larger than the decline in Saskatchewan (-21%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Regina declined by 30%, which was larger than the decline in Saskatchewan (-10%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Regina saw a smaller decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-26% versus -36%).

## Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was slightly lower in Regina (1.9 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Saskatchewan (2.6) but far lower than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Regina increased from 0.8 to 1.9 per 100,000 population (+132%), an increase similar to Saskatchewan (+123%) but far larger than Canada (+33%).

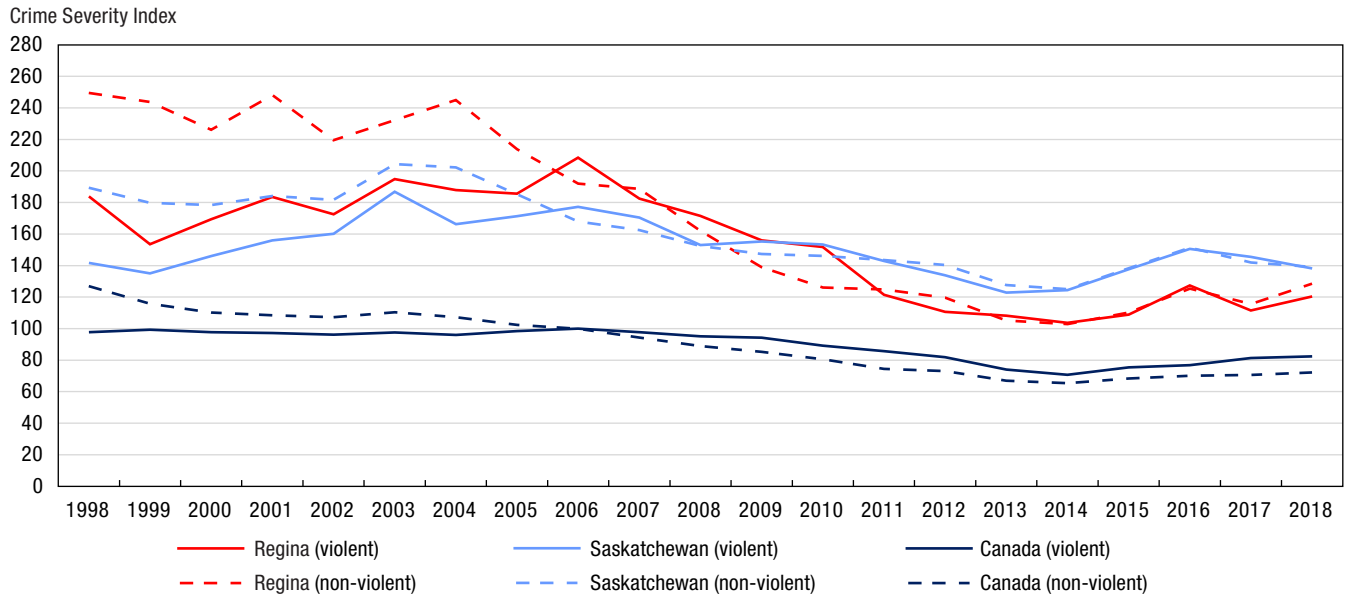
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 477 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Regina in 2018, 27% lower than Saskatchewan (657) but 48% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (82%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Regina were female, similar to Saskatchewan (80%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.2% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Regina between 2009 and 2018, close to Saskatchewan (2.6%) but lower than Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

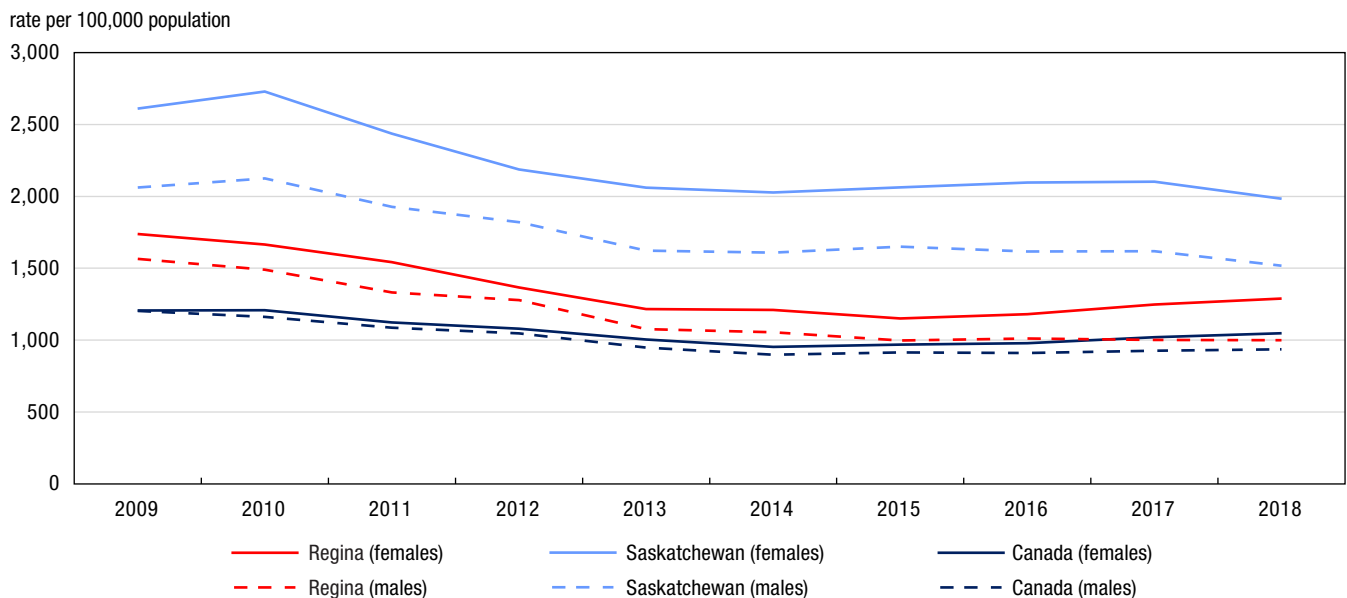
- In 2018, Regina had 8 homicides—a rate of 3.10 per 100,000 population—slightly higher than Saskatchewan (2.93) and nearly twice as high in Canada (1.76).
- Of the 8 homicide victims in Regina, 1 was female (13%). Meanwhile, 21% of homicide victims in Saskatchewan and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Regina remained the same with 8 victims in 2008 and 8 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Regina, Saskatchewan and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



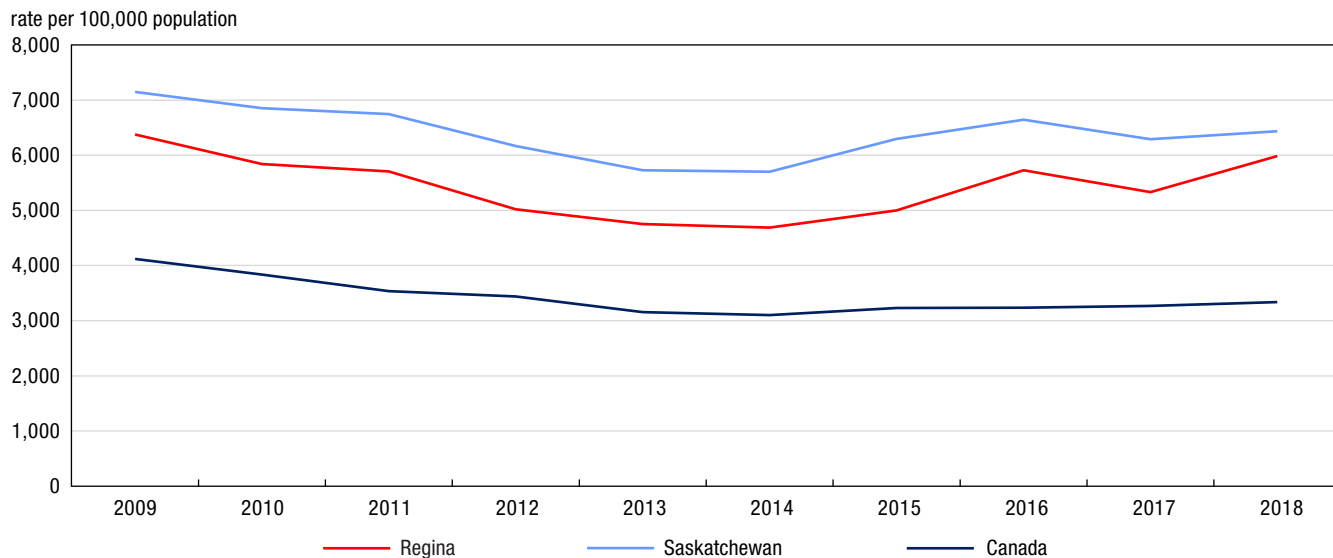
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Regina	Saskatchewan	Canada	Percent difference between Regina and Saskatchewan	Percent difference between Regina and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>9,521</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>73</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-38</b>	<b>7</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	10	6	4	63	128
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	100	141	101	-29	-0.7
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	820	1,280	649	-36	26
Other violent offences	298	549	389	-46	-23
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>79</b>
Breaking and entering	876	867	431	1	103
Theft <sup>3</sup>	3,419	2,480	1,720	38	99
Fraud	419	573	402	-27	4
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	1,060	2,302	699	-54	52
Other property crime offences	211	214	86	-2	145
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>129</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-35</b>	<b>51</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	190	510	178	-63	7
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	13	22	12	-41	7
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0.1	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.4	0.1	0.3	350	53
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	307	252	148	22	107
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-44</b>	<b>-39</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>-19</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>67</b>

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 Regina, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Regina		Saskatchewan		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,289</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.8	5	1	5	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	2	11	1	5	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	157	12	204	20	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	5	0	2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	5	0	3	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	148	12	199	19	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	23	5	50	9	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>904</b>	<b>735</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	882	689	1,387	1,083	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	13	34	17	49	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	182	280	271	389	111	173
Assault – level 1	686	375	1,099	645	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	19	44	22	90	10	48
Other assaults	3	2	5	8	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	11	28	11	21	2	6
Robbery	47	115	43	98	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	12	2	24	5	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	2	2	2	5	6	9
Criminal harassment	6	0.8	26	7	53	17
Uttering threats	106	75	165	151	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	5	2	20	7	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	6	0.8	10	2	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.8	0	0.7	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	8	4	12	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.8	1	4	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	5	14	9	12	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0.8	0	0.2	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Regina, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Regina		Saskatchewan		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>23,247</b>	<b>8,997</b>	<b>123,543</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>15,461</b>	<b>5,984</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,263	876	10,080	867	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	378	146	1,814	156	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	1,724	667	5,699	490	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	121	47	618	53	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	6,988	2,704	22,507	1,937	531,312	1,434
Fraud	918	355	5,957	513	129,409	349
Identity theft	11	4	80	7	3,745	10
Identity fraud	154	60	624	54	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,738	1,060	26,747	2,302	259,064	699
Arson	166	64	674	58	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>2,309</b>	<b>35,431</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	297	115	1,514	130	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	65	25	215	19	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	2	0.8	2	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	1	0.4	1	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	75	29	6,835	588	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	5,319	2,059	24,869	2,140	226,864	612
Other offences	206	80	1,995	172	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	491	190	5,926	510	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	33	13	251	22	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	1	0.1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	1	0.4	1	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	793	307	2,924	252	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	1	0.1	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	137	53	920	79	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	10	4	436	38	21,149	57

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 Regina, 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	3,642	1,751	-6	14,336	6,891	-9	23,153	11,128	-6
2009	3,649	1,718	-2	13,546	6,379	-7	22,665	10,674	-4
2010	3,527	1,630	-5	12,640	5,842	-8	21,823	10,087	-5
2011	3,338	1,513	-7	12,594	5,707	-2	21,663	9,816	-3
2012	3,125	1,375	-9	11,408	5,020	-12	20,048	8,822	-10
2013	2,788	1,197	-13	11,067	4,751	-5	19,058	8,181	-7
2014	2,794	1,175	-2	11,145	4,689	-1	18,829	7,921	-3
2015	2,740	1,136	-3	12,059	5,000	7	20,133	8,347	5
2016	2,910	1,176	4	14,169	5,727	15	23,169	9,365	12
2017	3,015	1,191	1	13,499	5,333	-7	22,272	8,799	-6
2018	3,174	1,228	3	15,461	5,984	12	24,600	9,521	8
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

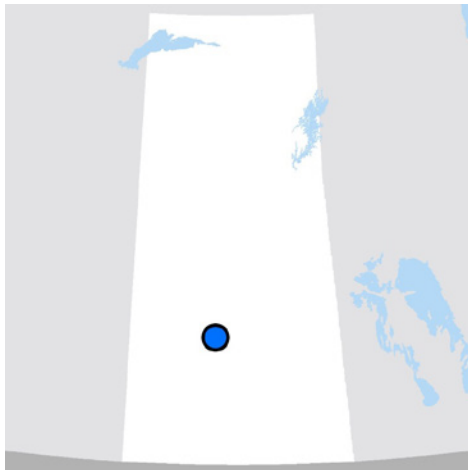
# Saskatoon, Saskatchewan



## Population and demographics

Saskatoon was home to 322,568 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 55 residents per square kilometre. One in three (32%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Saskatchewan (32%) but slightly higher than Canada (28%).

One in ten (10.8%) Saskatoon residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Saskatchewan (16.3%) but twice as high as Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in six (16%) residents, higher than Saskatchewan (11%) but lower than Canada (22%). Two in five (41%) immigrants in Saskatoon were recent immigrants (since 2011), on par with Saskatchewan (43%) but far higher than Canada (16%). One in six (17%) Saskatoon residents identified as a visible minority, higher than Saskatchewan (11%) but lower than the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



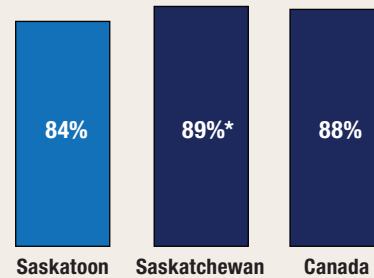
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, two in three (65.7%) Saskatoon residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (26.1%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (8.2%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Saskatoon (6.7%) was slightly higher than Saskatchewan (6.1%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Saskatoon earned a median after-tax annual income of \$58,410 in 2017, higher than in Saskatchewan (\$55,450) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Saskatoon (16%) was similar to Saskatchewan (18%) and Canada (17%).

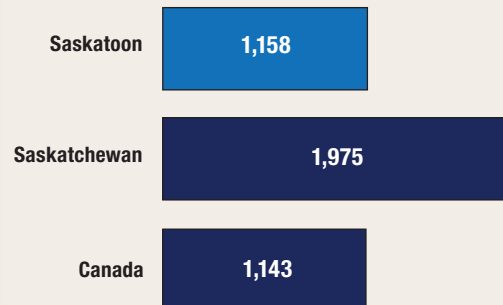
### Satisfaction with safety



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

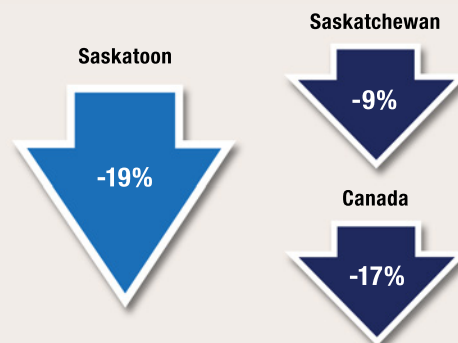
\* significantly different from Saskatoon (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Saskatoon in 2016, on par with Saskatchewan (2.5) and Canada (2.4). Most (70%) households in Saskatoon owned their homes, similar to Saskatchewan (72%) 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 close to one in four (23%) Saskatoon households, higher than Saskatchewan (20%) but similar to Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.7%) of occupied private dwellings in Saskatoon were in need of major repairs, lower than Saskatchewan (8.7%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-sixth (16%) of Saskatoon families were lone-parent families, on par with Saskatchewan (16%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 475 homeless individuals living in Saskatoon.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, three in ten (30%) Saskatoon residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was significantly lower than Saskatchewan residents (37%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (51%) of Saskatoon residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from Saskatchewan (56%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Saskatoon were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (42% versus 58%), similar to Saskatchewan and Canada's provinces.
- One in five (19%) Saskatoon residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, close to Saskatchewan (22%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in six (17%) Saskatoon residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (26%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 18% of Saskatoon residents experienced discrimination, similar to Saskatchewan (15%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 15% of Saskatoon residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (31%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (68%) of Saskatoon residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly lower than in Saskatchewan (75%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Saskatoon residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, on par with Saskatchewan (90%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Saskatoon residents aged 15 and older, there were 35,000<sup>F</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 142<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Saskatchewan (104) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.7% of Saskatoon residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, which was not significantly different from Saskatchewan (5.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in four (25%) Saskatoon residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, similar to Saskatchewan (23%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Saskatoon, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (36% versus 16%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, a small proportion (3.8%) Saskatoon residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, similar to Saskatchewan (2.6%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (11.5%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Saskatoon (4.3%) than in Saskatchewan (2.9%) but it was far lower than Canada overall (12.4%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, more than two in five (43%) Saskatoon residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, similar to Saskatchewan (46%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Saskatoon police reported an overall crime rate of 8,795 incidents per 100,000 population, 23% lower than in Saskatchewan (11,461) and 60% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 19% in Saskatoon, while a smaller decline was seen in Saskatchewan (-9%) and a similar decline in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Saskatoon was virtually unchanged between 2017 and 2018 (an increase of less than 1%), mostly due to an increase in fraud, homicide, and breaking and entering. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Saskatoon declined by 15%, compared with a 9% decline in Saskatchewan and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 5,353 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Saskatoon in 2018, 17% lower than in Saskatchewan (6,437) but 60% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 201 property crimes per 1,000 Saskatoon households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Saskatchewan (183) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,158 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Saskatoon, 41% lower than Saskatchewan (1,975) but 1% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Saskatoon, over half (53%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Saskatchewan (56%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Saskatoon declined by 40%, larger than the decline in Saskatchewan (-21%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Saskatoon declined by 34%, which was larger than the decline in Saskatchewan (-10%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Saskatoon saw a somewhat smaller decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-38% 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 Saskatoon (3.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Saskatchewan (2.6) but lower than Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Saskatoon increased from 0.3 to 3.4 per 100,000 population (+921%), a larger increase than in Saskatchewan (+123%) and Canada (+33%).

