

## **Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2021**

by Greg Moreau, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community  
Safety Statistics

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### Correction Notice

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A correction has been made to the percentage (%) change in rate of theft under \$5,000 in Prince Edward Island (PEI) for 2021.

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## Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2021: Highlights

- In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to have profound impacts on Canada's economy, health care system and society in general. Policies enacted to contain the spread of the virus resulted in unprecedented disruptions in the social and economic lives of Canadians, changing how we interact, socialize, learn, work and consume.
- There were over 2 million police-reported *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) in 2021, about 25,500 more incidents than in 2020. At 5,375 incidents per 100,000 population, the police-reported crime rate—which measures the volume of crime—increased 1% in 2021, following a 9% decrease in 2020. In 2021, the violent crime rate increased 5%, while the property crime rate decreased 1%. Following a large decrease in 2020, the property crime rate was the lowest it has been dating back to 1965.
- Police-reported crime in Canada, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI), remained stable, changing from 73.9 in 2020 to 73.7 in 2021. This follows a 7% drop in the CSI in 2020, the first after 5 years of increases. The stability in the overall CSI was the result of increases in violent crime and continued decreases in non-violent crime. The CSI measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in Canada, and it has a base index value of 100 for 2006.
- The Violent CSI rose 5% in 2021, and was higher than in 2019, prior to the pandemic. The increase was primarily driven by a relatively large rise in the rate of level 1 sexual assault (+18%). Various other violent crimes also increased in volume in 2021, however they had a more marginal impact on the CSI. The rise in level 1 sexual assault accounted for 40% of the increase in the Violent CSI. Overall, there were 34,242 police-reported sexual assaults (level 1, 2 and 3), representing 90 incidents per 100,000 population in 2021.
- The Non-violent CSI—which includes, for example, property offences and drug offences—declined 3%, after a 9% drop in 2020. Much of this decline was due to lower rates of breaking and entering (-10%) and theft of \$5,000 or under (-4%).
- Nationally, there were 788 homicides, 29 more than the previous year. The national homicide rate increased 3% from 2.00 homicides per 100,000 population in 2020, to 2.06 homicides per 100,000 population in 2021. Police-reported 190 Indigenous victims of homicide, 18 fewer than in 2020. Despite the decrease, the rate of homicide for Indigenous peoples (9.17 per 100,000 population) was approximately 6 times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous people (1.55 per 100,000 population). The rate of homicide for individuals identified by police as persons of a group designated as racialized increased 34% in 2021 to 2.51 homicides per 100,000 population. This rate was higher than for victims identified as belonging to the rest of the population (1.81 homicides per 100,000 population).
- In 2021, four in ten (41%) homicides were firearm-related. The firearm was recovered in 29% of firearm-related homicides. Of the 297 firearm-related homicides that occurred in 2021, almost half (46%) were considered by police to be gang-related.
- The number of police-reported hate crimes increased 27% to 3,360 incidents in 2021. Compared with 2019, hate crimes have increased 72% over the last two years. More hate crimes targeting religion (+67%) (including Jewish, Muslim and Catholic) and sexual orientation (+64%) accounted for most of the national change, along with more incidents targeting race or ethnicity (+6%).
- In 2021, there were 5,996 opioid-related offences in Canada, representing a rate of 16 per 100,000 population, a 13% increase compared with 2020. Police-reported rates of heroin (-32%), ecstasy (-25%), methamphetamine (-20%) and cocaine-related drug offences (-15%) all decreased. Additionally, rates of impaired driving dropped 9% compared with 2020.

## Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2021

by Greg Moreau, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics

Since 1962, Statistics Canada has collected information on all criminal incidents reported by Canadian police services through its annual Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey.<sup>1</sup> In addition to the UCR, Statistics Canada also collects information on self-reported criminal victimization through the General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), which is conducted every five years. Unlike the UCR, the GSS on Victimization collects self-reported data which includes incidents that may not have been brought to the attention of the police. These complementary surveys provide a more complete picture of crime and victimization in Canada.

This *Juristat* article presents findings from the 2021 UCR Survey to provide information on police-reported crime across Canada and over time.<sup>2</sup> To publish police-reported crime statistics in a timely manner, this article relies mostly on aggregate data (totals), which are the first crime data available each calendar year. To inform some community safety issues which are particularly relevant to the pandemic, such as family violence and hate crime, this article also draws on detailed disaggregated data on the characteristics of incidents, victims and accused persons. These disaggregated data will also be available for custom requests and will be included in future analytical products.<sup>3</sup> Crime counts presented in the article are based on the most serious violation in a criminal incident (see Key terminology and definitions).

This article first provides an overview of important context surrounding crime in Canada given the continued impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021. This is followed by an analysis of key statistical trends in crime reported by police in 2021, including the volume and severity of crime, and the offences driving these trends. It then briefly explores other selected violation types that may have contributed to recent crime trends or for which these latest data can help to inform prior publications. Finally, the article describes trends for youth accused of committing crime. As in prior years, this publication provides a general summary of police-reported crime in Canada in 2021, laying groundwork for future detailed data analysis.

### COVID-19 context for police-reported crime statistics in 2021

Police-reported crime statistics reflect only those incidents that are reported to the police, which can be affected by large-scale criminal events, social movements and changes in legislation, policies and procedures (see Text box 1).

The COVID-19 pandemic continued to have profound impacts on Canada's economy, health care system and society in general throughout 2021. Early in the first year of the pandemic, policies enacted to contain the spread of the virus resulted in unprecedented disruptions in the social and economic lives of Canadians, changing how we interact, socialize, learn, work and consume. The pandemic continued to impact Canadians, but perhaps in a different way, as restrictions began to lift across the country. The pandemic has also had major social and economic impacts on Canadians, some of which were short-term changes as an acute response to the ongoing situation, and some of which are longer-term. Crime trends reflect these evolving circumstances in 2021. Information on the broader social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic can be found on Statistics Canada's COVID-19 hub.

Since March 2020, the vast majority of Canada's population were typically spending more time at home and many businesses closed or turned to new methods of operation, often online. These changes have, at least partially, affected crime patterns across the country. With the advent of vaccination programs and government-led reopening plans, many Canadians returned to in-person work and education in the second year of the pandemic, while others continued to work and learn remotely. In general, though there were shifting situations and differential jurisdictional responses to emergent waves of the coronavirus in communities, the pandemic has resulted in people tending to stay home more often, reducing contacts with others, and using the Internet more often than prior to the pandemic.

#### **Text box 1** **Factors influencing police-reported crime**

There are many factors that influence police-reported crime statistics. First, an incident must come to the attention of police. The decision by an individual to report a criminal incident to police has a considerable impact on the number of crimes ultimately recorded by police. The 2019 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), which provides information on the crime reporting behaviour of Canadians aged 15 and older for selected offences, indicated that about one-third (29%) of crimes are reported to police (Cotter 2021) (see Text box 3 for more information on self-reported and police-reported data).

Second, differences between individual police services—such as available resources or departmental priorities, policies and procedures—can also have an effect on police-reported crime. For instance, as a crime prevention measure, some police services have implemented initiatives to focus attention on prolific or repeat offenders within the community. Moreover, certain

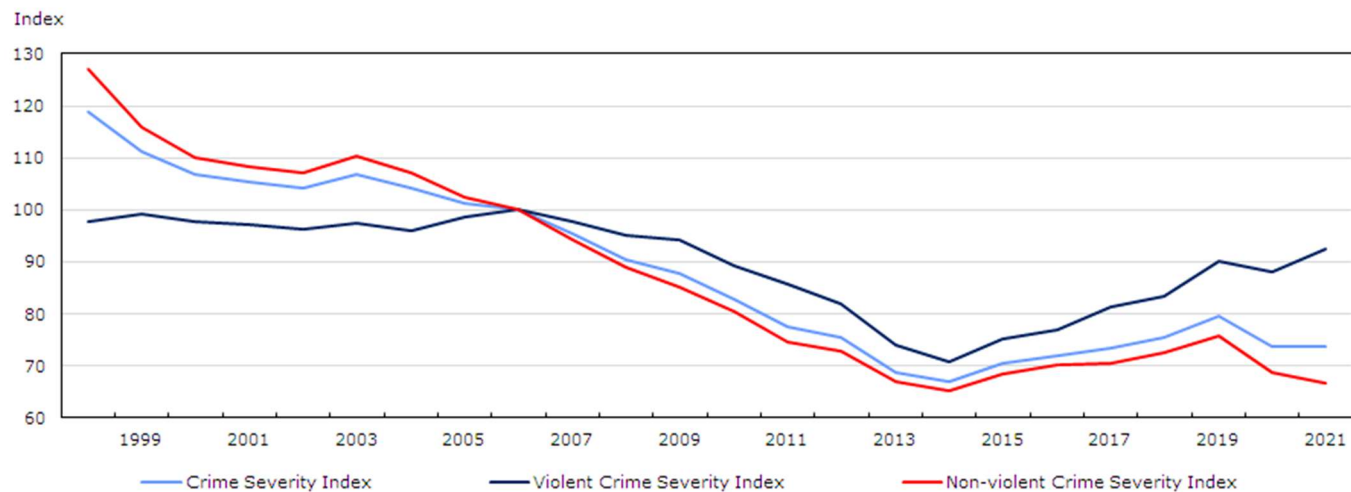
crimes such as impaired driving and drug offences can be significantly affected by enforcement practices, with some police services devoting more resources to these specific types of crime. Some police services may also rely on municipal bylaws or provincial statutes to respond to minor offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace. For detailed information on police resources in Canada for the year 2021, see Statistics Canada 2022a.

Third, and more broadly, social and economic factors can influence the volume of police-reported crime at a national, regional, municipal or neighbourhood level. In particular, crime rates can be affected by changes in age demographics (Britt 2019; Loeber et al. 2015), economic conditions (Wilson 2018; Janko and Popli 2015), neighbourhood characteristics (Ha and Andresen 2017), the emergence of new technologies (Milivelojevic and Radulski 2020; Brewer et al. 2018; McGovern 2015) and Canadians' attitudes toward crime and risky behaviour (Ouimet 2004).

## Canada's Crime Severity Index stable in the second year of the pandemic, but violent crime went up

Canada's Crime Severity Index (CSI) was stable in the second year of the pandemic—changing from 73.9 in 2020 to 73.7 in 2021 (Chart 1; Table 1). This follows a 7% drop in the CSI in 2020, the first after five years of increases. The stability in the CSI was predominantly the result of decreases in non-violent crime—such as breaking and entering, and to a lesser extent, decreases in theft of \$5,000 or under—offset by increases in violent crime. The Non-violent CSI—which includes all property offences—declined 3%, after a 9% drop in 2020. The overall CSI was 5% lower than a decade earlier in 2011.

**Chart 1**  
Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2021



**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. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

## The Violent Crime Severity Index rose in 2021, largely due to more police-reported level 1 sexual assaults

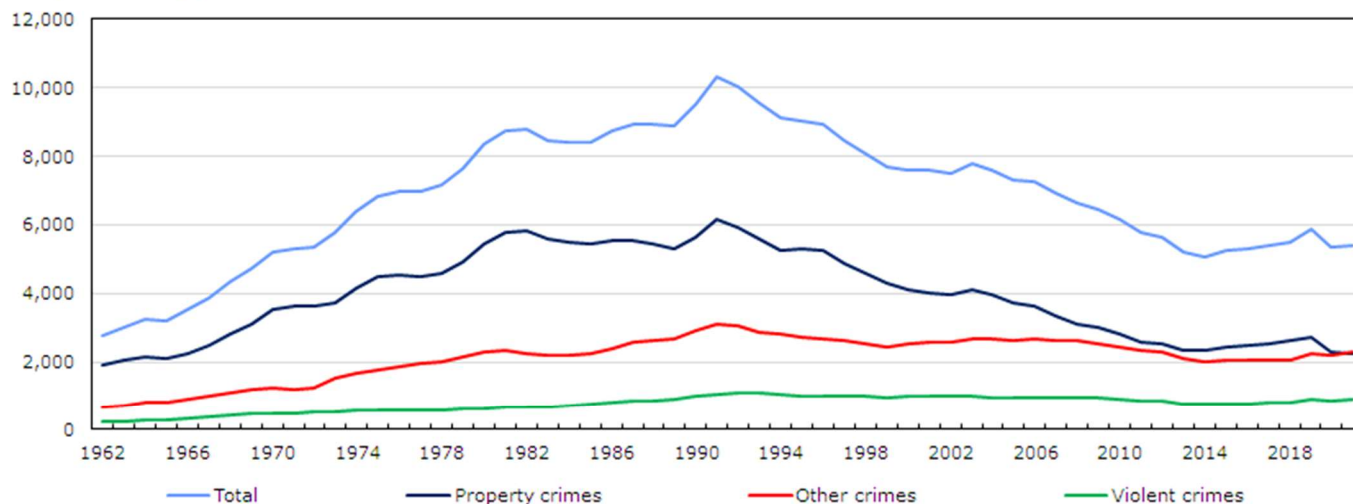
In contrast to declines in the Non-violent CSI, there was an increase in the Violent CSI driven by a relatively large increase in the rate of level 1 sexual assault (+18%).<sup>4</sup> Various other violent crimes also increased in volume in 2021, however they had a more marginal impact on the CSI. These include: sexual violations against children, assault (level 1 and 2), homicide, extortion, harassing and threatening behaviours, and violent firearm violations. Overall, the Violent CSI increased 5% in 2021 to 92.5. This follows a 3% drop in 2020, after five years of increases. By comparison, the value in 2021 was higher than in 2019, and 8% higher than a decade ago.

The CSI measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime in Canada, and has a base index value of 100 for 2006. The police-reported crime rate, which measures only the volume of crime, was nearly stable, rising 1% from 2020 to 2021 (Table 2). Canadian police services reported just over 2 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic) in 2021, about 25,500 more than in 2020. The relative stability was mostly the result of counteracting fluctuations in violent crime and property crime. The annual rates of violent crime (+5%) and other (non-property) *Criminal Code* offences (+2%) increased, while property crime (-1%) decreased for the second year in a row. Additionally, the rate of police-reported drug offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) and the *Cannabis Act* decreased 9% in 2021 (Table 3).

Although the CSI and the crime rate are separate measures, with the CSI accounting not only for volume but also changes in the relative severity of police-reported crime (see Text box 2), both measures show similar trends in police-reported crime in Canada since 1998 (Chart 2; Chart 1).

**Chart 2**  
**Police-reported crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2021**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Information presented in this chart represents data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR1) Aggregate Survey, and permits historical comparisons back to 1962. New definitions of crime categories were introduced in 2009 and are only available in the new format back to 1998. As a result, numbers in this chart will not match data released in the new UCR2 format. Specifically, the definition of violent crime has been expanded. In addition, UCR1 includes some different offences in the "other crimes" category. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

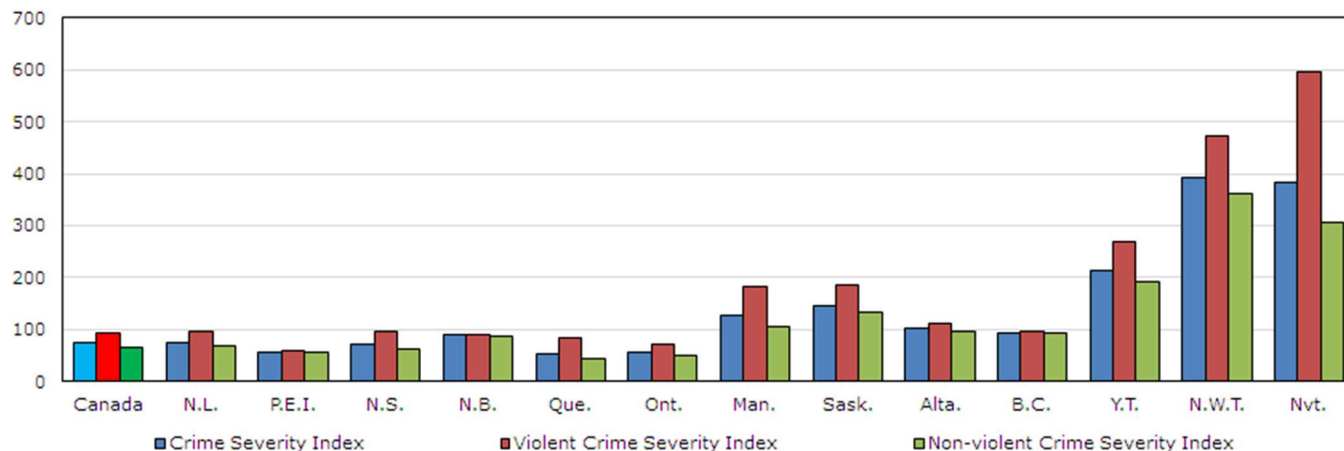
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Changes in the Crime Severity Index varied across Canada**

Across the provinces and territories, there were contrasting annual changes in the CSI, resulting in general stability nationally. Between 2020 and 2021, 6 of Canada's 10 provinces and Nunavut reported increases in their CSI, while the others reported decreases (Table 4). As has been the case since 1998, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia have had the highest CSIs among the provinces, while the three territories have reported the highest CSIs overall (Chart 3).<sup>5</sup>

**Chart 3**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by province and territory, 2021**

Index



**Note:** The Crime Severity Index is 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. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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



Among the provinces, Quebec (+5%) and Ontario (+1%) reported increases in their CSIs in 2021 and therefore had the largest mitigating impacts on the change in the CSI. The rise in Canada's two largest provinces was primarily due to relatively large increases in level 1 sexual assault, as well as an increase in general fraud in Quebec and homicide in Ontario, while there were declines in breaking and entering (Table 5).

In contrast, the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia had the largest relative impact on decreases in the national CSI, falling 7% and 5%, respectively. The violations driving these decreases were breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under, and to a lesser extent, general fraud. As was the case at the national level, both provinces also reported relatively large increases in level 1 sexual assault.

For a summary of detailed information available on the police-reported CSI, including the primary contributors to the changes in CSI in each province and territory, see Text box 2.

## Text box 2

### Measuring police-reported crime with the Crime Severity Index

In Canada, there are two complementary ways to measure police-reported crime: the traditional crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). The crime rate measures the volume of crime, including all *Criminal Code* violations (except traffic) relative to the population size. The CSI measures both the volume and severity of crime, and includes all *Criminal Code* and other federal statute violations. The CSI has a base index value of 100 for 2006. Both the traditional crime rate and the CSI measure crime based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident (see Key terminology and definitions and Survey description for more information on these concepts).

The CSI was developed to address the limitation of the police-reported crime rate being driven by high-volume, but relatively less serious, offences. The CSI not only takes into account the volume of crime, but also the relative severity of crime. As such, the CSI will vary when changes in either the volume of crime or the average severity of crime—or both the volume and the average severity—are recorded. In order to calculate the police-reported CSI, each violation is assigned a weight. CSI weights are based on the violation's incarceration rate, as well as the average length of prison sentence handed down by criminal courts.<sup>6</sup>

For a summary of the violations driving changes in the crime severity indexes in each province and territory, see Appendix A, Appendix B and Appendix C. Likewise, for a summary of the violations driving changes in the overall CSI in census metropolitan areas,<sup>7</sup> see Appendix D.

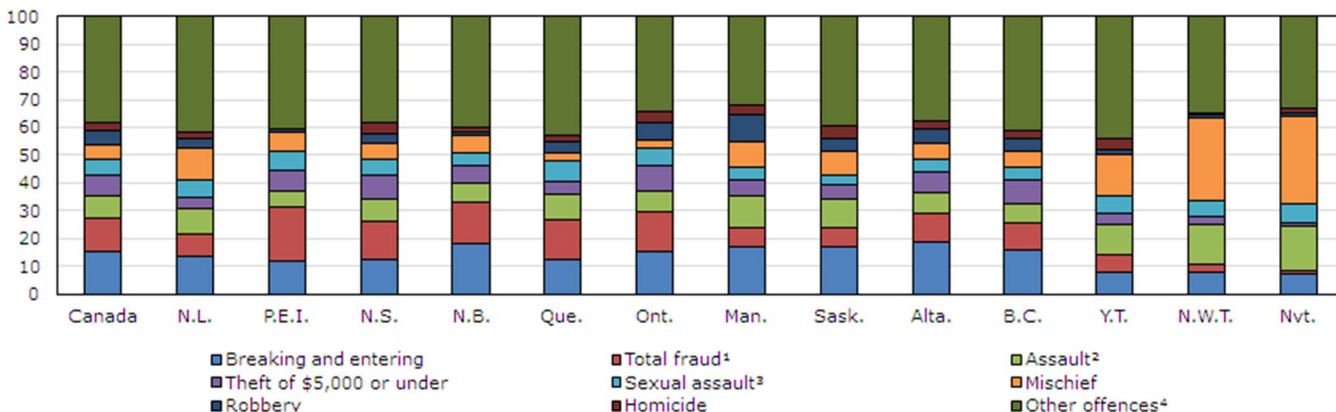
For a series of detailed charts and tables showing trends in the CSI and crime rate in all provinces and territories, see Appendix E and Table 4 and Table 14. For a series of detailed charts and tables showing trends in the CSI and crime rate in CMAs, see Appendix F and Table 15 and Table 16.

### The Crime Severity Index in 2021: contributing violations and jurisdictional trends

Typically, analysis of the CSI is focused on annual changes in crime, however it can be helpful to identify the relative impact of offences contributing to the total CSI. Despite fluctuations as a result of the pandemic, breaking and entering, fraud and assault (level 1, 2, 3 and assault against a peace officer) make up much of the national CSI, accounting for 35% of the Index. The proportional distribution of these offences varies, however, across jurisdiction (Chart TB2). Notably, mischief accounts for between 15% and 32% of the CSI in the territories, while breaking and entering and total fraud are comparatively larger contributors among the provinces. Some of the major contributors to the national CSI, breaking and entering (16% of the national CSI), total fraud (12%), theft of \$5,000 or under (7%) and sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3) (5%) are also similar to the violations responsible for much of the change in crime between 2020 and 2021 across the country.

**Text box 2 chart**  
**Police-reported offences contributing to the Crime Severity Index, percentage contribution, by province or territory, 2021**

percentage of index



1. Total fraud includes general fraud, identity theft and identity fraud.
2. Assault includes levels 1, 2, 3 and assault against a peace officer.
3. Sexual assault includes levels 1, 2 and 3.
4. Other offences includes other *Criminal Code* violations and other federal statute violations.

**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 beginning in 1998. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

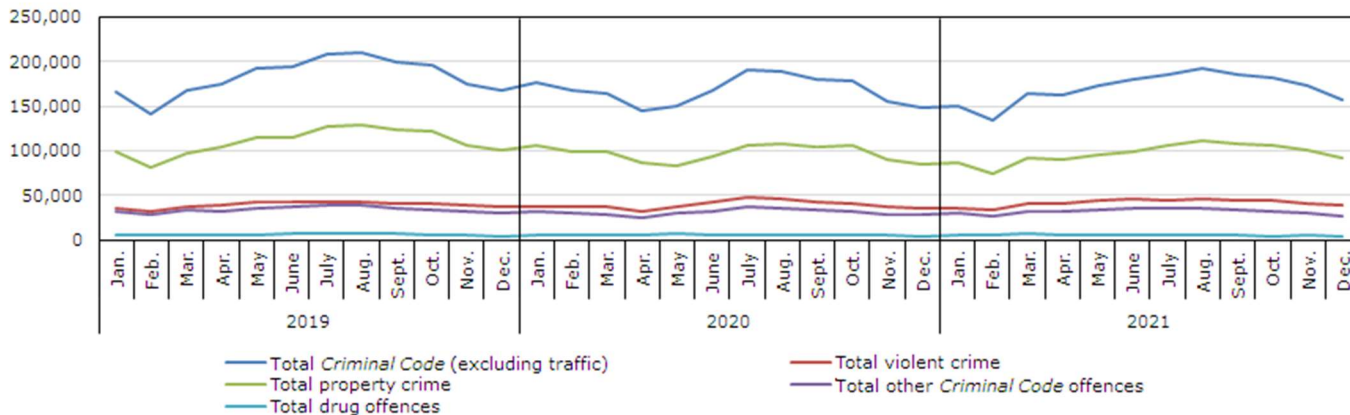
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Volume of violent crime reported monthly continued to be at or above pre-pandemic levels**

In the second year of the pandemic, monthly counts of police-reported violent crime tended to be at or above pre-pandemic levels (Chart 4).<sup>8</sup> Overall, the volume of violent crime was 5% higher in 2021 compared with 2019. In contrast, the monthly volume of property crime in 2021 remained lower than prior to the pandemic (-12% overall from 2019 to 2021). As a result, in the latter portion of 2020 through 2021, the general pattern of monthly counts of police-reported crime mostly returned to what had been observed in the months prior to March 2020, when initial pandemic responses began.

**Chart 4**  
**Number of police-reported criminal incidents, by type of crime, by month, Canada, 2019 to 2021**

number of incidents



**Note:** Total *Criminal Code* (excluding traffic) includes Total violent crime, Total property crime and Total other *Criminal Code* offences; it excludes Total drug offences which are violations under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and the *Cannabis Act*. Monthly data were not available for UCR1 respondents and the LaSalle Police Service, Canadian Pacific Railway Police Service and Canadian Forces Military Police. Therefore, these police services were excluded from the monthly analysis.

