



Saskatchewan RCMP

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Saskatchewan RCMP annual crime statistics and yearly trends

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General overview

Saskatchewan RCMP : Your Provincial Police Service

The Saskatchewan RCMP is committed to the safety and security of Saskatchewan residents, serving communities from the far north, east, west and southernmost areas of the province.

As the nature of policing and criminal activity evolves in Saskatchewan, the RCMP continues to work with partners, organizations, communities and their leadership at all levels to help address the needs and expectations of the people and communities we serve. Each community has unique policing needs and RCMP officers at detachments work closely with local leadership to collaboratively identify and set important policing priorities each year.

Policing is only one part of the solution to decreasing crime. A multi-agency response is required to help address social issues that are some of the root causes of crime. While the data informs some of our approach to evidence-based policing, it's also important to remember that communities and public safety should not be defined by numbers alone. Every day RCMP officers across Saskatchewan build meaningful local relationships, are welcomed to participate in events and celebrations, work with their communities to address concerns and are supported by a network of specialized support teams - both provincially and nationally - that are ready to deploy when called upon.

District administrative changes

The Saskatchewan RCMP continues to find ways to modernize and effectively deliver policing services across a vast and often remote landscape.

As of July 1, 2025, changes were made to detachment-district reporting, with six RCMP detachments previously reporting to the Saskatchewan RCMP's North District now reporting to the Central District Management Team: Blaine Lake, Rosthern, Wakaw, Melfort, Tisdale and Hudson Bay Detachments. These changes were made following a workload analysis which identified imbalances in calls for service, detachment distribution amongst districts and employee numbers. To achieve greater balance and efficiency, North and Central Districts collaborated to shift some detachments from one district to the other, with proximity playing a key role in their selection and transition. It's important to note the detachment changes do not interfere with nor change the way those detachment areas are policed.

While seemingly administrative in nature, the reporting changes can result in new calculations for RCMP data categorization and may have an impact on statistics calculated and reported on previously, especially where RCMP district breakdowns were provided or data was provided in response to inquiries about district-level statistics.

District-specific data in this statistical overview reflects the new reporting structure for all years shown.

Saskatchewan RCMP overview

The Saskatchewan RCMP is responsible for policing 99.9% of the total area and 45% of the total population of Saskatchewan. The Saskatchewan RCMP is comprised of three districts: North, Central, and South.

Notice: Detachment-district reporting changes

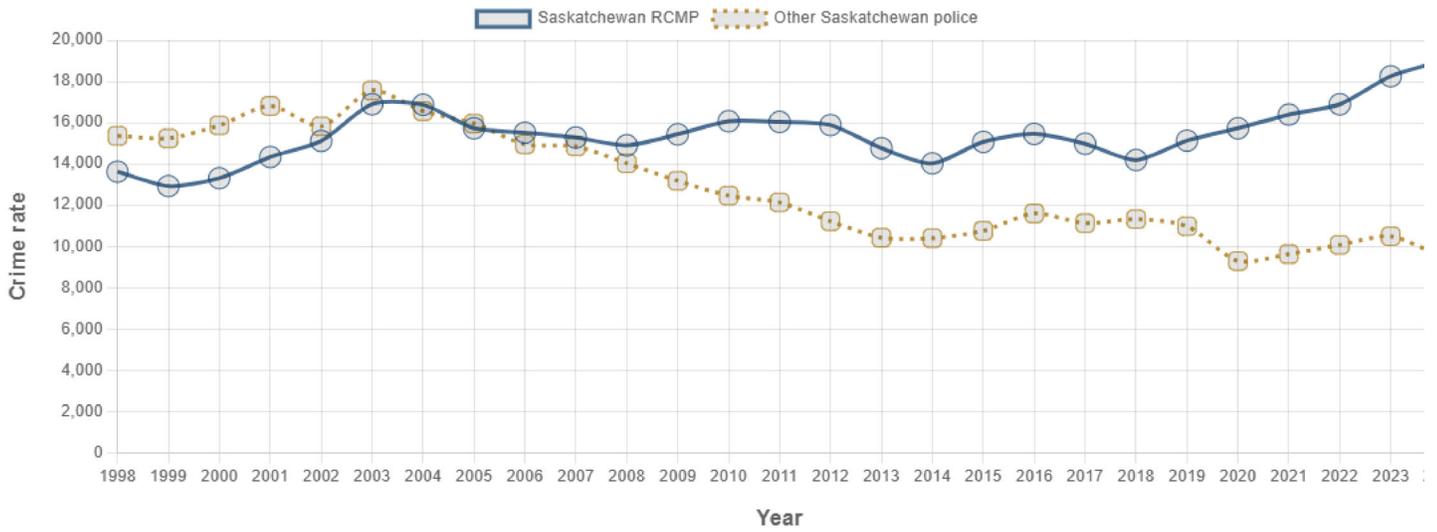
As of July 1, 2025, changes were made to detachment-district reporting, with 6 RCMP detachments previously reporting to the Saskatchewan RCMP's North District now reporting to the Central District management team: Blaine Lake, Rosthern, Wakaw, Melfort, Tisdale and Hudson Bay Detachments.