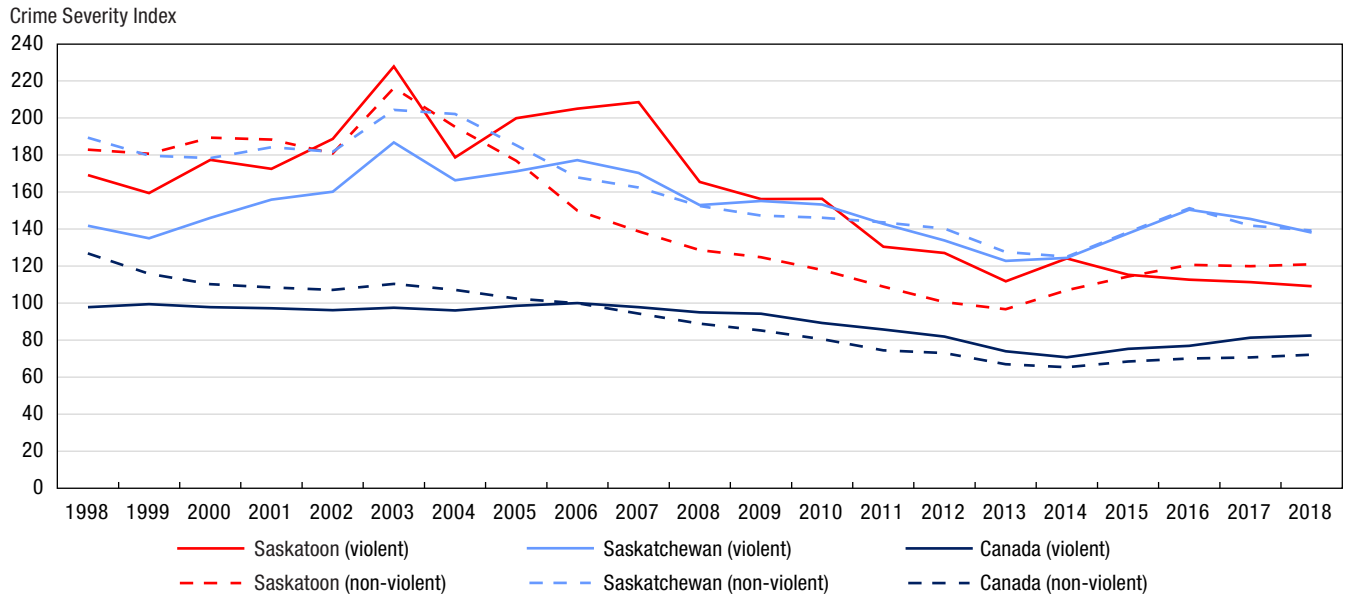
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 287 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Saskatoon in 2018, 56% lower than Saskatchewan (657) and 11% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (86%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Saskatoon were female, somewhat higher than in Saskatchewan (80%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 3.3% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Saskatoon between 2009 and 2018, slightly higher than in Saskatchewan (2.6%) but close to Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

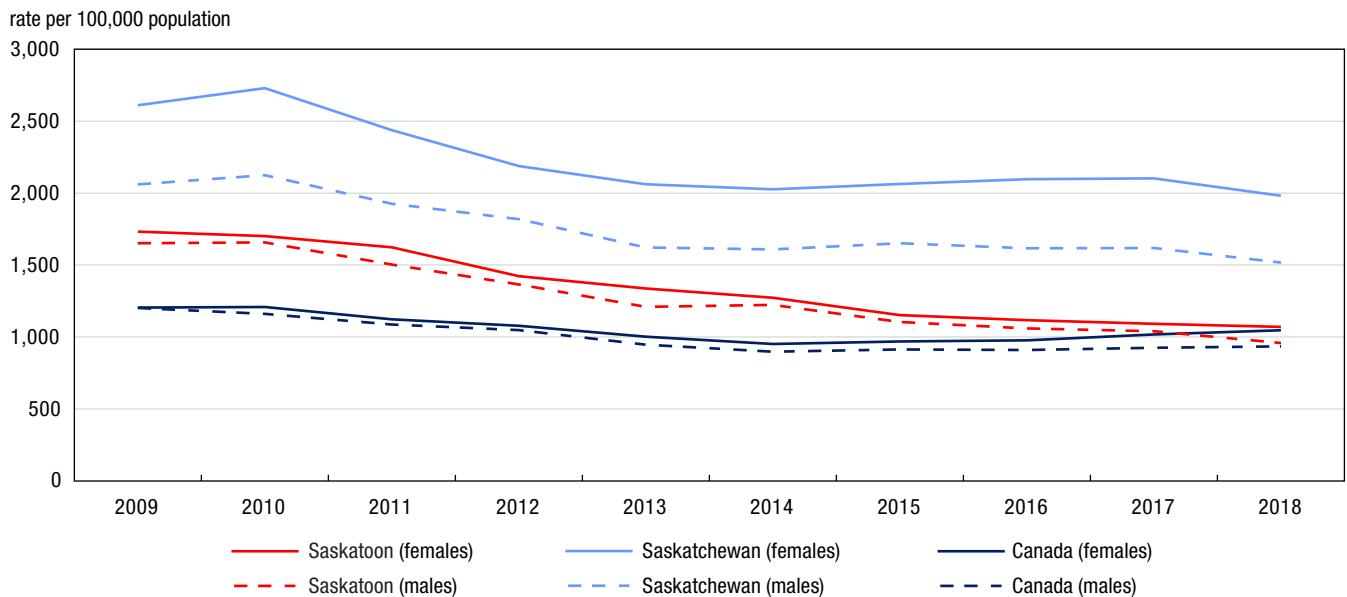
- In 2018, Saskatoon had 8 homicides—a rate of 2.44 per 100,000 population—close to Saskatchewan (2.93) but higher than Canada (1.76).
- Of the 8 homicide victims in Saskatoon, 1 was female (13%). Meanwhile, 21% of homicides in Saskatchewan and 25% of homicides in Canada involved a female victim.
- The number of homicides in Saskatoon increased from 5 victims in 2008 to 8 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



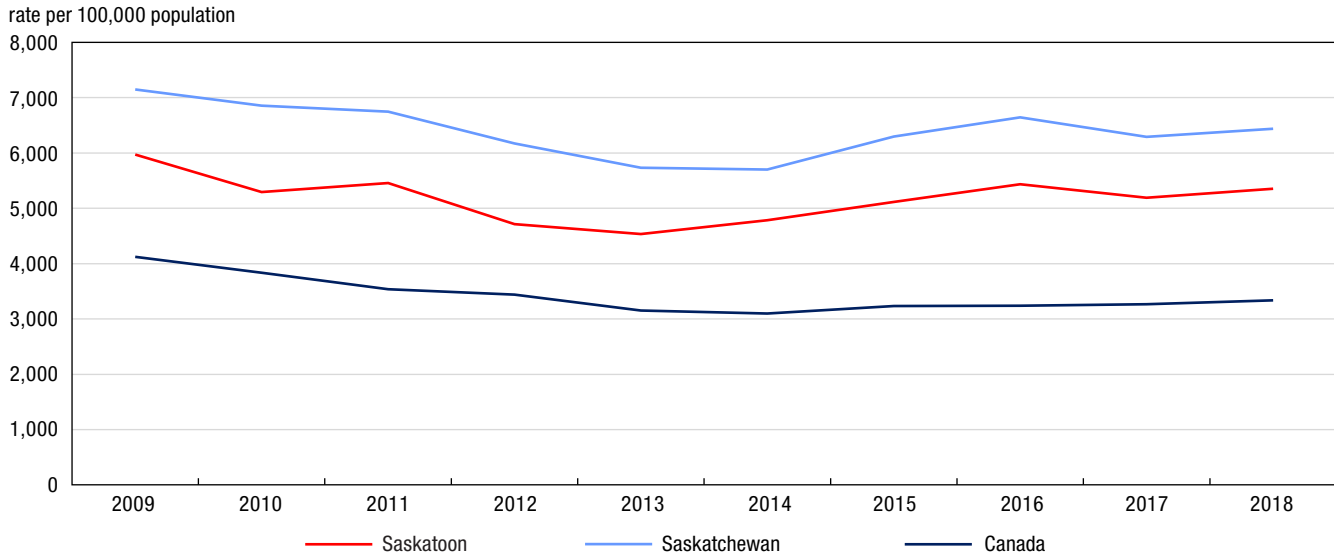
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Saskatoon	Saskatchewan	Canada	Percent difference between Saskatoon and Saskatchewan	Percent difference between Saskatoon and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>8,795</b>	<b>11,461</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>1,975</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>1</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	5	6	4	-18	15
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	121	141	101	-14	20
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	688	1,280	649	-46	6
Other violent offences	344	549	389	-37	-12
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>60</b>
Breaking and entering	867	867	431	-0.1	101
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,656	2,480	1,720	7	54
Fraud	680	573	402	19	69
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	1,022	2,302	699	-56	46
Other property crime offences	128	214	86	-40	48
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-65</b>	<b>-18</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	175	510	178	-66	-1
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	6	22	12	-70	-46
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.3	0.1	0.7	254	-55
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.1	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	95	252	148	-62	-36
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-11</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-39</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>9,343</b>	<b>12,607</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>53</b>

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 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saskatoon		Saskatchewan		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.6	4	1	5	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0.6	0	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.6	4	1	5	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	186	19	204	20	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.6	0	2	0.3	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0	3	0.2	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	184	19	199	19	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	26	4	50	9	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>1,414</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	664	623	1,387	1,083	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	12	34	17	49	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	149	241	271	389	111	173
Assault – level 1	503	349	1,099	645	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	12	62	22	90	10	48
Other assaults	3	15	5	8	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	3	10	11	21	2	6
Robbery	49	140	43	98	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	14	5	24	5	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	2	2	2	5	6	9
Criminal harassment	23	8	26	7	53	17
Uttering threats	62	56	165	151	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	9	2	20	7	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	2	10	2	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.6	0	0.7	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	9	2	12	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	1	4	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	2	1	9	12	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0.2	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Saskatoon		Saskatchewan		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>26,863</b>	<b>8,185</b>	<b>123,543</b>	<b>10,631</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>17,568</b>	<b>5,353</b>	<b>74,800</b>	<b>6,437</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	2,844	867	10,080	867	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	325	99	1,814	156	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	1,183	360	5,699	490	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	150	46	618	53	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	7,385	2,250	22,507	1,937	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,903	580	5,957	513	129,409	349
Identity theft	42	13	80	7	3,745	10
Identity fraud	288	88	624	54	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	3,354	1,022	26,747	2,302	259,064	699
Arson	94	29	674	58	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>7,497</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>35,431</b>	<b>3,049</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	512	156	1,514	130	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	55	17	215	19	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	2	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	1	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	260	79	6,835	588	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	6,340	1,932	24,869	2,140	226,864	612
Other offences	330	101	1,995	172	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>908</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>9,103</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	575	175	5,926	510	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	21	6	251	22	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	1	0.3	1	0.1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	1	0.1	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	311	95	2,924	252	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>2,852</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>1,357</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	1	0.3	1	0.1	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	220	67	920	79	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	14	4	436	38	21,149	57

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 Saskatoon, 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	4,962	1,923	-8	15,447	5,985	-14	27,934	10,824	-9
2009	4,698	1,774	-8	15,819	5,973	-0.2	27,140	10,248	-5
2010	4,825	1,776	0.1	14,391	5,296	-11	25,616	9,427	-8
2011	4,597	1,653	-7	15,172	5,456	3	26,316	9,463	0.4
2012	4,252	1,481	-10	13,534	4,715	-14	24,583	8,564	-10
2013	3,925	1,334	-10	13,343	4,537	-4	23,822	8,099	-5
2014	4,027	1,339	0.4	14,381	4,783	5	25,230	8,392	4
2015	3,853	1,261	-6	15,629	5,113	7	26,278	8,597	2
2016	3,827	1,219	-3	17,074	5,437	6	28,678	9,133	6
2017	3,920	1,218	0 <sup>s</sup>	16,697	5,190	-5	28,616	8,894	-3
2018	3,799	1,158	-5	17,568	5,353	3	28,864	8,795	-1
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>-40</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>...</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

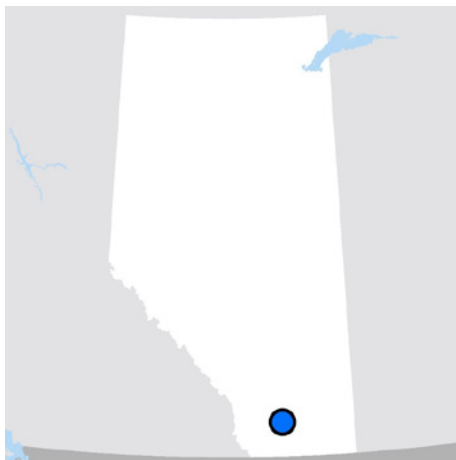
# Lethbridge, Alberta



## Population and demographics

Lethbridge was home to 124,553 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 42 residents per square kilometre. One in three (33%) residents were aged 24 and younger, similar to in Alberta (31%) but higher than Canada (28%).

About 5.4% of Lethbridge residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, lower than Alberta (6.5%) but slightly higher than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in eight (13%) residents, lower than Alberta (21%) and Canada (22%). Just over one in five (22%) immigrants in Lethbridge were recent immigrants (since 2011), slightly lower than Alberta (25%) but higher than Canada (16%). One in ten (11%) Lethbridge residents identified as a visible minority, notably lower than Alberta (23%) and Canada overall (22%).



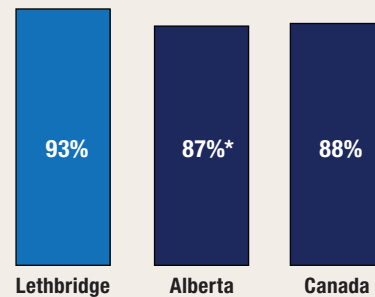
Lethbridge, Alberta

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, three in five (60%) Lethbridge residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about three in ten (28%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in eight (12%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Lethbridge (5.4%) was lower than in Alberta (6.6%) but closer to Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Lethbridge earned a median after-tax annual income of \$57,400 in 2017, lower than in Alberta (\$62,950) but higher than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Lethbridge (12%) was similar to Alberta (13%) but lower than Canada (17%).

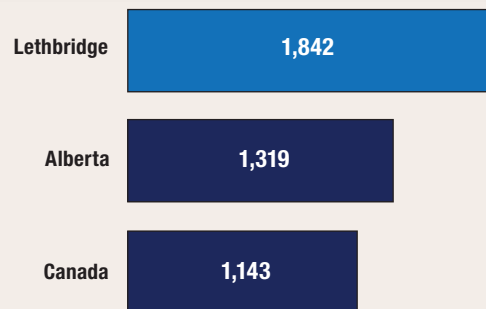
## Satisfaction with safety



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

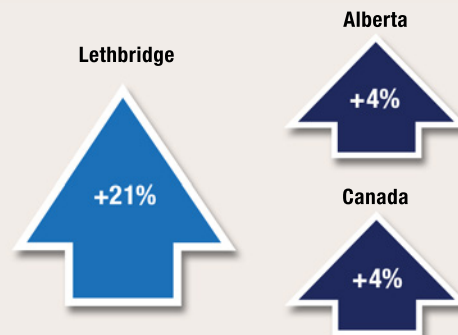
\* significantly different from Lethbridge census agglomeration (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

## Two-year change in police-reported crime rate (2016 to 2018)



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.5 persons per household in Lethbridge in 2016, similar to Alberta (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (71%) households in Lethbridge owned their homes, on par with Alberta (72%) 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 in five (21%) Lethbridge households, on par with Alberta (21%) but slightly lower than Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.7%) of occupied private dwellings in Lethbridge were in need of major repairs, similar to Alberta (5.7%) and Canada (6.5%). About one in seven (14%) Lethbridge families were lone-parent families, similar to Alberta (14%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 233 homeless individuals living in Lethbridge.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, about two in five (42%) Lethbridge residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, which was not significantly different from Alberta residents (35%) or Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Three in five (60%) Lethbridge residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, which was not significantly different from the proportion in Alberta (52%) or Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ A smaller proportion of women who lived in Lethbridge felt very safe when walking alone after dark compared with men (49%<sup>E</sup> versus 70%); however, unlike in Alberta and Canada's provinces, this difference was not significant.
- One in five (19%<sup>E</sup>) Lethbridge residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, not significantly different from Alberta (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in six (16%<sup>E</sup>) Lethbridge residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from Alberta (21%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 15%<sup>E</sup> of Lethbridge residents experienced discrimination, similar to Alberta (16%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 12%<sup>E</sup> of Lethbridge residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was not significantly different from Alberta (17%) but was significantly lower than Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (83%) of Lethbridge residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, significantly higher than in Alberta (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (96%) of Lethbridge residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was not significantly different from the proportion in Alberta (89%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, more than one in four (28%) Lethbridge residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different from Alberta (25%) or Canada's provinces (23%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Lethbridge police reported an overall crime rate of 11,183 incidents per 100,000 population, 30% higher than in Alberta (8,607) and 104% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Between 2016 and 2018, police-reported crime increased by 21% in Lethbridge, while a smaller increase was seen in Alberta (+4%) and Canada (+4%).
- The severity of crime in Lethbridge increased by 10% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in fraud; sexual assault (level 1); trafficking, production or distribution of other drugs; breaking and entering; and assault (level 1 and 2). Between 2016 and 2018, the severity of crime in Lethbridge increased by 32%, compared with a 6% increase in Alberta and a 4% increase in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 7,422 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Lethbridge in 2018, 37% higher than in Alberta (5,435) and 122% higher than Canada (3,339).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,842 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Lethbridge, 40% higher than Alberta (1,319) and 61% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Lethbridge, just over half (52%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Alberta (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2016 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Lethbridge increased by 55%, far larger than the increase seen in Alberta (+3%) and Canada (+6%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Lethbridge increased by 59%, which was notably larger than the increase in Alberta (+5%) and Canada (+7%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Lethbridge saw a larger increase between 2016 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (+47% versus +40%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was two times lower in Lethbridge (2.4 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Alberta (4.8) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2016 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Lethbridge increased by 46%, on par with Alberta (+45%) but larger than the increase in Canada (+24%).

## Intimate partner violence

- There were 588 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Lethbridge in 2018, 47% higher than Alberta (401) and 82% higher than Canada (323).
- The large majority (75%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Lethbridge were female, slightly lower than in Alberta (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 1.8% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Lethbridge between 2016 and 2018, slightly lower than in Alberta (2.4%) and Canada (3.4%).

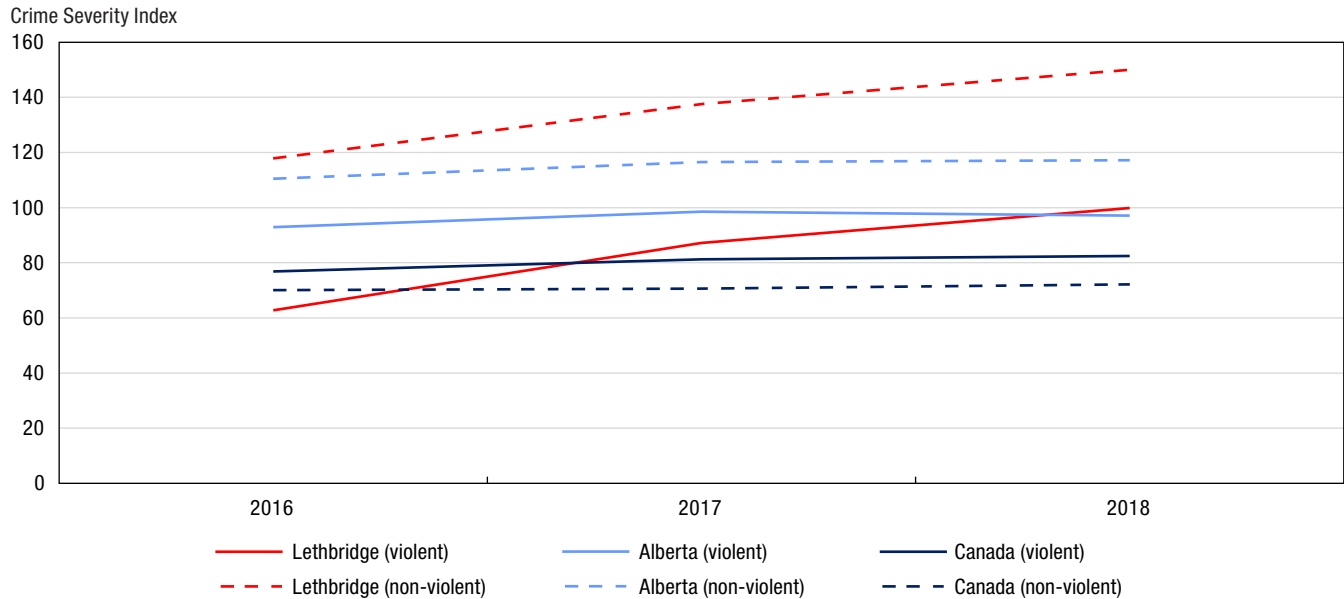
## Homicide

- In 2018, Lethbridge had no homicides. Meanwhile, Alberta and Canada had a homicide rate of 1.88 and 1.76 per 100,000 population, respectively.
- The number of homicides in Lethbridge decreased from 4 victims in 2016 to no victims in 2018.