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

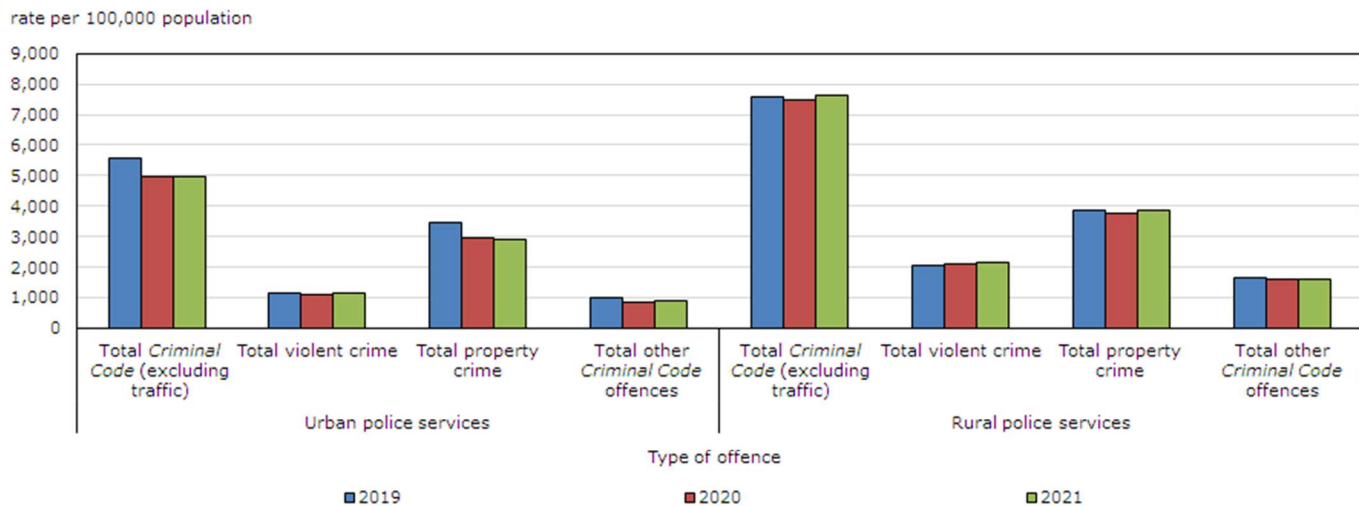
Historically, there has generally been a seasonal pattern to police-reported crime in Canada. Crime was typically at its lowest in the winter months during first and fourth quarters of the year (October through March). Crime would then begin to increase to a peak in July and August, before dropping again in the fall and winter months. People generally socialize more in the summer months, potentially affording more opportunity for crimes to occur or for crime to be more visible. This pattern was disrupted somewhat by the pandemic due to the very low volume of crime reported in the second quarter of 2020 (April to June).



## Changes in crime differed in urban and rural areas

Throughout the pandemic, the major categories of crime in urban areas decreased significantly compared with 2019, while violent crime in rural areas increased (Chart 5).<sup>9</sup> Overall, the crime rate in urban areas decreased 11% from 2019 to 2020, and then remained stable in 2021, while the crime rate in rural areas was down 1% in 2020, followed by a 2% increase in 2021.

**Chart 5**  
Police-reported urban and rural crime rates, by type of offence, Canada, 2019 to 2021



**Note:** See Table 3 for a detailed list of the offences in each category. Urban police services serve an area where the majority of the population lives within a census metropolitan area (CMA) or census agglomeration (CA). Rural police services serve an area where the majority of the population lives outside a CMA or CA. A CMA or a CA is comprised of one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA or CA may have more than one police service. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography. Excludes data from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police's Canadian Police Centre for Missing and Exploited Children.

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

Overall, the violent crime rate in rural areas increased 3% in 2021 compared with 2020, and was 7% higher than in 2019. The rate of property crime in rural areas was 1% lower in 2021 compared with 2019. In contrast, urban areas experienced a significant decrease (-14%) in the rate of property crime in 2020 (as well as an 11% drop in other *Criminal Code* offences), and another 2% decrease in 2021. Violent crime in urban areas was down 3% in the first year of the pandemic, but rebounded in 2021 to levels higher than in 2019. Said another way, the rural crime rate remained fairly stable from 2019 to 2021, with violent crime increasing throughout the pandemic, while the urban crime rate decreased largely due to less property crime and fewer other *Criminal Code* offences.

It is important to note that rural areas of Canada are often analyzed as a homogenous group, however, they are subject to high variability, both in terms of crime rate, as well as relative location across the country (Perreault 2019). For example, differences in urban and rural areas were previously noted in the Prairie Provinces relative to other provinces, as well as a distinction between north and south regions. For detailed information on rural Canada, see Statistics Canada's Rural Canada Statistics Portal.

### Text box 3

#### Measuring crime in Canada: Police-reported and self-reported data

Self-reported surveys provide an important complement to official police-reported data on crime. In Canada, two main national surveys collect crime-related data: the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey and the General Social Survey (GSS) on Canadians' Safety (Victimization). The UCR collects police-reported data, while the GSS on Victimization collects information from a sample of Canadians aged 15 and older on their experiences with crime. The GSS on Victimization is conducted every five years, with the most recent cycle having been conducted in 2019.<sup>10</sup> Unlike the UCR, the GSS on Victimization captures information both on crimes that have been reported to police and those that have not. The GSS on Victimization, however, collects information for a subset of offences—sexual assault, robbery, physical assault, breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicles or their parts, theft of personal property, theft of household property and vandalism—and does not include crimes committed against businesses or institutions.

While both surveys are used to measure crime, significant methodological and conceptual differences exist between them and affect direct comparisons of data findings (for further information, see Wallace et al. 2009). It is possible, however, to compare the distribution of offences to better understand changes in the pattern of crimes reported to police. For instance, both surveys show that physical assault is the most common type of violent crime, and that sexual assault is more common than robbery.

In contrast, the GSS shows that women are at a greater risk of being a victim of a violent crime, which is considerably different from what is seen in police-reported data, where the overall rate of violent crime is only slightly higher among women than men. This difference can be attributed to several factors. Police-reported data includes a broader range of types of violent crime than does the GSS, which asks only about sexual assault, robbery, and physical assault. In addition, sexual assault is vastly underreported to police, meaning that a large part of violent crime that disproportionately affects women is the least likely to be reflected in official data (Cotter 2021).

According to the GSS on Victimization, 29% of the eight crime types measured in the 2019 cycle were reported to the police. Reporting rates ranged from 6% of sexual assault to 52% of motor vehicle or motor vehicle parts thefts. Moreover, retrospective questions on child abuse also show that, for the vast majority (93%) of those who were victimized by an adult before age 15, the abuse was not reported to the police or child protective services (Cotter 2021).

To further complement police-reported data and to advance knowledge of all forms of gender-based violence in Canada, including forms of violence that may not meet the criminal threshold, Statistics Canada conducted the first cycle of the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS) in 2018, with a second cycle planned for collection in 2024/2025. The SSPPS collects self-reported information on experiences and characteristics of violent victimization as well as the continuum of other unwanted experiences while in public, online, or at work. According to SSPPS, the vast majority of incidents of violent crime occurring in the 12 months preceding the survey did not come to the attention of police: 5% of women stated that police found out about the most serious incident of sexual assault they experienced, while 26% of women and 33% of men who were physically assaulted said likewise (Cotter and Savage 2019).

## Key trends for police-reported crime in Canada in 2021

In 2021, there were significant changes for certain offences that highlight how police-reported crime was evolving in Canada.

The following sections cover a selection of offences that contributed to how police-reported crime evolved in Canada in 2021. Specifically, sexual assault, breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under and robbery were important contributors to the change in the Crime Severity Index. Descriptive text boxes provide detail on police-reported family violence, hate-motivated crime and offences against the administration of the criminal justice system, topics relevant to the dynamics of the pandemic. Additionally, certain offences provide an indicator of how crime continues to shift in Canada, whether or not they directly impacted the CSI, including opioid drug offences, violent firearm crime, fraud, harassing and threatening behaviours and homicide.

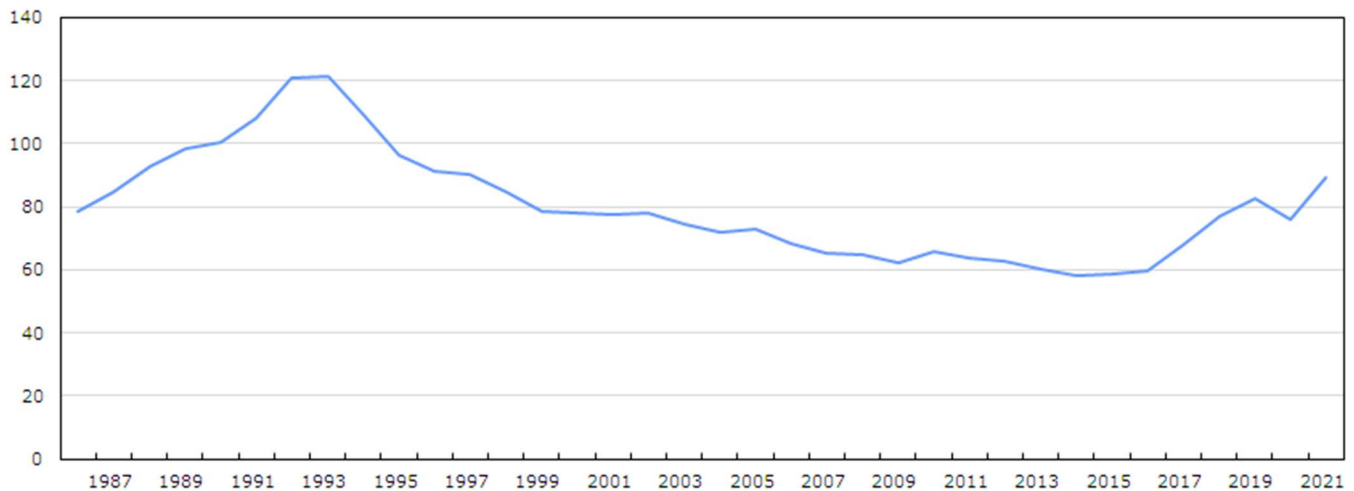
### Sharp rise in the rate of police-reported level 1 sexual assault

While the overall CSI was stable in 2021, violent crime was up, primarily due to an 18% increase in the rate of level 1 sexual assault. The rise in level 1 sexual assault accounted for 40% of the increase in the Violent CSI. In contrast, the rates of police-reported level 2 and 3 sexual assault decreased 5% and 13%, respectively. In total, level 1 sexual assault accounted for 98% of sexual assaults in 2021.

Overall, there were 34,242 police-reported sexual assaults (level 1, 2 and 3) in 2021, representing 90 incidents per 100,000 population (Table 3; Table 5). This rate was 18% higher than in 2020, and the highest rate since 1996 (the rate was the same as in 1997). Prior to a decrease in 2020, the rate of sexual assault had increased steadily for five years (Chart 6). From 2020 to 2021, the rate of police-reported sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3) increased in all provinces, but decreased in all three territories (Table 5).<sup>11</sup>

**Chart 6**  
**Sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3), police-reported rate, Canada, 1986 to 2021**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

Despite the general increase in police-reported sexual assault, as well as considerable public discussion of issues around sexual violence in recent years, the number of sexual assaults reported by police is likely a significant underestimation of the true extent of sexual assault in Canada, as these types of offences often go unreported to police. The most recently available self-reported data, from the 2019 General Social Survey on Canadians' Safety (Victimization), show that 6% of sexual assault incidents experienced by Canadians aged 15 and older in the previous 12 months were brought to the attention of police (Cotter 2021). Similarly, according to data from the 2018 Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces, 5% of women stated that the police found out about the most serious incident of sexual assault they had experienced (Cotter and Savage 2019).

In 2020, pandemic-related lockdown conditions could have exacerbated issues around underreporting of sexual assaults. With widespread stay-at-home orders and overburdened hospital and medical care resources, it may have been more difficult for victims to come forward to report instances of sexual assault, and less likely that a third-party (for example a doctor or teacher) would identify signs of abuse, particularly for children and youth. Likewise, with circumstances around the pandemic evolving in 2021, there may have been more opportunity for individuals to report sexual assaults, but also potentially more opportunity for sexual assaults committed by strangers. There are some indications that family violence services and victims of family violence were disproportionately impacted by the pandemic (see Text box 4).

In 2021, less than one in ten (8%) level 1 sexual assaults reported to police were classified as unfounded, meaning it had been determined through police investigation that the incident reported did not occur, nor was it attempted. This represents a continued decrease in unfounded incidents from a high of 14% in 2017 (Table 6). For comparison, the proportion of common physical assault (level 1) classified as unfounded dropped from 11% in 2017 and has stabilized at 9% in 2021. For more detailed information on the potential impact of unfounded criminal incidents in previous years, refer to Text box 2 in Moreau et al. 2020 and Moreau 2019.

Note that the information presented on sexual assaults excludes incidents of sexual violations against children, as well as child pornography offences. Information on these violations can be found in "Findings for other selected police-reported offences in Canada in 2021."

#### **Text box 4** **Family violence during the pandemic**

The COVID-19 pandemic brought increased attention to the issue of family violence. With individuals distancing, working and studying at home, many were concerned about the prospect of victims of family violence isolating with their abuser, while contact with other family, friends and professionals (e.g., doctors, teachers) was significantly reduced.

While the rate of police-reported family violence<sup>12</sup> remained unchanged between 2019 and 2020 (Moreau 2021), there was a 4% increase in the rate between 2020 and 2021 (from 324 to 337 victims per 100,000 population). Between 2020 and 2021, increases were noted for all victim subgroups: family violence against children and youth aged 17 and younger increased 14%, while family violence against seniors aged 65 and older<sup>13</sup> increased 8% and family violence against adults

aged 18 to 64 increased 2%. Increases were also noted for all victim subgroups when comparing rates in 2021 to those from 2019, before the COVID-19 pandemic.<sup>14</sup> In all, there were 127,504 victims of family violence in 2021.

It is possible that public health restrictions might have led to a decrease in reporting violence to police while, inversely, the easing of restrictions might have led to an increase in reporting to police, either by victims or third-party individuals who witnessed or suspected such violence.

Shelters are often an important resource for victims escaping violence in the home. According to the Survey of Residential Facilities for Victims of Abuse, 54% of all people living in residential facilities for victims of abuse were women while 44% were accompanying children (Ibrahim 2022a).<sup>15</sup> The large majority (84%) of these women were primarily escaping intimate partner violence, and seven in ten (70%) reported living with their abuser at the time they sought shelter. In 2020/2021, one-third (34%) of facilities reported their ability to serve victims was impacted to a great extent by the COVID-19 pandemic, while nearly half (44%) were impacted to a moderate extent.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics will be releasing family violence analysis in the fall, including standardized data tables. Detail will be provided about the types of relationships and the types of offences that were involved in instances of family violence.

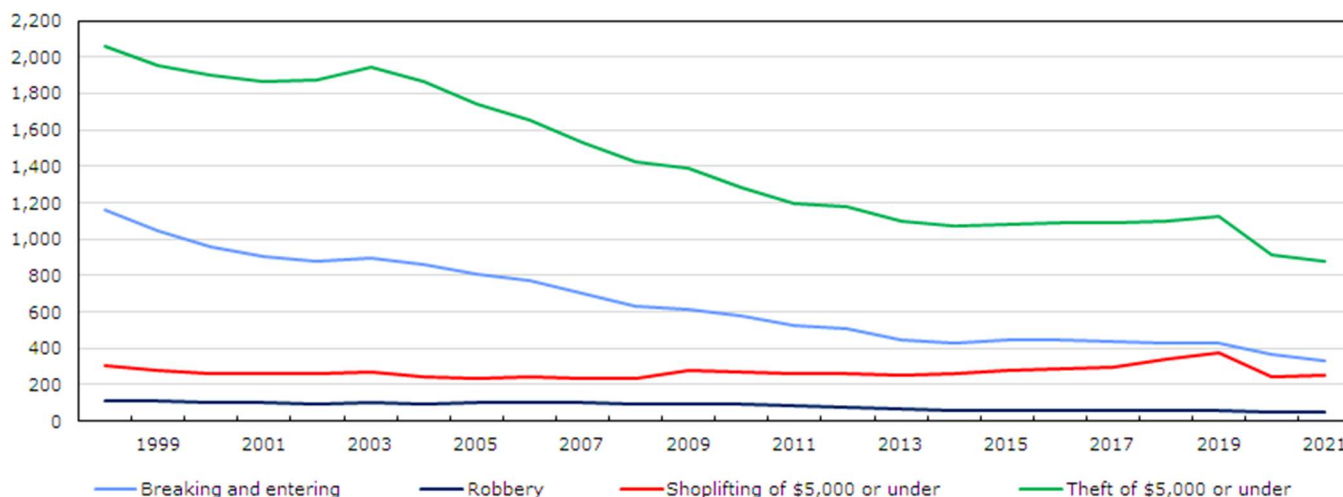
### Continued decrease in rates of breaking and entering, theft of \$5,000 or under, and robbery

Nationally, decreases in breaking and entering, and to a lesser extent robbery and theft of \$5,000 or under, were primary contributors to the declining element of the crime severity index in 2021. As was observed in 2020, these offences were likely impacted by conditions of the pandemic, namely people being at home more often and shifting business models for some retail stores.

In 2021, the rate of breaking and entering declined 10% nationally to 328 incidents per 100,000 population (Table 3). This decline follows a 16% drop in 2020. Since peaking in 1991, the police-reported rate of breaking and entering has generally been declining in Canada (Chart 7). Over the last decade, the rate of breaking and entering has fallen 38%. Despite this decrease, breaking and entering continued to be a relatively common form of property crime; just over 125,500 incidents were reported by police in 2021. Most notably, breaking and entering was the highest contributing violation to the overall CSI in Canada, accounting for 16% of the index (see Text box 2).

**Chart 7**  
Selected police reported property crimes and robbery, Canada, 1998 to 2021

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

All provinces other than Nova Scotia and New Brunswick reported declines or no change in the rate of breaking and entering in 2021 (Table 5). The largest decreases occurred in Alberta (-17%), British Columbia (-15%) and Quebec (-12%). In contrast, all three territories reported increases in 2021. Given its relatively high volume and CSI weight, changes in rates of breaking and entering had an impact on CSIs in several jurisdictions (see Text box 2 and Appendix A to D). In 2021, 20 out of 35 census metropolitan areas (CMAs)<sup>16</sup> reported decreases or no change in breaking and entering (Table 7).



In 2021, rates of theft of \$5,000 or under dropped 4%, following a 19% decline in 2020. The decline in theft of \$5,000 or under was the second largest contributor to the decrease in the general crime severity index, though its impact was small relative to breaking and entering. The drop was fairly localized; among the provinces, Alberta (-15% rate), British Columbia (-12% rate) and Prince Edward Island (-10% rate) reported large decreases in theft of \$5,000 or under, while the other provinces reported an increase or no change since last year.

Following a considerable decrease in 2020, rates of shoplifting of \$5,000 or under were up 3% in 2021 (Table 3; Chart 7). Still, shoplifting rates were 33% lower than in 2019. Prior to 2020, rates of shoplifting had been increasing for 6 years, with larger increases in 2018 and 2019. As could be expected with nation-wide restrictions generally easing in 2021, rates of shoplifting rose again with some stores opening to in-person shopping. Additionally, technological changes (for example, surveillance cameras and anti-theft devices) and more reporting options, including online reporting to police, may also increase the likelihood that a given incident of shoplifting is reported.

Specific CMAs accounted for large changes in police-reported shoplifting rates in several provinces (Table 7). For example, the rate of shoplifting increased significantly in Halifax and St. John's, and decreased in Winnipeg and Edmonton. Several CMAs in Ontario experienced large changes up or down, and all four CMAs in British Columbia reported increases.

The national rate of police-reported robbery dropped 5% in 2021, from 51 incidents per 100,000 population to 48 incidents. This follows an 18% decrease the year before. Rates of police-reported robbery had been fairly stable for the five years preceding the pandemic period. Rates of robbery declined or remained unchanged throughout most of Canada in 2021, with the exception of Atlantic Canada (excluding New Brunswick) and Nunavut (Table 5). Rates of robbery also declined or remained the same in 19 of 35 CMAs, however for those that reported an increase, rates increased fairly substantially, with 13 CMAs reporting increases of at least 10% (Table 7). These increases were typically a rebound from decreases reported in 2020.

### Police-reported opioid drug offences continue to increase during the pandemic

According to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC), the COVID-19 pandemic is worsening the ongoing public health crisis of opioid overdose deaths and hospitalizations. Between January 2016 and December 2021, PHAC reported that 29,052 apparent opioid toxicity deaths had occurred in Canada. During the first year of the pandemic (April 2020 to March 2021), there were 7,362 opioid-related deaths, a 96% increase from the previous year. Since then, the number of deaths has remained high. Of all accidental apparent opioid toxicity deaths in 2021, 86% involved fentanyl or fentanyl analogues. Opioid-related deaths and hospitalizations have also been linked to the use of stimulants such as cocaine and methamphetamine, reflecting the polysubstance nature of the crisis (Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses 2022).

A number of factors were cited as possible contributors to a worsening of the opioid overdose crisis during the pandemic, including the increasingly toxic drug supply, increased feelings of isolation, stress and anxiety and limited availability or accessibility of services for people who use drugs (Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses 2022).

In 2021, there were 5,996 opioid-related offences in Canada, representing a rate of 16 per 100,000 population, a 13% increase compared to 2020 (Table 8).<sup>17</sup> This also followed a 37% increase in 2020. All opioid-related drug violations increased in 2021, including more possession, trafficking, production and importation or exportation offences (Table 9). Among the provinces, the highest rates were reported in British Columbia (57 per 100,000 population), Ontario (13) and Alberta (13), with notable increases in Quebec, Ontario and the Prairie provinces (Table 8). The CMAs with the highest rates of opioid-related offences were Lethbridge (124 per 100,000 population) and Kelowna (116), followed by Vancouver (45), Hamilton (37), Abbotsford-Mission (35), Kitchener-Cambridge-Waterloo (30) and St. Catharines-Niagara (30). In terms of opioid-related deaths, Western Canada continues to be the most impacted region of the country since 2016, but rates have begun to increase in other areas as well, notably in Ontario (Special Advisory Committee on the Epidemic of Opioid Overdoses 2022).

Similar to the previous year, opioid-related offences were the only specific drug type<sup>18</sup> to experience a significant increase in 2021 compared with 2020. Specifically, police-reported rates of heroin (-32%), ecstasy (-25%), methamphetamine (-20%) and cocaine (-15%) drug offences all decreased. Overall, police-reported rates of cannabis (35 incidents per 100,000 population), cocaine (35), methamphetamine (30) and opioid-related offences (16) were highest among the specific drug types (Table 8).

While the rates of these other drug types decreased, the polysubstance nature of the opioid crisis may impact how particular drug offences, namely those related to methamphetamine and cocaine, are reported, given that only one drug type will be indicated as the most serious violation for a particular criminal incident. According to data reported by PHAC from six provinces and territories, more than half (58%) of accidental opioid toxicity deaths so far in 2021 also involved a stimulant. Of these deaths, 63% involved cocaine, while 53% involved methamphetamines. Similarly, 86% of deaths identified as apparent stimulant toxicity deaths also involved an opioid over the same time period.

For information on cannabis-related drug offences, see "Findings for other selected police-reported offences in Canada in 2021."



## Text box 5

### Police-reported hate crime in 2021

The COVID-19 pandemic further exposed and exacerbated issues related to discrimination in Canada, including hate crime. For example, according to data from the 2020 General Social Survey on Social Identity, racialized groups were more than twice as likely to report having experienced discrimination since the start of the pandemic compared with the rest of the population<sup>19</sup> (data table 43-10-0061-01).

Hate crimes target the integral and visible parts of a person's identity and may disproportionately affect the wider community. A hate crime incident may be carried out against a person or property and may target race, colour, national or ethnic origin, religion, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, language, sex, age, mental or physical disability, or any other similar factor.

The number of police-reported hate crimes in Canada increased by 27% in 2021, rising from 2,646 incidents to 3,360. This follows a 36% increase in police-reported hate crimes from 2019 to 2020. In total, police-reported hate crimes have increased 72% over the last two years. From 2020 to 2021, increases were noted in the number of police-reported hate crimes targeting religion (+354 incidents, +67%) and sexual orientation (+165 incidents, +64%), and to a lesser extent race or ethnicity (+104 incidents, +6%). All provinces and territories reported increases in the number of hate crimes in 2021, except for Yukon which remained the same.

Police-reported hate crimes targeting the Jewish (+47%), Muslim (+71%) and Catholic (+260%) religions were up. The increase in hate crimes targeting the Muslim population follows a similar decrease in 2020; the increase also occurred in the same year as an attack in London, Ontario which targeted a Muslim family and resulted in four homicides and one attempted homicide. While it is not possible to link police-reported hate crime incidents to particular events, media coverage and public discourse can increase awareness as well as draw negative reactions from people who share hateful attitudes. In 2021, there were discoveries of unmarked graves on former residential school sites. Following these discoveries, there were reports of hate incidents targeting the Indigenous population as well as churches and other religious institutions. Any criminal incident deemed by police to be motivated by hate would be included in these statistics.

The 423 hate crimes targeting sexual orientation rose above the previous peak of 265 in 2019. About 8 in 10 (77%) of these crimes specifically targeted the gay and lesbian community, while the remainder targeted the bisexual orientation (2%) and other sexual orientations, such as asexual, pansexual or other non-heterosexual orientations (11%). An additional 10% were incidents where the targeted sexual orientation was reported as unknown.

Much of the rise in hate crimes targeting race or ethnicity was the result of more reported crimes targeting the Arab or West Asian<sup>20</sup> population (+58 incidents or +46%), and following large increases in 2020, more crimes targeting the East or Southeast Asian population<sup>21</sup> (+42 incidents or +16%), and the South Asian population<sup>22</sup> (+29 incidents or +21%). Hate crimes targeting the Black population dropped 5%, following a 96% increase in 2020. Similarly, hate crimes targeting the Indigenous population<sup>23</sup> dropped 1%, after increasing 169% in 2020.

Among all hate crimes, both non-violent (+26%) and violent (+29%) hate crimes increased in 2021.

Police data on hate crimes reflect only those incidents that come to the attention of police and that are subsequently classified as hate crimes. As a result, fluctuations in the number of reported incidents may be attributable to a true change in the volume of hate crimes, but they might also reflect changes in reporting by the public because of increased community outreach by police or heightened sensitivity after high-profile events. According to self-report data from the 2019 General Social Survey on Victimization, approximately one in five (22%) of criminal incidents perceived to be motivated by hate were reported to the police.

A detailed analytical *Juristat* on police-reported hate crime in Canada for the year 2021 will be released in early 2023.

Table for Text box 5

Detailed motivation	2019		2020		2021	
	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year	number	% change from previous year
<b>Race or ethnicity</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,619</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>6</b>
Black	345	17	676	96	642	-5
East or Southeast Asian	67	12	263	293	305	16
South Asian	81	-4	135	67	164	21
Arab or West Asian	125	34	126	1	184	46
Indigenous (First Nations, Métis or Inuit)	29	-26	78	169	77	-1
White	48	14	85	77	53	-38
Other race or ethnicity <sup>1</sup>	150	-8	188	25	221	18
Race or ethnicity not specified	39	129	68	74	77	13
<b>Religion</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>-14</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>67</b>
Jewish	306	-18	331	8	487	47
Muslim	182	10	84	-54	144	71
Catholic	51	16	43	-16	155	260
Other religion <sup>2</sup>	57	10	40	-30	64	60
Religion not specified	17	-26	32	88	34	6
<b>Sexual orientation</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Other motivation<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>150</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Motivation unknown</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,951</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,646</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>3,360</b>	<b>27</b>

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Includes motivations based upon race or ethnicity not otherwise stated (e.g., Latin American, South American) as well as hate crimes which target more than one race or ethnic group.

2. Includes motivations based upon religion not otherwise stated (e.g., Sikh, Hindu, Buddhist).

3. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex or gender, age and other similar factors (e.g., occupation or political beliefs).

**Note:** Information in this table reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada.

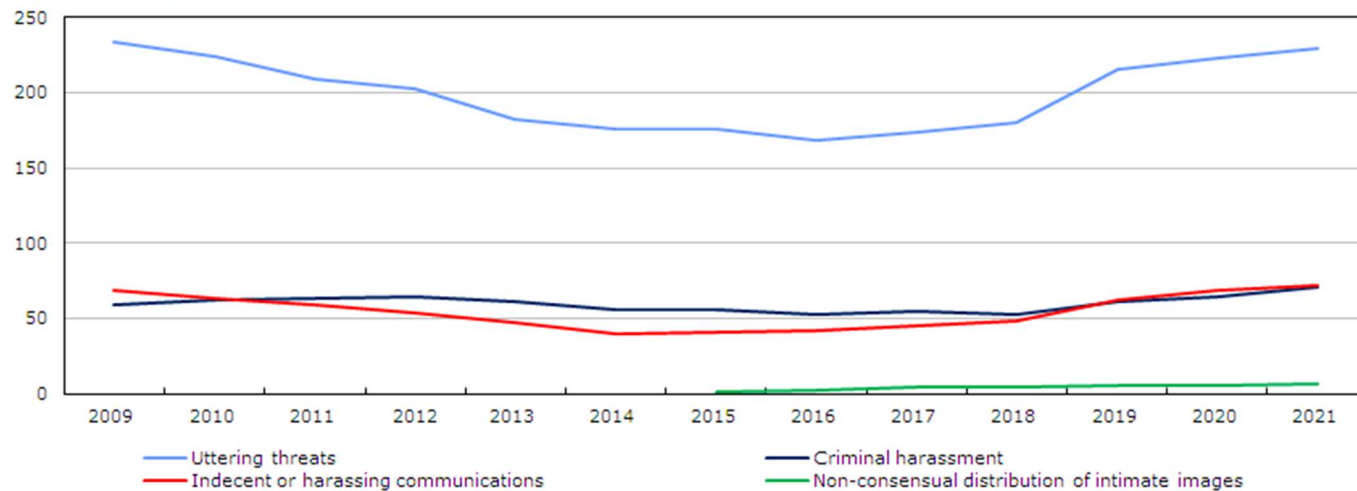
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

### Continued increases in offences related to harassing and threatening behaviours

In 2021, Canada saw continued increases in the rates of various criminally harassing and threatening behaviours. In particular, criminal harassment (+10% rate per 100,000 population), non-consensual distribution of intimate images (+8% rate), indecent or harassing communications (+4% rate), and uttering threats (+3% rate) all saw increases compared with 2020 (Table 3). These crimes have generally been increasing since around 2017, and notably throughout the pandemic period (Chart 8).

**Chart 8**  
**Harassing and threatening behaviours, police-reported rates, Canada, 2009 to 2021**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** Indecent or harassing communications was amended in the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13 (2015)* to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls. Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created by the *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act: Bill C-13 (2015)*, therefore only data from 2015 to 2021 are shown. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

In addition to legislative amendments and new offences that came into force in 2015 by the former Bill-C13 “*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*,”<sup>24 25</sup> the national increases in harassing and threatening offences can be attributed, in part, to increases in the accessibility and use of the Internet and social media. In the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, individuals are using computers and the Internet more often for school, work and socializing, potentially affording more opportunities for criminal violations that do not require a physical presence. For instance, in 2021, there were almost 15,500 cybercrime-related harassing and threatening behaviour violations, up 1% from 2020, and up 21% from 2019.<sup>26</sup> The perceived anonymity of the Internet and social media can facilitate criminal harassment, uttering threats and indecent and harassing behaviours (Dhillon 2012; Perrin 2018). In addition, advancements in cell phone technology and the availability of cloud-based sharing platforms could have contributed to the increases seen in the non-consensual distribution of intimate images. Increased focus on the enforcement and reporting accuracy of cybercrime, and increased awareness of cybercrime by both the public and police may have also contributed to the change.

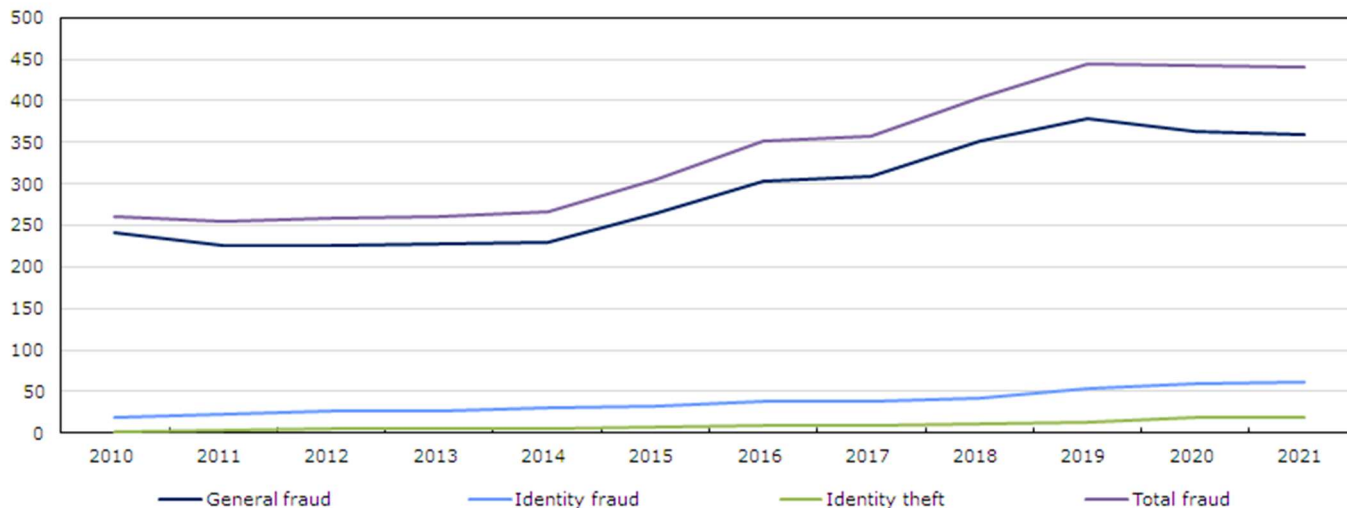
Additionally, some police services have indicated that incidents of extortion involving intimate images or video—“sexortion”—are on the rise in their jurisdictions, especially in light of increased internet usage for work, school and leisure. More generally, extortion is a relatively serious violent crime which involves obtaining anything through coercion (the use of or threat of violence, accusation or menace). The rate of police-reported extortion increased 32% from 2019 to 2020, and 19% from 2020 to 2021. The rate of extortion has generally been increasing over the last 10 years, up 297% from 2011. According to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre, the nature of extortion has been shifting in the digital world, including the use of hostage-taking scams, ransomware, sextortion and various other digital and electronic scams (CAFC 2022). Over the course of the pandemic, the number of cyber-related extortion offences increased, up 78% from 2019 to 2020, and 18% from 2020 to 2021.

**Police-reported fraud stable during the pandemic**

The rate of police-reported total fraud was stable during the first two years of the pandemic. After remaining stable at 443 incidents per 100,000 population in 2019 and 2020, the rate dropped less than 1% to 441 incidents in 2021. This rate was 74% higher than the rate reported a decade ago (Chart 9).<sup>27</sup> The general stability was the result of small shifts in the three fraud subtypes: a 1% decline in general fraud, the most voluminous type of fraud, as well as a 3% decline in identity theft, offset by a 3% increase in identity fraud.<sup>28</sup>

**Chart 9**  
**Fraud, police-reported rates, Canada, 2010 to 2021**

rate per 100,000 population



**Note:** As of 2010, reporting requirements for total fraud include separate violations for fraud, identity theft and identity fraud, which, combined, make up total fraud. Prior to 2010, different types of fraud were reported simply as fraud, therefore fraud data are only presented from 2010. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

New or evolving scams continue to draw the attention of the Canadian Anti-fraud Centre (CAFC) and the news media, particularly those involving tax returns with the Canada Revenue Agency, COVID-19-related scams including Canada Emergency Response Benefit (CERB) scams, fake vaccines and fake test results, as well as other general online, telephone or text message scams (CAFC 2022). A survey on cyber security during the pandemic showed that just over 4 in 10 Canadians (42%) experienced at least one type of cyber security incident since the beginning of the pandemic, including phishing attacks, malware, fraud, and hacked accounts (Statistics Canada 2020a). Of those who experienced a cyber security incident, less than one-third (29%) reported the incident to a relevant service provider, financial institution or credit card company, and just 5% of individuals reported the incident to an authority such as the police. According to the Canadian Anti-Fraud Centre, from March 2020 to March 2022, there were 29,513 victims and \$8.17 million lost due to COVID-related fraud alone.

While fraud overall was fairly stable throughout the pandemic, incidents of reported cyber-related fraud increased substantially. From 2019 to 2020, the total number of cyber-related fraud violations increased 41%, and rose another 13% from 2020 to 2021. In total, there were nearly 40,000 incidents of cyber-related fraud in 2021.

As is the case for many types of crime, self-reported data suggest incidents of fraud are significantly underreported to police. In particular, according to the 2019 General Social Survey on Victimization, over 5.2 million Canadians aged 15 and older reported having been a victim of fraud in the 5 years preceding the survey. Of those victims, 11% reported the incident of fraud to the police.

While fraud is not an especially severe crime in the CSI, it is a relatively high-volume crime, which contributed to making fraud, typically general fraud, a common driver of the CSI and Non-Violent CSI in several jurisdictions in Canada. For the second year in a row, Western Canada, the Prairies and Ontario reported decreases in the rate of total fraud, while Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island reported consecutive increases (Table 5). Total fraud decreased in 20 of 35 CMAs in 2021 (Table 7).

### Increase in rates of violent and non-violent *Criminal Code* firearm offences for seventh consecutive year

The *Criminal Code* specifies a number of violent offences involving the use of a firearm, including discharging a firearm with intent, pointing a firearm and using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence.<sup>29</sup> Among these offences specified in the *Criminal Code that were reported by police*, 46% in 2021 were for discharging a firearm with intent, while another 39% were for pointing a firearm. The remaining 15% were for using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence. The number of violent offences specific to firearms increased by 194 incidents in 2021 (from 4,187 in 2020 to 4,381 in 2021), resulting in a 4% rate increase (Table 3). This marks the seventh consecutive annual increase. The rates of discharging a firearm with intent (+8%) and using a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence (+3%) increased, while the rate remained stable for pointing of a firearm. Much of the increase in firearm-related offences in 2021 was the result of more incidents in Quebec (+128) and Manitoba (+78), while there were fewer incidents in Ontario (-71).

In addition to the violent offences involving a firearm specified in the *Criminal Code*, other more serious crimes such as homicide, robbery, assault and sexual assault may have also involved a firearm. To measure all violent firearm-related crime, information on the incident characteristics must be used. In 2021, there were 8,047 victims of violent crime where a firearm was present during the commission of the offence, or a rate of 27 per 100,000 population.<sup>30</sup> This rate was 5% lower compared with 2020. Despite this year-over-year decline, the rate of firearm-related violent crime has generally been increasing since 2013, when it was at its lowest point since comparable data became available.<sup>31</sup>

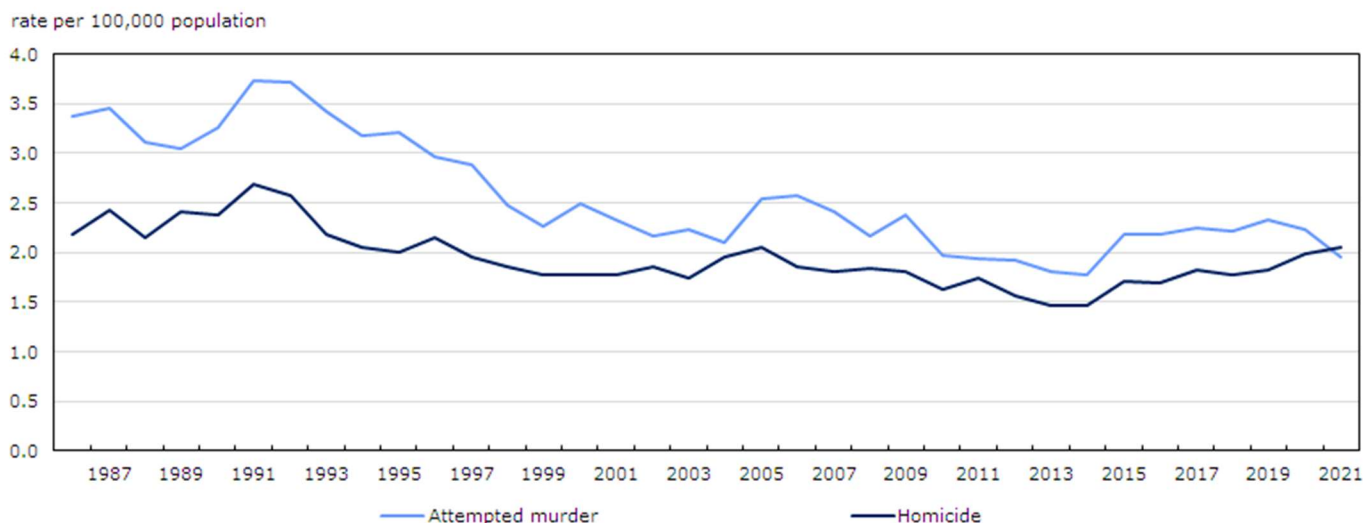
The rate of non-violent weapons violations (e.g., possession of weapons and unsafe storage of firearms) increased 2% from 51 incidents per 100,000 population in 2020 to 52 incidents in 2021, increasing for the seventh consecutive year (Table 3). The vast majority (91%) of these violations were related to possession of weapons offences and breach offences for weapons possession contrary to an order.

For detailed information on firearm-related violent crime in Canada, see Allen 2022.

### National homicide rate increases for third year in a row

In 2021, police reported 788 homicides, 29 more than the previous year. The national homicide rate increased 3% from 2.00 homicides per 100,000 population in 2020, to 2.06 homicides per 100,000 population in 2021. This follows a 9% increase in 2020. Overall, homicides represented 0.2% of all violent crimes, a similar proportion to previous years (Table 3; Chart 10; data table 35-10-0068-01).

**Chart 10**  
**Attempted murder and homicide, police-reported rates, Canada, 1986 to 2021**



**Note:** Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Overall, the increase in the national number of homicides was the result of more homicides in Ontario (+37 homicides, which follows two years of decreases) and British Columbia (+25 homicides). In contrast, Alberta (-23 homicides, which follows two years of increases) and Nova Scotia (-14 homicides, which follows a large increase in 2020 as a result of the mass shooting that occurred in the province)<sup>32</sup> recorded relatively large decreases. As has been the case with provincial comparisons historically, rates were highest in Saskatchewan (5.93 homicides per 100,000 population) and Manitoba (4.41). A high rate was also observed in Yukon (9.31 homicides per 100,000 population) and Nunavut (5.08), while there was one homicide reported in the Northwest Territories in 2021. The relatively small population counts in the Territories typically translate to higher and more variable rates (Table 5; data table 35-10-0068-01).

In 2021, Regina (5.67 homicides per 100,000 population), Thunder Bay (5.63) and Winnipeg (5.39) recorded the highest homicide rates among CMAs (Table 7). Trois-Rivières and Guelph were the only CMAs with no homicides in 2021.

With 117 homicides, Toronto, Canada’s most populous CMA, had the most homicides in 2021, but the 16<sup>th</sup> highest rate. Toronto’s rate rose 11% as a result of 12 more homicides. Among the CMAs, Vancouver (+14 homicides), Toronto (+12) and London (+8) reported the largest increases in the number of homicides from 2020 to 2021.



## Rate of Indigenous victims of homicide decreases in 2021, but remains disproportionately high

In 2021, there were 190 Indigenous victims of homicide,<sup>33</sup> a decrease from 208 in 2020. This represents a rate decrease of 11% for Indigenous peoples in 2021 (9.17 per 100,000 Indigenous peoples in 2021 compared to 10.28 in 2020). This rate was approximately six times higher than the rate for non-Indigenous people in 2021 (1.55 per 100,000 non-Indigenous people).<sup>34</sup> Of the 190 Indigenous victims of homicide, 65% were identified by police as First Nations peoples, 6% as Métis and 5% as Inuk (Inuit). For an additional 24% of Indigenous victims of homicide, the Indigenous group to which they belonged was not identified. For more information on Indigenous victims of homicide, see data table 35-10-0156-01.

The number of female Indigenous victims increased from 42 to 45, while the number of male victims fell by 21 (from 166 to 145). The highest rate of homicide was among Indigenous males (14.13 homicides per 100,000 population), followed by Indigenous females (4.31 per 100,000 population) and non-Indigenous males (2.30 per 100,000 population). Homicide rates were lowest among non-Indigenous females (0.80 per 100,000 population), in line with previous years.

Historical and ongoing impacts of colonization, including for example the lasting effects of the residential school system (the last of which closed in 1996), forced relocation and the Sixties Scoop, is identified as having profoundly impacted Indigenous communities and families (Bombay et al. 2014; Bombay et al. 2011; Bombay et al. 2009; MMIWG 2019; The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada 2015). Indigenous people often experience social, economic and institutional marginalization, and systemic racism and discrimination, which include various forms of trauma and violence—including intergenerational trauma and gender-based violence. As a result, many Indigenous people experience challenging social and economic circumstances (Arriagada et al. 2020; MMIWG 2019; Statistics Canada 2020b; The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada 2015). These factors play a significant role in the overrepresentation of Indigenous people in the criminal justice system and as victims of crime (Ontario Human Rights Commission 2003; House of Commons 2018).

For more information on homicide victims by age group, gender and Indigenous identity, see data tables 35-10-0156-01 and 35-10-0060-01.

## Almost one-third of homicide victims were identified by police as persons designated as racialized

Of the 762 victims of homicide in 2021 for whom information was available, almost one-third (32%) or 247 victims were identified by police as persons of a population group designated as racialized.<sup>35</sup> The rate of homicide for racialized persons was higher than the previous year, increasing 34% from 1.87 victims per 100,000 population in 2020 to 2.51 victims in 2021. In 2021, the rate of homicide among racialized victims was higher than victims among the rest of the population (1.81). Almost half (49%) of racialized victims were identified by police as Black,<sup>36</sup> and a further 19% were identified as South Asian.<sup>37</sup>

In 2021, there were 46 female homicide victims who were designated as racialized, an increase of 27 victims from 2020. Among male victims, there were 199 racialized victims compared with 158 in 2020, an increase of 41 victims. Consequently, the homicide rates for these populations also increased year-over-year. For racialized female victims, the homicide rate was 0.92 victims per 100,000 population, an increase of 137% from 2020 (0.39). Notably, even with the large year-over-year increase, this rate is much lower than the national homicide rate of 2.06 per 100,000.<sup>38</sup> Among racialized males, the 2021 homicide rate was 4.10 victims per 100,000, a 23% increase from 2020.

The homicide rate for racialized males was more than one and a half times higher than that of males of the rest of the population in 2021 (4.10 victims per 100,000 racialized males compared with 2.59 male victims from the rest of the population). For females, the opposite was true—in 2021, racialized females had a lower homicide rate than their female counterparts (0.92 victims per 100,000 population compared with 1.03 population), and both lower than the national average of 2.06. Caution should be used when interpreting rates among racialized populations because the relatively small population counts typically translate to more unstable rates.

Of the 604 accused persons for whom police reported a racialized identity in 2021, police reported 33% as belonging to a group designated as racialized.<sup>39</sup>

For more information on homicide victims by gender, racialized identity and population group, see data tables 35-10-0208-01 and 35-10-0206-01.

A detailed analytical *Juristat* on Homicide in Canada for the year 2021 will be released in late 2022.

## Four in ten homicides are firearm-related

In 2021, 41% of all homicides were firearm-related, similar to the proportion seen in 2020 (39%).<sup>40</sup>

The firearm was recovered in 29% of firearm-related homicides (84 of 287 firearm-related homicides).<sup>41</sup> Of those where the firearm was recovered, 69% were sent for tracing by police services.<sup>42</sup> While both the RCMP and the Ontario Provincial Police provide firearm tracing support to law enforcement agencies when the information is required to support a criminal investigation or a prosecution, no province currently requires that investigators send all crime guns for tracing. For 57% of the 54 firearms sent for tracing in 2021, the origin was unknown, meaning they had either not yet received the results or the trace was unsuccessful. Another 27.8% originated from Canada, 11.1% from the United States and 3.7% from other countries.

Of the 297 firearm-related homicides that occurred in 2021, almost half (46% or 137 homicides) were considered by police to be gang-related.

## Rate of gang-related homicide highest since data collection began in 2005

Nationally, there were 184 gang-related homicides in 2021, 33 more than in 2020. The majority (74%) were committed with a firearm, most often a handgun (65%). In 2021, gang-related homicide committed with a firearm represented 17% of all homicides, a larger proportion than in 2020 (14%). Overall, gang-related homicides continued to account for about one-quarter (23%) of all homicides and marked the highest rate (0.48 per 100,000 population) recorded in Canada since comparable data were first collected in 2005. For more information on gang-related homicide, see data table 35-10-0075-01.

## Findings for other selected police-reported offences in Canada in 2021

Each year there are over 2 million criminal offences reported by police in Canada. Depending on the relative volume or severity of an offence, it may not be considered among the primary contributors to changes in crime in a given year. Some crimes may be important from a public policy or safety perspective, despite not necessarily having a considerable impact on annual changes in crime. This section provides information for the year 2021 for selected criminal offences and, where possible, includes links to detailed analytical articles that have previously been published by the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics.

### Human trafficking stable in 2021

Trafficking in persons, also known as human trafficking, involves recruiting, transporting, transferring, receiving, holding, concealing or harbouring a person, or exercising control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation (*Criminal Code* 1985). Victims tend to disproportionately come from vulnerable or marginalized populations, mostly young women or children, and due to the hidden nature of human trafficking, the true scope is underestimated (Public Safety Canada 2019; Department of Justice Canada 2015).

In 2021, there was a combined total of 552 incidents of human trafficking offences reported under the *Criminal Code* (352 incidents) and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) (200 incidents) (Table 3).<sup>43</sup> This was essentially the same as in 2020, when 553 incidents were reported. Overall, the combined number of incidents and rate of human trafficking has been on an upward trend since 2011. Historically, human trafficking incidents tend to occur in urban centres, notably in Toronto, Ottawa, Montréal and Halifax.

For detailed information on human trafficking over time—including discussion of incident characteristics, victims and accused persons—in Canada, see Conroy and Sutton 2022.

### Child sexual exploitation and abuse increased in 2021

While many police-reported crimes declined during the pandemic, the rate of police-reported child pornography<sup>44</sup> increased 31% from 2019 to 2021, to a rate of 31 incidents per 100,000 population.<sup>45</sup> This follows a 47% increase in 2019 and the rate has generally been trending upward since 2008. Overall, there were 11,790 incidents of child pornography reported by police in 2021 (Table 3). Similarly, sexual violations against children<sup>46</sup> have also increased throughout the pandemic, including a 14% rise in 2021. The combined rate of sexual violations against children was 32 incidents per 100,000 population in 2021.

For many child sexual exploitation and abuse violations, the incidents that occur are committed online as cybercrimes. For instance, 61% of incidents of child pornography and 20% of sexual violations against children were recorded as cybercrimes.<sup>47</sup> The pandemic has potentially exacerbated issues related to cybercrimes for these offences as children have been more likely to be staying at home and individuals are more likely to use the internet to engage with others.

For a detailed discussion of online child sexual exploitation and abuse in Canada, see Ibrahim 2022b. For a detailed discussion of important context related to the reporting of child pornography incidents, see section “*Continued increase in rate of police-reported child pornography*” in Moreau 2021.

### Cannabis offences in 2021

Nationally, the total rate of police-reported cannabis offences under the *Cannabis Act* and *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* increased for the first time in 9 years, rising 5% in 2021 (Table 8 and Table 9).<sup>48</sup> Previously, a general decrease in cannabis-related offences had been compounded by the legalization of cannabis on October 17, 2018. The *Cannabis Act* provides a legal framework for the legalization and regulation of the production, distribution, sale, possession, importation and exportation of cannabis in Canada (Parliament of Canada 2018).

Police reported a total of 13,560 cannabis-related incidents, representing a rate of 35 incidents per 100,000 population. The most commonly reported offences were related to importation or exportation (66% of all *Cannabis Act* offences), possession (9%), and distribution (8%) (Table 9).

The increase in police-reported cannabis offences was almost entirely the result of more importation and exportation offences, mainly in British Columbia and Quebec. Case processing and investigation procedures for these offences in particular impact police-reported metrics.<sup>49</sup> Excluding importation and exportation offences, the national rate of other cannabis offences decreased 11% in 2021.