**Chart 1**

**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Lethbridge, Alberta and Canada, 2016 to 2018**

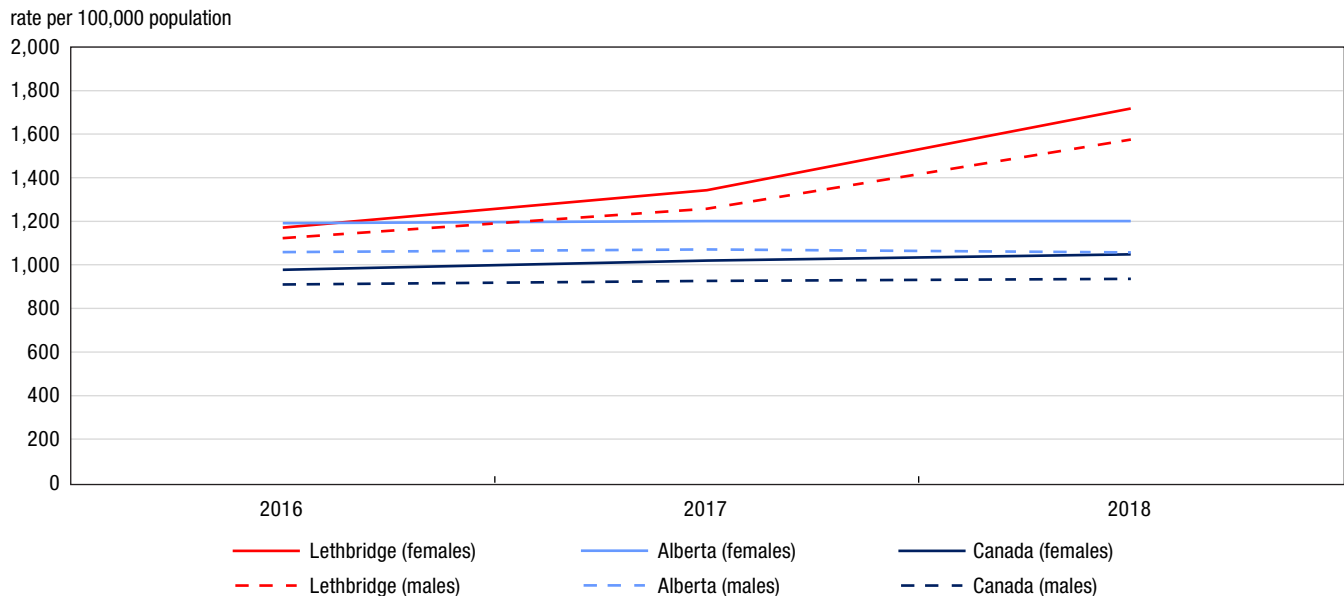


**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Lethbridge was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Lethbridge as a CMA.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

**Chart 2**

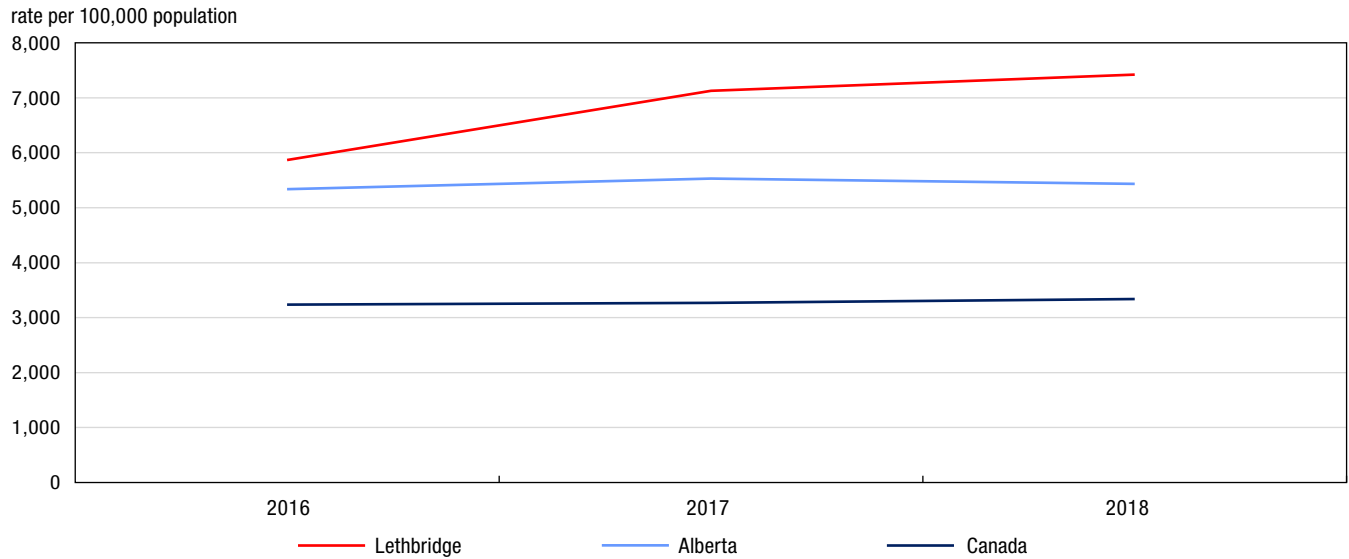
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Lethbridge, Alberta and Canada, 2016 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Lethbridge was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Lethbridge as a CMA.

**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 Lethbridge, Alberta and Canada, 2016 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Lethbridge was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Lethbridge as a CMA.

**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 Lethbridge, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Lethbridge	Alberta	Canada	Percent difference between Lethbridge and Alberta	Percent difference between Lethbridge and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>11,183</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>104</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,842</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	3	4	-21	-43
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	145	104	101	39	44
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	1,256	799	649	57	94
Other violent offences	439	413	389	6	13
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>122</b>
Breaking and entering	754	738	431	2	75
Theft <sup>3</sup>	4,532	2,785	1,720	63	163
Fraud	1,101	583	402	89	174
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	842	1,070	699	-21	21
Other property crime offences	193	258	86	-25	124
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>47</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	251	268	178	-6	42
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	39	19	12	108	226
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	4	0.5	0.7	659	501
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	5	0.2	0.3	2,228	1,818
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	199	125	148	60	35
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-55</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>12,376</b>	<b>9,308</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>102</b>

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 Lethbridge, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Lethbridge		Alberta		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	0	0.9	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	3	2	0.5	2	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	200	23	147	15	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	6	2	4	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	192	20	143	14	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	53	10	37	6	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	1,193	1,127	756	736	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	15	11	22	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	220	336	153	239	111	173
Assault – level 1	970	777	592	475	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	2	108	9	43	10	48
Other assaults	5	2	3	6	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0	5	4	8	2	6
Robbery	27	57	36	91	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	19	0	20	5	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.5	0.1	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	8	31	5	8	6	9
Criminal harassment	27	7	37	10	53	17
Uttering threats	142	202	103	109	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	21	2	29	10	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	11	0	6	1	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	2	0	0.4	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	3	2	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	6	2	4	5	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0.1	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Lethbridge, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Lethbridge		Alberta		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>12,992</b>	<b>10,534</b>	<b>344,085</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>9,154</b>	<b>7,422</b>	<b>234,076</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	930	754	31,807	738	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	233	189	9,925	230	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	410	332	23,507	546	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	67	54	4,008	93	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	5,112	4,145	92,448	2,146	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,235	1,001	22,096	513	129,409	349
Identity theft	33	27	724	17	3,745	10
Identity fraud	90	73	2,281	53	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,039	842	46,081	1,070	259,064	699
Arson	5	4	1,199	28	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>1,918</b>	<b>79,822</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	86	70	2,914	68	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	30	24	518	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	8	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	14	0.3	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	174	141	16,021	372	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,852	1,502	55,478	1,288	226,864	612
Other offences	224	182	4,869	113	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	310	251	11,528	268	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	48	39	805	19	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	5	4	23	0.5	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	6	5	9	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	246	199	5,380	125	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>818</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	2	0 <sup>o</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	34	28	426	10	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	5	4	1,434	33	21,149	57

0<sup>o</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Lethbridge, 2016 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
2016	1,428	1,192	...	7,029	5,867	...	11,107	9,271	...
2017	1,660	1,371	15	8,630	7,126	21	12,609	10,412	12
2018	2,272	1,842	34	9,154	7,422	4	13,792	11,183	7
<b>Percent change from 2016 to 2018</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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. Following the 2016 Census of Population, Lethbridge was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2016 are not available for Lethbridge as a CMA.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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. Figures for community safety and sense of belonging are based on 2014 data when Lethbridge was classified as a census agglomeration and not yet a census metropolitan area. The Lethbridge unemployment rate is based on the Lethbridge census agglomeration.

# Calgary, Alberta



## Population and demographics

Calgary was home to 1,486,050 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 291 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (30%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in Alberta (31%) and across Canada (28%).

About 3.0% of Calgary residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, far lower than Alberta (6.5%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented more than one in four (29%) residents, notably higher than Alberta (21%) and Canada (22%). Nearly one-quarter (23%) of immigrants in Calgary were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to Alberta (25%) but higher than Canada (16%). There was a notably larger proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Calgary (34%) than Alberta (23%) and Canada overall (22%).



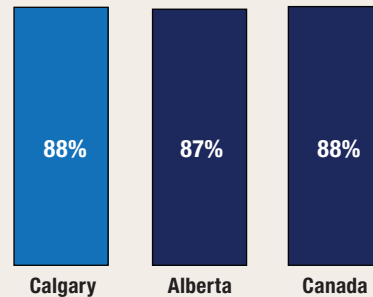
Calgary, Alberta

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, seven in ten (69.6%) Calgary residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about one in five (22.3%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (8.1%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Calgary (7.7%) was higher than in Alberta (6.6%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Calgary earned a median after-tax annual income of \$63,830 in 2017, somewhat higher than in Alberta (\$62,950) but notably higher than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Calgary (14%) was similar to Alberta (13%) but slightly lower than Canada (17%).

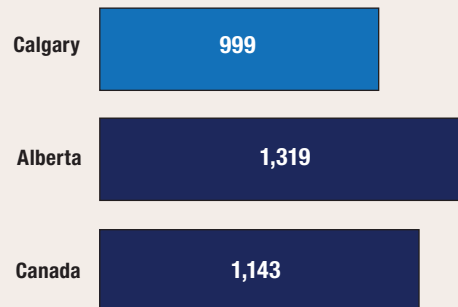
## Satisfaction with safety



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

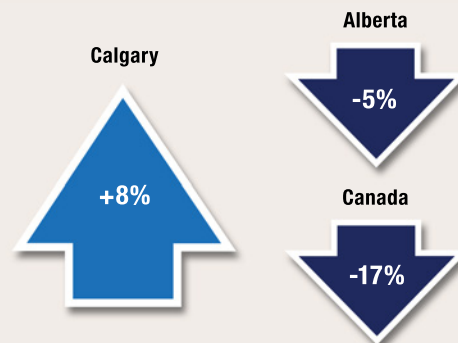
\* significantly different from Calgary (p < 0.05)

## Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.6 persons per household in Calgary in 2016, similar to Alberta (2.6) and Canada (2.4). Most (73%) households in Calgary owned their homes, on par with Alberta (72%) 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 just over one in five (22%) Calgary households, similar to Alberta (21%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.2%) of occupied private dwellings in Calgary were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than Alberta (5.7%) and Canada (6.5%). About one in seven (14%) Calgary families were lone-parent families, similar to Alberta (14%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 2,911 homeless individuals living in Calgary.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, nearly two in five (38%) Calgary residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to Alberta residents (35%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Half (52%) of Calgary residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, the same proportion as in Alberta (52%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Calgary were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (36% versus 63%), similar to Alberta and Canada's provinces.
- About one in four (24%) Calgary residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Alberta (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in six (17%) Calgary residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, significantly lower than in Alberta (21%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 13% of Calgary residents experienced discrimination, significantly lower than Alberta (16%) but on par with Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 12% of Calgary residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, significantly lower than in Alberta (17%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (73%) of Calgary residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Alberta (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (93%) of Calgary residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly higher than the proportion in Alberta (89%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Calgary residents aged 15 and older, there were 62,000<sup>E</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 54<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was significantly lower than the rate in Alberta (79) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.9% of Calgary residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to Alberta (5.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- More than one in four (27%) Calgary residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different than Alberta (25%) but was significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Calgary, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (40% versus 15%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in six (17%) Calgary residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly higher than Alberta (11%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting was higher in Calgary (14%) than in Alberta (10%) and Canada overall (12%).



- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, half (52%) of Calgary residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in Alberta (51%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Calgary police reported an overall crime rate of 6,176 incidents per 100,000 population, 28% lower than in Alberta (8,607) but 13% higher than Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime increased by 8% in Calgary, whereas a decline was seen in Alberta (-5%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Calgary increased by 5% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, administration of justice violations and robbery. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Calgary increased by 4%, compared with virtually no change in Alberta (an increase of less than 1%) and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,342 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Calgary in 2018, 20% lower than Alberta (5,435) but 30% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 160 property crimes per 1,000 Calgary households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different from Alberta (177) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 999 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Calgary, 24% lower than Alberta (1,319) and 13% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Half of victims of violent crime were female in Calgary (50%), Alberta (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Calgary increased by 16%, while the rate declined in Alberta (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Calgary declined by 13%, the same as the decline in Alberta (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women increased to a larger extent in Calgary than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (+24% versus +16%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was slightly higher in Calgary (5.3 incidents per 100,000 population) than in Alberta (4.8) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Calgary was virtually unchanged (an increase of less than 1%), while there was a large increase in Alberta (+42%) and Canada (+33%).

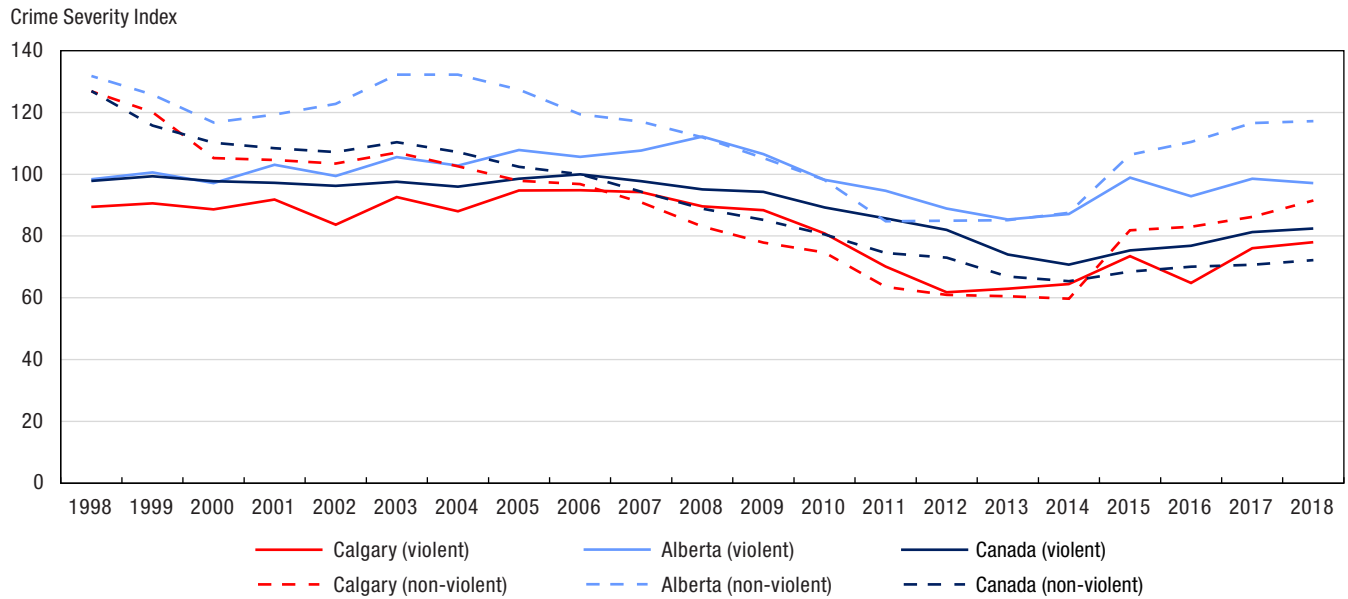
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 323 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Calgary in 2018, 20% lower than Alberta (401) but the same as Canada (323).
- The large majority (73%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Calgary were female, lower than in Alberta (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.1% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Calgary between 2009 and 2018, similar to Alberta (2.2%) but lower than Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

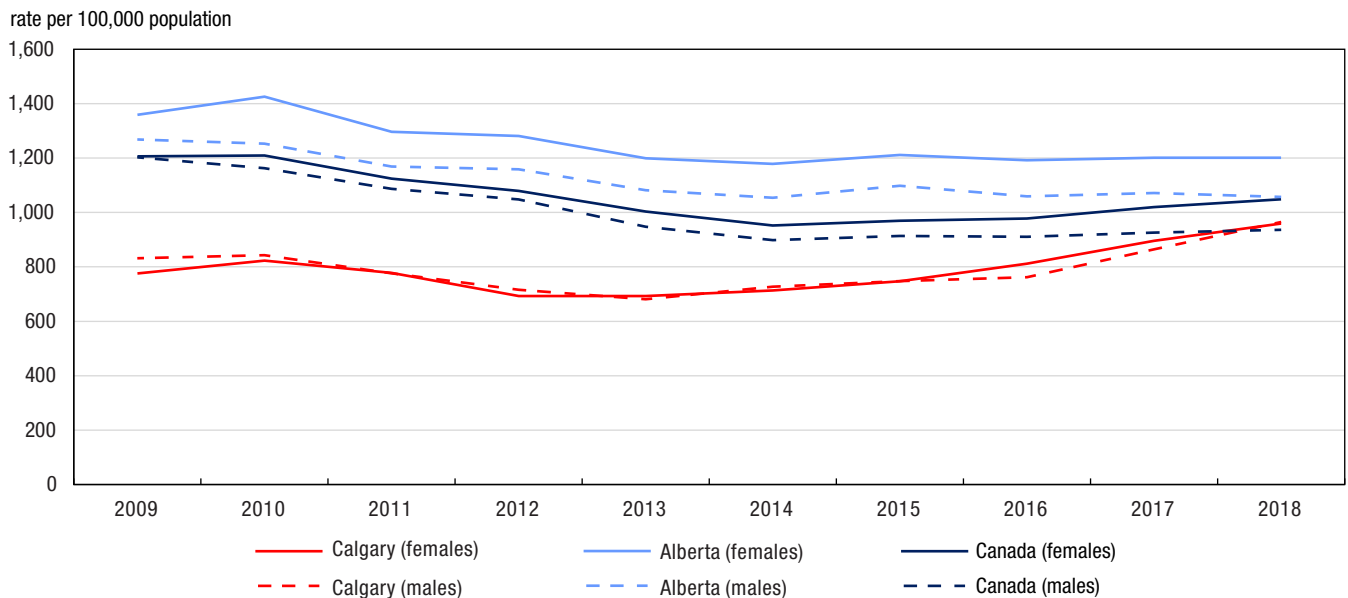
- In 2018, Calgary had 20 homicides—a rate of 1.33 per 100,000 population—slightly lower than Alberta (1.88) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 20 homicide victims in Calgary, 4 were female (20%). This was a lower proportion than in Alberta (25%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Calgary decreased from 34 victims in 2008 to 20 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



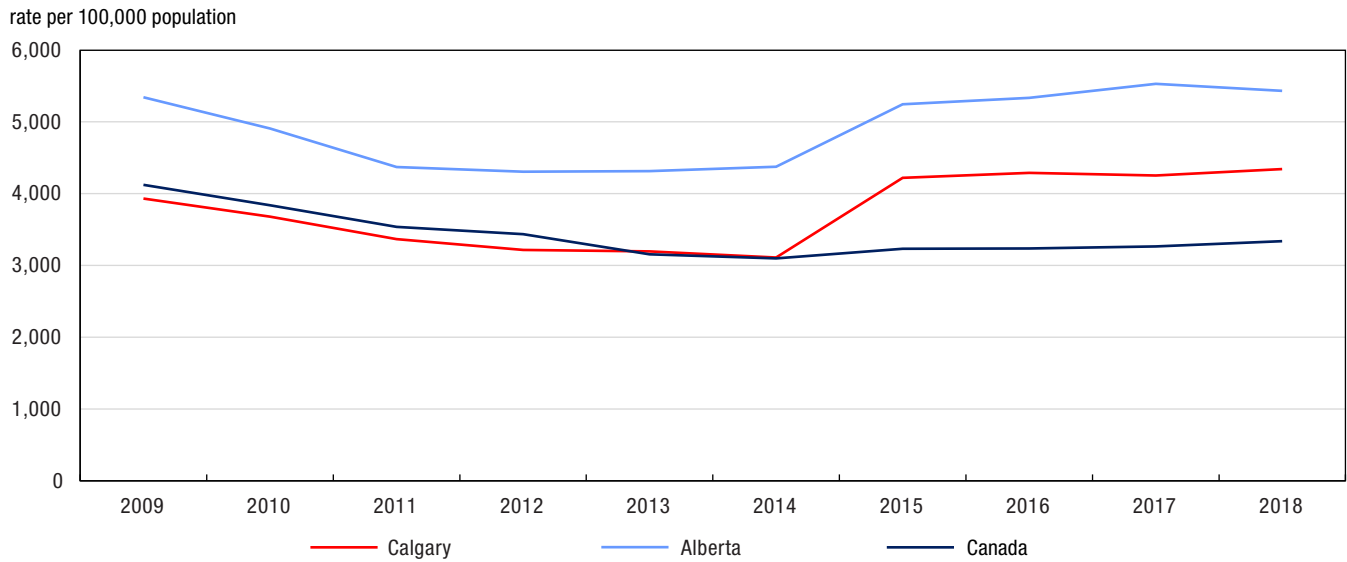
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Calgary	Alberta	Canada	Percent difference between Calgary and Alberta	Percent difference between Calgary and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>6,176</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-24</b>	<b>-13</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	2	3	4	-20	-42
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	81	104	101	-23	-20
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	653	799	649	-18	0.6
Other violent offences	264	413	389	-36	-32
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>30</b>
Breaking and entering	708	738	431	-4	64
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,594	2,785	1,720	-7	51
Fraud	424	583	402	-27	6
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	476	1,070	699	-56	-32
Other property crime offences	141	258	86	-46	63
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-17</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-59</b>	<b>-50</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	111	268	178	-59	-38
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	8	19	12	-57	-33
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.9	0.5	0.7	75	38
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.2	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	49	125	148	-61	-67
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-56</b>	<b>-52</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-42</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>6,494</b>	<b>9,308</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>6</b>

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 Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.5	2	0.9	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.4	2	0.5	2	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	128	13	147	15	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	5	0.8	4	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	123	12	143	14	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	16	2	37	6	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>697</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	591	656	756	736	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	7	11	22	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	133	234	153	239	111	173
Assault – level 1	455	414	592	475	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	8	37	9	43	10	48
Other assaults	2	4	3	6	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	6	4	8	2	6
Robbery	46	125	36	91	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	13	4	20	5	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.1	1	0 <sup>s</sup>
Extortion	8	11	5	8	6	9
Criminal harassment	38	12	37	10	53	17
Uttering threats	71	78	103	109	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	20	9	29	10	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	7	1	6	1	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.4	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	8	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	1	3	4	5	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0.1	9	12

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

**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 Calgary, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Calgary		Alberta		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>82,356</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>344,085</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>65,085</b>	<b>4,342</b>	<b>234,076</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	10,612	708	31,807	738	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	1,888	126	9,925	230	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	8,093	540	23,507	546	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,390	93	4,008	93	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	29,396	1,961	92,448	2,146	531,312	1,434
Fraud	5,788	386	22,096	513	129,409	349
Identity theft	145	10	724	17	3,745	10
Identity fraud	425	28	2,281	53	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	7,128	476	46,081	1,070	259,064	699
Arson	220	15	1,199	28	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>12,513</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>79,822</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	487	32	2,914	68	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	174	12	518	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	1	0.1	8	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	3	0.2	14	0.3	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	806	54	16,021	372	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	10,306	688	55,478	1,288	226,864	612
Other offences	736	49	4,869	113	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	1,659	111	11,528	268	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	120	8	805	19	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	14	0.9	23	0.5	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	9	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	730	49	5,380	125	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	68	5	426	10	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	544	36	1,434	33	21,149	57

0<sup>s</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Calgary, 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	10,231	860	-1	51,920	4,363	-7	68,344	5,743	-6
2009	10,581	865	0.6	48,135	3,934	-10	65,362	5,342	-7
2010	10,684	858	-0.8	45,843	3,682	-6	62,391	5,011	-6
2011	10,330	815	-5	42,656	3,365	-9	58,854	4,643	-7
2012	9,707	744	-9	41,926	3,215	-4	57,156	4,383	-6
2013	9,769	719	-3	43,385	3,195	-0.6	58,748	4,326	-1
2014	10,531	752	5	43,568	3,111	-3	59,879	4,276	-1
2015	11,292	791	5	60,235	4,221	36	76,705	5,375	26
2016	11,971	824	4	62,320	4,290	2	80,410	5,535	3
2017	13,483	915	11	62,647	4,253	-0.9	83,804	5,690	3
2018	14,979	999	9	65,085	4,342	2	92,577	6,176	9
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



# Edmonton, Alberta



## Population and demographics

Edmonton was home to 1,420,916 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 151 residents per square kilometre. Three in ten (31%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with Alberta (31%) and similar to Canada (28%).