### Impaired driving decreased in 2021

Police reported just under 71,500 impaired driving incidents in 2021, about 6,300 fewer incidents compared to the year before (Table 3 and Table 5). This is the second decrease in a row, following a large rate increase in 2019.<sup>50</sup> Most jurisdictions reported a decrease in the rate of impaired driving, except for Ontario (+7%) and the Northwest Territories (+3) (Table 5). Overall, the police-reported rate of impaired driving in Canada dropped 9% to 187 incidents per 100,000 population.

The majority (78%) of police-reported impaired driving incidents continued to involve alcohol in 2021, however this proportion has been declining in recent years, as a growing proportion of incidents involved drugs (11%), or involved a combination of alcohol and drugs (8%).

The rate of all drug-impaired driving was stable at 20 incidents per 100,000 population between 2020 and 2021, following 7 years of increases. In total, there were 7,690 drug-impaired driving violations in 2021, 69 more than the previous year (Table 3).

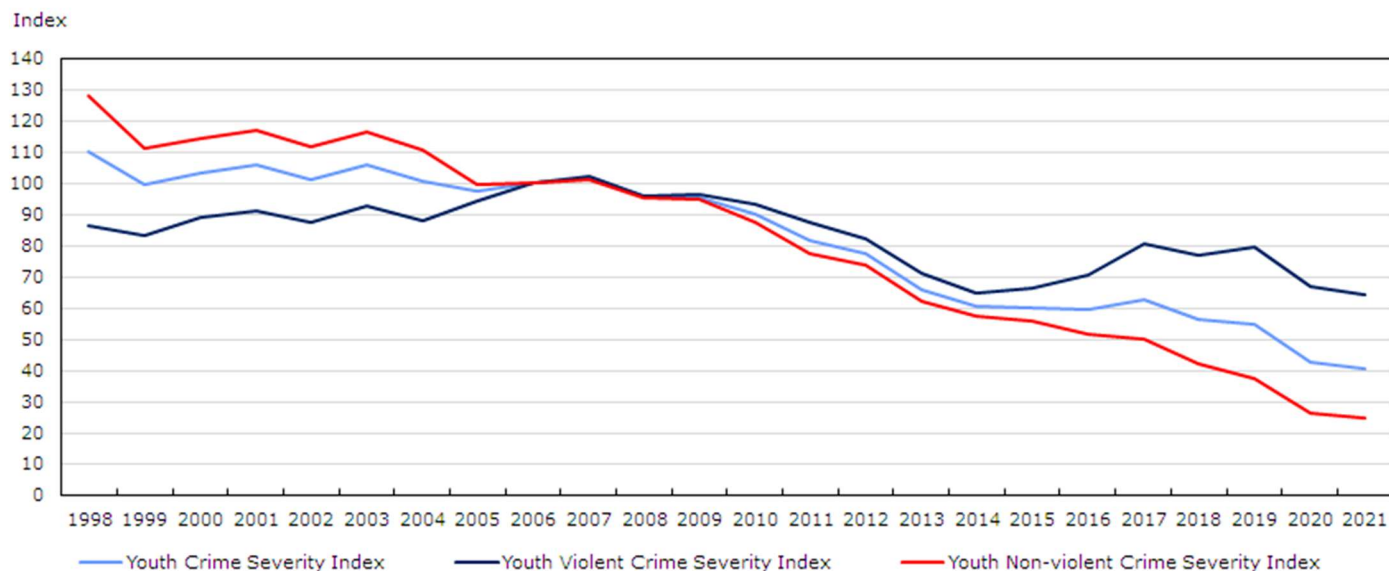
For more detailed information on the potential impact of legislative changes, technological and procedural changes, and other context impacting police-reported impaired driving in Canada, refer to Moreau 2021 and Perreault 2021.

### Police-reported youth crime

While overall crime statistics are based on the number of criminal incidents reported by police (regardless of whether or not an accused was identified), measures of police-reported youth crime are based on the number of youth, aged 12 to 17, accused in a criminal incident by police.<sup>51 52</sup> The number of youth accused includes youth who were either charged, or recommended for charge, as well as those who were cleared by other means, including those diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs and other diversion programs.

In 2021, there were 53,688 youth accused of a *Criminal Code* offence (excluding traffic), nearly 1,000 fewer than the previous year. The youth crime rate dropped 3% in 2021 and has been on a long downward trend, declining for over two decades after peaking in 1991 (Table 10; Table 11). The rate of youth accused of violent crime increased 6% in 2021, while the rate of youth accused in other major categories of crime (property crime, other *Criminal Code* offences, drug crime, other federal statute violations and *Criminal Code* traffic violations) all decreased. While the youth crime rate increased, the Violent CSI decreased 4%, meaning that the relative severity of violent crime decreased, despite the volume of violent crime going up. Between 2011 and 2021, the rate of youth accused of crime fell 60% and the Youth CSI (YCSI) – which measures both the volume and severity of crime involving youth accused (charged and not charged) – fell 50% (Table 12; Chart 11).

**Chart 11**  
**Police-reported Youth Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 1998 to 2021**



**Note:** Data are based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. The Youth 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. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The decline in the YCSI in 2021 was the result of widespread decreases in the rates of nearly all reported property and some violent violations (Table 10). Most provinces and all three territories experienced decreases in the YCSI, with the exceptions of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and Quebec (Table 13). Due to their small populations and comparatively fewer incident counts, the Territories are more susceptible to considerable year-over-year fluctuations in both their Crime Severity Index and crime rates.

Similar to previous years, the most common criminal offences committed by youth in 2021 were level 1 assault (394 accused per 100,000 youth), mischief (309) and administration of justice violations (197), such as breach of probation and failure to appear (Table 10). Rates of level 2 assault (166 accused per 100,000 youth), uttering threats (156) and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under (115) were also relatively high.

**Text box 6**  
**Impacts of the pandemic on the criminal justice system – Canadian policing, courts and corrections**

In many respects, the COVID-19 pandemic has changed the day-to-day functioning of the Canadian working population. As was the case with most sectors, the operations of the Canadian criminal justice system changed dramatically as a result of the pandemic, impacting access to justice for all Canadians.

Many sectors of society experienced unprecedented operational adjustments and drops in capacity or resources early in 2020, which typically began to rebound through 2021 (Statistics Canada 2022b). In general, this trend was observed with the criminal justice system—including policing, courts and corrections—as it typically encountered reduced capacities and resources, notably in the first half of 2020. As the pandemic situation evolved and the justice system continued to adapt, there was typically a rebound toward, but not reaching, pre-pandemic indicators. Delays and backlogs encountered at the height of the pandemic continued to impact the administration of justice.

The pandemic has also created new serious legal problems for some Canadians or has exacerbated existing problems (Savage and McDonald 2022). Data from the Canadian Legal Problems Survey show that more than four in ten Canadians who reported experiencing a serious legal problem in the three years preceding the survey said that their serious problem worsened or became more difficult to resolve as a result of the pandemic. As well, almost four in ten Canadians who reported experiencing a serious problem said that their problem happened during the pandemic (after March 16, 2020).



## Police strength remained stable in 2021 compared with 2019

Canada's police services are mandated with the essential task of administering and maintaining law and order across Canada. They also have to ensure public safety and are an essential service during times of crisis, such as in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. According to the latest Police Administration Survey, the rate of police strength in Canada was stable in the second year of the pandemic, in comparison with the previous survey cycle (2019), after having previously decreased since 2011 (Statistics Canada 2022a).

While the rate of police strength remained stable relative to before the pandemic, police services had to reorganize the way they carry out their daily operating tasks. Police services altered their operations in order to ensure that health measures were followed, but also to account for officers being absent for COVID-19-related reasons. Nearly half (42%) of police services reported that 20% or more of their staff had taken at least one day off from work at some point in 2020/2021 because of the pandemic. In addition, over 9 in 10 police services (93%) stated that they had introduced new operating measures or made adaptations within their workplace because of the pandemic (Statistics Canada 2022a).

Overall, calls for police service decreased by 5% in 2020/2021 compared with 2018/2019, when data were last collected. Similarly, the police-reported crime rate was down 9% in 2020 compared with 2019.

## Canadian courts and corrections rebounded, but indicators remained below pre-pandemic levels

Prior to the onset of the pandemic, Canadian criminal courts were overburdened and institutional delays were commonplace. Delays can have an adverse impact on persons accused of committing a crime, as well as offenders, victims and witnesses (Statistics Canada 2021a). In an effort to support the right to be tried within a reasonable time limit, the *Supreme Court of Canada* established the *Jordan* limit (*R. v. Jordan* 2016, Karam et al. 2020). The *Jordan* limit is a ceiling set by the Supreme Court beyond which delays are presumed to be unreasonable and could result in a stay of proceedings. There was a steady decrease in the percentage of total completed cases in adult criminal courts exceeding the *Jordan* limit at the time that they were completed in the fiscal years (April 1<sup>st</sup> to March 31<sup>st</sup>) following the *Jordan* ruling (5.8% in 2016/2017 to 3.8% in 2019/2020). However, as a result of the pandemic, many courts across the country were unable to continue operating at normal capacity, which in some cases caused lengthy delays (data table 35-10-0173-01).

Overall, the number of cases completed in adult criminal courts decreased during the pandemic, falling from around 216,000 cases completed during the last three quarters of 2019 (April 1 to December 31), to just over 151,000 during the same period in 2020.<sup>53</sup> However, case completions were up to 84% of pre-pandemic levels during the same period in 2021 (nearly 181,000 cases). Despite the observed rebound in case completions, the initial backlog and delays resulted in an increase in the median amount of time required to complete cases that took over one week to complete. Following the onset of the pandemic, cases completed between April and December 2020 took approximately 39% longer (or 67 more days) to be completed compared with the time required during the same period prior to the pandemic (172 days for cases completed between April and December 2019). Furthermore, when comparing the final three quarters of 2019 with those of 2020 and 2021, a higher proportion of completed cases had exceeded the *Jordan* limit at the time they were completed in both 2020 and 2021 (increasing from 3.7% of total cases in 2019 to 6.6% in 2020 and again to 10.4% in 2021).

While balancing public safety concerns, reducing the number of persons held in correctional institutions was seen as a preventive measure to reduce the public health risk associated with COVID-19 transmission for those in custody and correctional staff. In the first few months of the COVID-19 pandemic, there was an unprecedented decline in the number of adults and youth in a correctional institution, and counts fluctuated in tandem with pandemic-imposed restrictions (Statistics Canada 2022c). In 2020/2021, the annual average daily count of adults in provincial and territorial custody declined 21% from the previous year, while the federal custodial population declined 9%. Most of the decrease in provincial and territorial custody occurred in the first month of the pandemic, from March to April 2020, when the monthly average daily count of adults in custody fell 20%. Provincial and territorial custody counts declined again the following month (-5% in May), then trended upward over the remaining course of the year, increasing 14% from June 2020 to March 2021. Similarly, the annual average daily count of youth in custody decreased by more than one-quarter (-27%) in 2020/2021, the largest decline in almost two decades since the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* came into force.

## Police-reported administration of justice violations

The rate of administration of justice violations<sup>54</sup> increased 4% in 2021, following a 15% decline in 2020. The decline and relatively smaller increase in the first two years of the pandemic may be a consequence of the initial reduced activity in Canadian courts and corrections, and the evolving nature of court operations. Prior to 2020, the rate of administration of justice violations had increased each of the previous five years. The majority of administration of justice violations in 2021 were for failure to comply with an order (64%), failure to appear (17%) and breach of probation (15%). The rates of failure to appear (+46%) and



failure to comply with an order (+4%) increased in 2021, following similar decreases the year prior, while the rate of breach of probation decreased 20% following a decrease of 23% last year.

Early in the pandemic, in an effort to minimize the impact and spread of the virus, the Government of Canada enacted regulatory amendments under the *Contraventions Act*. These amendments allow law enforcement agencies to issue tickets to individuals who do not comply with orders under the *Quarantine Act*.<sup>55</sup> In 2021, police reported 2,215 incidents under the *Quarantine Act*, up from 932 incidents in 2020. The majority (91%) of these incidents were reported in Quebec (827 incidents), British Columbia (624 incidents) and Ontario (558 incidents).

## Summary

The second year of the COVID-19 pandemic continued to have an unprecedented impact on the economic and social lives of Canadians. As a result of efforts to contain the spread of the virus, the way people lived, worked and socialized changed drastically, with many people staying at home for long periods of time and avoiding public gatherings and businesses adjusting their operations to serve Canadians in new or different ways. At least partially as a result of these changes, police-reported crime in Canada dropped throughout the pandemic period in general, yet there were important differences for some types of crime.

Police-reported crime in Canada, as measured by the Crime Severity Index (CSI), was stable in the second year of the pandemic—changing from 73.9 in 2020 to 73.7 in 2021. This follows a 7% drop in the CSI in 2020, the first after five years of increases.

The stability in the overall CSI was the result of increases in violent crime and continued decreases in non-violent crime. The Violent CSI rose 5% in 2021, and was higher than in 2019, prior to the pandemic. The increase in violent crime included higher rates of level 1 sexual assault, sexual violations against children, assault (level 1 and 2), homicide, extortion, harassing and threatening behaviours, and violent firearm violations. The Non-violent CSI—which includes, for example, property offences and drug offences—declined 3%, after a 9% drop in 2020. Much of this decline was due to lower rates of breaking and entering (-10%) and theft of \$5,000 or under (-4%).

Despite general stability in overall crime in 2021, the number of hate-motivated crimes reported by police increased by 27%, rising from 2,646 incidents to 3,360. Higher numbers of hate crimes targeting religion, sexual orientation and race or ethnicity accounted for the majority of the increase.

Police reported 788 homicides in 2021, 29 more than the year before. The homicide rate increased 3%, from 2.00 homicides per 100,000 population in 2020 to 2.06 in 2021. Police reported 190 Indigenous homicide victims in 2021, 18 fewer than in 2020. Despite the decline, the homicide rate for Indigenous peoples was about six times higher than for Canada's non-Indigenous population (9.17 versus 1.55 homicides per 100,000 population). Additionally, there were 247 victims of homicide identified by police as members of a population group designated as racialized. The rate of homicide for racialized persons was up 34% from 1.87 homicides per 100,000 population in 2020 to 2.51 homicides in 2021.

To publish police-reported crime statistics in a timely manner, this article relies mostly on aggregate data (totals), which are the first crime data available each calendar year. There will continue to be more detailed analyses of these data and microdata forthcoming to help inform the pandemic situation and Canadian's safety and wellbeing.

## Appendix A – Violations contributing to the change in the Crime Severity Index (CSI) between 2020 and 2021, by province or territory.

Province or territory	Percent change in CSI from 2020 to 2021	Violations driving the change in CSI
Canada	0 <sup>s</sup>	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle); offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).
Newfoundland and Labrador	9	Increase in homicide, sexual assault (level 1), and sexual violations against children, as well as robbery, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and mischief.
Prince Edward Island	-1	Decrease in homicide, as well as administration of justice violations and uttering threats; partially offset by increase in fraud, sexual assault (level 1) and identity fraud.
Nova Scotia	-1	Decrease in homicide, as well as fraud and identity theft; partially offset by increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under.
New Brunswick	6	Increase in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), and sexual assault (level 1).
Quebec	5	Increase in sexual assault (level 1) and fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Ontario	1	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), homicide, and theft of motor vehicle; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering and robbery.
Manitoba	1	Increase in assault (level 2) and violent firearms offences; partially offset by decrease in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under.
Saskatchewan	3	Increase in mischief, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), homicide and theft of motor vehicle; partially offset by decrease in fraud and breaking and entering.
Alberta	-7	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle); partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).
British Columbia	-5	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle); partially offset by increase in homicide.
Yukon	-1	Decrease in violent firearms offences, fraud and mischief; partially offset by increase in homicide.
Northwest Territories	-6	Decrease in homicide, mischief, and trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine; partially offset by increase in assault (level 1) and breaking and entering.
Nunavut	2	Increase in mischief; partially offset by decrease in assault (level 3), disturb the peace and sexual assault (level 1).

0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

**Note:** The main violations driving the change in the CSI are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in the CSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the CSI, these are noted.

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

## Appendix B – Violations contributing to the change in the Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI) between 2020 and 2021, by province or territory.

Province or territory	Percent change in VCSI from 2020 to 2021	Violations driving the change in VCSI
Canada	5	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), as well as sexual violations against children and assault (level 2); partially offset by decrease in robbery.
Newfoundland and Labrador	19	Increase in homicide, sexual assault (level 1), sexual violations against children and robbery.
Prince Edward Island	6	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), sexual violations against children and robbery; partially offset by decrease in homicide and uttering threats.
Nova Scotia	-6	Decrease in homicide, as well as uttering threats.
New Brunswick	7	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), as well as sexual violations against children; partially offset by decrease in homicide and robbery.
Quebec	12	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), as well as sexual violations against children.
Ontario	4	Increase in sexual assault (level 1) and homicide; partially offset by decrease in robbery.
Manitoba	7	Increase in assault (level 2) and violent firearms offences, as well as homicide, sexual assault (level 1) and uttering threats.
Saskatchewan	4	Increase in homicide, violent firearms offences, sexual violations against children and sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in robbery.
Alberta	2	Increase in sexual assault (level 1), as well as sexual violations against children; partially offset by decrease in homicide and robbery.
British Columbia	4	Increase in homicide and sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in attempted murder.
Yukon	5	Increase in homicide; partially offset by decrease in violent firearms offences.
Northwest Territories	-9	Decrease in homicide, as well as sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by increase in assault (level 1).
Nunavut	-9	Decrease in assault (level 3), as well as sexual assault (level 1).

**Note:** Violations driving the change in the VCSI are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in the VCSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the VCSI, these are noted.

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

## Appendix C – Violations contributing to the change in the Non-violent Crime Severity Index (NVCSI) between 2020 and 2021, by province or territory.

Province or territory	Percent change in NVCSI from 2020 to 2021	Violations driving the change in NVCSI
Canada	-3	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).
Newfoundland and Labrador	4	Increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, mischief and child pornography.
Prince Edward Island	-3	Decrease in administration of justice violations, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), breaking and entering, and trafficking, production, importation or exportation of other drugs; partially offset by increase in fraud and identity fraud.
Nova Scotia	2	Increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, as well as mischief, breaking and entering, and identity fraud; partially offset by decrease in fraud.
New Brunswick	6	Increase in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), and fraud; partially offset by decrease in identity theft.
Quebec	1	Increase in fraud and theft of motor vehicle; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Ontario	0 <sup>s</sup>	Increase in theft of motor vehicle, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and child pornography; offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Manitoba	-2	Decrease in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under; partially offset by increase in theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).
Saskatchewan	3	Increase in mischief, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), and theft of motor vehicle; partially offset by decrease in fraud and breaking and entering.
Alberta	-10	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).
British Columbia	-8	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).
Yukon	-3	Decrease in several violations, including fraud and mischief, as well as trafficking, production, importation or exportation of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine and other drugs, impaired driving and possession of stolen property; partially offset by increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, child pornography and disturb the peace.
Northwest Territories	-4	Decrease in mischief and trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine, as well as disturb the peace; partially offset by increase in breaking and entering and fraud.
Nunavut	11	Increase in mischief, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), breaking and entering, trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine and methamphetamine, and fraud; partially offset by decrease in disturb the peace.

0<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

**Note:** Violations driving the change in the NVCSI are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in the NVCSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the NVCSI, these are noted.

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

## Appendix D – Violations contributing to the change in the Crime Severity Index (CSI), by census metropolitan area (CMA), between 2020 and 2021, by province or territory.

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1 2 3</sup>	Percent change in Crime Severity Index from 2020 to 2021	Violations driving the change in Crime Severity Index
Canada	0 <sup>s</sup>	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle); offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).
St. John's	6	Increase in homicide, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and robbery; partially offset by decrease in mischief and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).
Halifax	6	Increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, <sup>6</sup> as well as homicide, breaking and entering, violent firearms offences and attempted murder; partially offset by decrease in theft of \$5,000 or under.
Moncton	9	Increase in breaking and entering, as well as sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in fraud and identity theft.
Saint John	-2	Decrease in robbery; partially offset by increase in theft of \$5,000 or under and child pornography.
Saguenay	14	Increase in sexual violations against children, as well as fraud; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Québec	2	Increase in identity fraud and sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Sherbrooke	6	Increase in fraud and identity fraud.
Trois-Rivières	6	Increase in sexual assault (level 1) and fraud; partially offset by decrease in homicide.
Montréal	6	Increase in sexual assault (level 1) and theft of motor vehicle; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Gatineau <sup>4</sup>	-4	Decrease in homicide and breaking and entering, as well as robbery; partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).
Ottawa <sup>5</sup>	4	Increase in violent firearms offences, homicide and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under; partially offset by decrease in identity fraud, breaking and entering and robbery.
Kingston	3	Increase fraud.
Belleville	8	Increase in administration of justice violations, as well as breaking and entering and fraud; partially offset by decrease in child pornography.
Peterborough	4	Increase in breaking and entering, as well as sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in fraud.
Toronto	-2	Decrease in breaking and entering and robbery.
Hamilton	2	Increase in fraud and sexual assault (level 1); partially offset by decrease in violent firearms offences.
St. Catharines–Niagara	6	Increase in fraud, as well as breaking and entering; partially offset by decrease in importation or exportation under the <i>Cannabis Act</i> and child pornography.
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	6	Increase in breaking and entering and theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle); partially offset by decrease in homicide.
Brantford	-7	Decrease in breaking and entering, robbery, and trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine and heroin.
Guelph	-8	Decrease in homicide, fraud, theft of \$5,000 or under, and robbery; partially offset by increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under.

See notes at the end of the table.



## Appendix D – Violations contributing to the change in the Crime Severity Index (CSI), by census metropolitan area (CMA), between 2020 and 2021, by province or territory.

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1 2 3</sup>	Percent change in Crime Severity Index from 2020 to 2021	Violations driving the change in Crime Severity Index
London	7	Increase in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, homicide, and robbery; partially offset by decrease in theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle) and fraud.
Windsor	6	Increase in homicide, as well as shoplifting of \$5,000 or under; partially offset by decrease in violent firearms offences.
Barrie	2	Increase in breaking and entering.
Greater Sudbury	-4	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as fraud, identity fraud; partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).
Thunder Bay	7	Increase in robbery, human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> , sexual assault (level 1), trafficking, production, importation or exportation of cocaine, and sexual violations against children; partially offset by decrease in homicide and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle).
Winnipeg	-3	Decrease in shoplifting of \$5,000 or under and mischief; partially offset by increase in homicide.
Regina	6	Increase in breaking and entering and homicide; partially offset by decrease in attempted murder.
Saskatoon	0 <sup>5</sup>	Increase in sexual violations against children, theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle) and robbery; offset by decrease in homicide.
Lethbridge	-7	Decrease in theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), as well as breaking and entering, other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations, and possession of stolen property; partially offset by increase in assault (level 2).
Calgary	-9	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), and homicide; partially offset by increase in robbery and administration of justice violations.
Edmonton	-8	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as robbery, theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle), and shoplifting of \$5,000 or under; partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).
Kelowna	6	Increase in child pornography, shoplifting of \$5,000 or under, mischief and fraud; partially offset by decrease in trafficking, production, importation or exportation of methamphetamine, and identity fraud.
Abbotsford–Mission	1	Increase in importation or exportation under the <i>Cannabis Act</i> , robbery and child pornography; partially offset by decrease in breaking and entering.
Vancouver	-8	Decrease in breaking and entering, as well as theft of \$5,000 or under; partially offset by increase in homicide.
Victoria	-6	Decrease in breaking and entering and theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle); partially offset by increase in sexual assault (level 1).

0<sup>5</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

6. The marked increase observed in 2021 for shoplifting under \$5,000 violations for Halifax is due in part to a change in classification for some incidents involving retail theft. These incidents were previously reported as theft of \$5,000 or under. Starting in mid-2021, they began reporting these as shoplifting under \$5,000.

**Note:** Violations driving the change in the Crime Severity Index (CSI) are identified, in order of impact, as those violations where the combined changes in the rates (weighted by the CSI weight) contribute substantially to the overall change in the CSI (up or down). Where large changes in other violations serve to reduce or offset the net change in the CSI, these are noted.

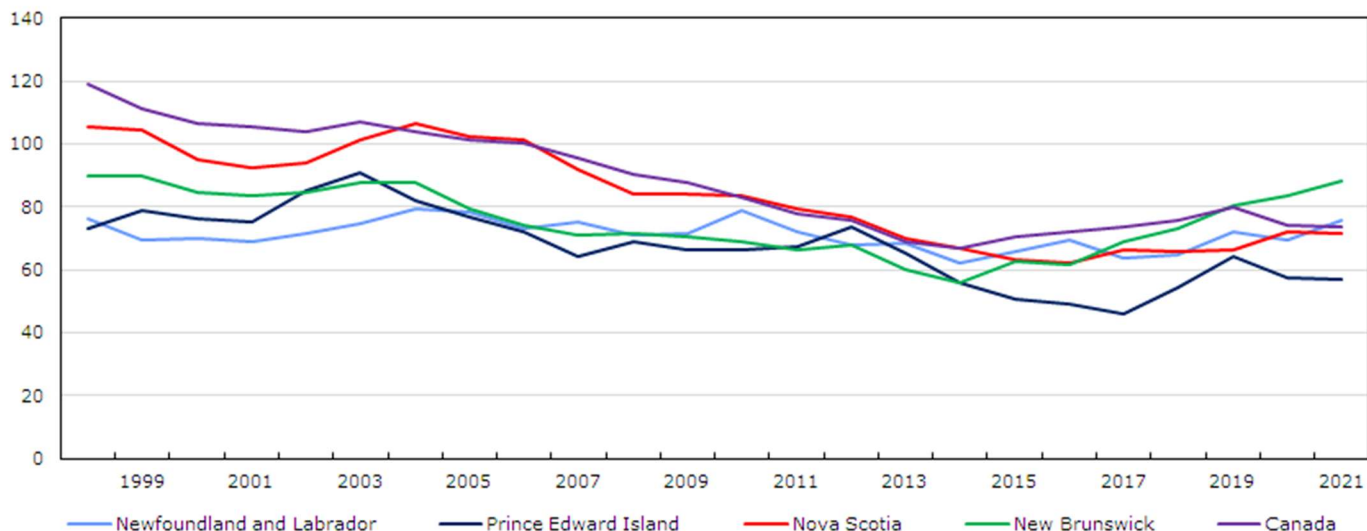
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

## Appendix E – Trends in the police-reported Crime Severity Index, provinces and territories, Canada, 1998 to 2021.

**Chart E1**

### Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Atlantic provinces and Canada, 1998 to 2021

Crime Severity Index

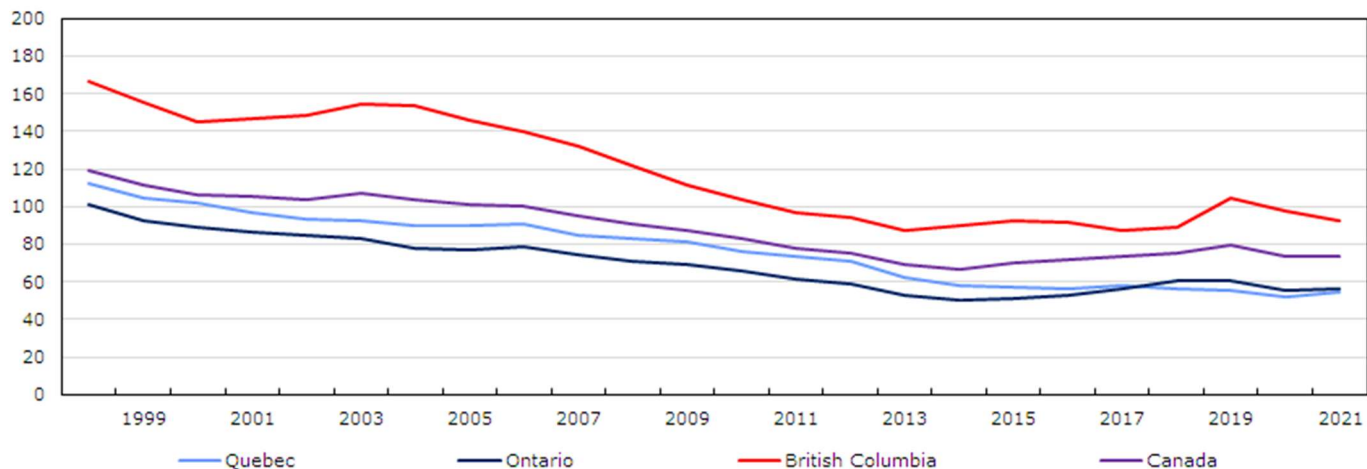


**Note:** The Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Chart E2**

### Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Quebec, Ontario, British Columbia and Canada, 1998 to 2021

Crime Severity Index



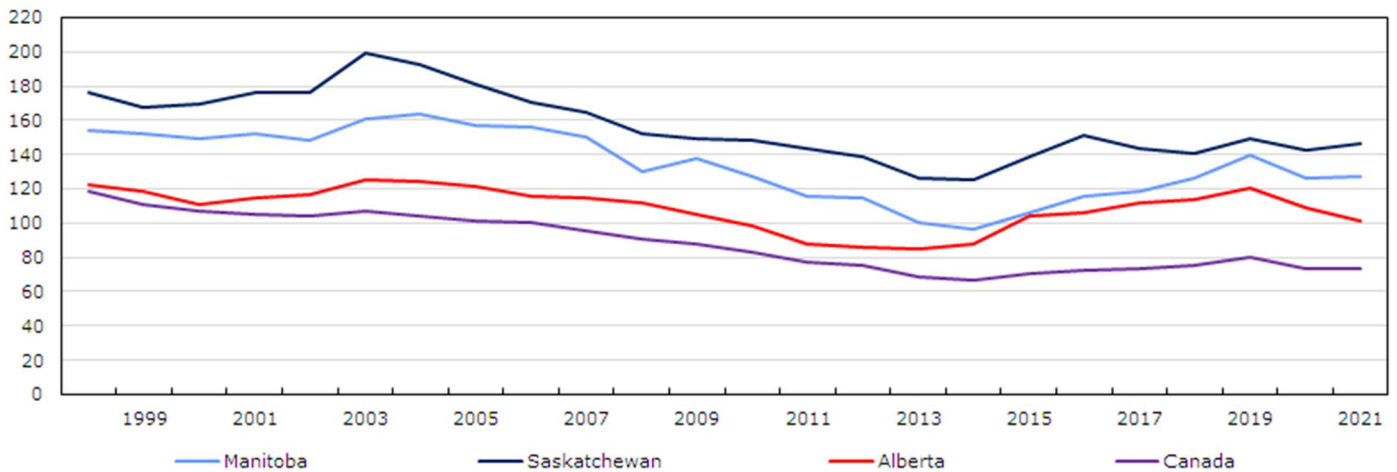
**Note:** The Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

## Appendix E – Trends in the police-reported Crime Severity Index, provinces and territories, Canada, 1998 to 2021.

**Chart E3**

### Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Prairie provinces and Canada, 1998 to 2021

Crime Severity Index

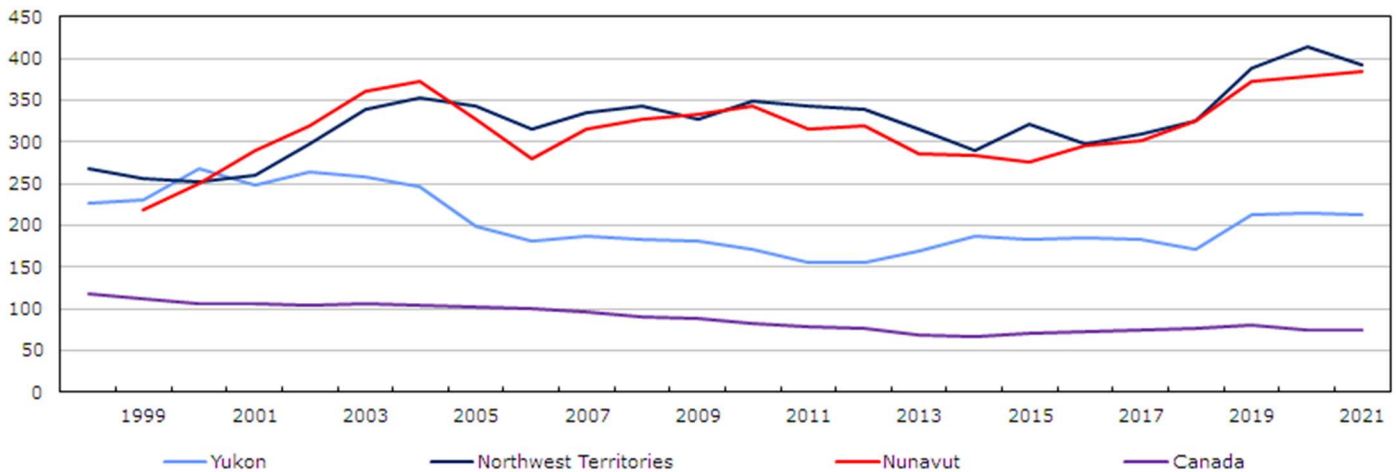


**Note:** The Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

**Chart E4**

### Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Territories and Canada, 1998 to 2021

Crime Severity Index

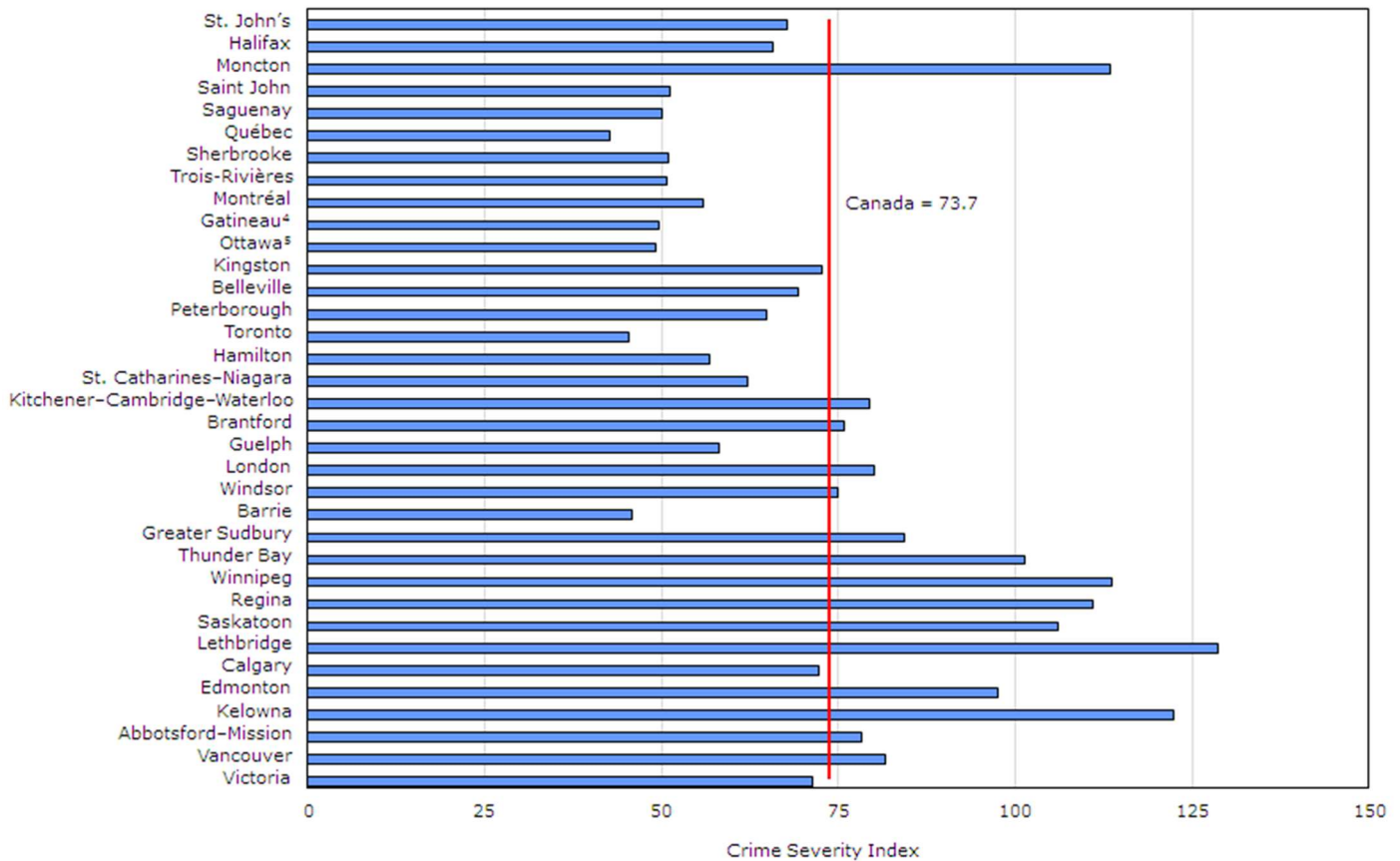


**Note:** The Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Data for 1998 in this chart for Northwest Territories also include Nunavut. In 1999, Nunavut, which comprises the eastern part of the old Northwest Territories, officially became a Canadian territory. Starting in 1999, data are displayed separately for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

## Appendix F – Police-reported Crime Severity Index and Violent Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2021.

**Chart F5**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2021**

Census metropolitan area (CMA)<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>



1. A CMA consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.  
 2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.  
 3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.  
 4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.  
 5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.  
**Note:** Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. The Crime Severity Index is 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. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

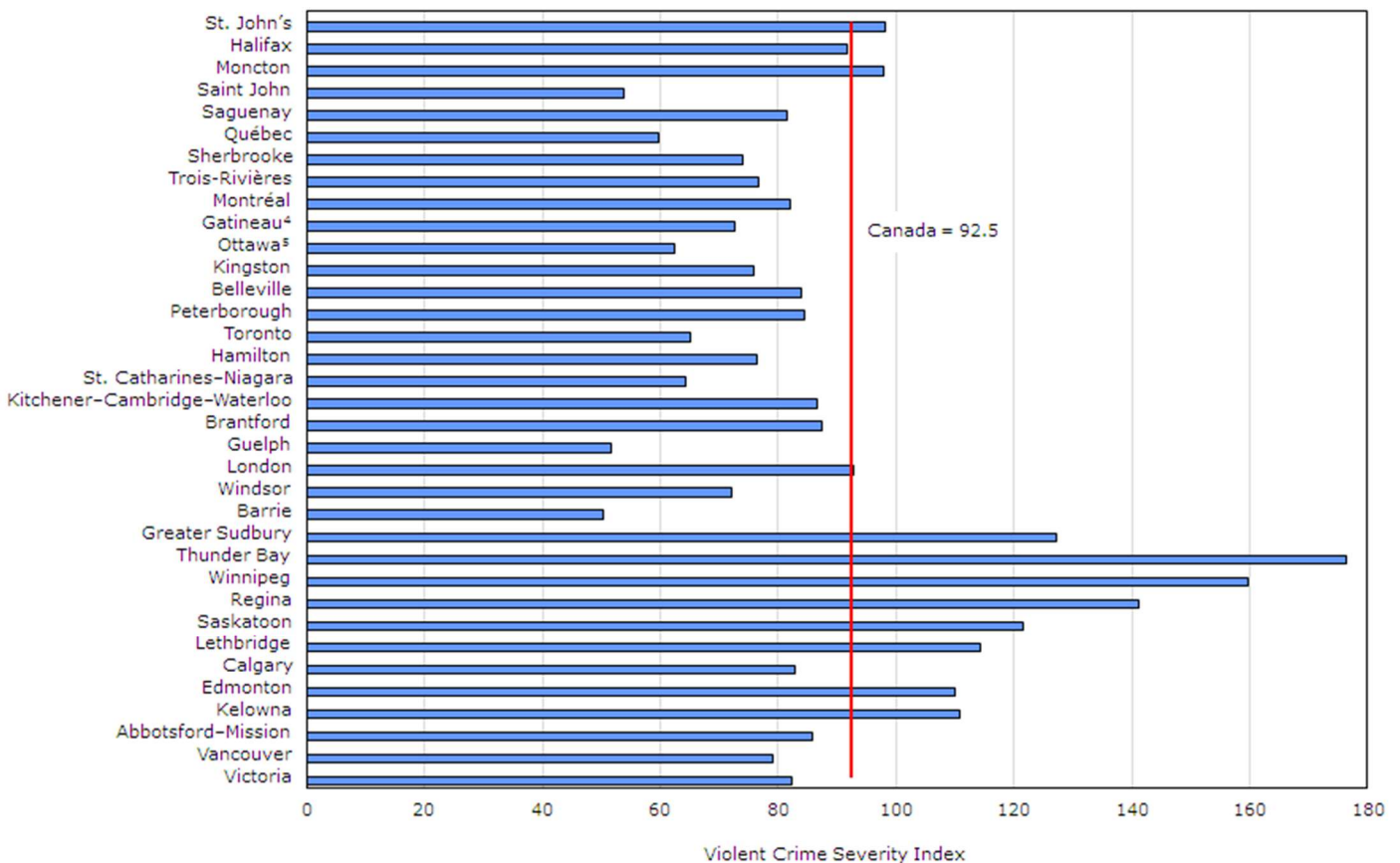


## Appendix F – Police-reported Crime Severity Index and Violent Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2021

Chart F6

### Police-reported Violent Crime Severity Index, by census metropolitan area, 2021

Census metropolitan area (CMA)<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>



1. A CMA consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.  
 2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.  
 3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this chart due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.  
 4. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.  
 5. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.  
**Note:** Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. The Violent Crime Severity Index is based on *Criminal Code* incidents. The base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.  
**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

## Key terminology and definitions

**Incident (or Offence):** A criminal incident involves one or more related offences that are committed during a single criminal event and have been reported to police. Where there are multiple victims within a single criminal event, a separate aggregate incident is counted for each victim. For example, a single incident involving an assault on three victims at the same time and location is counted in the aggregate statistics as three incidents of assault. For an incident to be counted in the crime statistics it must be recorded as “founded” as opposed to “unfounded.” Police services can report up to four violations for each incident, however, for both the traditional crime rate and the CSI are based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident. For the purposes of this article, offence and incident are used interchangeably.

**Most serious violation:** Individuals accused of crime are categorized by the most serious violation occurring in the police-reported incident in which they are accused. In incidents with multiple accused involving multiple violations, each individual in the incident will be coded with the most serious violation even if this was not the violation(s) that the person was accused of committing. It is therefore possible that the most serious violation is not the offence for which an individual was accused, but one committed by another accused in the incident. Moreover, in this type of incident, any charges against the accused may be for less serious offences in the incident.

**Founded:** An incident is “founded” if, after police investigation it has been determined that the reported offence did occur or was attempted (even if the charged/suspect chargeable (CSC) [i.e., the accused] is unknown) or there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident **did not** take place. This includes third-party reports that fit these criteria. For the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, the concept of a CSC refers to a person against whom there is enough evidence for police to either lay a charge or recommend to the Crown that a charge be laid. Effective January 1, 2018.

**Unfounded:** An incident is “unfounded” if it has been determined through police investigation that the offence reported did not occur, nor was it attempted. Effective January 1, 2018.

**Census metropolitan area (CMA) and census agglomeration (CA):** A CMA or CA is formed by one or more adjacent municipalities centred on a population centre (known as the core). A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000, of which 50,000 or more must live in the core. A CA must have a core population of at least 10,000. To be included in the CMA or CA, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the core, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA or CA may have more than one police service. It is important to note that while official police-reported data on crime from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey use Statistics Canada's standard Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) names, the boundaries for the policing-based CMAs do not always fully align with the standard CMA geographic units used for disseminating information about the Census of Population.

**Rural and small town area:** Rural police services serve a territory where the majority of the population lives outside a CMA or CA. While small towns that do not qualify as CAs are included in this category, the term “rural area” will be used for the sake of brevity. Police services are classified “rural” or “urban” based on the majority of the population they serve, rather than on the exact place of residence of each Canadian. Consequently, urban residents can be served by a police service classified as “rural,” and vice versa. In the interest of conciseness, the terms “rural” (or “rural area”) and “urban” (or “urban area”) are used to designate areas or populations based on the classification of the police services that serve them. The definitions of “rural” and “urban” in this report may differ from those used in other Statistics Canada reports.

**Urban:** Urban police services serve an area where the majority of the population lives within a CMA or CA.

**Violent offences:** Involve the use or threat of violence against a person, including homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery. Robbery is considered a violent offence because, unlike other theft offences, it involves the use or threat of violence. See Table 3 for a list of selected offences in this category.

**Homicide:** Includes first and second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide and accidental or justifiable homicide are not included in this classification.

**Gang-related homicide:** A homicide is classified as gang-related when police confirm or suspect that the accused person and/or victim involved in the homicide was either a member, or a prospective member, of an organized crime group or street gang or was somehow associated with an organized crime group or street gang, and the homicide was carried out as a result of this association. Prior to 2005, police were asked if the homicide was “gang-related”. Beginning in 2005, the question was amended to give police the option of specifying whether the homicide was: (a) confirmed as gang-related or (b) suspected as being gang-related.

**Firearm-related violent crime:** Firearm-related violent crime shows the number of victims of violent *Criminal Code* offences where a firearm was fired or used as a threat, and/or where a firearm was present and not used but the presence of the firearm was relevant to the incident, according to the police.



**Firearm-related homicide:** A homicide is classified as firearm-related when the weapon used to cause death is a firearm. Firearms include handguns, rifles or shotguns, fully automatic firearms, firearm-like weapons (e.g. nail guns or pellet guns) and firearms - type unknown.

**Assault (physical):** Refers to the *Criminal Code* categories of physical assault.

- **Common assault:** Includes the *Criminal Code* category assault (level 1) which includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face verbal threats.
- **Major assault:** Includes *Criminal Code* assault level 2 and 3:
  - **Level 2—assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm:** Involves carrying, using or threatening to use a weapon against a person or causing someone bodily harm.
  - **Level 3—aggravated assault:** Involves wounding, maiming, disfiguring or endangering the life of a person.
- **Other assaults:** Includes other forms of physical assault, including assault against a peace officer, unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging a firearm with intent, using a firearm or an imitation of a firearm in commission of offence, pointing a firearm, criminal negligence causing bodily harm, trap likely to or causing bodily harm, and less common other assaults “of hoax terrorism causing bodily harm (*Criminal Code* s. 83),” “bodily harm resulting from failure to safeguard an opening in ice or on land (s. 263)” and “otherwise unlawfully causing bodily harm (s. 269).”

**Sexual assault:** Is classified by level in the *Criminal Code* into three separate categories—depending on the nature and severity of the incident—including level 1, assault of a sexual nature that violates the sexual integrity of the victim; level 2, sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm involves sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon or causing bodily harm; and level 3, aggravated sexual assault involves sexual assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim.

**Sexual violations against children:** Include *Criminal Code* violations that specifically concern offences involving child and youth victims. These include sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, making sexually explicit material available to children for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, luring a child via telecommunications or the agreement/arrangement by means of telecommunication to commit a sexual offence against a child. As of December 2014, also includes the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity (*Criminal Code*, s. 170) and householder permitting prohibited sexual activity (*Criminal Code*, s. 171). A “householder” is any “owner, occupier or manager of premises, or any other person who has control of premises or assists in the management or control of premises” (*Criminal Code*, s. 171). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children. Excludes incidents of sexual assault level 1, 2 and 3 against children and youth which are counted within those three violation categories.

**Other sexual offences:** not involving sexual assault or sexual violations against children are included with “other violent offences.”

**Non-violent offences:** Include property offences and other *Criminal Code* offences, as well as *Criminal Code* traffic offences, drug-related offences and violations of other federal statutes.

**Property offences:** Involve unlawful acts to gain property, but do not involve the use or threat of violence against the person. They include offences such as break and enter, theft and mischief. See Table 3 for a list of selected offences in this category.

**Fraud, Identity Theft and Identity Fraud:** Broadly, fraud is an offence by which a person defrauds the public or any person of any property, money or valuable security or service (*Criminal Code* s. 380). Identity theft is an offence by which a person obtains or possesses another person’s identity information with intent to use it to commit an indictable offence (s. 402.2). Identity fraud is an offence by which a person fraudulently personates another person, with intent to gain advantage, property, cause disadvantage or to avoid arrest or prosecution or to obstruct justice (s. 403).

**“Other” *Criminal Code* offences:** Include crimes such as disturbing the peace and offences against the administration of justice (e.g., failure to comply with an order, failure to appear and breach of probation).

**Drug-related offences:** Include offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* such as possession, trafficking, production, importation and exportation of drugs or narcotics. Examples include cannabis (prior to the enactment of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018), cocaine, heroin and other drugs such as methamphetamine (crystal meth), PCP, LSD and ecstasy. Also includes cannabis-related offences under the *Cannabis Act*, and beginning in November 2017, violations specific to opioids (excluding heroin but including fentanyl).

**Other federal statute violations:** Include violations of federal statutes other than the *Criminal Code* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. These include violations of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

## Survey description

### Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was established in 1962 with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The UCR was designed to measure criminal incidents that have been reported to federal, provincial/territorial and municipal police services in Canada.

One incident can involve multiple offences. In order to ensure comparability, counts presented in this article are based on the most serious offence in the incident as determined by a standard classification rule used by all police services. Counts based on all violations are available upon request.

Each year, the UCR database is “frozen” at the end of May for the production of crime statistics for the preceding calendar year. However, police services continue to send updated data to Statistics Canada after this date for incidents that occurred in previous years. Generally, these revisions constitute new accused records, as incidents are solved and accused persons are identified by police. Some new incidents, however, may be added and previously reported incidents may be deleted as new information becomes known.

Revisions are accepted for a one-year period after the data are initially released. For example, when the 2021 crime statistics are released, the 2020 data are updated with any revisions that have been made between May 2021 and May 2022. The data are revised only once and are then permanently frozen. Over the past 10 years (2012 to 2021), data corresponding to previous years have been revised upward 9 times and revised downward 1 time, with an average annual revision of 0.33%. The 2020 revision to counts of persons charged and youth not charged resulted in a 0.8% increase to 2020 counts.

### Measuring incidents of crime

Data from the UCR are used to calculate both the traditional crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI). The traditional crime rate and the CSI are based on the aggregate count of criminal incidents. A criminal incident involves one or more related offences that are committed during a single criminal event and have been reported to police. Where there are multiple victims within a single criminal event, a separate aggregate incident is counted for each victim. For example, a single incident involving an assault on three victims at the same time and location is counted in the aggregate statistics as three incidents of assault. For an incident to be counted in the crime statistics it must be recorded as “founded” as opposed to “unfounded.” An incident is “founded” if, after police investigation it has been determined that the reported offence did occur or was attempted or there is no credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident did not take place. This includes third-party reports that fit these criteria.

Police services can report up to four violations for each incident; however, this has typically only been the practice since the late 1980s and not for all police services. Therefore, both the traditional crime rate and the CSI are based on the most serious violation in the criminal incident. By basing the measures on the most serious offence in an incident, it allows for historical comparisons, as well as better comparisons among police services.

It is possible, however, that by counting only the most serious violation, some offences may be under-represented. This has little or no effect on serious violent offences such as homicide, sexual assault and aggravated assault; however, some—but not all—minor offences are less likely to be the most serious violation when they are occurring at the same time as other more serious violations. These secondary offences, therefore, are not included in the calculation of aggregate statistics, the crime rate and the CSI.

To publish the most timely police-reported crime statistics, this article relies on aggregate data (totals), which are the first crime data available each calendar year. More detailed data on the characteristics of incidents, victims and accused persons will be available following the release of this article, and data will be accessible for custom requests or possible inclusion in future editions of *Juristat*.

For more information on counting crime in Canada, see *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey* (Wallace et al. 2009), *The Methodology of the Police-reported Crime Severity Index* (Babyak et al. 2009), and *Updating the Police-Reported Crime Severity Index: Calculating 2018 Weights* (Cormack and Tabuchi 2020).

### Crime rate

The traditional crime rate has been used to measure police-reported crime in Canada since 1962, and it is generally expressed as a rate per 100,000 population. The crime rate is calculated by summing all *Criminal Code* incidents reported by the police and dividing by the population count. The crime rate excludes *Criminal Code* traffic violations, as well as other federal statute violations such as drug offences.