About 5.9% of Edmonton residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, slightly lower than Alberta (6.5%) but slightly higher than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in four (24%) residents, slightly higher than Alberta (21%) and Canada (22%). One in four (25%) immigrants in Edmonton were recent immigrants (since 2011), on par with Alberta (25%) but higher than Canada (16%). More than one in four (28%) Edmonton residents identified as a visible minority, higher than Alberta (23%) and Canada overall (22%).



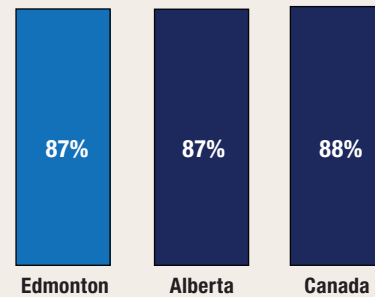
Edmonton, Alberta

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly two in three (65%) Edmonton residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (25%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and one in ten (10%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Edmonton (6.4%) was similar to Alberta (6.6%) and slightly higher than Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Edmonton earned a median after-tax annual income of \$63,030 in 2017, similar to Alberta (\$62,950) but notably higher than Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income in Edmonton (13%) was the same as Alberta (13%) but lower than Canada (17%).

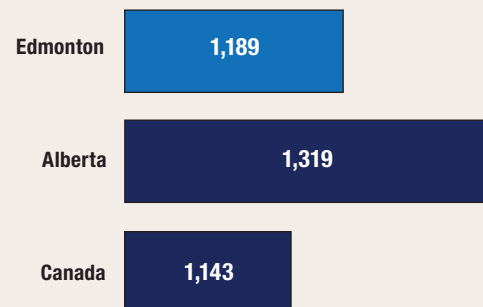
### Satisfaction with safety



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

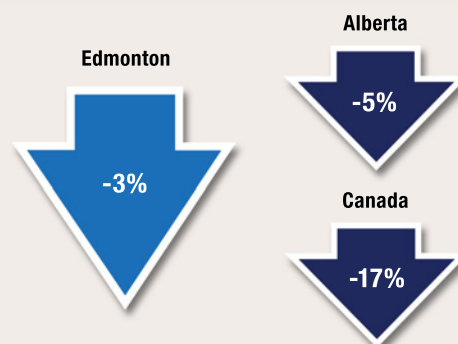
\* significantly different from Edmonton ( $p < 0.05$ )

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.6 persons per household in Edmonton in 2016, on par with Alberta (2.6) and similar to Canada (2.4). Most (70%) households in Edmonton owned their homes, similar to Alberta (72%) 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 just over one in five (22%) Edmonton households, close to Alberta (21%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.4%) of occupied private dwellings in Edmonton were in need of major repairs, similar to Alberta (5.7%) and Canada (6.5%). About one in six (16%) Edmonton families were lone-parent families, similar to Alberta (14%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 1,971 homeless individuals living in Edmonton.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one in three (33%) Edmonton residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, similar to Alberta residents (35%) but significantly lower than Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Just under half (48%) of Edmonton residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than the proportion in Alberta (52%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Edmonton were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (34% versus 58%), similar to Alberta and Canada's provinces.
- Close to one in four (23%) Edmonton residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, similar to Alberta (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (21%) Edmonton residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, on par with Alberta (21%) but significantly lower than Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 16% of Edmonton residents experienced discrimination, the same as in Alberta (16%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 14% of Edmonton residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, which was significantly lower than Alberta (17%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (72%) of Edmonton residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, similar to Alberta (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (89%) of Edmonton residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, on par with the proportion in Alberta (89%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- Among Edmonton residents aged 15 and older, there were 87,000<sup>E</sup> incidents of self-reported violent victimization in 2014—a rate of 81<sup>E</sup> per 1,000 population—which was not significantly different than the rate in Alberta (79) and Canada's provinces (76).
- In 2018, 4.5% of Edmonton residents were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, close to Alberta (5.0%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- One in four (26%) Edmonton residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, similar to Alberta (25%) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Edmonton, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (34% versus 16%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, one in eight (13%) Edmonton residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, similar to Alberta (11%) and Canada's provinces (11%).
    - For reference, in 2016, public transit was used as a main mode of commuting by one in ten (11%) Edmonton residents, similar to Alberta (10%) and Canada overall (12%).

- ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, more than half (54%) of Edmonton residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in Alberta (51%) and Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Edmonton police reported an overall crime rate of 8,779 incidents per 100,000 population, 2% higher than in Alberta (8,607) and 60% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 3% in Edmonton. A similar decline was seen in Alberta (-5%) while there was a larger decline in Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Edmonton increased by 1% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, breaking and entering, and fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Edmonton declined by 6%, compared with virtually no change in Alberta (an increase of less than 1%) and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 5,238 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Edmonton in 2018, 4% lower than in Alberta (5,435) but 57% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 187 property crimes per 1,000 Edmonton households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was close to Alberta (177) but significantly higher than Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,189 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Edmonton, 10% lower than Alberta (1,319) but 4% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Edmonton, just over half (52%) of victims of violent crime were female, similar to Alberta (53%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Edmonton decreased by 12%, similar to the decline seen in Alberta (-14%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Edmonton decreased by 18%, larger than the decline in Alberta (-13%) and Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Edmonton saw a smaller decline between 2009 and 2018 than violent crime against boys and men (-13% versus -26%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was similar in Edmonton (4.8 incidents per 100,000 population), Alberta (4.8) and Canada (4.9) in 2018.
- Between 2014 and 2018, the rate of police-reported hate crime in Edmonton increased by 79%, a larger increase than in Alberta (+42%) and Canada (+33%).

## Intimate partner violence

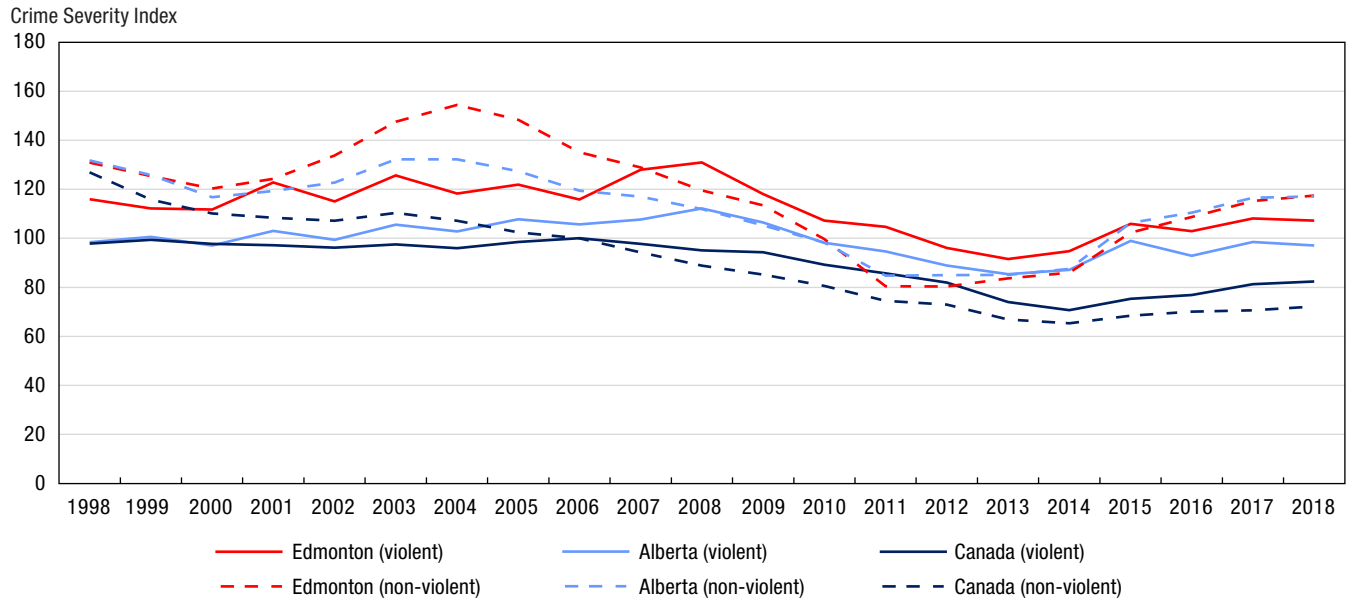
- There were 288 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Edmonton in 2018, 28% lower than Alberta (401) and 11% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (83%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Edmonton were female, slightly higher than in Alberta (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.3% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Edmonton between 2009 and 2018, on par with Alberta (2.2%) but slightly lower than Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Edmonton had 37 homicides—a rate of 2.60 per 100,000 population—higher than Alberta (1.88) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 37 homicide victims in Edmonton, 8 were female (22%). This proportion was slightly lower than Alberta (25%) and Canada (25%).
- The number of homicides in Edmonton decreased from 40 victims in 2008 to 37 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**

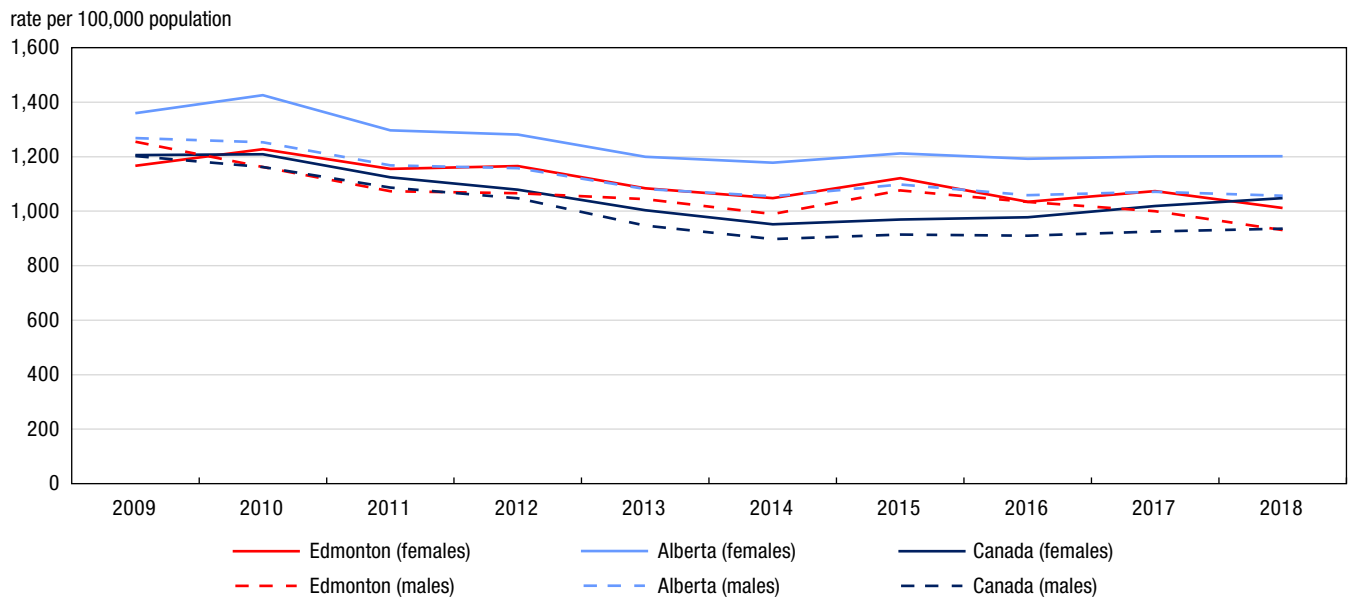
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Edmonton, Alberta and Canada, 1998 to 2018**



**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**

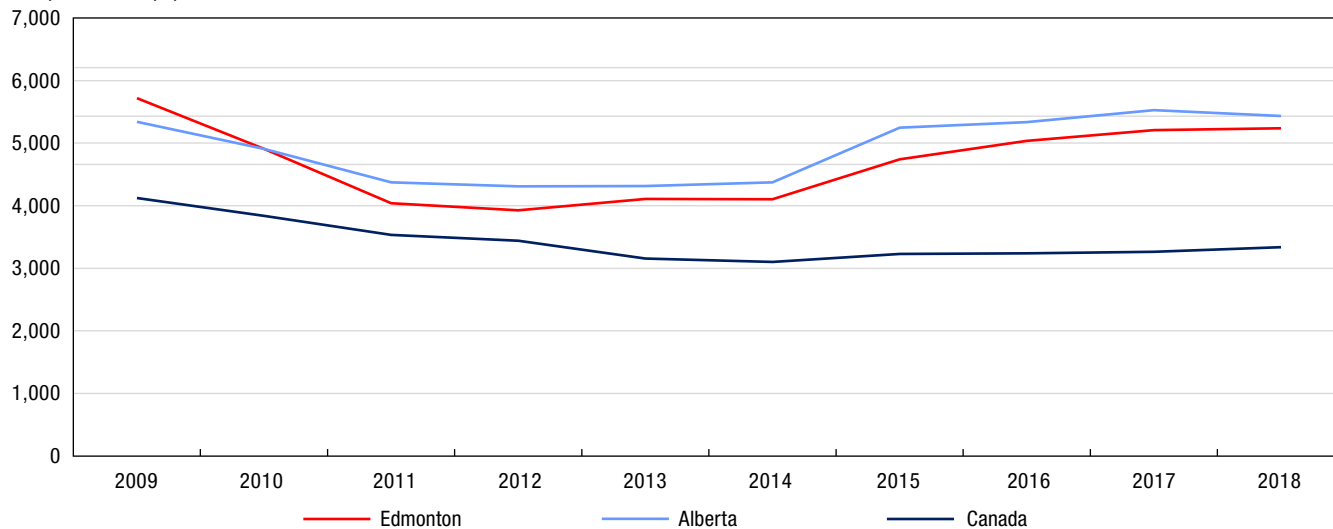
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Edmonton, Alberta and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 Edmonton, Alberta and Canada, 2009 to 2018**

rate per 100,000 population



**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 Edmonton, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Edmonton	Alberta	Canada	Percent difference between Edmonton and Alberta	Percent difference between Edmonton and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>8,779</b>	<b>8,607</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,189</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>4</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	3	4	27	-7
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	110	104	101	6	9
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	664	799	649	-17	2
Other violent offences	411	413	389	-0.5	5
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>57</b>
Breaking and entering	675	738	431	-9	56
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,883	2,785	1,720	3	68
Fraud	689	583	402	18	71
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	751	1,070	699	-30	7
Other property crime offences	241	258	86	-7	180
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>134</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>6</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	192	268	178	-28	8
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	19	19	12	3	61
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.5	0.7	-61	-69
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	-17
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	149	125	148	19	0.2
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-68</b>	<b>-80</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>9,407</b>	<b>9,308</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>

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 Edmonton, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Edmonton		Alberta		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	1	4	0.9	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.3	2	0.5	2	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	155	16	147	15	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	1	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	2	0.3	4	0.5	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	152	15	143	14	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	39	7	37	6	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	591	645	756	736	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	17	31	11	22	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	136	221	153	239	111	173
Assault – level 1	438	393	592	475	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	4	22	9	43	10	48
Other assaults	3	14	3	6	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	3	4	8	2	6
Robbery	39	100	36	91	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	20	6	20	5	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0	0.5	0.1	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	5	8	5	8	6	9
Criminal harassment	29	8	37	10	53	17
Uttering threats	82	83	103	109	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	31	10	29	10	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	5	0.3	6	1	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.4	0	0.4	0	1	0.1
Other violent offences	6	3	6	3	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	4	2	4	5	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0.1	0.1	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Edmonton, Alberta and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Edmonton		Alberta		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>117,146</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>344,085</b>	<b>7,989</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>74,679</b>	<b>5,238</b>	<b>234,076</b>	<b>5,435</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	9,617	675	31,807	738	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	2,962	208	9,925	230	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	6,603	463	23,507	546	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	1,161	81	4,008	93	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	33,332	2,338	92,448	2,146	531,312	1,434
Fraud	8,338	585	22,096	513	129,409	349
Identity theft	336	24	724	17	3,745	10
Identity fraud	1,144	80	2,281	53	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	10,713	751	46,081	1,070	259,064	699
Arson	473	33	1,199	28	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>33,519</b>	<b>2,351</b>	<b>79,822</b>	<b>1,853</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	1,265	89	2,914	68	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	182	13	518	12	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	7	0.5	8	0.2	110	0.3
Terrorism	10	0.7	14	0.3	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	1,838	129	16,021	372	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	28,382	1,991	55,478	1,288	226,864	612
Other offences	1,835	129	4,869	113	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>5,139</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>17,745</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	2,741	192	11,528	268	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	274	19	805	19	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	0.2	23	0.5	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	3	0.2	9	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	2,118	149	5,380	125	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>3,610</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1,862</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	2	0.1	2	0 <sup>o</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	83	6	426	10	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	114	8	1,434	33	21,149	57

0<sup>o</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Edmonton, 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	15,497	1,357	2	68,228	5,974	-11	102,902	9,010	-3
2009	15,673	1,341	-1	66,872	5,720	-4	101,741	8,702	-3
2010	15,197	1,277	-5	58,437	4,910	-14	93,058	7,819	-10
2011	14,747	1,217	-5	48,963	4,040	-18	83,487	6,888	-12
2012	14,904	1,202	-1	48,674	3,925	-3	83,681	6,747	-2
2013	14,663	1,147	-5	52,496	4,107	5	87,379	6,836	1
2014	14,554	1,104	-4	54,092	4,102	-0.1	90,614	6,872	0.5
2015	16,058	1,194	8	63,813	4,744	16	104,216	7,748	13
2016	15,719	1,146	-4	69,037	5,034	6	113,174	8,252	7
2017	16,847	1,206	5	72,772	5,209	3	121,434	8,693	5
2018	16,956	1,189	-1	74,679	5,238	0.6	125,154	8,779	1
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# Kelowna, British Columbia



## Population and demographics

Kelowna was home to 212,311 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 73 residents per square kilometre. One in four (25%) residents were aged 24 and younger, on par with the distribution in British Columbia (26%) and slightly lower than Canada (28%).

About 6.0% of Kelowna residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, similar to British Columbia (5.9%) but slightly higher than Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in seven (14%) residents, lower than British Columbia (28%) and Canada (22%). One in ten (11%) immigrants in Kelowna were recent immigrants (since 2011), lower than British Columbia (14%) and Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Kelowna (7.8%) than British Columbia (30.3%) and Canada overall (22.3%).