To calculate the traditional police-reported crime rate, all offences are counted equally, regardless of their severity. For example, one incident of homicide is counted as equivalent to one incident of theft. As such, one limitation of the traditional crime rate is that it can easily fluctuate as a result of variations in higher volume but less serious offences, such as theft of \$5,000 or under and mischief. In other words, a large decline in common but less serious violations may cause the police-reported crime rate to decrease even when the number of more serious but lower volume offences, such as homicide and robbery, increased.

In addition to the overall crime rate, rates are calculated for violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences. Further, the rates of youth who have either been charged by police or dealt with through the use of extrajudicial measures are available for all crime categories.

### Crime Severity Index

The CSI was developed to address the limitation of the police-reported crime rate being driven by high-volume, but relatively less serious, offences. The CSI not only takes into account the volume of crime, but also the relative severity of crime. As such, the CSI will vary when changes in either the volume of crime or the average severity of crime—or both the volume and the average severity—are recorded.

In order to calculate the police-reported CSI, each violation is assigned a weight. CSI weights are based on the violation's incarceration rate, as well as the average length of prison sentence handed down by criminal courts.<sup>56</sup> The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight assigned to the offence, meaning that the more serious offences have a greater impact on the CSI. Unlike the traditional crime rate, all offences, including *Criminal Code* traffic violations and other federal statute violations such as drug offences, are included in the CSI.

To calculate the CSI, the weighted offences are summed and then divided by the population. Similar to other indexes (e.g., Consumer Price Index), to allow for ease of comparison, the CSI is then standardized to a base year of "100" (for the CSI, the base year is 2006). All CSI values are relative to the Canada-level CSI for 2006. CSI values are available back to 1998.

In addition to the overall CSI, both a Violent CSI (VCSI) and a Non-violent CSI (NVCSI) have been created, which—like the overall CSI—are available back to 1998. The VCSI is comprised of all police-reported violent violations, and the NVCSI is comprised of all police-reported property violations, other *Criminal Code* violations, *Criminal Code* traffic violations, and other federal statute violations. All types of CSI measures are also available for youth who have been accused of a crime (charged and not charged).

To adjust to changes in sentencing patterns from the courts, and amendments to the *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes, the weights are updated every five years. The most recent update was carried out in 2018 and applies to 2019 revised and 2020 data presented in this article.

For more information on the CSI, see *Measuring Crime in Canada: Introducing the Crime Severity Index and Improvements to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey* (Wallace et al. 2009), *The Methodology of the Police-reported Crime Severity Index* (Babyak et al. 2009), *Updating the Police-Reported Crime Severity Index Weights: Refinements to the Methodology* (Babyak et al. 2013), *Updating the Police-Reported Crime Severity Index: Calculating 2018 Weights* (Cormack and Tabuchi 2020), and the *Measuring Crime in Canada: A detailed look at the Crime Severity Index* video (Statistics Canada 2016).

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## Notes

1. These data conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions that have been developed in co-operation with the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey collects and reports on police-reported federal statute offences.

2. Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Therefore, provincial and territorial totals will not equal Canada-level totals. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Therefore, Crime Severity Index data and rates are not available for the 2021/2020r release. As of this release, information for the CFPM are available in data table 35-10-0177-01.

3. For example, each year the *Family Violence in Canada* report is released based on police-reported crime data which focuses on family violence and gendered crime analyses. For the most recent report, see Statistics Canada 2021b. Additionally, police-reported crime statistics for urban and rural areas will be available. For the most recent report on police-reported crime in rural and urban areas, see Perreault 2019.

4. Sexual assault is classified by level in the *Criminal Code* into three separate categories—depending on the nature and severity of the incident—including level 1, assault of a sexual nature that violates the sexual integrity of the victim; level 2, sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm involves sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon or causing bodily harm; and level 3, aggravated sexual assault involves sexual assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim. For more information see Key terminology and definitions.

5. Due to small populations, the Territories are more susceptible to considerable year-over-year fluctuations in both their Crime Severity Index and crime rates. This can have an impact on the 10-year comparisons.

6. Weights are adjusted every five years in order to account for changes in sentencing patterns, and changes to the *Criminal Code* and other federal statutes. The Crime Severity Index weights were most recently adjusted in 2018 and applied retroactively to Uniform Crime Reporting Survey data back to 2016 and are applicable to all subsequent data releases moving forward until the next update to the weights. Outliers (atypically very long and unique sentences for a given offence) are not included in the average. The 2018 version of the weights are based on court data from years 2010/2011 to 2014/2015.

7. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. As of the 2016 Census, there were 35 CMAs defined across Canada. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from the analysis of police-reported crime statistics by CMA due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

8. Monthly data were not available for UCR1 respondents and the LaSalle Police Service, Canadian Pacific Railway Police Service and Canadian Forces Military Police. Therefore, these police services were excluded from the monthly analysis.

9. See Key terminology and definitions for the distinctions between urban and rural areas.

10. As Statistics Canada continues to modernize, the General Social Survey (GSS) Cycle 34 (2019) allowed respondents to complete their questionnaires online, in addition to traditional collection by telephone. This change of data collection for the GSS Cycle 34 was done to address several challenges, namely to reduce respondent burden and to respond to increasing collection costs. Many respondents welcomed this new method of collection and chose to answer the survey online. During data certification, an analysis of responses between the two collection modes (telephone and online) showed a “mode effect”—that is, there were differences in how Canadians answered certain survey questions based on the method that they used to provide their responses. These differences impact the comparability of data from the 2019 GSS on Victimization to previous victimization survey cycles. As a result, trend analysis of violent and household victimization indicators is not possible. While comparisons of overall changes in criminal victimization over time are not recommended, Statistics Canada deems the data from the 2019 GSS on Victimization of good quality, robust and relevant to inform public policy on criminal victimization in Canada.

11. In 2019, the UCR added a new violation code to collect information on “sexual offences which occurred prior to January 4, 1983.” While most violations are not typically reported years after their occurrence, sexual violations may be reported by a victim long after the incident took place due to a variety of reasons. On January 4, 1983, Canadian legislation surrounding sexual offences changed considerably. In order to reflect these changes, the UCR added the new violation code rather than collect historical offences under an existing violation code that did not reflect the state of Canadian legislation at the time of the offence. From 2019 to 2021 combined, there were a total of 1,500 of these historical sexual offences reported (see Table 3 for the last two years). All offences which occurred prior to January 4, 1983 which had previously been classified as sexual offences under the current legislation have been reclassified in the UCR.

12. Family violence refers to violence committed by spouses (legally married, separated, divorced and common-law), parents (biological, step, adoptive and foster), children (biological, step, adopted and foster), siblings (biological, step, half, adopted and foster) and extended family members (e.g., grandparents, uncles, aunts, cousins and in-laws). Based on the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Trend Database, which, as of 2009, includes data for 99% of the population in Canada.

13. Seniors include those aged 65 to 110 years. Victims where age was greater than 110 were recoded to unknown age due to possible instances of miscoding of unknown age within this age category.

14. Compared to 2019, the 2021 rate of police-reported family violence was 9% higher for children and youth, 4% higher for adults and 14% higher for seniors.

15. Information about victims refers to data captured on the survey snapshot date of April 14, 2021.

16. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. As of the 2016 Census, there were 35 CMAs defined across Canada. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from the analysis of police-reported crime statistics by CMA due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

17. To address the need for information on opioids, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics began collecting data on opioid-related offences (excluding heroin but including fentanyl) separately from "other drugs" in November 2017. Part of the increases in opioid-related offences could be a result of increased compliance to reporting offences under the new violation code.

18. Nationally, the total rate of police-reported cannabis offences increased in 2021. The increase in police-reported cannabis offences was almost entirely the result of more importation and exportation offences. Excluding these offences, the national rate of other cannabis offences decreased 11% in 2021.

19. The concept of "racialized" is measured with the 'visible minority' variable in this release. There is currently no definition or standard for "racialized groups." Until further notice, derivation and dissemination of data for "racialized groups" follow the visible minority of person standard. "Visible minority" refers to whether or not a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the *Employment Equity Act*. 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.

20. Includes, for example, Afghan, Egyptian, Iranian, Iraqi, Israeli, Lebanese or Saudi Arabian.

21. Includes, for example, Chinese, Filipino, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean or Vietnamese.

22. Includes, for example, East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan or Punjabi.

23. Throughout this report, the term 'Indigenous' will be used to refer to individuals identifying themselves, or who have been identified as, 'First Nations people, Métis or Inuit'.

24. The offence of indecent or harassing communications was amended in the former Bill C-13 "*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*," to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.

25. Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created in 2015 by the former Bill C-13 "*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*."

26. A criminal incident may be comprised of multiple violations of the law. For the analysis of cyber-related violations, one distinct violation within the incident was identified as the 'cybercrime violation'. The cybercrime violation represents the specific criminal violation within an incident in which a computer or the Internet was the target of the crime, or the instrument used to commit the crime. For the majority of incidents, the cybercrime violation and the most serious violation were the same. Data excludes the St. John's police service due to missing data for 2019.

27. Since 2010, reporting requirements for fraud included separate violations for fraud, identity theft and identity fraud, which combined make up total fraud. Prior to 2010, all fraud was counted simply as fraud.

28. See Key terminology and definitions for more information on the different categories of fraud.

29. Indictable offences are generally more serious crimes that carry greater maximum penalties. Use of a firearm in the commission of an indictable offence refers to s.85 of the *Criminal Code* which increases the punishment when a person uses a firearm, whether or not the person causes or means to cause bodily harm to any person as a result of using the firearm, while committing or attempting to commit an indictable offence. This violation does not apply to a number of the most serious indictable offences—such as attempted murder, sexual assault and robbery—where the *Criminal Code* already lays out additional penalties when a firearm is used.

30. Quebec is excluded due to data quality issues; specifically, there was a large proportion of incidents where the most serious weapon present was reported as unknown.

31. For more information on recent trends in firearm-related violent crime, see Allen 2022.
32. In April 2020, 22 people were killed and others were injured in a mass shooting in Nova Scotia, marking the deadliest mass shooting in Canadian history.
33. For the purposes of the Homicide Survey, Indigenous identity includes victims and accused persons identified as First Nations people (either status or non-status), Métis, Inuit, or an Indigenous identity where the Indigenous group is not known to police.
34. Excludes 5% of homicides for which Indigenous identity of the victim was unknown.
35. Excludes 3% of homicides for which visible minority status of the victim was unknown. The concept of “racialized” is measured with the ‘visible minority’ variable in this release. There is currently no definition or standard for “racialized groups.” Until further notice, derivation and dissemination of data for “racialized groups” follow the visible minority of person standard. “Visible minority” refers to whether or not a person belongs to one of the visible minority groups defined by the *Employment Equity Act*. 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.
36. Includes all respondents who self-identified as Black. Though the Black population is grouped in this article for the purposes of analysis, the Black population is diverse in a number of respects, some of which may impact the likelihood of facing discrimination.
37. Examples: East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan.
38. Due to the relatively small counts, the year-over-year change in rate tends to be more variable.
39. Excludes 4% of accused for which racialized identity was unknown.
40. Excludes 8% of homicides in 2021 and 5% of homicides in 2020 where the primary weapon used to cause death was unknown.
41. Excludes 3% of homicides where it was unknown whether the firearm used to cause death was recovered.
42. Excludes 7% of homicides where it was unknown whether the recovered firearm was sent for tracing.
43. Both the *Criminal Code* and the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act* (IRPA) have specific sections which address human trafficking. While human trafficking is not the same as human smuggling, the IRPA also prohibits the smuggling of persons into Canada. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.
44. Since 2015, reporting requirements for child pornography included separate offences for accessing or possessing child pornography, and making or distributing child pornography, which combined make up total child pornography. Prior to 2015, all child pornography was counted simply as child pornography. The offence of “child pornography” 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 actual 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 an actual 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 crimes” and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.
45. Due to the complexity of cyber incidents, which comprise the majority of child pornography incidents, these 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.
46. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.
47. A criminal incident may be comprised of multiple violations of the law. For the analysis of cyber-related violations, one distinct violation within the incident was identified as the ‘cybercrime violation’. The cybercrime violation represents the specific criminal violation within an incident in which a computer or the Internet was the target of the crime, or the instrument used to commit the crime. For the majority of incidents, the cybercrime violation and the most serious violation were the same.
48. As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) has been replaced with the *Cannabis Act*. A select few historical incidents were reported under prior CDSA cannabis legislation and are included in the total cannabis offences category, accounting for

0.3% of total cannabis offences in 2021 and 1.1% of total cannabis offences in 2020. Therefore, the sum of all *Cannabis Act* offences will not equal total cannabis offences.

49. In the second year of the pandemic, the rate of offences related to importation or exportation accounted for the vast majority of the increase among *Cannabis Act* offences, rising 17% from 20 incidents per 100,000 to 23 incidents per 100,000. This follows a 30% decrease in 2020. Together, the Montréal and Vancouver CMAs accounted for the majority of the national increase in importation or exportation offences reported under the *Cannabis Act*. Overall, these two CMAs accounted for 81% (7,251 of 8,940 incidents) of the reported incidents. The high proportion of offences was due in part to operational conditions and reporting of seizure cases, conducted by the Canada Border Services Agency and the Canada Post Mail Centre. These cases are forwarded for processing and investigation, and as a result of this exchange, the year in which occurrences were reported by police may not always correspond to the year in which they occurred. Therefore, year-over-year changes in these offences should be considered with caution.

50. Recently, rates of impaired driving have been impacted by legislation enacted under former 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 force in two parts – part one on June 21, 2018, and part two on December 18, 2018. This legislation introduced amendments to *Criminal Code* sections related to impaired driving, including giving police new powers to conduct alcohol and drug screening. New violations were included to capture impaired driving where the substance (whether alcohol or drugs) causing impairments was not known, and violations to capture impaired driving where it was known that impairment was caused by a combination of alcohol and drugs.

51. Trends in youth accused of crime are not directly comparable to trends in overall crime. For instance, instead of measuring the number of criminal incidents per 100,000 population, the youth accused rate is calculated as the number of youth accused (charged and not charged) per 100,000 youth population (aged 12 to 17). Similarly, the Youth Crime Severity Index is also based on youth accused rather than criminal incidents.

52. The overall crime rate is calculated as the number of criminal incidents reported by police per 100,000 total population. The overall crime rate therefore includes crimes committed by both youth and adults as well as incidents where no accused of any age was identified. As an additional measure, the youth crime rate is calculated as the number of youth accused (charged and not charged) per 100,000 youth. The Youth Crime Severity Index is similarly related to the overall Crime Severity Index.

53. Data are based on quarterly Integrated Criminal Court Survey data which are considered preliminary and represent information for jurisdictions that submitted their data within eight weeks of the end of each fiscal quarter. The data are not retroactively updated and consequently year-to-date data may not equal the total of the most recently released quarter and the previous quarter's year-to-date total. Quarterly results for Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador are excluded because data were not available for all quarters presented.

54. Administration of justice violations includes failure to comply with order; escape or helps to escape from lawful custody; prisoner unlawfully at large; fail to appear; breach of probation; and other offences against the administration of law and justice (Part IV *Criminal Code*).

55. *The Quarantine Act* is applicable to persons arriving in or departing from Canada. It provides measures for the screening, health assessment and medical examination of travellers to determine whether they have a communicable disease and to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease. The *Quarantine Act* requires any persons entering Canada—whether by air, sea or land—to quarantine (self-isolate) themselves for 14 days if they are asymptomatic in order to limit the introduction and spread of COVID-19. The 14-day period begins on the day the person enters Canada. With the Government of Canada's March 2020 announcement of restrictions on persons arriving in or departing from Canada, pursuant to its powers under the *Quarantine Act*, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was adjusted to add a specific *Quarantine Act* violation code.

56. See Note 6.

## Detailed data tables

**Table 1**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2011 to 2021**

Year	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year
2011	77.6	-6	85.7	-4	74.5	-7
2012	75.5	-3	82.0	-4	73.0	-2
2013	68.9	-9	74.0	-10	66.9	-8
2014	66.9	-3	70.7	-4	65.4	-2
2015	70.4	5	75.3	7	68.4	5
2016	72.0	2	76.9	2	70.1	2
2017	73.6	2	81.3	6	70.7	1
2018	75.6	3	83.6	3	72.6	3
2019	79.8	5	90.3	8	75.8	4
2020 <sup>r</sup>	73.9	-7	88.0	-3	68.7	-9
2021	73.7	0 <sup>s</sup>	92.5	5	66.7	-3
Percent change 2011 to 2021	-5	...	8	...	-10	...

... 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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**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 beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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



**Table 2**  
**Police-reported crime rate, Canada, 2011 to 2021**

Year	Total crime (crime rate)			Violent crime		Property crime			Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences			
	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year	number	rate	% change in rate from previous year
2011	1,984,790	5,780	-6	424,338	1,236	-4	1,214,312	3,536	-8	346,140	1,008	-2
2012	1,957,227	5,638	-2	416,147	1,199	-3	1,193,600	3,438	-3	347,480	1,001	-1
2013	1,826,431	5,206	-8	384,385	1,096	-9	1,106,509	3,154	-8	335,537	956	-4
2014	1,793,612	5,061	-3	370,050	1,044	-5	1,098,399	3,100	-2	325,163	918	-4
2015	1,867,833	5,232	3	382,115	1,070	2	1,153,700	3,231	4	332,018	930	1
2016	1,912,752	5,297	1	388,564	1,076	1	1,169,445	3,239	0 <sup>s</sup>	354,743	982	6
2017	1,964,129	5,375	1	406,626	1,113	3	1,193,319	3,265	1	364,184	997	1
2018	2,043,328	5,513	3	426,839	1,152	3	1,241,083	3,348	3	375,406	1,013	2
2019	2,209,794	5,877	7	480,939	1,279	11	1,320,185	3,511	5	408,670	1,087	7
2020 <sup>r</sup>	2,030,264	5,338	-9	481,072	1,265	-1	1,173,087	3,084	-12	376,105	989	-9
2021	2,055,799	5,375	1	506,101	1,323	5	1,164,208	3,044	-1	385,490	1,008	2
Percent change 2011 to 2021	...	-7	...	...	7	...	...	-14	...	...	0 <sup>s</sup>	...

... 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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 3 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the rates of total, violent, property and other *Criminal Code* offences categories are available beginning in 1962. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 3**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate 2020 to 2021	Change in rate 2011 to 2021
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic) – "Crime rate"</b>	<b>2,030,264</b>	<b>5,338</b>	<b>2,055,799</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>481,072</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>506,101</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
Homicide	759	2.00	788	2.06	3	18
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	119	0 <sup>s</sup>	99	0 <sup>s</sup>	-17	17
Attempted murder	852	2.24	746	1.95	-13	1
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	140	0 <sup>s</sup>	123	0 <sup>s</sup>	-13	-26
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	624	2	598	2	-5	34
Sexual assault - level 1	28,146	74	33,521	88	18	41
Sexual offence occurring prior to January 4, 1983 <sup>2</sup>	470	1	466	1	-1	...
Sexual violations against children <sup>3 4</sup>	10,745	28	12,295	32	14	190
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	3,878	10	3,918	10	0 <sup>s</sup>	0 <sup>s</sup>
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	65,501	172	70,695	185	7	26
Assault - level 1	178,952	470	184,535	482	3	-4
Assault against a peace officer	12,285	32	12,361	32	0 <sup>s</sup>	-3
Other assaults	1,822	5	1,918	5	5	-42
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	4,187	11	4,381	11	4	102
Robbery	19,348	51	18,530	48	-5	-44
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	3,510	9	3,576	9	1	-15
Trafficking in persons <sup>5 6</sup>	385	1	352	1	-9	...
Extortion	5,659	15	6,747	18	19	297
Criminal harassment	24,554	65	27,055	71	10	12
Uttering threats	84,818	223	87,701	229	3	10
Indecent or harassing communications <sup>7</sup>	26,104	69	27,370	72	4	21
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images <sup>8</sup>	2,250	6	2,444	6	8	...
Offences in relation to sexual services <sup>9</sup>	756	2	704	2	-7	...
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	5,208	14	5,178	14	-1	-7

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 3**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate 2020 to 2021	Change in rate 2011 to 2021
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,173,087</b>	<b>3,084</b>	<b>1,164,208</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-14</b>
Breaking and entering	138,067	363	125,536	328	-10	-38
Possess stolen property <sup>10</sup>	22,955	60	20,291	53	-12	-16
Theft of motor vehicle	78,198	206	83,288	218	6	-9
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	19,764	52	20,674	54	4	23
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under	91,347	240	95,009	248	3	-5
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	346,079	910	335,446	877	-4	-27
Fraud	138,049	363	137,609	360	-1	59
Identity theft	7,380	19	7,182	19	-3	357
Identity fraud	22,941	60	23,692	62	3	165
Mischief <sup>11</sup>	299,376	787	305,362	798	1	-13
Arson	8,931	23	10,119	26	13	-13
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>376,105</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>385,490</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>
Weapons violations	19,543	51	19,955	52	2	28
Child pornography <sup>12 13</sup>	11,168	29	11,790	31	5	441
Prostitution <sup>9</sup>	68	0 <sup>s</sup>	45	0 <sup>s</sup>	-34	...
Terrorism <sup>14</sup>	69	0 <sup>s</sup>	57	0 <sup>s</sup>	-18	-13
Disturb the peace	108,982	287	108,215	283	-1	-17
Administration of justice violations	204,571	538	213,014	557	4	7
Other violations	31,704	83	32,414	85	2	-9
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations</b>	<b>125,875</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>119,106</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-27</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving <sup>15</sup>	61,563	162	55,731	146	-10	-43
Drug-impaired driving <sup>16</sup>	7,621	20	7,690	20	0 <sup>s</sup>	267
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>17</sup>	7,064	19	5,651	15	-20	...
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>17</sup>	1,590	4	2,423	6	52	...
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	48,037	126	47,611	124	-1	-24
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>67,486</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>61,798</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-51</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>18,834</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>18,660</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>-48</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>18</sup>	168	0 <sup>s</sup>	200	1	18	1,022
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	1,723	5	1,015	3	-41	-92
<i>Quarantine Act</i> <sup>19</sup>	932	2	2,215	6	136	...
Other federal statutes	16,011	42	15,230	40	-5	-33

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 3**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate 2020 to 2021	Change in rate 2011 to 2021
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>2,242,459</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>2,255,363</b>	<b>5,897</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>-11</b>

... not applicable

<sup>s</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.

2. In 2019, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey added a new violation code to collect information on “sexual offences which occurred prior to January 4, 1983.” While most violations are not typically reported years after their occurrence, sexual violations may be reported by a victim long after the incident took place due to a variety of reasons. On January 4, 1983, Canadian legislation surrounding sexual offences changed considerably. In order to reflect these changes, the Survey added the new violation code rather than collect historical offences under an existing violation code that did not reflect the state of Canadian legislation at the time of the offence. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

3. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.

4. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.

5. Changes to the *Criminal Code*, including the introduction of new offences related to trafficking in persons were made in 2005, 2010, 2012, and 2014. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.

6. “Trafficking in persons” 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 eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents).

7. This offence was amended in 2015 in the former Bill C-13 “*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*” to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.

8. Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created in 2015 by the former Bill C-13 “*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*,” therefore the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

9. In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets “the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it” (*Criminal Code* Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as “offences in relation to sexual services” 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. In addition, a number of other offences related to prostitution continue to be considered non-violent offences and are classified under “other *Criminal Code* 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. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

10. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods. In 2011, the Uniform Crime Reported Survey updated the offences included in this violation, therefore the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 should be interpreted with caution as there could be delays in reporting new violations.

11. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.

12. Due to the complexity of cyber incidents, these 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.

13. The offence of “child pornography” 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 actual 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 an actual 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 crimes” and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.

14. Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year in 2013, as a result of the enactment of former Bill S-7 “*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act*.” An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of former Bill C-51 “*Anti-terrorism Act*.” Therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution. Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.

15. 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, including British Columbia, 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.

16. 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, including British Columbia, 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.

17. Reflects new impaired driving offences as per former 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. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

18. Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011, therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 should be interpreted with caution as there could be delays in reporting new violations. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.