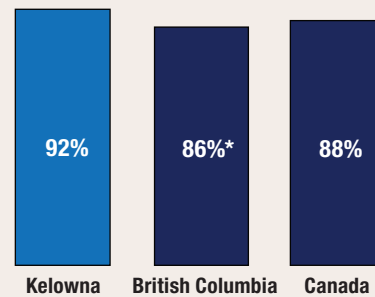
Kelowna, British Columbia

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, over six in ten (63.0%) Kelowna residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, about three in ten (28.6%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (8.4%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Kelowna (4.8%) was similar to British Columbia (4.7%) but slightly lower than Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Kelowna earned a median after-tax annual income of \$53,740 in 2017, slightly higher than in British Columbia (\$52,120) and Canada (\$52,090).

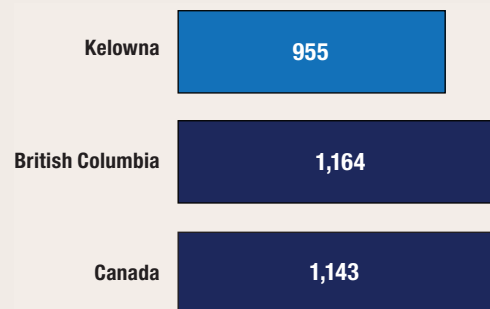
## Satisfaction with safety



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

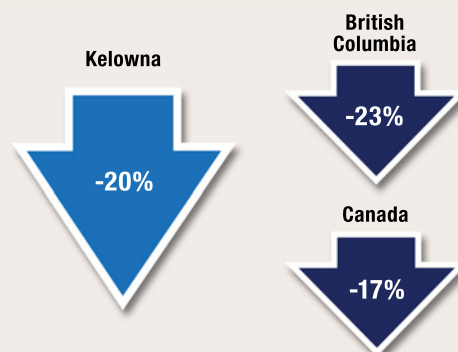
\* significantly different from Kelowna ( $p < 0.05$ )

## 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 was somewhat lower in Kelowna (15%) than in British Columbia (18%) and Canada (17%).

## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.3 persons per household in Kelowna in 2016, similar to British Columbia (2.4) and Canada (2.4). Most (73%) households in Kelowna owned their homes, slightly higher 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 in four (26%) Kelowna households, similar to British Columbia (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.5%) of occupied private dwellings in Kelowna were in need of major repairs, lower than British Columbia (6.3%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-seventh (14%) of Kelowna families were lone-parent families, similar to British Columbia (15%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated minimum of 286 homeless individuals living in Kelowna.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, almost two in five (37%) Kelowna residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, on par with British Columbia residents (37%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Just over half (52%) of Kelowna residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, a similar proportion to British Columbia (50%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Kelowna were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (39% versus 61%), similar to British Columbia and Canada's provinces.
- About one in seven (14%<sup>E</sup>) Kelowna residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly lower than in British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (21%) Kelowna residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 11%<sup>E</sup> of Kelowna residents experienced discrimination, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (14%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 18%<sup>E</sup> of Kelowna residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, similar to British Columbia (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The large majority (73%) of Kelowna residents thought crime levels in their neighbourhood were lower than the rest of Canada, close to British Columbia (72%) and Canada's provinces (74%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Kelowna residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was on par with the proportion in British Columbia (90%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 5.3% of Kelowna residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Just over one in four (27%) Kelowna residents experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (26%) or Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ In Kelowna, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (40% versus 14%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly half (47%) of Kelowna residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in British Columbia (53%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Kelowna police reported an overall crime rate of 8,707 incidents per 100,000 population, 18% higher than in British Columbia (7,400) and 59% higher than Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 20% in Kelowna, while a similar decline was seen in British Columbia (-23%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Kelowna increased by 6% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering; trafficking, production or distribution of methamphetamine; theft under \$5,000 (non-shoplifting); identity fraud; and trafficking, production or distribution of opioids (other than heroin). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Kelowna declined by 20%, compared with a 28% decline in British Columbia and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 6,022 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Kelowna in 2018, 26% higher than in British Columbia (4,771) and 80% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 160<sup>E</sup> property crimes per 1,000 Kelowna households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different than British Columbia (167) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 955 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Kelowna, 18% lower than British Columbia (1,164) and 16% lower than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Around half of victims of violent crime were female in Kelowna (47%), British Columbia (50%) and Canada (53%).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Kelowna declined by 51%, notably larger than the decline seen in British Columbia (-31%) and Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Kelowna declined by 56%, which was greater than the decline in British Columbia (-37%) and Canada (-13%).
- In Kelowna, violent crime against girls and women declined to a similar extent between 2009 and 2018 as violent crime against boys and men (-49% versus -47%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was more than three times lower in Kelowna (1.4 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 Kelowna increased by 35%, similar to British Columbia (+37%) and Canada (+33%).

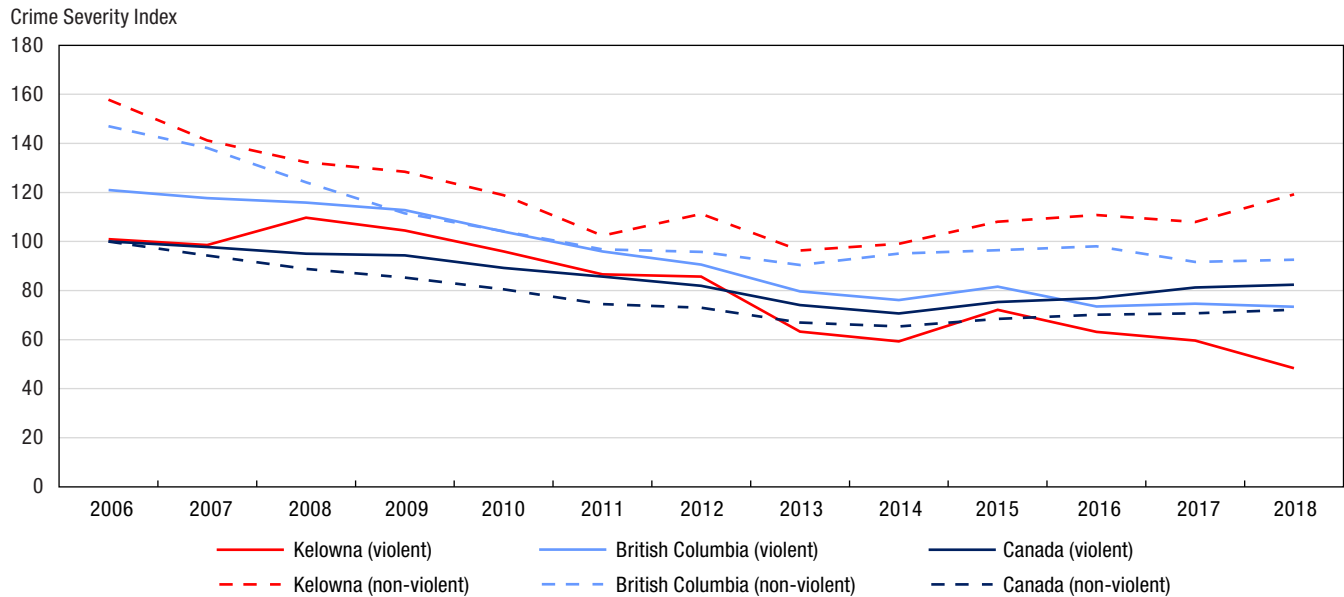
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 253 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Kelowna in 2018, 9% lower than British Columbia (277) and 22% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (74%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Kelowna were female, slightly lower than in British Columbia (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 1.5% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Kelowna between 2009 and 2018, lower than in British Columbia (2.5%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

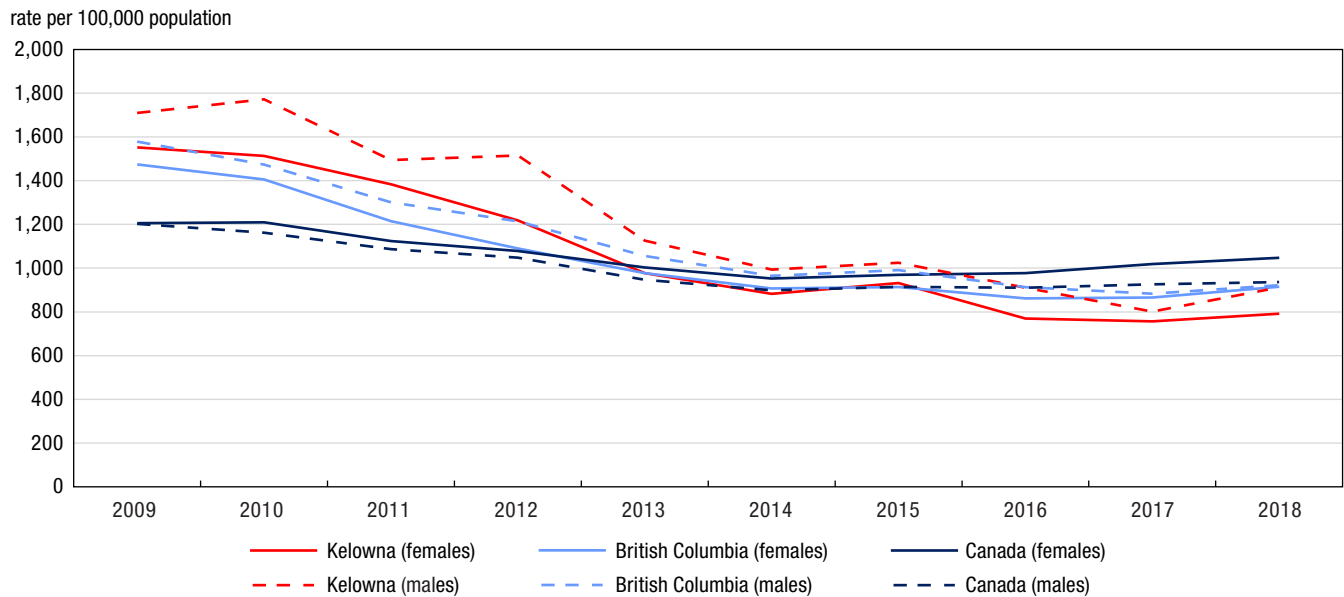
- In 2018, Kelowna had 2 homicides—a rate of 0.95 per 100,000 population—lower than British Columbia (1.78) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 2 homicide victims in Kelowna, 1 was female. Meanwhile, 19% of homicide victims in British Columbia and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Kelowna decreased from 6 victims in 2008 to 2 victims in 2018.

**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Kelowna, British Columbia and Canada, 2006 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. Following the 2006 Census of Population, Kelowna was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2006 are not available for Kelowna as a CMA.  
**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 Kelowna, British Columbia and Canada, 2009 to 2018**

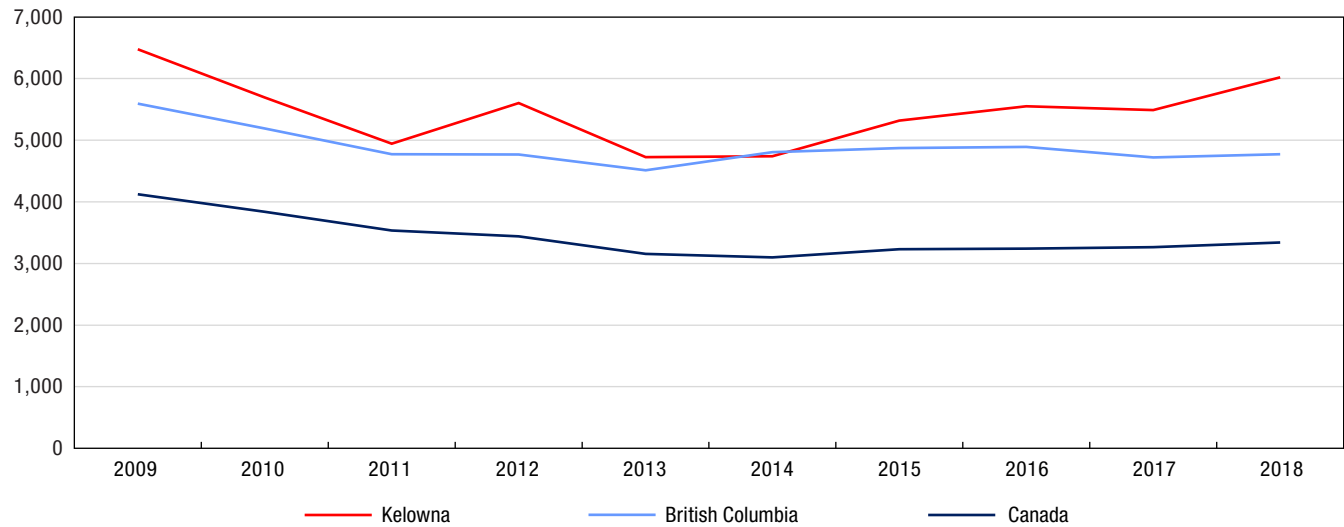


**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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 Kelowna, British Columbia and Canada, 2009 to 2018

rate per 100,000 population



**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 Kelowna, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kelowna	British Columbia	Canada	Percent difference between Kelowna and British Columbia	Percent difference between Kelowna and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>8,708</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>955</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-16</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	0.9	4	4	-74	-78
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	47	85	101	-45	-54
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	607	629	649	-4	-6
Other violent offences	301	446	389	-33	-23
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>80</b>
Breaking and entering	692	524	431	32	60
Theft <sup>3</sup>	3,661	2,767	1,720	32	113
Fraud	611	477	402	28	52
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	912	905	699	0.8	31
Other property crime offences	146	97	86	51	70
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>72</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>19</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	246	226	178	9	38
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	27	13	12	103	126
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	1	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.2	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	131	85	148	55	-12
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>97</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>9,877</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>61</b>

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 Kelowna, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kelowna		British Columbia		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.9	1	0.7	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0	0	0.7	3	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	63	3	115	11	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.3	0	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	1	0.3	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	63	3	113	11	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	22	2	34	7	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	495	656	545	649	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	3	9	3	9	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	82	178	95	196	111	173
Assault – level 1	410	470	446	444	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	10	48	9	47	10	48
Other assaults	4	3	4	3	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	2	2	1	3	2	6
Robbery	17	32	26	56	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	6	0	11	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.4	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	7	13	5	9	6	9
Criminal harassment	19	4	24	7	53	17
Uttering threats	86	123	80	100	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	48	16	47	16	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	5	3	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0.9	0	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	8	5	7	4	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	8	6	3	4	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Kelowna, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Kelowna		British Columbia		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>18,821</b>	<b>8,922</b>	<b>351,728</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>12,704</b>	<b>6,022</b>	<b>238,141</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	1,459	692	26,161	524	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	226	107	3,484	70	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	814	386	12,570	252	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	188	89	4,580	92	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	6,721	3,186	120,967	2,423	531,312	1,434
Fraud	977	463	20,160	404	129,409	349
Identity theft	52	25	465	9	3,745	10
Identity fraud	259	123	3,203	64	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,925	912	45,199	905	259,064	699
Arson	83	39	1,352	27	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>1,731</b>	<b>73,147</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	180	85	3,198	64	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	48	23	1,755	35	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	26	0.5	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	6	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	2,227	1,056	41,848	838	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	832	394	19,504	391	226,864	612
Other offences	364	173	6,810	136	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	518	246	11,281	226	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	57	27	666	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	10	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	276	131	4,222	85	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>18,247</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	1	0 <sup>o</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	2	0.9	689	14	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	291	138	5,269	106	21,149	57

0<sup>o</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Kelowna, 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	3,395	1,939	-5	12,031	6,871	-0.5	19,164	10,945	-2
2009	3,334	1,870	-4	11,544	6,476	-6	18,757	10,522	-4
2010	3,089	1,703	-9	10,328	5,694	-12	17,140	9,449	-10
2011	2,864	1,568	-8	9,030	4,945	-13	15,283	8,369	-11
2012	2,813	1,519	-3	10,371	5,602	13	16,329	8,820	5
2013	2,103	1,119	-26	8,877	4,723	-16	13,785	7,335	-17
2014	1,968	1,025	-8	9,105	4,740	0.4	14,087	7,333	0 <sup>o</sup>
2015	2,116	1,073	5	10,483	5,318	12	16,033	8,133	11
2016	1,858	916	-15	11,258	5,551	4	16,627	8,199	0.8
2017	1,749	845	-8	11,363	5,490	-1	16,395	7,922	-3
2018	2,015	955	13	12,704	6,022	10	18,370	8,708	10
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-41</b>	<b>-51</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>...</b>

... not applicable

0<sup>o</sup> 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.

**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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia



## Population and demographics

Abbotsford–Mission was home to 196,007 people in 2018, and it had a population density of 323 residents per square kilometre. Almost one-third (31%) of residents were aged 24 and younger, higher than the distribution in British Columbia (26%) and across Canada (28%).

About 5.5% of Abbotsford–Mission residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, close to British Columbia (5.9%) and Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented one in four (25%) residents, slightly lower than British Columbia (28%) but slightly higher than Canada (22%). One in eight (13%) immigrants in Abbotsford–Mission were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to British Columbia (14%) but slightly lower than Canada (16%). While the proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Abbotsford–Mission (29%) was similar to British Columbia (30%), it was larger than the proportion in Canada overall (22%).



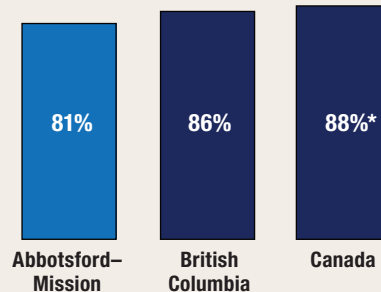
Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, just over half (52%) of Abbotsford–Mission residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in three (33%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and about one in seven (15%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Abbotsford–Mission (4.5%) was close to British Columbia (4.7%) but slightly lower than Canada’s provinces (5.8%). Households in Abbotsford–Mission earned a median after-tax annual income of \$51,740 in 2017, slightly lower than British Columbia (\$52,120) and Canada (\$52,090).

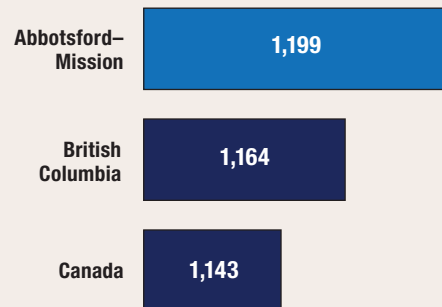
### Satisfaction with safety



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

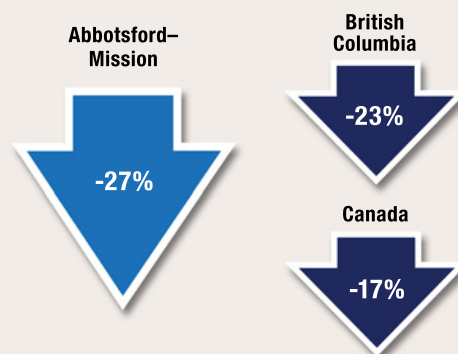
\* significantly different from Abbotsford–Mission (p < 0.05)

### 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 Abbotsford–Mission (19%) was similar to British Columbia (18%) and Canada (17%).

## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.8 persons per household in Abbotsford–Mission in 2016, slightly higher than British Columbia (2.4) and Canada (2.4). Most (72%) households in Abbotsford–Mission owned their homes, slightly higher 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 in four (26%) Abbotsford–Mission households, similar to British Columbia (28%) and Canada (24%). A small proportion (4.8%) of occupied private dwellings in Abbotsford–Mission were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than British Columbia (6.3%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-seventh (15%) of Abbotsford–Mission families were lone-parent families, similar to British Columbia (15%) and Canada (16%).

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, one-quarter (24%<sup>E</sup>) of Abbotsford–Mission 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%).
- One-third (34%) of Abbotsford–Mission residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, significantly lower than in British Columbia (50%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
- About one in three (31%) Abbotsford–Mission residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in five (21%<sup>E</sup>) Abbotsford–Mission residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 16%<sup>E</sup> of Abbotsford–Mission residents experienced discrimination, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (14%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 22%<sup>E</sup> of Abbotsford–Mission residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, similar to British Columbia (20%) and Canada's provinces (21%).
- The vast majority (90%) of Abbotsford–Mission residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, on par with British Columbia (90%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, just over one in five (22%) Abbotsford–Mission residents aged 15 and older experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, which was not significantly different from British Columbia (26%) and Canada's provinces (23%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, one-third (34%) of Abbotsford–Mission residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, which was significantly lower than in British Columbia (53%) and Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Abbotsford–Mission police reported an overall crime rate of 7,116 incidents per 100,000 population, 4% lower than in British Columbia (7,400) but 30% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 27% in Abbotsford–Mission, while a smaller decline was seen in British Columbia (-23%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Abbotsford–Mission increased by 2% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-shoplifting) and sexual assault (level 1). Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Abbotsford–Mission declined by 37%, compared with a 28% decline in British Columbia and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 4,939 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Abbotsford–Mission in 2018, 4% higher than in British Columbia (4,771) and 48% higher than Canada (3,339).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,199 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Abbotsford–Mission, 3% higher than British Columbia (1,164) and 5% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ Around half of victims of violent crime in Abbotsford–Mission (52%), British Columbia (50%) and Canada (53%) were female.
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Abbotsford–Mission declined by 26%, which was smaller than the decline seen in British Columbia (-31%) but larger than the decline in Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Abbotsford–Mission declined by 35%, similar to the decline in British Columbia (-37%) but larger than the decline in Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women in Abbotsford–Mission declined to a similar extent between 2009 and 2018 as violent crime against boys and men (-37% versus -35%).

### Hate crime

- The police-reported hate crime rate—which depends on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate—was lower in Abbotsford–Mission (3.1 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 Abbotsford–Mission increased by 37%, the same as in British Columbia (+37%) but larger than in Canada (+33%).

### Intimate partner violence

- There were 301 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Abbotsford–Mission in 2018, 9% higher than British Columbia (277) but 7% lower than Canada (323).

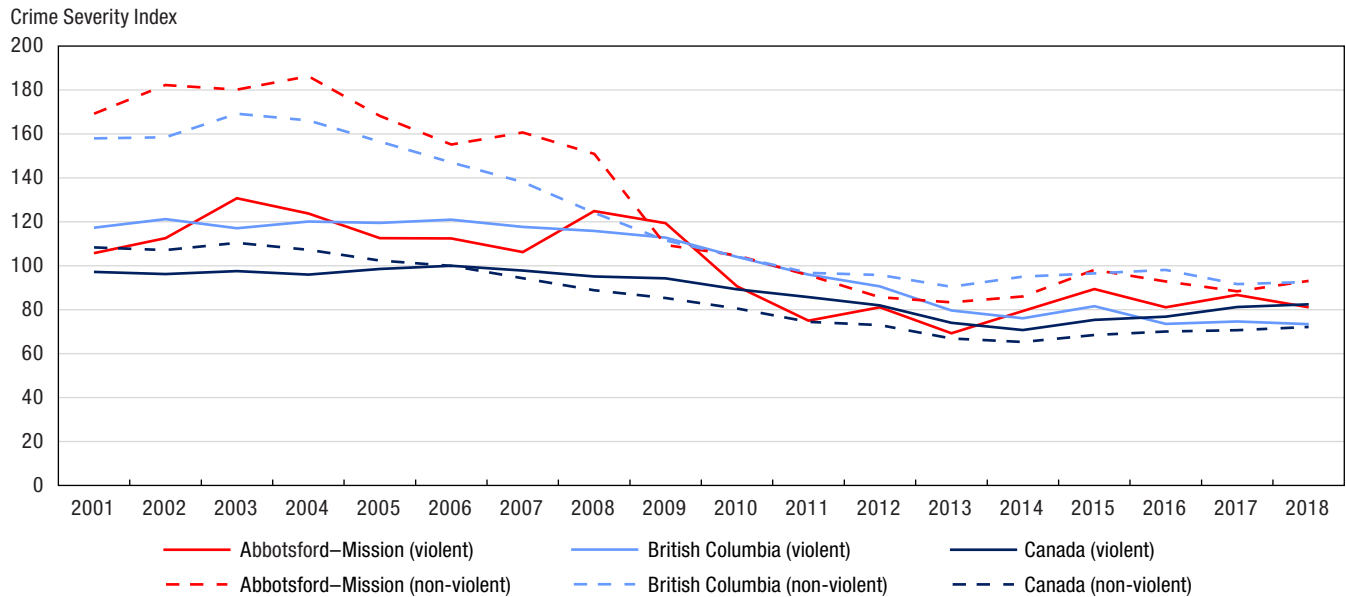
- The large majority (82%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Abbotsford–Mission were female, slightly higher than in British Columbia (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 1.3% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Abbotsford–Mission between 2009 and 2018, lower than in British Columbia (2.5%) and Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

- In 2018, Abbotsford–Mission had 6 homicides—a rate of 3.07 per 100,000 population—higher than British Columbia (1.78) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 6 homicide victims in Abbotsford–Mission, none were female. Meanwhile, 19% of homicide victims in British Columbia and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Abbotsford–Mission decreased from 7 victims in 2008 to 6 victims in 2018.

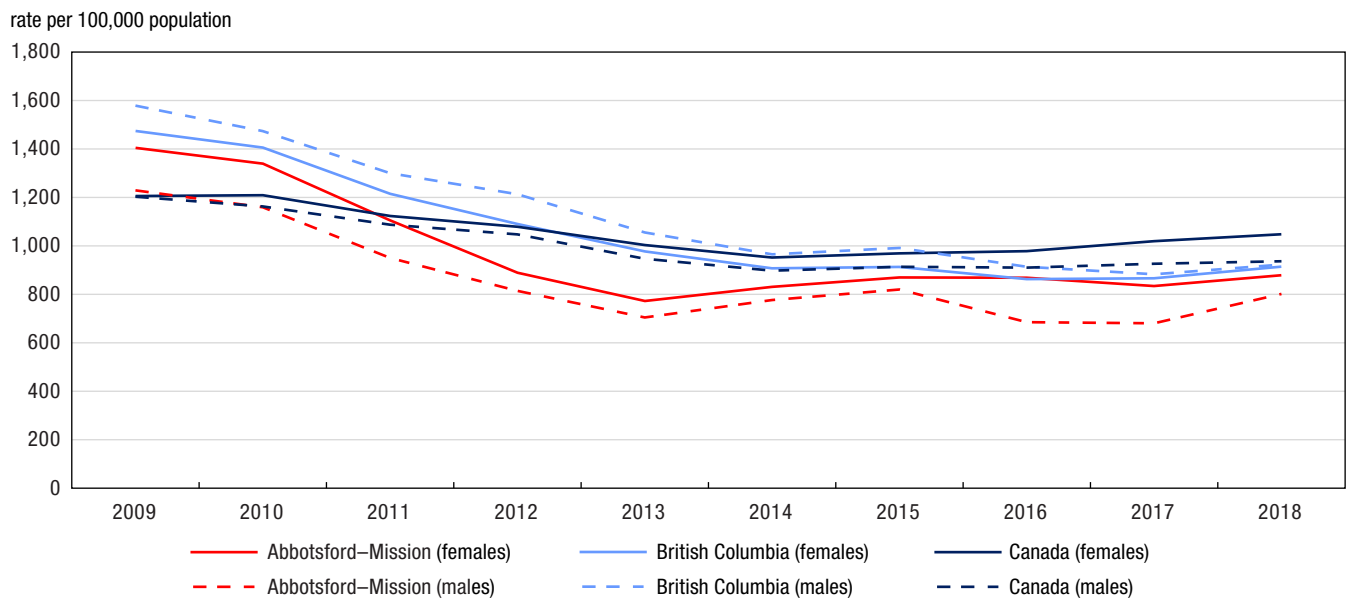


**Chart 1**  
**Police-reported violent and non-violent Crime Severity Indexes, census metropolitan area of Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia and Canada, 2001 to 2018**



**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. Following the 2001 Census of Population, Abbotsford–Mission was reclassified as a census metropolitan area (CMA). As such, data prior to 2001 are not available for Abbotsford–Mission as a CMA.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Aggregate Database.

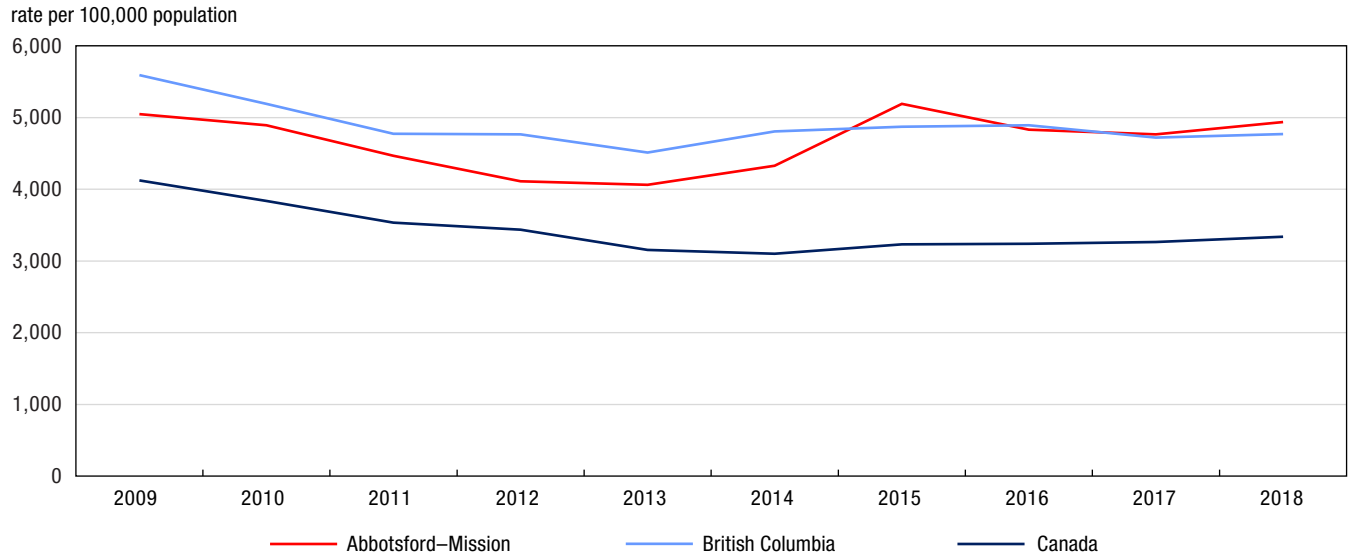
**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported violent crime, by sex of victim, census metropolitan area of Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia and Canada, 2009 to 2018**



**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 Abbotsford–Mission, 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 Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Abbotsford–Mission	British Columbia	Canada	Percent difference between Abbotsford–Mission and British Columbia	Percent difference between Abbotsford–Mission and Canada
	rate				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>7,116</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	5	4	4	26	8
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	87	85	101	2	-13
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	603	629	649	-4	-7
Other violent offences	503	446	389	13	29
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>48</b>
Breaking and entering	598	524	431	14	39
Theft <sup>3</sup>	3,151	2,767	1,720	14	83
Fraud	501	477	402	5	25
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	581	905	699	-36	-17
Other property crime offences	107	97	86	10	24
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>-3</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-13</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	219	226	178	-3	23
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	6	13	12	-54	-49
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	1	0.7	-100	-100
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0.2	0.3	-100	-100
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	71	85	148	-16	-52
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-27</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-75</b>	<b>-57</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>7,607</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>24</b>

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 Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Abbotsford–Mission		British Columbia		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	6	0.7	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	2	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0	1	0.7	3	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	119	11	115	11	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0	0	0.3	0	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	0	0	1	0.3	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	119	11	113	11	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	36	8	34	7	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	571	593	545	649	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	5	13	3	9	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	78	179	95	196	111	173
Assault – level 1	487	401	446	444	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	7	30	9	47	10	48
Other assaults	2	3	4	3	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	1	5	1	3	2	6
Robbery	19	45	26	56	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	6	8	11	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.4	0	1	0 <sup>6</sup>
Extortion	1	8	5	9	6	9
Criminal harassment	15	3	24	7	53	17
Uttering threats	69	76	80	100	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	18	2	47	16	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	10	0	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	1	0	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	2	2	7	4	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	0	0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	1	1	3	4	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>6</sup> 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.

**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 Abbotsford–Mission, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Abbotsford–Mission		British Columbia		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>12,543</b>	<b>6,408</b>	<b>351,728</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>9,666</b>	<b>4,939</b>	<b>238,141</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	1,171	598	26,161	524	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	175	89	3,484	70	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	802	410	12,570	252	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	163	83	4,580	92	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	5,203	2,658	120,967	2,423	531,312	1,434
Fraud	808	413	20,160	404	129,409	349
Identity theft	10	5	465	9	3,745	10
Identity fraud	163	83	3,203	64	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	1,137	581	45,199	905	259,064	699
Arson	34	17	1,352	27	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>73,147</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	79	40	3,198	64	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	58	30	1,755	35	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	26	0.5	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	6	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	844	431	41,848	838	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	732	374	19,504	391	226,864	612
Other offences	202	103	6,810	136	28,927	78
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	429	219	11,281	226	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	12	6	666	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0	0	55	1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0	0	10	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	139	71	4,222	85	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>18,247</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	112	0.3
Youth Criminal Justice Act	17	9	689	14	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	42	21	5,269	106	21,149	57

0<sup>s</sup> 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 Abbotsford–Mission, 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	2,715	1,610	7	11,475	6,803	-10	16,390	9,717	-6
2009	2,699	1,580	-2	8,625	5,048	-26	13,191	7,720	-21
2010	2,492	1,441	-9	8,458	4,892	-3	12,730	7,363	-5
2011	2,120	1,217	-16	7,778	4,465	-9	11,722	6,730	-9
2012	2,006	1,137	-7	7,256	4,113	-8	10,984	6,226	-7
2013	1,903	1,066	-6	7,246	4,060	-1	10,794	6,048	-3
2014	2,011	1,114	4	7,812	4,328	7	11,649	6,453	7
2015	2,240	1,217	9	9,555	5,191	20	13,691	7,439	15
2016	2,142	1,134	-7	9,120	4,830	-7	13,063	6,918	-7
2017	2,057	1,065	-6	9,204	4,765	-1	12,925	6,692	-3
2018	2,346	1,199	13	9,666	4,939	4	13,927	7,116	6
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>-26</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-16</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.

# 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%).



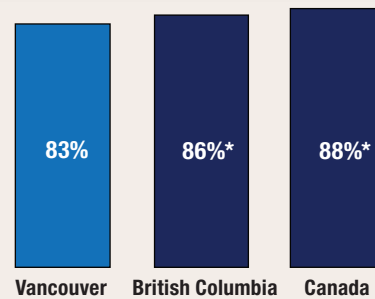
Vancouver, British Columbia

## 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).

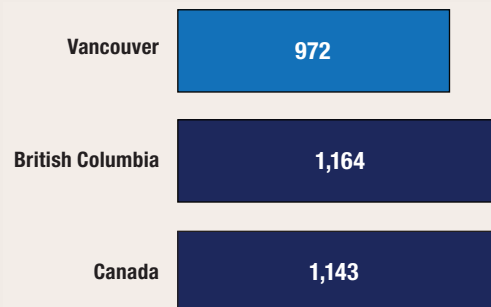
### Satisfaction with safety



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

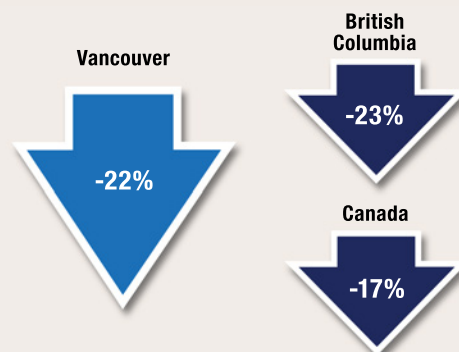
\* significantly different from Vancouver (p < 0.05)

### 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%).

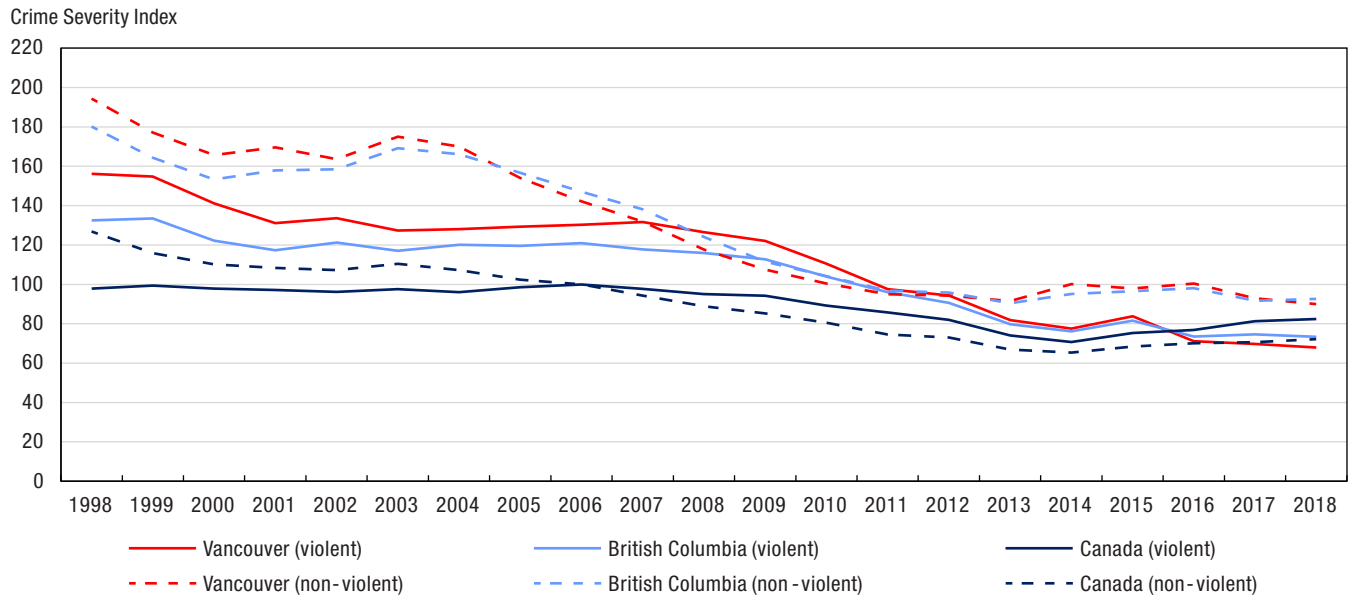
## Intimate partner violence

- 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

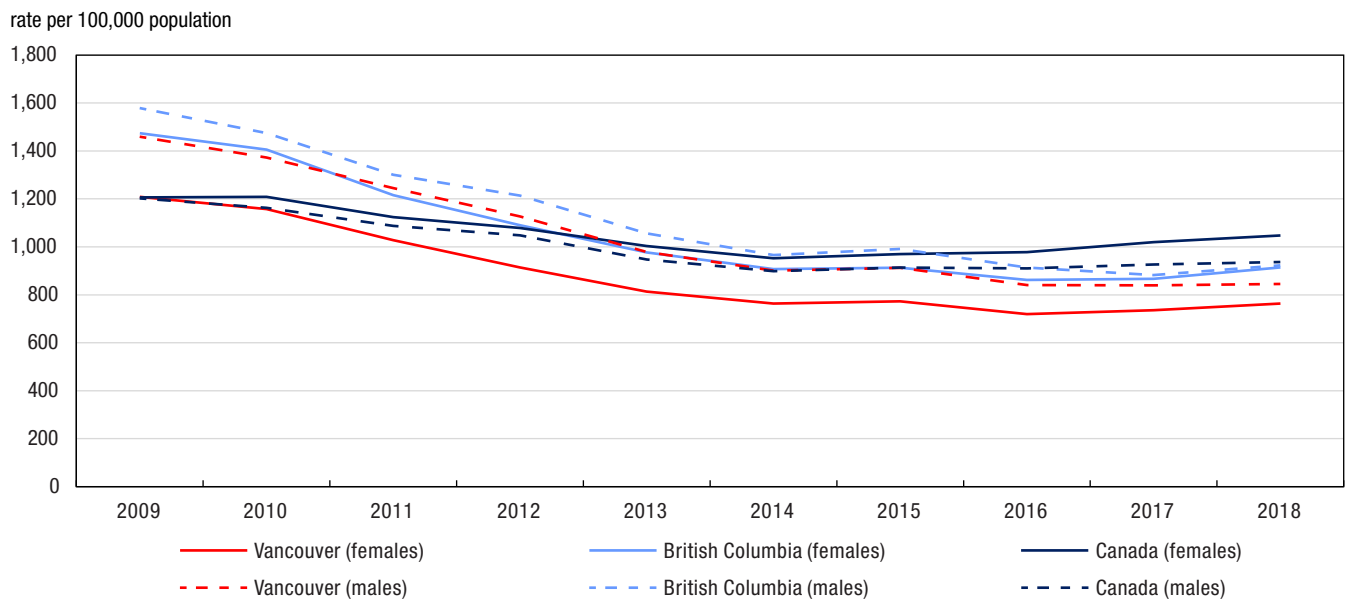
- In 2018, Vancouver had 44 homicides—a rate of 1.66 per 100,000 population—slightly lower than British Columbia (1.78) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 44 homicide victims in Vancouver, 8 were female (18%). This was a similar proportion to British Columbia (19%) but lower than Canada (25%).
- The number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