19. The Quarantine Act is applicable to persons arriving in or departing from Canada. It provides measures for the screening, health assessment and medical examination of travellers to determine whether they have a communicable disease and to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease. The Quarantine Act requires any persons entering Canada—whether by air, sea or land—to quarantine (self-isolate) themselves for 14 days if they are asymptomatic in order to limit the introduction and spread of COVID-19. The 14-day period begins on the day the person enters Canada. With the Government of Canada’s March 2020 announcement of restrictions on persons arriving in or departing from Canada, pursuant to its powers under the Quarantine Act, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was adjusted to add a specific Quarantine Act violation code. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

**Note:** Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 4**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Total Crime Severity Index			Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change 2020 to 2021	% change 2011 to 2021	index	% change 2020 to 2021	index	% change 2020 to 2021
Newfoundland and Labrador	75.5	9	5	97.3	19	67.5	4
Prince Edward Island	57.0	-1	-15	60.0	6	55.7	-3
Nova Scotia	71.6	-1	-10	94.7	-6	63.1	2
New Brunswick	88.5	6	34	90.4	7	87.6	6
Quebec	54.3	5	-26	83.0	12	43.9	1
Ontario	56.2	1	-8	72.2	4	50.4	0 <sup>s</sup>
Manitoba	126.9	1	9	182.5	7	106.6	-2
Saskatchewan	146.8	3	2	185.9	4	132.3	3
Alberta	101.4	-7	16	112.4	2	97.1	-10
British Columbia	92.9	-5	-4	95.2	4	91.8	-8
Yukon	213.3	-1	38	268.7	5	192.8	-3
Northwest Territories	391.3	-6	14	472.7	-9	361.0	-4
Nunavut	384.1	2	22	596.1	-9	306.9	11
<b>Canada</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>-3</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

**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 provincial and territorial Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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



**Table 5**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Homicide			Attempted murder			Major assault (level 2 and 3) <sup>1</sup>			Robbery		
	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	8	1.54	...	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	892	171	5	170	33	34
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	...	1	0.61	...	133	81	12	17	10	109
Nova Scotia	23	2.32	-38	43	4.33	-11	1,606	162	6	288	29	7
New Brunswick	11	1.39	-22	15	1.90	65	1,370	174	8	117	15	-20
Quebec	88	1.02	1	213	2.48	-6	13,412	156	10	2,704	31	-3
Ontario	277	1.87	15	291	1.96	-12	19,985	135	8	6,429	43	-10
Manitoba	61	4.41	-2	11	0.79	-45	7,228	522	15	2,245	162	0 <sup>s</sup>
Saskatchewan	70	5.93	9	45	3.81	-6	5,674	481	3	917	78	-3
Alberta	118	2.66	-17	46	1.04	-26	11,896	268	4	2,839	64	-4
British Columbia	125	2.40	24	70	1.34	-30	10,860	208	3	2,740	53	0 <sup>s</sup>
Yukon	4	9.31	...	1	2.33	...	251	584	12	18	42	-23
Northwest Territories	1	2.20	...	3	6.59	...	637	1,400	3	30	66	-12
Nunavut	2	5.08	...	6	15.23	-1	654	1,660	-10	16	41	32
<b>Canada</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>746</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>-13</b>	<b>74,613</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>18,530</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-5</b>

Province or territory	Sexual assault (level 1, 2 and 3)			Breaking and entering			Motor vehicle theft			Impaired driving <sup>3</sup>		
	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	531	102	28	1,504	289	-1	445	85	-9	2,073	398	-9
Prince Edward Island	147	89	19	325	198	-6	107	65	-3	805	490	-9
Nova Scotia	930	94	6	2,534	255	5	1,040	105	9	3,040	306	-13
New Brunswick	747	95	22	3,605	457	13	1,665	211	9	2,023	256	-23
Quebec	7,825	91	29	16,403	191	-12	13,712	159	19	10,707	124	-6
Ontario	11,233	76	17	36,928	249	-6	27,495	185	14	16,336	110	7
Manitoba	1,729	125	6	8,622	623	0 <sup>s</sup>	4,804	347	0 <sup>s</sup>	4,580	331	-3
Saskatchewan	1,424	121	5	8,436	715	-2	5,146	436	12	6,446	546	-9
Alberta	4,417	99	21	24,435	550	-17	17,756	400	-9	8,159	184	-30
British Columbia	4,524	87	15	21,757	417	-15	10,684	205	0 <sup>s</sup>	14,699	282	-9
Yukon	118	275	-4	212	493	3	123	286	-15	615	1,431	-23
Northwest Territories	231	508	-7	400	879	7	173	380	8	1,369	3,009	3
Nunavut	220	558	-15	320	812	5	120	305	15	574	1,457	-22
<b>Canada</b>	<b>34,242</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>125,536</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>83,288</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>71,495</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>-9</b>

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 5**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Total fraud <sup>4</sup>			Fraud			Identity fraud			Identity theft		
	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>2</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,667	320	0 <sup>s</sup>	1,523	293	3	87	17	6	57	11	-44
Prince Edward Island	910	554	21	741	451	13	136	83	80	33	20	62
Nova Scotia	5,039	508	-7	4,310	434	-9	587	59	72	142	14	-58
New Brunswick	5,231	663	5	4,314	547	6	515	65	73	402	51	-33
Quebec	34,586	402	12	23,818	277	12	7,056	82	16	3,712	43	10
Ontario	60,695	409	-1	51,429	347	-2	8,065	54	1	1,201	8	15
Manitoba	6,085	440	-2	5,588	404	-1	386	28	-11	111	8	-12
Saskatchewan	6,259	530	-5	5,373	455	-7	721	61	0 <sup>s</sup>	165	14	40
Alberta	22,628	509	-7	19,522	439	-5	2,281	51	-9	825	19	-25
British Columbia	24,700	474	-7	20,348	390	-5	3,832	73	-14	520	10	-8
Yukon	273	635	-18	263	612	-15	7	16	-67	3	7	...
Northwest Territories	253	556	7	241	530	13	8	18	-53	4	9	...
Nunavut	98	249	23	86	218	19	7	18	39	5	13	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>168,483</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>137,609</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>23,692</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7,182</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>-3</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

1. Excludes assaults against peace officers.

2. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

3. Includes alcohol and drug-impaired operation of a vehicle, alcohol- and drug-impaired operation of a vehicle causing death or bodily harm, failure or refusal to comply with testing for the presence of alcohol or drugs and failure or refusal to provide a breath or blood sample. In some jurisdictions, including British Columbia, impaired driving incidents that meet the elements of the *Criminal Code* may be handled using a provincial statute. Also includes new impaired driving offences as per former 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, including impaired driving due to alcohol and drug impairment combined, and unspecified impaired driving.

4. Includes fraud, identity theft and identity fraud.

**Note:** Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Therefore, provincial and territorial totals will not equal Canada-level totals. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Therefore, Crime Severity Index data and rates are not available for the 2021/2020r release. Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 6**  
**Police-reported crime and proportion deemed unfounded, selected offences, Canada, 2019 to 2021**

Type of offence	2019			2020 <sup>r</sup>			2021		
	Reported number	Unfounded #	%	Reported number	Unfounded #	%	Reported number	Unfounded #	%
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic)</b>	<b>2,353,517</b>	<b>143,723</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,159,427</b>	<b>129,163</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,179,975</b>	<b>124,176</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>534,289</b>	<b>53,350</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>529,566</b>	<b>48,494</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>552,336</b>	<b>46,235</b>	<b>8</b>
Homicide	687	0	0	759	0	0	788	0	0
Other violations causing death <sup>1</sup>	131	13	10	135	16	12	116	17	15
Attempted murder	881	6	1	859	7	1	752	6	1
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	134	9	7	147	7	5	129	6	5
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	562	27	5	650	26	4	615	17	3
Sexual assault - level 1	33,774	3,439	10	30,912	2,766	9	36,471	2,950	8
Sexual offence occurring prior to January 4, 1983 <sup>2</sup>	584	20	3	478	8	2	476	10	2
Sexual violations against children <sup>3,4</sup>	11,701	1,362	12	11,910	1,165	10	13,528	1,233	9
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	4,035	62	2	3,927	49	1	3,972	54	1
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	61,449	1,745	3	67,224	1,723	3	72,328	1,633	2
Assault - level 1	209,553	21,367	10	197,326	18,374	9	201,984	17,449	9
Assault against a peace officer	12,263	41	0 <sup>s</sup>	12,319	34	0 <sup>s</sup>	12,393	32	0 <sup>s</sup>
Other assaults	2,560	311	12	2,075	253	12	2,252	334	15
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	3,831	287	7	4,548	361	8	4,795	414	9
Robbery	24,696	1,325	5	20,536	1,188	6	19,786	1,256	6
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	4,237	522	12	4,065	555	14	4,090	514	13
Trafficking in persons <sup>5</sup>	450	63	14	450	65	14	411	59	14
Extortion	4,392	158	4	5,789	130	2	6,885	138	2
Criminal harassment	28,284	5,136	18	29,478	4,924	17	31,599	4,544	14
Uttering threats	92,658	11,830	13	96,314	11,496	12	98,254	10,553	11
Indecent or harassing communications <sup>6</sup>	27,927	4,596	16	30,559	4,455	15	31,545	4,175	13
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images	2,206	218	10	2,494	244	10	2,697	253	9
Offences in relation to sexual services <sup>7</sup>	1,232	71	6	801	45	6	742	38	5
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	6,062	742	12	5,811	603	10	5,728	550	10
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>1,386,324</b>	<b>66,139</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,232,401</b>	<b>59,314</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,222,030</b>	<b>57,822</b>	<b>5</b>
Breaking and entering	172,897	11,355	7	147,944	9,877	7	135,105	9,569	7
Possess stolen property <sup>8</sup>	27,388	1,404	5	24,177	1,222	5	21,348	1,057	5
Theft of motor vehicle	95,683	8,638	9	85,619	7,421	9	90,629	7,341	8
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	22,677	1,312	6	20,922	1,158	6	21,965	1,291	6
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under	142,367	1,952	1	93,227	1,880	2	96,921	1,912	2
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	444,416	19,773	4	363,663	17,584	5	352,984	17,538	5
Fraud	148,360	6,347	4	143,668	5,619	4	143,008	5,399	4
Identity theft	4,902	170	3	7,569	189	2	7,336	154	2
Identity fraud	20,402	430	2	23,418	477	2	24,097	405	2
Mischief <sup>9</sup>	297,694	13,438	5	312,029	12,653	4	317,287	11,925	4
Arson	9,538	1,320	14	10,165	1,234	12	11,350	1,231	11

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 6**  
**Police-reported crime and proportion deemed unfounded, selected offences, Canada, 2019 to 2021**

Type of offence	2019			2020 <sup>r</sup>			2021		
	Reported number	Unfounded #	%	Reported number	Unfounded #	%	Reported number	Unfounded #	%
<b>Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences</b>	<b>432,904</b>	<b>24,234</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>397,460</b>	<b>21,355</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>405,609</b>	<b>20,119</b>	<b>5</b>
Weapons violations	21,380	2,647	12	21,676	2,133	10	22,298	2,343	11
Child pornography <sup>10 11</sup>	9,788	911	9	12,086	918	8	12,455	665	5
Prostitution <sup>7</sup>	147	8	5	78	10	13	48	3	6
Terrorism <sup>12</sup>	174	78	45	163	94	58	103	46	45
Disturb the peace	114,518	5,714	5	113,573	4,591	4	112,342	4,127	4
Administration of justice violations	250,275	11,336	5	214,773	10,202	5	222,869	9,855	4
Other violations	36,622	3,540	10	35,111	3,407	10	35,494	3,080	9
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations</b>	<b>140,772</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>129,138</b>	<b>3,263</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>121,979</b>	<b>2,873</b>	<b>2</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving <sup>13</sup>	75,492	2,509	3	63,709	2,146	3	57,607	1,876	3
Drug-impaired driving <sup>14</sup>	6,837	364	5	8,010	389	5	8,045	355	4
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>15</sup>	4,933	454	9	7,424	360	5	5,992	341	6
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>15</sup>	2,060	191	9	1,836	246	13	2,636	213	8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic violations	51,450	179	0 <sup>s</sup>	48,159	122	0 <sup>s</sup>	47,699	88	0 <sup>s</sup>
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>71,953</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>69,194</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>63,088</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>25,391</b>	<b>1,713</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21,558</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>10</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>16</sup>	175	16	9	184	16	9	218	18	8
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	2,880	57	2	1,741	18	1	1,025	10	1
<i>Quarantine Act</i> <sup>17</sup>	...	...	...	1,224	292	24	2,389	174	7
Other federal statutes	22,336	1,640	7	18,409	2,398	13	17,108	1,878	11

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 6**  
**Police-reported crime and proportion deemed unfounded, selected offences, Canada, 2019 to 2021**

Type of offence	2019			2020 <sup>r</sup>			2021		
	Reported number	Unfounded #	%	Reported number	Unfounded #	%	Reported number	Unfounded #	%
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>2,591,633</b>	<b>151,137</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,379,317</b>	<b>136,858</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,385,782</b>	<b>130,419</b>	<b>5</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

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.

2. In 2019, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey added a new violation code to collect information on “sexual offences which occurred prior to January 4, 1983.” While most violations are not typically reported years after their occurrence, sexual violations may be reported by a victim long after the incident took place due to a variety of reasons. On January 4, 1983, Canadian legislation surrounding sexual offences changed considerably. In order to reflect these changes, the Survey added the new violation code rather than collect historical offences under an existing violation code that did not reflect the state of Canadian legislation at the time of the offence.

3. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.

4. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.

5. "Trafficking in persons" 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 eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents). Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.

6. This offence was amended in 2015 in the former Bill C-13 *Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act* to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.

7. In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets “the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it” (*Criminal Code* Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as “offences in relation to sexual services” 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. In addition, a number of other offences related to prostitution continue to be considered non-violent offences and are classified under “other *Criminal Code* 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.

8. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods.

9. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.

10. Due to the complexity of cyber incidents, these 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.

11. The offence of “child pornography” 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 actual 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 an actual 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.

12. Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year in 2013, as a result of the enactment of former Bill S-7 “*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act.*” An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of former Bill C-51 “*Anti-terrorism Act.*” Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.

13. 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, including British Columbia, 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.

14. 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, including British Columbia, 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.

15. Reflects new impaired driving offences as per former 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.

16. Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.

17. The *Quarantine Act* is applicable to persons arriving in or departing from Canada. It provides measures for the screening, health assessment and medical examination of travellers to determine whether they have a communicable disease and to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease. The *Quarantine Act* requires any persons entering Canada—whether by air, sea or land—to quarantine (self-isolate) themselves for 14 days if they are asymptomatic in order to limit the introduction and spread of COVID-19. The 14-day period begins on the day the person enters Canada. With the Government of Canada’s March 2020 announcement of restrictions on persons arriving in or departing from Canada, pursuant to its powers under the *Quarantine Act*, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was adjusted to add a specific *Quarantine Act* violation code.

**Note:** Data for unfounded incidents are available from 2017 onward even though inconsistencies in reporting may still exist. Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations.

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



**Table 7**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by census metropolitan area, 2021**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Homicide <sup>4</sup>		Sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3)			Robbery		Breaking and entering		Motor vehicle theft		Fraud (total)		Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under		Uttering threats	
	#	rate	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021	
			rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
St. John's	4	1.91	94	9	64	36	320	-1	106	-18	386	-6	480	86	463	4	
Halifax <sup>5</sup>	11	2.39	84	8	43	-4	242	9	75	-1	452	4	397	1,484	250	-19	
Moncton	2	1.17	95	42	33	49	717	32	304	10	780	-11	453	36	387	9	
Saint John	1	0.76	76	-14	17	-63	235	5	99	45	405	-4	189	30	211	-12	
Saguenay	1	0.59	93	21	14	26	212	-17	69	-32	378	18	97	37	274	5	
Québec	5	0.60	70	13	12	1	161	-8	66	18	468	7	89	-11	217	8	
Sherbrooke	2	0.95	110	-2	17	-4	170	-10	49	8	481	24	226	9	138	-8	
Trois-Rivières	0	0.00	128	43	22	-22	200	3	109	38	491	24	86	-21	213	2	
Montréal	48	1.11	82	35	51	0 <sup>6</sup>	193	-14	232	31	387	3	125	7	184	14	
Gatineau <sup>6</sup>	3	0.87	80	55	18	-35	172	-17	55	-13	468	10	136	2	254	3	
Ottawa <sup>7</sup>	15	1.34	67	8	41	-12	213	-7	108	30	520	-8	368	26	126	17	
Kingston	4	2.30	85	8	32	10	445	-2	122	18	586	13	254	8	181	14	
Belleville	2	1.74	114	9	21	41	262	11	104	16	536	8	166	-10	242	-4	
Peterborough	2	1.56	95	29	47	10	307	29	88	-1	413	-12	285	15	171	-4	
Toronto	117	1.81	55	19	49	-18	151	-16	216	22	319	-5	134	-11	119	5	
Hamilton	20	2.57	83	17	48	-10	252	3	241	14	356	14	224	38	146	15	
St. Catharines–Niagara	6	1.24	79	23	37	-9	378	7	184	3	545	25	222	4	141	-2	
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	2	0.33	83	11	46	-13	459	17	146	-4	665	5	267	-9	263	10	
Brantford	5	3.21	96	14	42	-36	388	-15	297	5	470	3	249	24	167	1	
Guelph	0	0.00	80	0 <sup>6</sup>	26	-35	372	2	134	13	482	-8	343	33	118	3	
London	16	2.87	99	18	70	30	471	4	288	10	414	-17	669	143	193	43	
Windsor	10	2.84	63	17	48	-11	478	4	269	18	505	-2	348	62	108	1	
Barrie	2	0.76	70	-13	28	-2	166	14	124	35	361	-3	237	-12	137	6	
Greater Sudbury	6	3.55	140	27	56	16	496	-15	147	-2	615	-20	229	18	248	3	
Thunder Bay	7	5.63	142	48	154	44	425	-2	154	2	416	-10	385	-23	263	32	
Winnipeg	45	5.39	98	1	232	2	672	0 <sup>6</sup>	381	1	476	-6	364	-54	159	5	
Regina	15	5.67	85	7	106	-1	707	11	366	10	339	-6	458	-7	113	-8	
Saskatoon	8	2.32	90	5	103	7	719	-2	308	2	542	1	245	-25	142	5	
Lethbridge	1	0.78	117	-14	46	17	888	-5	324	11	760	-6	698	-16	270	-6	
Calgary	22	1.41	69	18	77	15	447	-24	353	-10	385	-8	361	2	103	4	
Edmonton	51	3.43	107	20	70	-19	504	-17	352	-7	544	-8	603	-20	166	3	

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 7**  
**Police-reported crime for selected offences, by census metropolitan area, 2021**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Homicide <sup>4</sup>		Sexual assault (levels 1, 2 and 3)				Robbery		Breaking and entering		Motor vehicle theft		Fraud (total)		Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under		Uttering threats	
	#	rate	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021		% change in rate 2020 to 2021		% change in rate 2020 to 2021		% change in rate 2020 to 2021		% change in rate 2020 to 2021		% change in rate 2020 to 2021		% change in rate 2020 to 2021		
				2020 to 2021	2020 to 2021	rate	2020 to 2021	rate	2020 to 2021	rate	2020 to 2021	rate	2020 to 2021	rate	2020 to 2021	rate	2020 to 2021	rate
Kelowna	4	1.75	105	12	46	-3	641	1	430	21	722	-2	870	32	425	14		
Abbotsford–Mission	4	1.92	71	-10	63	13	352	-7	328	8	427	6	402	1	232	-14		
Vancouver	60	2.16	60	14	57	-8	383	-21	154	-10	423	-11	430	4	205	-5		
Victoria	5	1.21	115	49	43	10	328	-25	110	-7	432	-3	388	7	311	-2		
<b>Canada</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>-10</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>0<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>248</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>3</b>		

0<sup>5</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

4. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes in the rates of homicide are not calculated.

5. The marked increase observed in 2021 for shoplifting under \$5,000 violations for Halifax is due in part to a change in classification for some incidents involving retail theft. These incidents were previously reported as theft of \$5,000 or under. Starting in mid-2021, they began reporting these as shoplifting under \$5,000.

6. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

**Note:** Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime by census metropolitan areas are available beginning in 1991. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 8**  
**Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Total Cannabis <sup>1 2</sup>			Cocaine <sup>3</sup>			Methamphetamine <sup>3</sup>			Ecstasy <sup>3</sup>		
	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	67	13	-29	527	101	-7	11	2	...	4	1	...
Prince Edward Island	12	7	96	37	23	-34	42	26	-18	3	2	...
Nova Scotia	129	13	-30	462	47	-8	33	3	-43	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	...
New Brunswick	137	17	-25	287	36	-23	435	55	-14	13	2	-28
Quebec <sup>5</sup>	4,736	55	27	1,980	23	-14	2,348	27	-13	292	3	-18
Ontario	2,283	15	-16	3,991	27	-8	2,466	17	-13	52	0 <sup>s</sup>	-33
Manitoba	120	9	-13	1,071	77	-15	562	41	-19	4	0 <sup>s</sup>	...
Saskatchewan	137	12	-10	786	67	-3	940	80	-14	5	0	-62
Alberta	260	6	-2	1,434	32	-22	2,118	48	-31	17	0	-37
British Columbia <sup>5</sup>	5,609	108	5	2,195	42	-27	2,383	46	-27	79	2	-28
Yukon	15	35	64	215	500	-3	2	5	...	1	2	...
Northwest Territories	21	46	-22	234	514	-24	0	0	...	1	2	...
Nunavut	27	69	-29	19	48	89	5	13	...	0	0	...
<b>Canada</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13,249</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>11,347</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>-20</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-25</b>

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 8**  
**Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Opioids <sup>3</sup>			Heroin <sup>3</sup>			Other drugs <sup>3 6</sup>			Total drugs <sup>3</sup>		
	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>	#	rate	% change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>4</sup>
Newfoundland and Labrador	36	7	72	3	1	...	244	47	7	892	171	-3
Prince Edward Island	2	1	...	1	1	...	28	17	-56	125	76	-34
Nova Scotia	27	3	-24	5	1	-38	297	30	-8	955	96	-15
New Brunswick	38	5	-20	5	1	-62	331	42	-19	1,246	158	-20
Quebec	162	2	145	169	2	11	4,722	55	5	14,409	167	5
Ontario	1,977	13	29	679	5	-25	3,054	21	-4	14,502	98	-7
Manitoba	64	5	45	42	3	5	319	23	7	2,182	158	-12
Saskatchewan	124	11	36	12	1	-29	430	36	-1	2,434	206	-7
Alberta	586	13	9	317	7	-20	1,774	40	-7	6,506	146	-19
British Columbia	2,970	57	2	690	13	-47	3,954	76	-20	17,880	343	-14
Yukon	7	16	-14	7	16	-47	25	58	-32	272	633	-8
Northwest Territories	2	4	...	4	9	...	35	77	9	297	653	-21
Nunavut	1	3	...	0	0	...	9	23	-11	61	155	-2
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,996</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,934</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>15,239</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>61,798</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-9</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

1. Includes all possession, trafficking, production or import/export cannabis-related offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) legislation prior to the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, as well as all cannabis-related offences under the *Cannabis Act*.

2. Includes possession, trafficking, production or import/export. As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the CDSA has been replaced with the *Cannabis Act*.

3. Includes possession, trafficking, production and importation/exportation.

4. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

5. In 2021, the rate of offences related to importation or exportation accounted for the vast majority of the increase among *Cannabis Act* offences, rising 17% from 20 incidents per 100,000 to 23 incidents per 100,000. This follows a 30% decrease in 2020. Together, the Montréal, Quebec and Vancouver, British Columbia census metropolitan areas (CMAs) accounted for the majority of the national increase in importation or exportation offences reported under the *Cannabis Act*. Overall, these two CMAs accounted for 81% (7,251 of 8,940 incidents) of the reported incidents. The high proportion of offences was due in part to operational conditions and reporting of seizure cases, conducted by the Canada Border Services Agency and the Canada Post Mail Centre. These cases are forwarded for processing and investigation, and as a result of this exchange, the year in which occurrences were reported by police may not always correspond to the year in which they occurred. Therefore, year-over-year changes in these offences should be considered with caution.

6. Includes all other drugs listed under the CDSA, such as prescription drugs, barbiturates, LSD and "drugs used to facilitate sexual assault." Trafficking and production of other drugs includes the possession, production, sale or importation of anything (such as precursors) with the knowledge that it will be used in the production or trafficking of a controlled substance (as defined in section 2(1) of the CDSA).

**Note:** Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Therefore, provincial and territorial totals will not equal Canada-level totals. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Therefore, Crime Severity Index data and rates are not available for the 2021/2020r release. Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 9**  
**Police-reported crime for selected drug offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate 2020 to 2021	Change in rate 2011 to 2021
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>67,486</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>61,798</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-51</b>
<b>Total cannabis offences<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>12,790</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13,560</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-84</b>
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - possession <sup>2</sup>	1,399	4	1,254	3	-11	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - distribution <sup>2</sup>	1,128	3	1,073	3	-5	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - sale <sup>2</sup>	922	2	972	3	5	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - importation or exportation <sup>2,3</sup>	7,614	20	8,940	23	17	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - production <sup>2</sup>	1,037	3	819	2	-21	...
Cannabis ( <i>Cannabis Act</i> ) - other <sup>2,4</sup>	552	1	467	1	-16	...
<b>Total other drug offences (excluding cannabis)</b>	<b>54,696</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>48,238</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>24</b>
Cocaine - possession	6,456	17	5,135	13	-21	-37
Cocaine - trafficking	8,484	22	7,692	20	-10	-30
Cocaine - production or importation/exportation	579	2	422	1	-28	19
Methamphetamine - possession	10,501	28	8,120	21	-23	209
Methamphetamine - trafficking	3,423	9	2,976	8	-14	181
Methamphetamine - production or importation/exportation	252	1	251	1	-1	241
Ecstasy - possession	220	1	146	0 <sup>s</sup>	-34	-73
Ecstasy - trafficking	104	0 <sup>s</sup>	67	0 <sup>s</sup>	-36	-76
Ecstasy - production or importation/exportation	305	1	260	1	-15	834
Heroin - possession	2,031	5	1,320	3	-35	115
Heroin - trafficking	704	2	451	1	-36	8
Heroin - production or importation/exportation	91	0 <sup>s</sup>	163	0 <sup>s</sup>	78	106
Opioids (not heroin) - possession <sup>5</sup>	3,492	9	4,029	11	15	...
Opioids (not heroin) - trafficking <sup>5</sup>	1,685	4	1,806	5	7	...
Opioids (not heroin) - production or importation/exportation <sup>5</sup>	82	0 <sup>s</sup>	161	0 <sup>s</sup>	95	...
Other drugs - possession <sup>5,6</sup>	7,974	21	7,450	19	-7	...
Other drugs - trafficking <sup>5,6</sup>	5,706	15	5,079	13	-11	...
Other drugs - production or importation/exportation or other <sup>5,6</sup>	2,607	7	2,710	7	3	...

... 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

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. As a result of the coming into force of the *Cannabis Act* on October 17, 2018, all prior cannabis-related legislation under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) has been replaced with the *Cannabis Act*. A select few historical incidents were reported under prior CDSA cannabis legislation and are included in the total cannabis offences category, accounting for 0.3% of total cannabis offences in 2021 and 1.1% of total cannabis offences in 2020. Therefore, the sum of all *Cannabis Act* offences will not equal total cannabis offences.

2. The *Cannabis Act* came into force October 17, 2018; therefore, there is no percentage change from 2011 to 2021.

3. In 2021, the rate of offences related to importation or exportation accounted for the vast majority of the increase among *Cannabis Act* offences, rising 17% from 20 incidents per 100,000 to 23 incidents per 100,000. This follows a 30% decrease in 2020. Together, the Montréal, Quebec and Vancouver, British Columbia census metropolitan areas (CMAs) accounted for the majority of the national increase in importation or exportation offences reported under the *Cannabis Act*. Overall, these two CMAs accounted for 81% (7,251 of 8,940 incidents) of the reported incidents. The high proportion of offences was due in part to operational conditions and reporting of seizure cases, conducted by the Canada Border Services Agency and the Canada Post Mail Centre. These cases are forwarded for processing and investigation, and as a result of this exchange, the year in which occurrences were reported by police may not always correspond to the year in which they occurred. Therefore, year-over-year changes in these offences should be considered with caution.