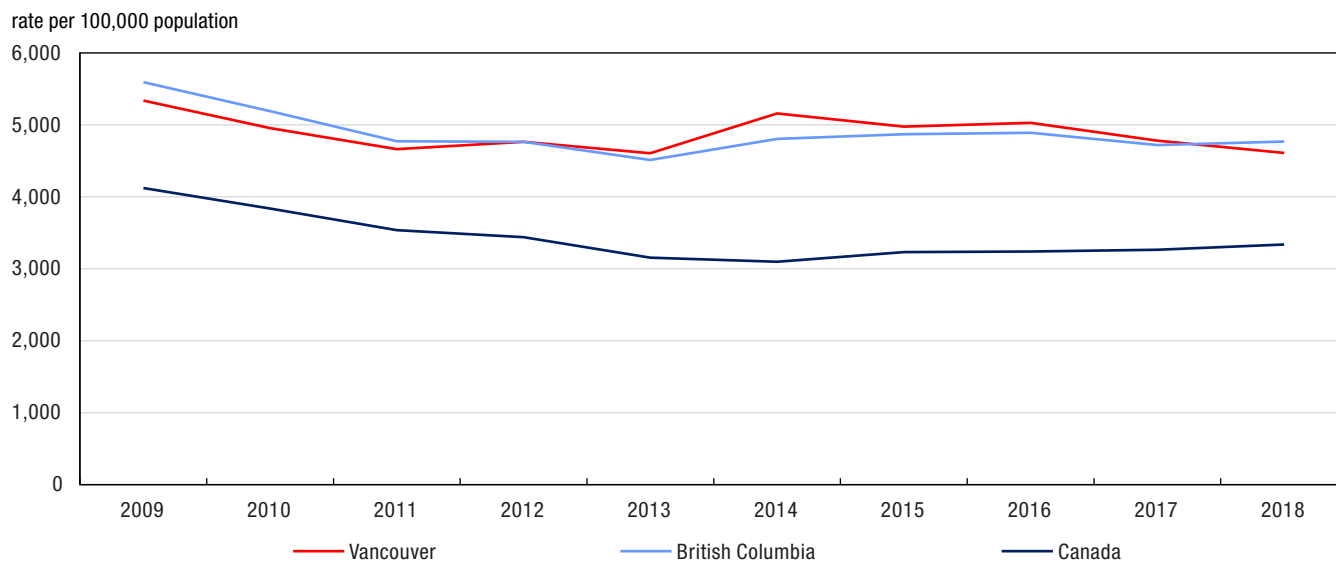
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from 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				
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>6,750</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-15</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	4	4	4	-3	-16
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	69	85	101	-20	-32
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	508	629	649	-19	-22
Other violent offences	392	446	389	-12	0.6
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>38</b>
Breaking and entering	526	524	431	0.3	22
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,877	2,767	1,720	4	67
Fraud	486	477	402	2	21
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	647	905	699	-28	-7
Other property crime offences	75	97	86	-22	-13
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-22</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	162	226	178	-28	-9
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	8	13	12	-38	-31
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.3	1	0.7	-69	-50
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.3	-25	-41
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	94	85	148	11	-37
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>7,426</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>21</b>

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					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>846</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0.6	3	0.7	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0.1	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.8	3	0.7	3	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
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 <sup>2</sup>	25	6	34	7	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
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
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
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 <sup>3</sup>	0.4	0	0.4	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
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 <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	7	4	7	4	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
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 <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>171,104</b>	<b>6,455</b>	<b>351,728</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>122,261</b>	<b>4,612</b>	<b>238,141</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	13,940	526	26,161	524	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	17,162	647	45,199	905	259,064	699
Arson	694	26	1,352	27	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>30,922</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>73,147</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	1,522	57	3,198	64	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	1,076	41	1,755	35	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	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
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic offences</b>	<b>7,019</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	4,298	162	11,281	226	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	219	8	666	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	9	0.3	55	1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	4	0.2	10	0.2	94	0.3
Other Criminal Code traffic offences	2,489	94	4,222	85	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>8,717</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>18,247</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	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<sup>s</sup> 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
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-33</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-8</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.



# Victoria, British Columbia



## Population and demographics

Victoria was home to 395,523 people in 2018, and it had a high density population of 568 residents per square kilometre. One in four (24%) residents were aged 24 and younger, slightly lower than the distribution in British Columbia (26%) and across Canada (28%).

About 4.8% of Victoria residents were part of the Indigenous population (First Nations, Métis and Inuit) in 2016, slightly lower than in British Columbia (5.9%) but similar to Canada (4.9%). Immigrants represented nearly one in five (18%) residents, lower than British Columbia (28%) and Canada (22%). One in eight (12%) immigrants in Victoria were recent immigrants (since 2011), similar to British Columbia (14%) but slightly lower than Canada (16%). There was a notably smaller proportion of people who identified as a visible minority in Victoria (14%) than British Columbia (30%) and Canada overall (22%).



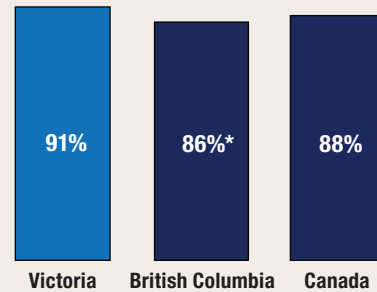
Victoria, British Columbia

## Education, employment and income

In 2016, nearly seven in ten (67.9%) Victoria residents aged 25 to 64 had completed some form of postsecondary education, one in four (24.8%) had completed high school (or equivalent) as their highest level of education, and less than one in ten (7.3%) had completed neither.

In 2018, the unemployment rate in Victoria (4.0%) was lower than in British Columbia (4.7%) and Canada's provinces (5.8%). Households in Victoria earned a median after-tax annual income of \$55,800 in 2017, higher than in British Columbia (\$52,120) and Canada (\$52,090). The percentage of families considered low-income was lower in Victoria (14%) than in British Columbia (18%) and Canada (17%).

### Satisfaction with safety



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

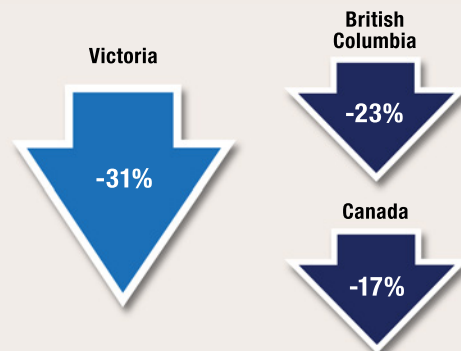
\* significantly different from Victoria (p < 0.05)

### Police-reported violent crime rate in 2018



rate per 100,000 population

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



## Housing and families

On average, there were 2.2 persons per household in Victoria in 2016, similar to British Columbia (2.4) and Canada (2.4). Most (63%) households in Victoria owned their homes, somewhat lower than 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 three in ten (29%) Victoria households, similar to British Columbia (28%) but somewhat higher than Canada (24%). A small proportion (5.4%) of occupied private dwellings in Victoria were in need of major repairs, slightly lower than British Columbia (6.3%) and Canada (6.5%). About one-seventh (15%) of Victoria families were lone-parent families, on par with British Columbia (15%) and Canada (16%). In 2018, there were an estimated 1,525 homeless individuals living in Victoria.

## Community safety and sense of belonging

- In 2014, nearly half (48%) of Victoria residents aged 15 and older were very satisfied with their personal safety from crime, significantly higher than British Columbia residents (37%) and Canadians living in the provinces overall (38%).
- Over half (54%) of Victoria residents felt very safe when walking alone after dark, similar to the proportion in British Columbia (50%) and Canada's provinces (52%).
  - ▶ Women who lived in Victoria were significantly less likely than men to feel very safe when walking alone after dark (46% versus 61%), similar to British Columbia and Canada's provinces.
- Less than one in five (17%) Victoria residents thought social disorder was a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood, significantly lower than in British Columbia (24%) and Canada's provinces (22%).
- One in four (24%) Victoria residents said they had a very strong sense of belonging to their community, the same as British Columbia (24%) and similar to Canada's provinces (25%).
- Over a six-year period (2009 to 2014), 13%<sup>E</sup> of Victoria residents experienced discrimination, similar to British Columbia (14%) and Canada's provinces (13%).
- About 16% of Victoria residents said they knew most people in their neighbourhood in 2014, not significantly different from British Columbia (20%) but significantly lower than in Canada's provinces (21%).
- The vast majority (94%) of Victoria residents reported having confidence in police in 2014, which was significantly higher than the proportion in British Columbia (90%) and Canada's provinces (91%).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

- In 2018, 6.6% of Victoria residents aged 15 and older were victims of a self-reported physical or sexual assault, not significantly different from British Columbia (4.6%) and Canada's provinces (4.4%).
- Just over one in four (27%) Victoria 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 Victoria, women were significantly more likely to experience unwanted sexual behaviour in public than men (41% versus 11%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public, less than one in ten (7.6%) Victoria residents said the most serious incident took place on public transit, significantly lower than in British Columbia (15.4%) but not significantly different from Canada's provinces (11.5%).
    - For reference, in 2016, the use of public transit as a main mode of commuting in Victoria (11%) was similar to British Columbia (13%) and Canada overall (12%).
  - ▶ Of those who experienced unwanted sexual behaviour in public in 2018, nearly six in ten (57%) Victoria residents changed their behaviour while in public as a result, as did half of those in British Columbia (53%) and those in Canada's provinces (50%).

### Police-reported crime

- In 2018, Victoria police reported an overall crime rate of 5,819 incidents per 100,000 population, 21% lower than in British Columbia (7,400) but 6% higher than in Canada (5,488).
- Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), police-reported crime declined by 31% in Victoria, while a smaller decline was seen in British Columbia (-23%) and Canada (-17%).
- The severity of crime in Victoria increased by 5% between 2017 and 2018, mostly due to an increase in fraud. Over the past decade (2008 to 2018), the severity of crime in Victoria declined by 38%, compared with a 28% decline in British Columbia and a 17% decline in Canada.

### Property crime

- Police-reported: There were 3,825 property crimes per 100,000 population reported by police in Victoria in 2018, 20% lower than in British Columbia (4,771) but 15% higher than Canada (3,339).
- Self-reported: There were 145<sup>F</sup> property crimes per 1,000 Victoria households reported in 2014 (includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism), which was not significantly different than British Columbia (167) and Canada's provinces (143).

### Violent crime

- In 2018, there were 1,220 incidents of violent crime per 100,000 population reported by police in Victoria, 5% higher than British Columbia (1,164) and 7% higher than Canada overall (1,143).
  - ▶ In Victoria, British Columbia and Canada, around half of victims of violent crime were female (48%, 50% and 53%, respectively).
- Between 2008 and 2018:
  - ▶ The violent crime rate in Victoria declined by 14%, a smaller decline than in British Columbia (-31%) but similar to Canada (-14%).
  - ▶ The severity of violent crime in Victoria declined by 27%, which was smaller than the decline in British Columbia (-37%) but larger than Canada (-13%).
- Violent crime against girls and women declined to a somewhat smaller extent in Victoria than violent crime against boys and men between 2009 and 2018 (-28% versus -32%).

### 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 Victoria (6.1 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 Victoria increased by 28%, a smaller increase than in British Columbia (+37%) and Canada (+33%).

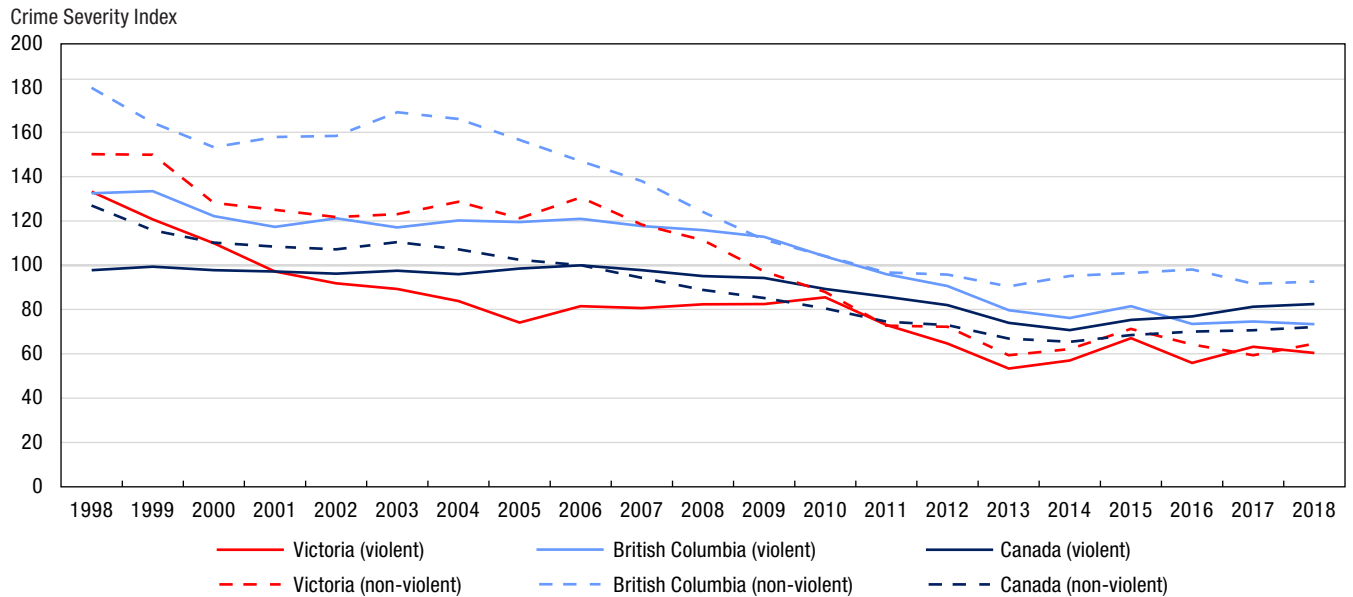
## Intimate partner violence

- There were 246 victims of intimate partner violence per 100,000 population aged 15 and older reported by police in Victoria in 2018, 11% lower than British Columbia (277) and 24% lower than Canada (323).
- The large majority (77%) of victims of police-reported intimate partner violence in Victoria were female, similar to British Columbia (78%) and Canada (79%).
- Same-sex partners accounted for 2.9% of police-reported intimate partner violence in Victoria between 2009 and 2018, slightly higher than British Columbia (2.5%) but slightly lower than Canada (3.4%).

## Homicide

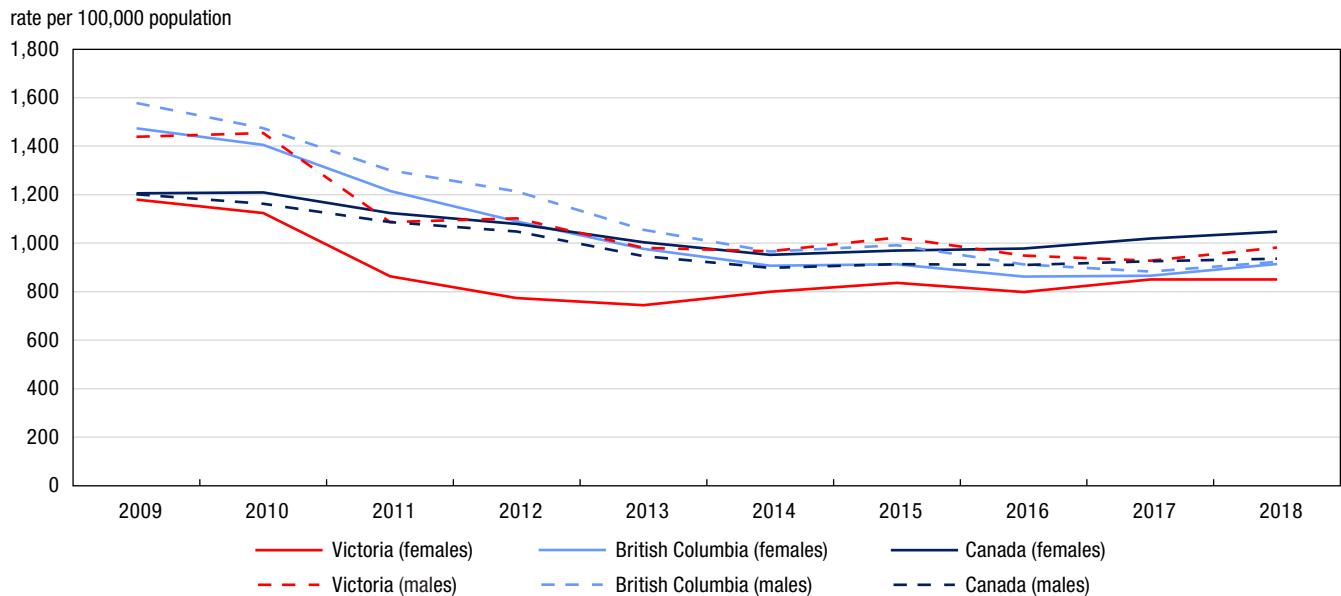
- In 2018, Victoria had 2 homicides—a rate of 0.51 per 100,000 population—lower than British Columbia (1.78) and Canada (1.76).
- Of the 2 homicide victims in Victoria, neither was female. Meanwhile, 19% of homicide victims in British Columbia and 25% of homicide victims in Canada were female.
- The number of homicides in Victoria decreased from 5 victims in 2008 to 2 victims in 2018.

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



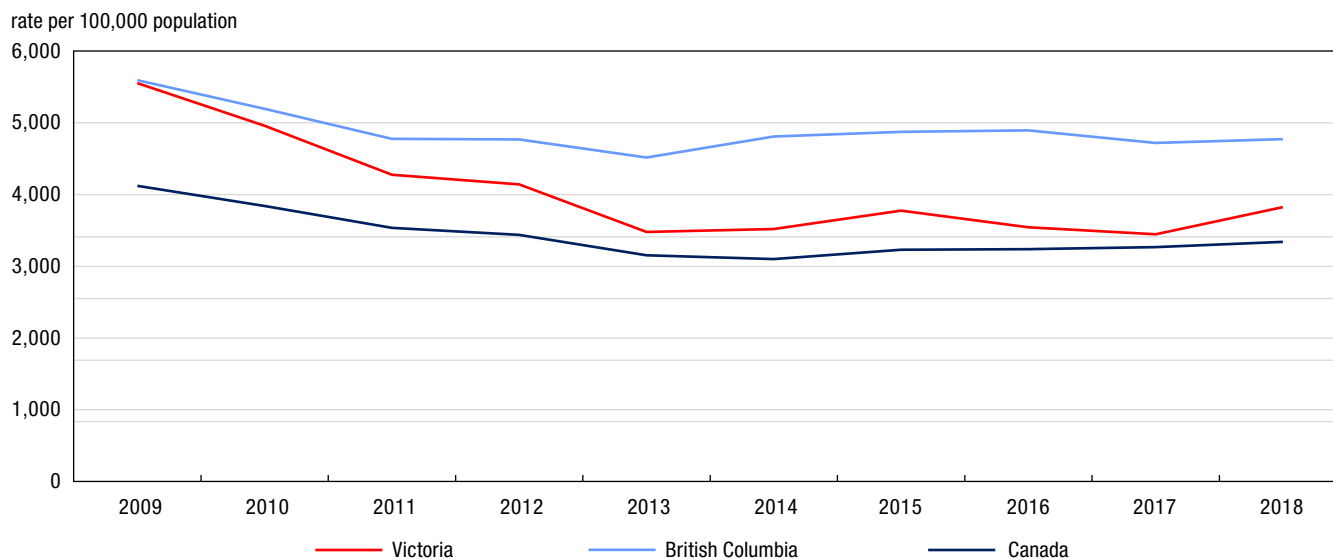
**Note:** Crime Severity Indexes are based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data on the Crime Severity Indexes are available as of 1998. Populations are based on July 1 estimates from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

Type of offence	Victoria	British Columbia rate	Canada	Percent difference between Victoria and British Columbia	Percent difference between Victoria and Canada
<b>Total crime (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>5,819</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>5,488</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>1,143</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Violations causing death and attempted murder	0.8	4	4	-79	-82
Sexual assault and sexual violations against children <sup>1</sup>	95	85	101	11	-6
Assaults <sup>2</sup>	638	629	649	1	-2
Other violent offences	487	446	389	9	25
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>15</b>
Breaking and entering	294	524	431	-44	-32
Theft <sup>3</sup>	2,316	2,767	1,720	-16	35
Fraud	413	477	402	-13	3
Mischief <sup>4</sup>	747	905	699	-18	7
Other property crime offences	55	97	86	-43	-36
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-23</b>
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>-19</b>	<b>-23</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	214	226	178	-5	21
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	16	13	12	17	31
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	0.8	1	0.7	-31	12
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	0.8	0.2	0.3	278	199
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	31	85	148	-64	-79
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>-55</b>	<b>-27</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>-46</b>	<b>-8</b>
<b>Total all offences</b>	<b>6,310</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>6,123</b>	<b>-23</b>	<b>3</b>

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 Victoria, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Victoria		British Columbia		Canada	
	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims	Female victims	Male victims
	rate					
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>1,048</b>	<b>936</b>
<b>Violations causing death and attempted murder</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>
Homicide	0	1	0.7	3	0.9	3
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	0	0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Attempted murder	0.5	0	0.7	3	1	3
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>23</b>
Sexual assault	133	6	115	11	134	16
Sexual assault – level 3 – aggravated	0.5	0	0.3	0	0.7	0.1
Sexual assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	1	0	1	0.3	2	0.4
Sexual assault – level 1	131	6	113	11	131	16
Sexual violations against children <sup>2</sup>	31	12	34	7	36	7
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>644</b>
Physical assault	475	746	545	649	599	590
Assault – level 3 – aggravated	2	9	3	9	6	13
Assault – level 2 – weapon or bodily harm	67	169	95	196	111	173
Assault – level 1	405	569	446	444	483	404
Assault against a peace officer	8	48	9	47	10	48
Other assaults	4	2	4	3	4	7
<b>Other violent offences</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>262</b>
Firearms – use of, discharge, pointing	0.5	1	1	3	2	6
Robbery	12	36	26	56	31	75
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	6	0.5	11	3	15	3
Trafficking in persons <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0.4	0	1	0 <sup>8</sup>
Extortion	2	4	5	9	6	9
Criminal harassment	33	8	24	7	53	17
Uttering threats	75	98	80	100	114	134
Indecent or harassing communications	58	19	47	16	22	9
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	4	0.5	5	0.8	7	1
Commodification of sexual activity <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0.2	0.1	1	0.1
Other violent offences	7	2	7	4	10	8
<b>Total traffic offences</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>
Traffic violations causing death	1	0	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.9
Traffic violations causing bodily harm	0.5	0	3	4	6	7
Traffic violations – injury unspecified or unknown <sup>5</sup>	0	0	0	0	9	12

0<sup>8</sup> 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.