4. Includes "other *Cannabis Act*" offences, such as possession, production, sale, distribution or importation of anything for use in production or distribution of illicit cannabis, and use of a young person in the commission of a cannabis offence.

5. In November 2017, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey began counting violations involving opioids (other than heroin) under their own unique violation codes. Prior to this, violations involving opioids (including fentanyl) were counted within the category of "other drugs"; therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 for violations involving opioids or "other drugs" are not shown.

6. Includes all other drugs listed under the CDSA, such as prescription drugs, barbiturates, LSD and "drugs used to facilitate sexual assault". Trafficking and production of other drugs includes the possession, production, sale or importation of anything (such as precursors) with the knowledge that it will be used in the production or trafficking of a controlled substance (as defined in section 2(1) of the CDSA).

**Note:** Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime are available, in most cases, from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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



**Table 10**  
**Police-reported youth crime for selected offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>1</sup>	Change in rate 2011 to 2021 <sup>1</sup>
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic) – "Crime rate"</b>	<b>54,625</b>	<b>2,233</b>	<b>53,688</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>-60</b>
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>25,291</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>26,958</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-37</b>
Homicide	53	2	27	1	-50	-41
Other violations causing death <sup>2</sup>	6	0 <sup>s</sup>	5	0 <sup>s</sup>	-17	...
Attempted murder	38	2	35	1	-9	-25
Sexual assault - level 3 - aggravated	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	7	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	-46
Sexual assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	70	3	50	2	-29	10
Sexual assault - level 1	2,031	83	2,454	99	20	16
Sexual offence occurring prior to January 4, 1983 <sup>3</sup>	48	2	52	2	7	...
Sexual violations against children <sup>4 5</sup>	1,279	52	1,425	58	10	260
Assault - level 3 - aggravated	259	11	290	12	11	-28
Assault - level 2 - weapon or bodily harm	3,459	141	4,094	166	17	-25
Assault - level 1	9,168	375	9,734	394	5	-47
Assault against a peace officer	632	26	572	23	-10	-44
Other assaults	66	3	55	2	-17	-75
Firearms - use of, discharge, pointing	230	9	271	11	17	45
Robbery	2,109	86	1,643	67	-23	-59
Forcible confinement or kidnapping	109	4	99	4	-10	-58
Trafficking in persons <sup>6</sup>	6	0 <sup>s</sup>	3	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Extortion	175	7	163	7	-8	2
Criminal harassment	790	32	928	38	16	-36
Uttering threats	3,642	149	3,858	156	5	-45
Indecent or harassing communications <sup>7</sup>	417	17	417	17	-1	-51
Non-consensual distribution of intimate images <sup>8</sup>	385	16	332	13	-15	...
Offences in relation to sexual services <sup>9</sup>	18	1	5	0 <sup>s</sup>	-72	...
Other violent <i>Criminal Code</i> violations	298	12	439	18	46	-14

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 10**  
**Police-reported youth crime for selected offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate 2020 to 2021 <sup>1</sup>	Change in rate 2011 to 2021 <sup>1</sup>
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	
<b>Total property crime</b>	<b>18,508</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>17,075</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>-9</b>	<b>-74</b>
Breaking and entering	2,473	101	2,255	91	-10	-73
Possess stolen property <sup>10</sup>	770	31	621	25	-20	-86
Theft of motor vehicle	1,126	46	884	36	-22	-72
Theft over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)	98	4	88	4	-11	-69
Shoplifting of \$5,000 or under	3,751	153	2,828	115	-25	-85
Theft of \$5,000 or under (non-motor vehicle)	2,224	91	1,750	71	-22	-83
Fraud	756	31	637	26	-17	-55
Identity theft	17	1	10	0 <sup>s</sup>	-42	-37
Identity fraud	77	3	57	2	-27	-63
Mischief <sup>11</sup>	6,924	283	7,630	309	9	-59
Arson	292	12	315	13	7	-63
<b>Total other Criminal Code offences</b>	<b>10,826</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>9,655</b>	<b>391</b>	<b>-12</b>	<b>-63</b>
Weapons violations	1,222	50	1,295	52	5	-47
Child pornography <sup>12 13</sup>	691	28	908	37	30	310
Prostitution <sup>9</sup>	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	1	0 <sup>s</sup>	...	...
Terrorism <sup>14</sup>	0	0	0	0	...	...
Disturb the peace	1,774	73	1,651	67	-8	-72
Administration of justice violations	6,279	257	4,874	197	-23	-68
Other violations	859	35	926	38	7	-59
<b>Total Criminal Code traffic violations</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>-50</b>
Alcohol-impaired driving <sup>15</sup>	310	13	321	13	3	-66
Drug-impaired driving <sup>16</sup>	62	3	54	2	-14	27
Alcohol- and drug-impaired driving <sup>17</sup>	36	1	32	1	-12	...
Impaired driving (not specified) <sup>17</sup>	9	0 <sup>s</sup>	10	0 <sup>s</sup>	10	...
Other Criminal Code traffic violations	547	22	540	22	-2	-41
<b>Total drug offences</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>-22</b>	<b>-94</b>
<b>Total other federal statute violations</b>	<b>1,777</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,293</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>-28</b>	<b>-85</b>
Human trafficking under the <i>Immigration and Refugee Protection Act</i> <sup>18</sup>	2	0 <sup>s</sup>	0	0	...	...
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i>	1,202	49	656	27	-46	-90
<i>Quarantine Act</i> <sup>19</sup>	1	0	44	2	...	...
Other federal statutes	572	23	593	24	3	-67

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 10**  
**Police-reported youth crime for selected offences, Canada, 2020 and 2021**

Type of offence	2020 <sup>r</sup>		2021		Change in rate	Change in rate
	number	rate	number	rate	2020 to 2021 <sup>1</sup>	2011 to 2021 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total - all violations</b>	<b>58,934</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>57,173</b>	<b>2,316</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-66</b>

... not applicable

<sup>0</sup> value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded

<sup>r</sup> revised

1. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offences is below five in any given year.

2. Includes, for example, criminal negligence causing death.

3. In 2019, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey added a new violation code to collection information on "sexual offences which occurred prior to January 4, 1983." While most violations are not typically reported years after their occurrence, sexual violations may be reported by a victim long after the incident took place due to a variety of reasons. On January 4, 1983, Canadian legislation surrounding sexual offences changed considerably. In order to reflect these changes, the Survey added the new violation code rather than collect historical offences under an existing violation code that did not reflect the state of Canadian legislation at the time of the offence. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

4. Excludes sexual assaults against children and youth, which are reported as level 1, 2 or 3 sexual assault.

5. Includes sexual interference, invitation to sexual touching, sexual exploitation, luring a child via telecommunications/agreement or arrangement, making sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth, and the offences of parent or guardian procuring sexual activity, householder permitting prohibited sexual activity, agreement or arrangement of a sexual offence against a child, and bestiality in the presence of or inciting a child (s. 160(3)). Incidents of child pornography are not included in the category of sexual violations against children.

6. "Trafficking in persons" 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 eighteen years), 279.02 (Material benefit), and 279.03 (Withholding or destroying documents). Changes to the *Criminal Code*, including the introduction of new offences related to trafficking in persons were made in 2005, 2010, 2012 and 2014. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.

7. This offence was amended in 2015 in the former Bill C-13 "*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*" to include all means of telecommunication, not only phone calls.

8. Non-consensual distribution of intimate images is an offence created in 2015 by the former Bill C-13 "*Protecting Canadians from Online Crime Act*," therefore the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

9. In December 2014, new legislation came into effect governing prostitution-related activities. The new legislation targets "the exploitation that is inherent in prostitution and the risks of violence posed to those who engage in it" (*Criminal Code* Chapter 25, preamble). New violations classified as "offences in relation to sexual services" 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. In addition, a number of other offences related to prostitution continue to be considered non-violent offences and are classified under "other *Criminal Code* 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. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

10. Includes trafficking and the intent to traffic stolen goods. In 2011, the Uniform Crime Reported Survey updated the offences included in this violation, therefore the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 should be interpreted with caution as there could be delays in reporting new violations.

11. Includes altering/removing/destroying a vehicle identification number.

12. Due to the complexity of cyber incidents, these 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.

13. The offence of "child pornography" 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 actual 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 an actual 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 crimes", and child pornography may be reported as a secondary violation.

14. Includes seven terrorism violations which were introduced mid-year 2013, as a result of the enactment of Bill S-7 (*An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act*). An additional terrorism violation code was introduced in late 2015, as a result of the enactment of Bill C-51 *Anti-terrorism Act*. Therefore, comparisons to previous years should be made with caution. Due to the length of time for investigations to confirm whether or not the incident is founded, annual counts of terrorism offences are subject to revisions downwards when revised data are released one year after the initial release; therefore, changes between the current year of data and the previous year should be interpreted with caution.

15. 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, including British Columbia, 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.

16. 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, including British Columbia, 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.

17. Reflects new impaired driving offences as per former 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. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

18. Includes human trafficking violations under the *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act*. Data specific to these offences are not available prior to 2011, therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 should be interpreted with caution as there could be delays in reporting new violations. Trafficking in persons incidents reported to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey may be undercounted due to differences in police reporting practices for this violation.

19. The *Quarantine Act* is applicable to persons arriving in or departing from Canada. It provides measures for the screening, health assessment and medical examination of travellers to determine whether they have a communicable disease and to prevent the introduction and spread of such disease. The *Quarantine Act* requires any persons entering Canada—whether by air, sea or land—to quarantine (self-isolate) themselves for 14 days if they are asymptomatic in order to limit the introduction and spread of COVID-19. The 14-day period begins on the day the person enters Canada. With the Government of Canada's March 2020 announcement of restrictions on persons arriving in or departing from Canada, pursuant to its powers under the *Quarantine Act*, the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was adjusted to add a specific *Quarantine Act* violation code. Therefore, the percentage change from 2011 to 2021 is not shown.

**Note:** Data are based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 years who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Due to the variability in small numbers, percent changes have not been calculated when the number of offenders is below 5 in any given year. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 11**  
**Youth accused of police-reported crime, Canada, 2011 to 2021**

Year	Total crime (youth crime rate)			Violent crime			Property crime			Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences		
	#	rate	% change in rate from previous year	#	rate	% change in rate from previous year	#	rate	% change in rate from previous year	#	rate	% change in rate from previous year
2011	136,494	5,486	-10	43,004	1,728	-5	67,230	2,702	-13	26,260	1,055	-8
2012	126,061	5,165	-6	39,560	1,621	-6	61,371	2,515	-7	25,130	1,030	-2
2013	105,084	4,392	-15	33,995	1,421	-12	49,562	2,071	-18	21,527	900	-13
2014	94,782	4,016	-9	30,014	1,272	-10	44,799	1,898	-8	19,969	846	-6
2015	92,770	3,946	-2	29,540	1,257	-1	43,965	1,870	-1	19,265	819	-3
2016	89,118	3,767	-5	30,247	1,279	2	39,995	1,691	-10	18,876	798	-3
2017	89,202	3,765	0 <sup>s</sup>	32,172	1,358	6	38,787	1,637	-3	18,243	770	-4
2018	80,692	3,392	-10	31,609	1,329	-2	32,917	1,384	-15	16,166	679	-12
2019	77,441	3,217	-5	32,478	1,349	2	30,155	1,253	-9	14,808	615	-9
2020 <sup>r</sup>	54,625	2,233	-31	25,291	1,034	-23	18,508	757	-40	10,826	443	-28
2021	53,688	2,175	-3	26,958	1,092	6	17,075	692	-9	9,655	391	-12
Percent change 2011 to 2021	...	-60	...	...	-37	...	...	-74	...	...	-63	...

... 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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** Crime rates are based on *Criminal Code* violations, excluding traffic offences. See Table 10 for a list of offences included in the categories of violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offence categories. Data is based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs etc. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. While the definition of youth and the legislation governing youth justice have changed over the years, data for police-reported rates of youth accused of total, violent, property and other *Criminal Code* offence categories are available from 1977. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 12**  
**Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, Canada, 2011 to 2021**

Year	Total Youth Crime Severity Index		Youth Violent Crime Severity Index		Youth Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year	index	% change from previous year
2011	81.7	-9	87.5	-6	77.3	-12
2012	77.4	-5	82.3	-6	73.6	-5
2013	66.2	-15	71.2	-13	62.3	-15
2014	60.6	-8	64.8	-9	57.4	-8
2015	60.4	0 <sup>s</sup>	66.4	2	55.9	-3
2016	59.9	-1	70.9	7	51.8	-7
2017	62.7	5	80.5	14	49.9	-4
2018	56.6	-10	77.0	-4	42.1	-16
2019	55.1	-3	79.8	4	37.7	-10
2020 <sup>r</sup>	43.0	-22	66.9	-16	26.3	-30
2021	41.0	-5	64.2	-4	24.7	-6
Percent change 2011 to 2021	-50	...	-27	...	-68	...

... 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

<sup>r</sup> revised

**Note:** Data are based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. The Youth 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 Youth Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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



**Table 13**  
**Police-reported youth Crime Severity Indexes, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Total Youth Crime Severity Index			Youth Violent Crime Severity Index		Youth Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	index	% change 2020 to 2021	% change 2011 to 2021	index	% change 2020 to 2021	index	% change 2020 to 2021
Newfoundland and Labrador	31.8	-14	-56	40.9	-19	25.2	-7
Prince Edward Island	22.6	18	-64	29.7	31	17.6	7
Nova Scotia	39.4	13	-67	52.6	9	30.1	19
New Brunswick	32.0	-16	-61	43.3	-8	24.0	-25
Quebec	54.3	12	-17	89.3	17	29.9	3
Ontario	31.9	-15	-57	52.0	-17	17.9	-10
Manitoba	72.4	-13	-54	114.9	-11	42.8	-17
Saskatchewan	89.0	-5	-60	126.4	-2	62.6	-8
Alberta	36.6	-4	-55	56.7	-4	22.5	-3
British Columbia	26.9	-8	-55	38.2	-5	19.0	-13
Yukon	114.6	-1	-21	145.8	12	92.3	-12
Northwest Territories	109.7	-23	-69	143.5	-6	85.7	-36
Nunavut	131.3	-3	-58	134.5	-24	128.0	20
<b>Canada</b>	<b>41.0</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-50</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>-6</b>

**Note:** Data are based on the number of youth aged 12 to 17 who were either charged (or recommended for charging) by police or diverted from the formal criminal justice system through the use of warnings, cautions, referrals to community programs, etc. The Youth 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 provincial and territorial Youth Crime Severity Indexes are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 14**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by province or territory, 2021**

Province or territory	Total crime (crime rate)				Violent crime			Property crime			Other Criminal Code offences		
	#	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	% change 2011 to 2021	#	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	#	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	#	rate	% change 2020 to 2021
Newfoundland and Labrador	34,362	6,601	9	5	9,478	1,821	9	17,499	3,362	7	7,385	1,419	18
Prince Edward Island	7,379	4,491	-3	-29	2,034	1,238	-2	4,170	2,538	-1	1,175	715	-11
Nova Scotia	54,381	5,482	4	-16	14,865	1,498	-1	30,731	3,098	12	8,785	886	-10
New Brunswick	51,061	6,470	8	22	13,729	1,740	6	28,524	3,614	11	8,808	1,116	2
Quebec	275,947	3,207	5	-28	105,500	1,226	10	138,593	1,611	4	31,854	370	-3
Ontario	572,318	3,860	4	-9	140,594	948	5	348,319	2,349	1	83,405	563	10
Manitoba	130,064	9,399	-1	4	31,359	2,266	7	74,114	5,356	-3	24,591	1,777	-4
Saskatchewan	136,402	11,561	4	-5	28,206	2,391	1	71,157	6,031	6	37,039	3,139	5
Alberta	346,664	7,803	-5	5	66,584	1,499	3	202,911	4,567	-10	77,169	1,737	4
British Columbia	390,360	7,486	-4	-7	80,942	1,552	0 <sup>s</sup>	219,870	4,216	-6	89,548	1,717	-2
Yukon	9,860	22,938	0 <sup>s</sup>	11	2,175	5,060	-1	4,424	10,292	-4	3,261	7,586	7
Northwest Territories	24,782	54,461	-3	13	5,488	12,060	4	12,534	27,545	-5	6,760	14,856	-4
Nunavut	21,159	53,699	4	43	4,712	11,958	-3	10,874	27,597	23	5,573	14,144	-16
<b>Canada</b>	<b>2,055,799</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>506,101</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1,164,208</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>385,490</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>2</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

**Note:** Under the authority of the Canadian Forces Provost Marshal (CFPM), the Canadian Forces Military Police Group (CF MP Gp) is now reporting incidents to the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. They have provided incidents going back to January 2020. Data from the Office of the CFPM are aggregated at the national level to account for small counts and to protect confidentiality. Therefore, provincial and territorial totals will not equal Canada-level totals. Currently, the Canadian Centre for Justice and Community Safety Statistics (CCJCSS) is developing the methodology for determining the population counts for the Canadian Armed Forces (CAF). Therefore, Crime Severity Index data and rates are not available for the 2021/2020r release. Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 3 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories. Counts are based upon the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for the rates of total, violent, property and other crime categories are available beginning in 1962. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 15**  
**Police-reported Crime Severity Indexes, by census metropolitan area, 2021**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1 2 3</sup>	Population number	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index		
		index	% change 2020 to 2021	% change 2011 to 2021	index	% change 2020 to 2021	index	% change 2020 to 2021
St. John's	209,936	67.9	6	-21	98.2	18	56.8	-1
Halifax	460,232	65.7	6	-26	91.7	8	56.2	5
Moncton <sup>4</sup>	170,933	113.4	9	66	98.0	21	118.7	6
Saint John <sup>4</sup>	132,057	51.1	-2	-26	53.8	-23	50.0	10
Saguenay	170,570	50.0	14	-32	81.6	34	38.5	2
Québec	827,978	42.6	2	-19	59.7	5	36.4	0 <sup>s</sup>
Sherbrooke	210,423	50.9	6	-16	73.9	8	42.5	5
Trois-Rivières	162,772	50.6	6	-27	76.7	4	41.2	7
Montréal	4,324,873	55.9	6	-30	82.0	12	46.4	2
Gatineau <sup>5</sup>	344,444	49.6	-4	-23	72.5	-2	41.2	-5
Ottawa <sup>6</sup>	1,120,699	49.3	4	-15	62.3	12	44.4	0 <sup>s</sup>
Kingston	173,845	72.8	3	23	76.0	2	71.5	4
Belleville <sup>7</sup>	114,891	69.3	8	...	83.8	17	64.0	5
Peterborough	128,197	64.8	4	2	84.4	2	57.6	5
Toronto	6,481,576	45.5	-2	-19	65.0	-2	38.3	-1
Hamilton	779,099	56.9	2	-12	76.5	-1	49.7	4
St. Catharines–Niagara	484,840	62.1	6	1	64.2	9	61.2	4
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	611,493	79.4	6	24	86.6	2	76.6	7
Brantford	155,683	75.7	-7	-17	87.3	-9	71.4	-6
Guelph	146,600	58.2	-8	22	51.6	-22	60.5	-2
London	558,298	80.1	7	0 <sup>s</sup>	92.8	35	75.3	-2
Windsor	351,611	74.8	6	19	72.1	3	75.7	7
Barrie	263,800	45.9	2	-13	50.2	0 <sup>s</sup>	44.3	2
Greater Sudbury	169,079	84.4	-4	7	127.2	13	68.8	-13
Thunder Bay	124,347	101.3	7	-4	176.3	13	74.1	2
Winnipeg	834,335	113.6	-3	10	159.6	3	96.7	-6
Regina	264,377	110.9	6	-11	141.3	10	99.8	3
Saskatoon	344,568	106.0	0 <sup>s</sup>	-8	121.4	1	100.2	0 <sup>s</sup>
Lethbridge <sup>7</sup>	127,831	128.7	-7	...	114.3	3	133.5	-10
Calgary	1,560,212	72.3	-9	11	82.7	5	68.3	-14
Edmonton	1,484,741	97.5	-8	12	110.0	-2	92.7	-10
Kelowna	228,230	122.3	6	24	110.8	14	126.2	4
Abbotsford–Mission	208,468	78.2	1	-13	85.8	-1	75.3	2
Vancouver	2,773,891	81.6	-8	-15	79.0	2	82.4	-11
Victoria	414,610	71.5	-6	-2	82.4	12	67.3	-12
<b>Canada</b>	<b>38,246,108</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>0<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>-3</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

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

3. The Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

4. 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 from 2014 to 2021 for the New Brunswick CMAs of Saint John and Moncton are not comparable to previous years.

5. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

6. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

7. As of the 2016 Census, Belleville and Lethbridge became new CMAs. As such, data prior to 2016 are not available.

**Note:** Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. 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 by census metropolitan area are available beginning in 1998. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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

**Table 16**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2021**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1 2 3</sup>	Total crime (crime rate) <sup>4</sup>			Violent crime		Property crime		Other Criminal Code offences		Drug offences	
	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	% change 2011 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021
St. John's	5,096	2	-26	1,677	8	2,570	-3	849	4	32	-21
Halifax	4,884	4	-26	1,245	-4	3,000	12	639	-12	60	-21
Moncton <sup>5</sup>	9,168	7	54	1,802	1	5,380	9	1,986	6	202	-33
Saint John <sup>5</sup>	4,216	4	-25	1,106	-10	2,384	17	727	-6	53	29
Saguenay	3,090	11	-26	1,159	16	1,414	8	517	10	93	2
Québec	2,844	1	-20	1,054	9	1,478	0 <sup>s</sup>	311	-19	133	-2
Sherbrooke	3,121	5	-19	879	7	1,593	13	649	-12	144	-18
Trois-Rivières	3,142	12	-28	1,227	16	1,513	6	403	19	135	6
Montréal	3,199	5	-33	1,097	12	1,779	3	323	-6	189	13
Gatineau <sup>6</sup>	3,136	2	-31	1,155	8	1,553	0 <sup>s</sup>	428	-6	125	-27
Ottawa <sup>7</sup>	3,470	7	-16	741	6	2,173	4	555	22	50	-23
Kingston	5,293	0 <sup>s</sup>	6	1,182	5	3,497	0 <sup>s</sup>	614	-6	86	16
Belleville <sup>8</sup>	5,401	11	...	1,273	7	2,542	5	1,586	26	181	6
Peterborough	4,718	4	3	984	0 <sup>s</sup>	2,726	5	1,008	6	101	-15
Toronto	3,007	3	-12	787	4	1,925	1	294	12	65	-4
Hamilton	3,886	7	-16	930	8	2,429	8	527	-1	146	-11
St. Catharines–Niagara	4,030	5	-8	859	7	2,710	8	461	-15	113	-40
Kitchener–Cambridge–Waterloo	5,582	6	17	1,444	7	3,376	4	762	14	86	-17
Brantford	5,642	6	-17	1,245	-3	3,129	0 <sup>s</sup>	1,267	43	157	-37
Guelph	4,407	-2	11	760	-7	2,821	-4	825	15	83	-20
London	5,714	1	-3	1,160	25	3,925	-2	629	-14	86	6
Windsor	4,727	6	2	800	0 <sup>s</sup>	3,325	6	602	13	270	11
Barrie	3,506	-1	-26	783	-6	1,992	-1	730	9	101	5
Greater Sudbury	5,402	-4	0 <sup>s</sup>	1,614	13	3,172	-8	615	-16	83	2
Thunder Bay	6,122	2	-26	2,134	28	2,842	-10	1,145	0 <sup>s</sup>	183	16
Winnipeg	7,081	-7	8	1,409	5	5,003	-10	669	-5	71	-16
Regina	7,497	4	-24	1,281	5	4,330	3	1,886	5	70	-38
Saskatoon	7,412	2	-22	1,314	6	4,109	-1	1,989	4	129	-6
Lethbridge <sup>8</sup>	9,836	-7	...	1,923	2	6,094	-12	1,820	-1	710	-7
Calgary	5,375	-3	16	1,032	8	3,294	-12	1,050	26	81	-7
Edmonton	7,282	-5	6	1,221	0 <sup>s</sup>	4,131	-12	1,930	9	93	-34

See notes at the end of the table.

**Table 16**  
**Police-reported crime rate, by census metropolitan area, 2021**

Census metropolitan area (CMA) <sup>1 2 3</sup>	Total crime (crime rate) <sup>4</sup>		Violent crime		Property crime		Other Criminal Code offences		Drug offences		
	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	rate	% change 2020 to 2021	
		% change 2020 to 2021		% change 2020 to 2021		% change 2020 to 2021		% change 2020 to 2021			
Kelowna	11,112	10	33	1,980	11	6,463	8	2,669	16	325	-40
Abbotsford–Mission	5,801	-1	-14	1,308	-5	3,481	1	1,013	2	195	0 <sup>s</sup>
Vancouver	5,898	-7	-19	1,137	-3	3,484	-10	1,277	-2	374	-5
Victoria	5,863	-6	-11	1,540	9	3,316	-13	1,007	2	103	-20
<b>Canada</b>	<b>5,375</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3,044</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>1,008</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>-9</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

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

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4. Crime rates are based upon *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences. See Table 3 for a list of offences included in the violent crime, property crime and other *Criminal Code* offences categories.

5. 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. Therefore, data from 2014 to 2021 for the New Brunswick CMAs of Saint John and Moncton are not comparable to previous years.

6. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

8. As of the 2016 Census, Belleville and Lethbridge became new CMAs. Therefore, data prior to 2016 are not available.

**Note:** Police-reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some offences using municipal bylaws or provincial provisions rather than *Criminal Code* provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident. One incident may involve multiple violations. Data for specific types of crime by census metropolitan area are available from 1991. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percent changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Centre for Demography.

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