**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 Victoria, British Columbia and Canada, 2018**

Type of offence	Victoria		British Columbia		Canada	
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate
<b>Total non-violent crime</b>	<b>20,139</b>	<b>5,090</b>	<b>351,728</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>1,845,269</b>	<b>4,979</b>
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>15,135</b>	<b>3,825</b>	<b>238,141</b>	<b>4,771</b>	<b>1,237,324</b>	<b>3,339</b>
Breaking and entering	1,165	294	26,161	524	159,812	431
Possess stolen property <sup>1</sup>	135	34	3,484	70	23,898	64
Theft of motor vehicle	455	115	12,570	252	86,132	232
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	192	49	4,580	92	20,113	54
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	8,517	2,153	120,967	2,423	531,312	1,434
Fraud	1,409	356	20,160	404	129,409	349
Identity theft	21	5	465	9	3,745	10
Identity fraud	205	52	3,203	64	15,839	43
Mischief <sup>2</sup>	2,954	747	45,199	905	259,064	699
Arson	82	21	1,352	27	8,000	22
<b>Total other offences</b>	<b>3,058</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>73,147</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>372,834</b>	<b>1,006</b>
Weapons violations	177	45	3,198	64	16,610	45
Child pornography <sup>3</sup>	98	25	1,755	35	5,843	16
Prostitution <sup>4</sup>	0	0	26	0.5	110	0.3
Terrorism	0	0	6	0.1	102	0.3
Disturb the peace	831	210	41,848	838	94,378	255
Administration of justice offences	1,538	389	19,504	391	226,864	612
Other offences	414	105	6,810	136	28,927	78
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>16,234</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>125,544</b>	<b>339</b>
Total alcohol-impaired driving <sup>5</sup>	847	214	11,281	226	65,820	178
Total drug-impaired driving <sup>6</sup>	62	16	666	13	4,429	12
Alcohol and drug-impaired driving <sup>7</sup>	3	0.8	55	1	250	0.7
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>7</sup>	3	0.8	10	0.2	94	0.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	122	31	4,222	85	54,951	148
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>18,247</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>83,483</b>	<b>225</b>
<b>Total other federal statute offences</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5,959</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>26,084</b>	<b>70</b>
Human trafficking <sup>8</sup>	0	0	1	0 <sup>o</sup>	112	0.3
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	41	10	689	14	4,823	13
Other federal statute offences	214	54	5,269	106	21,149	57

0<sup>o</sup> 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.

- Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.
- Includes altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 Victoria, 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	4,863	1,412	1	20,689	6,007	-9	28,995	8,418	-7
2009	5,060	1,452	3	19,341	5,550	-8	28,158	8,081	-4
2010	5,311	1,510	4	17,436	4,958	-11	27,198	7,734	-4
2011	4,477	1,270	-16	15,072	4,275	-14	23,158	6,569	-15
2012	4,085	1,138	-10	14,865	4,141	-3	21,738	6,055	-8
2013	3,748	1,026	-10	12,708	3,479	-16	19,260	5,273	-13
2014	3,947	1,065	4	13,036	3,517	1	20,000	5,396	2
2015	4,409	1,171	10	14,215	3,777	7	22,079	5,866	9
2016	4,302	1,118	-5	13,642	3,544	-6	21,179	5,502	-6
2017	4,516	1,156	3	13,470	3,447	-3	20,946	5,361	-3
2018	4,828	1,220	6	15,135	3,825	11	23,021	5,819	9
<b>Percent change from 2008 to 2018</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-27</b>	<b>-36</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>-21</b>	<b>-31</b>	<b>...</b>

... 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.

<sup>E</sup> use with caution

**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.



Definitions are presented in the order the concepts appear in the profile text. All cited surveys are Statistics Canada products unless otherwise noted. Values have been rounded to the nearest whole number. For census and sample survey data, however, one decimal place is shown for each of the values related to the same concept where an unrounded value was less than 10%.

**Census metropolitan area:** formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A census metropolitan area (CMA) must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from data on place of work (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Census agglomeration:** formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from data on place of work (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

### Population and demographics

**Population:** population estimates are based on the Standard Geographical Classification 2016 as delineated in the 2016 Census of Population. Population estimates as of July 1 are preliminary postcensal for 2018. The age distribution of the population is based on age on July 1 (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Population density:** the total 2018 population estimate divided by the land area in square kilometres (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Indigenous:** also referred to as Aboriginal identity, which includes persons who are First Nations (North American Indian), Métis or Inuk (Inuit) and/or those who are Registered or Treaty Indians (that is registered under the *Indian Act* of Canada) and/or those who have membership in a First Nation or Indian band. Aboriginal peoples of Canada are defined in the *Constitution Act*, 1982, section 35 (2) as including the Indian, Inuit and Métis peoples of Canada (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Immigrants:** includes persons who are or who have ever been landed immigrants or permanent residents. Such persons have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Immigrants who have obtained Canadian citizenship by naturalization are included in this category. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada on or prior to May 10, 2016 (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Recent immigrants:** an immigrant who first obtained his or her landed immigrant or permanent resident status between January 1, 2011, and May 10, 2016 (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Visible minorities:** refers to whether a person belongs to a visible minority group as defined by the *Employment Equity Act*, and if so, the visible minority group to which the person belongs. The *Employment Equity Act* defines visible minorities as “persons other than Aboriginal peoples who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour.” The visible minority population consists mainly of the following groups: South Asian, Chinese, Black, Filipino, Latin American, Arab, Southeast Asian, West Asian, Korean and Japanese (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

### Education, employment and income

**Highest level of education:** highest certificate diploma or degree is the classification used in the Census of Population to measure the broader concept of ‘educational attainment.’ This variable refers to the highest level of education that a person has successfully completed and is derived from the educational qualifications questions which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. The general hierarchy used in deriving this variable (high school, trades, college, university) is loosely tied to the ‘in-class’ duration of the various types of education. At the detailed level, someone who has completed one type of certificate, diploma or

degree will not necessarily have completed the credentials listed below it in the hierarchy. For example, a person with an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma may not have completed a high school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a master's degree necessarily have a certificate or diploma above bachelor level. Although the hierarchy may not fit all programs perfectly, it gives a general measure of educational attainment. Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'highest certificate, diploma or degree' available in the *Education Reference Guide* (2016 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Completed postsecondary education:** includes persons who have completed an apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma; a college, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma; or a university certificate, diploma or degree. Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'highest certificate, diploma or degree' available in the *Education Reference Guide* (2016 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Completed high school (or equivalent):** includes persons who have a secondary (high) school diploma or equivalency certificate as their highest educational qualification. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Users are advised to consult data quality comments for 'highest certificate, diploma or degree' available in the *Education Reference Guide* (2016 Census of Population, Catalogue no. 98-500-X2016013; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Unemployment rate (2018):** the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. According to the 2018 Labour Force Survey (LFS), unemployment refers to persons who, during the reference week, were without work, but had looked for work in the past four weeks ending with the reference period and were available for work; were on temporary layoff due to business conditions, with an expectation of recall, and were available for work; or were without work, but had a job to start within four weeks from the reference period and were available for work. The LFS uses a four-week search period, although the reference period for identifying the employed is one week. Data for Canada overall excludes the territories ([Table 14-10-0096-01](#), Labour force characteristics by census metropolitan area, annual, 2018). Due to availability of data, the unemployment rate for Lethbridge is based on the census agglomeration of Lethbridge instead of the census metropolitan area ([Table 14-10-0102-01](#), Labour force characteristics by census agglomeration, annual, 2018; accessed October 29, 2019).

**Unemployment rate (2016):** the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force the week of Sunday, May 1, to Saturday, May 7, 2016. Due to availability of data, the unemployment rate for Belleville, Ontario and Canada in the profile for the census metropolitan area of Belleville are based on 2016 Census of Population data instead of 2018 Labour Force Survey data. According to the 2016 Census of Population, unemployment refers to persons who, during the week of Sunday, May 1, to Saturday, May 7, 2016, were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less (2016 Census of Population; accessed October 29, 2019).

**Median after-tax annual income:** the sum of the after-tax incomes of all members of the census family in 2017. Census families are comprised of: 1) couples (married or common-law, including same-sex couples) living in the same dwelling with or without children, and 2) single parents (male or female) living with one or more children. Includes all family units, which corresponds to the combination of census families and persons not in census families. The median is the middle number in a group of numbers. Where a median income, for example, is given as \$26,000, it means that exactly half of the incomes reported are greater than or equal to \$26,000, and that the other half is less than or equal to the median amount. Zero values are included in the calculation of medians. A detailed definition of after-tax income is available from the *Technical Reference Guide for the Annual Income Estimates for Census Families, Individuals and Seniors* ([Table 11-10-0017-01](#), Census families by family type and family composition including before and after-tax median income of the family, annual, 2017; accessed January 14, 2020).

**Low-income families:** determined using the Census Family Low Income After-Tax Measure (CFLIM-AT) statistics derived from the 2017 T1 Family File. Individuals are defined as having low income if their adjusted after-

tax income falls below 50% of the total population median adjusted after-tax income. Adjusted after-tax income is derived by dividing census family income by the square root of the census family size and assigning this value to all persons in the census family. This adjustment distributes income among the members of the census family, and takes into account the economies of scale present in larger families, the increasing number of people living on their own and the decline in family size over time. Updated methodology for the CFLIM-AT was introduced in April 2018. Includes all family units, which corresponds to the combination of census families and persons not in census families (Table 11-10-0018-01, After-tax low income status of tax filers and dependants based on Census Family Low Income Measure [CFLIM-AT], by family type and family type composition, annual, 2017; accessed January 14, 2020).

## Housing and families

**Persons per household:** refers to the average number of persons in a private household. In this data, the concept of private household is being used. A private household refers to a person or group of persons who occupy the same dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada or abroad (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Home ownership:** where the household owns their private dwelling. A household is considered to own their dwelling if some member of the household owns the dwelling even if it is not fully paid for (e.g., there is a mortgage or some other claim on it) (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Shelter costs and unaffordable housing:** shelter costs refer to the average monthly total of all shelter expenses paid by households that own or rent their private dwelling. Shelter costs for owner households include, where applicable, mortgage payments, property taxes and condominium fees, along with the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. For renter households, shelter costs include, where applicable, the rent and the costs of electricity, heat, water and other municipal services. Shelter-cost-to-income ratio is one measure of housing affordability and is calculated by dividing the average monthly shelter costs by the average monthly totally household income and multiplying the result by 100 (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Dwellings in need of major repairs:** includes occupied dwellings needing major repairs such as dwellings with defective plumbing or electrical wiring, and dwellings needing structural repairs to walls, floors or ceilings. This does not include remodelling or additions (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Lone-parent families:** refers to families containing only one parent with his or her child(ren) (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Homelessness:** based on “Point-in-Time (PiT) counts,” which measures homelessness in selected Canadian communities using a one-day snapshot methodology. The PiT count is the product of a joint initiative between the Government of Canada (Employment and Social Development Canada [ESDC]) and 32 communities across Canada that undertook a coordinated count of homeless populations at some point between 2012 and 2018. The PiT count estimates how many people are experiencing homelessness in emergency shelters, transitional housing and unsheltered locations, and people who are in health or correctional facilities who do not have a place to go when they are released. The definition of homelessness varies between communities, as does the PiT count date. For this reason, figures should not be compared from one census metropolitan area (CMA) to another. Note that the boundaries of the participating communities do not necessarily align with the geographic boundaries of a CMA (for more information, see <https://www.homelesshub.ca/CommunityProfiles>, or refer to ESDC’s report, *2016 Coordinated Point-in-Time Count of Homelessness in Canadian Communities*; accessed September 6, 2019).

## Community safety and sense of belonging

**Satisfaction with personal safety from crime:** percent of respondents who reported being very satisfied or satisfied with their personal safety from crime (illustrative diagram at beginning of fact sheet) or the percent of respondents who reported being very satisfied with their personal safety from crime (bullet point within fact sheet). The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Felt safe when walking alone after dark:** percent of respondents who reported feeling very safe when walking alone in one’s neighbourhood after dark. Percent calculations exclude those who stated they never walk alone after dark. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Perceived social disorder:** percent of respondents who reported perceiving at least one form of disorder (whether physical or social) to be a big or moderate problem in their neighbourhood. Social disorder includes noisy neighbours or loud parties; people hanging around on the streets; garbage or litter lying around; vandalism, graffiti or other damage to property or vehicles; people attacked because of skin colour, ethnicity or religion; people using or dealing drugs; and people being drunk or rowdy in public places. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Sense of belonging to community:** percent of respondents who reported a very strong sense of belonging to their local community. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Experienced discrimination:** percent of respondents who reported experiencing discrimination between 2009 and 2014. Discrimination includes being treated unfairly by others in Canada because of one’s sex, ethnicity or culture, race or skin colour, physical appearance, religion, sexual orientation, age, physical or mental disability, language or another reason. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Knowing people in the neighbourhood:** percent of respondents who reported that they knew most of the people in their neighbourhood. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Perceived crime levels:** percent of respondents who reported that they perceived crime levels in their neighbourhood to be lower than other areas in Canada. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Confidence in police:** percent of respondents who reported having a great deal or some confidence in police. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

## Self-reported experiences of victimization

**Self-reported violent victimization:** the number of self-reported incidents of violent victimization for the population aged 15 and older in 2014, expressed as a rate on the basis of 1,000 population. Self-reported violent victimization includes physical assault, sexual assault and robbery. The responses “don’t know,” “not stated” and “refusal” are included in the calculation of percentages. These responses typically represent less than 2% of all responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians’ Safety [Victimization]).

**Victim of a physical or sexual assault:** percent of respondents aged 15 and older who reported experiencing a physical assault or sexual assault in the 12 months preceding the 2018 survey. Excludes violence committed by intimate partners. Percent calculations include missing and not stated responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces).

**Unwanted sexual behaviour in public:** percent of respondents aged 15 and older who reported experiencing unwanted sexual behaviour in public in the 12 months preceding the 2018 survey. Unwanted sexual behaviour includes unwanted sexual attention, unwanted physical contact, unwanted comments about gender identity, unwanted comments about sexual orientation and indecent exposure. Public places include commercial or institutional establishments (e.g., restaurants, bars, schools, stores, and shopping malls), streets, public transportation and other public spaces. Percent calculations include missing and not stated responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces).

**Incidents taking place on public transit:** of the respondents aged 15 and older who reported at least one experience of violent victimization (physical assault, sexual assault or unwanted sexual behaviour) in the 12 months preceding the 2018 survey, the percent of respondents who stated that the most serious incident of violent victimization they experienced occurred on public transportation. Percent calculations include missing and not stated responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces).

**Main mode of commuting:** the main mode of commuting for the employed labour force aged 15 and older in private households with a usual place of work or no fixed workplace address in 2016. The census assumes that the commute to work originates from the usual place of residence but this may not always be the case. Sometimes respondents may be on a business trip and may have reported their place of work or main mode of commuting based on where they were working during the trip. Some persons maintain a residence close to work and commute to their home on weekends. Students often work after school at a location near their school. Categories include public transit; car, truck or van (as a driver or passenger); walking; bicycle or other method of transportation (2016 Census of Population; accessed January 15, 2020).

**Changed behaviour while in public:** percent of respondents who reported experiencing violent victimization (physical assault, sexual assault or unwanted sexual behaviour) in public in the 12 months preceding the 2018 survey who stated that they changed their behaviour while in public as a result of their victimization. Percent calculations include missing and not stated responses. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces).

## Police-reported crime

**Police-reported crime:** the number of *Criminal Code* incidents reported by police in a given year, expressed as a rate on the basis of 100,000 population. Police-reported crime includes violent crime, property crime, other *Criminal Code* offences, traffic offences, drug offences and other federal statute offences. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).

**Crime severity:** based on the Crime Severity Index (CSI), which is a measure of the severity of police-reported crime. The CSI includes all *Criminal Code* violations including traffic offences, as well as drug violations and other federal statute offences. In the CSI, all crimes are assigned a weight based on their seriousness. The level of seriousness is based on actual sentences handed down by the courts in all provinces and territories. More serious crimes are assigned higher weights, while less serious offences are assigned lower weights. As a result, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the index. CSI weights are updated using data from the Integrated Criminal Courts Survey every five years. The last update to the CSI weights was in 2017. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).

## Property crime

**Police-reported property crime:** the number of property crimes reported by police in a given year, expressed as a rate on the basis of 100,000 population. Property crimes involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. Property offences include: breaking and entering, possession of stolen property (includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods), theft of a motor vehicle, theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle), theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), fraud, identity theft, identity fraud, mischief (altering, removing or destroying a vehicle identification number) and arson. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).

**Self-reported property crime:** the number of self-reported incidents of household victimization in 2014, expressed as a rate on the basis of 1,000 households. Self-reported property crime includes breaking and entering, theft of a motor vehicle or parts, theft of household property and vandalism. Statistically significant differences noted are at  $p < 0.05$ . Data for Canada overall excludes the territories (2014 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety [Victimization]).

## Violent crime

**Police-reported violent crime:** the number of violent crimes reported by police in a given year, expressed as a rate on the basis of 100,000 population. Violent crimes involve the use or threat of violence against a person. Violent offences include: violations causing death and attempted murder (including homicide and attempted murder), sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3), sexual violations against children, physical assaults and other violent *Criminal Code* offences, such as robbery, kidnapping, extortion, trafficking in persons, criminal harassment and uttering threats. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).

**Severity of violent crime:** like the overall Crime Severity Index (CSI), the violent CSI is measure of the severity of police-reported violent crime. The violent CSI includes all Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) violent violations, some of which were not included in the aggregate violent crime category, including uttering threats, criminal harassment and forcible confinement (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).

## Hate crime

**Police-reported hate crime:** the number of hate crimes reported by police in a given year, expressed as a rate on the basis of 100,000 population. Police-reported hate crime refers to criminal incidents that, upon investigation by police, are found to have been motivated by hatred toward an identifiable group. An incident may be against a person or property and may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, language, sex, age, or mental or physical disability, among other factors. Police data on hate-motivated crimes depend on police services' level of expertise in identifying crimes motivated by hate. Hate crime data for the census metropolitan area of Québec are not available due to data quality concerns. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple offences. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).



## Intimate partner violence

**Police-reported intimate partner violence:** the number of incidents of intimate partner violence reported by police in a given year, expressed as a rate on the basis of 100,000 population aged 15 to 89. Intimate partner violence refers to violence committed by legally married, separated or divorced spouses, common-law partners (current and former), dating partners (current and former) and other intimate partners. Intimate partner data for the census metropolitan area of Saint John are not available due to data quality concerns. Victims refer to those aged 15 to 89. Victims aged 90 and older are excluded from analyses due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category. Excludes victims where the sex or the age was unknown (Uniform Crime Reporting Survey).

## Homicide

**Police-reported homicide:** the number of homicide victims reported by police in a given year, expressed as a rate on the basis of 100,000 population. Homicide is either culpable (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) or non-culpable (not an offence and, therefore, not included in the Homicide Survey). Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide and accidental or justifiable homicide (e.g., self-defence) are not included. Homicide includes first and second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Populations are based upon July 1 estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography (Homicide Survey).