Updates to previous year data has been changed to reflect the new reporting.

In 2024, 62% of the total *Criminal Code* violations were in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction, as well as 66% of the total violent crime. Although the Saskatchewan RCMP police under half of the Saskatchewan population, almost two thirds of the *Criminal Code* violations in this province were responded to and investigated by RCMP officers.

In Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction, crime rates have remained high and are continuing to increase. An overall provincial downward trend in crime rate has been noted - however, this is the result of crime rates decreasing for other Saskatchewan police services.

Chart 1: Saskatchewan crime rate by police jurisdiction



Saskatchewan crime rate by police jurisdiction ¹

Year	Saskatchewan RCMP	Other Saskatchewan police
1998	13,624	15,362
1999	12,923	15,237
2000	13,307	15,868
2001	14,335	16,811
2002	15,114	15,819
2003	16,897	17,561
2004	16,869	16,559
2005	15,729	15,956
2006	15,513	14,950
2007	15,277	14,855
2008	14,902	14,027
2009	15,436	13,178
2010	16,071	12,458
2011	16,036	12,133
2012	15,883	11,218
2013	14,763	10,418
2014	14,024	10,395
2015	15,067	10,751

Year	Saskatchewan RCMP	Other Saskatchewan police
2016	15,457	11,598
2017	14,977	11,124
2018	14,188	11,320
2019	15,128	10,975
2020	15,727	9,284
2021	16,393	9,623
2022	16,892	10,069
2023	18,249	10,487
2024	18,997	9,485

Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown - Population

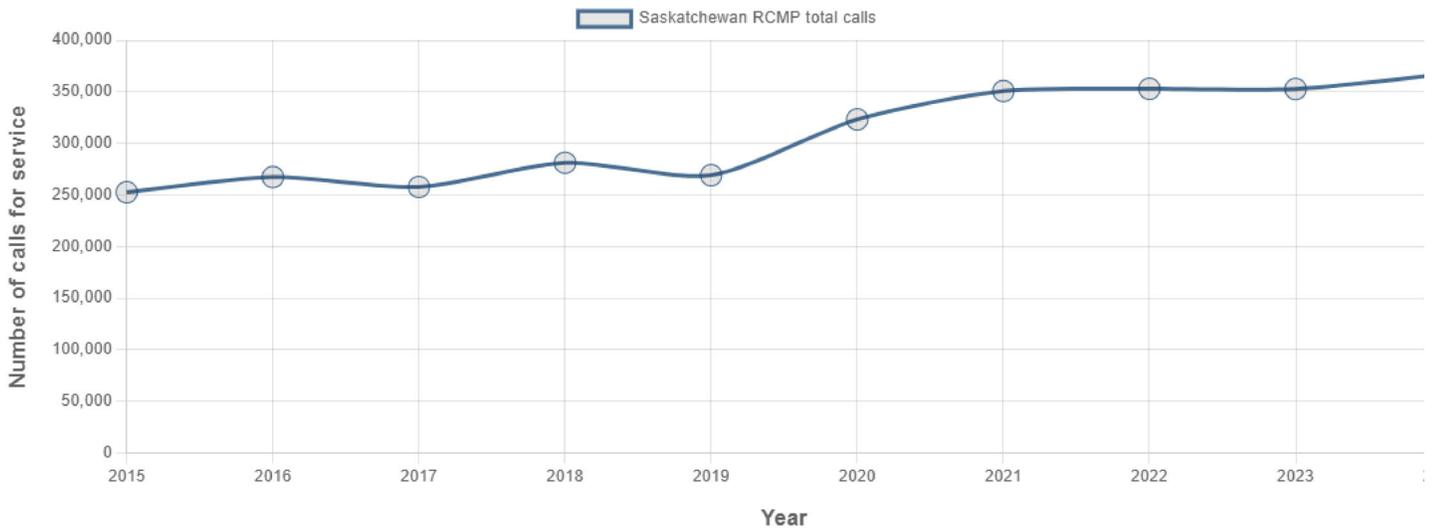
- **North District** makes up 18% of the population under Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction
- **Central District** makes up 43% of the population under Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction
- **South District** makes up 40% of the population under Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction

Operational Communications Centre (9-1-1 calls)

The Saskatchewan RCMP Divisional Operational Communications Centre (DOCC) provides support to the three Districts by answering calls for service - including emergency calls (9-1-1) from the public and dispatching the appropriate police resources to a specific area. The DOCC is often the first point of contact for those in a crisis or experiencing an emergency.

From 2015 to 2019, the Saskatchewan RCMP DOCC averaged 266,000 calls per year. In the last 5 years (between 2020 and 2024), DOCC operators experienced an increase in total calls - now averaging 349,000 calls per year. Total calls have increased 45% in the last 10 years.

Chart 2: DOCC annual call volume

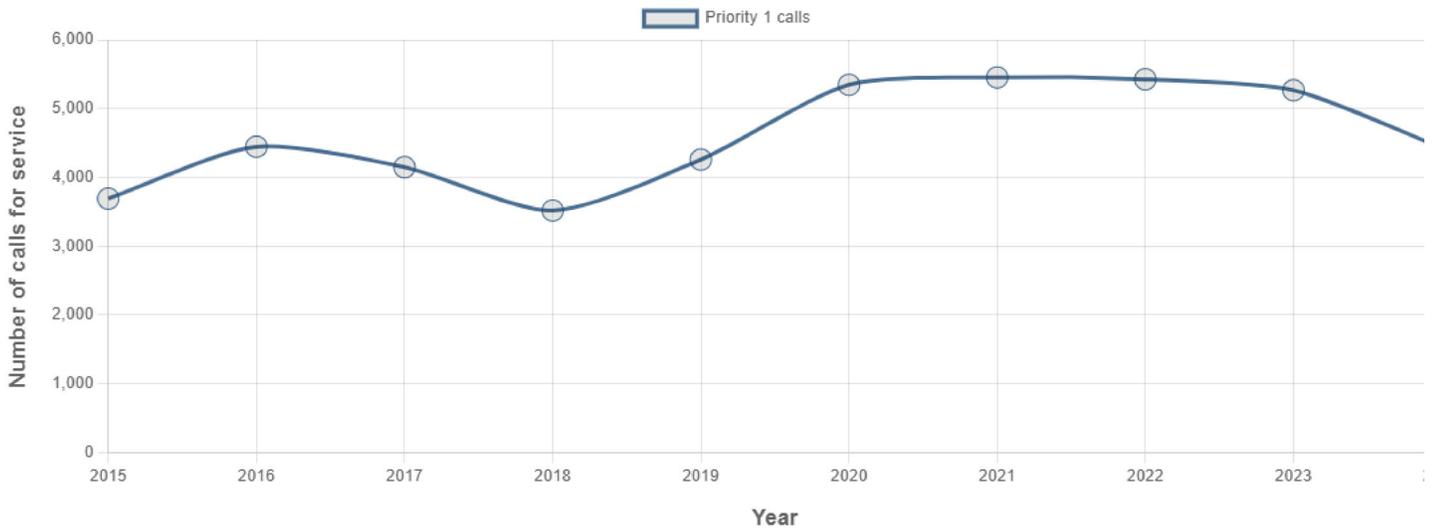


DOCC annual call volume

Year	Saskatchewan RCMP total calls
2015	252,526
2016	267,273
2017	257,601
2018	281,111
2019	269,027
2020	323,168
2021	350,667
2022	352,854
2023	352,663
2024	366,737

Priority 1 Calls are the highest priority and require immediate dispatch - these calls usually involve either a reported loss of life or a need for police to prevent a loss of life. In the last 10 years (between 2015 and 2024), the DOCC operators answered on average 4,600 Priority 1 Calls per year. This is equivalent to 13 Priority 1 Calls a day, every single day of the year.

Chart 3: DOCC annual number of Priority 1 calls



DOCC annual number of Priority 1 calls

Year	Priority 1 calls
2015	3,691
2016	4,446
2017	4,148
2018	3,517
2019	4,259
2020	5,347
2021	5,454
2022	5,427
2023	5,268
2024	4,430

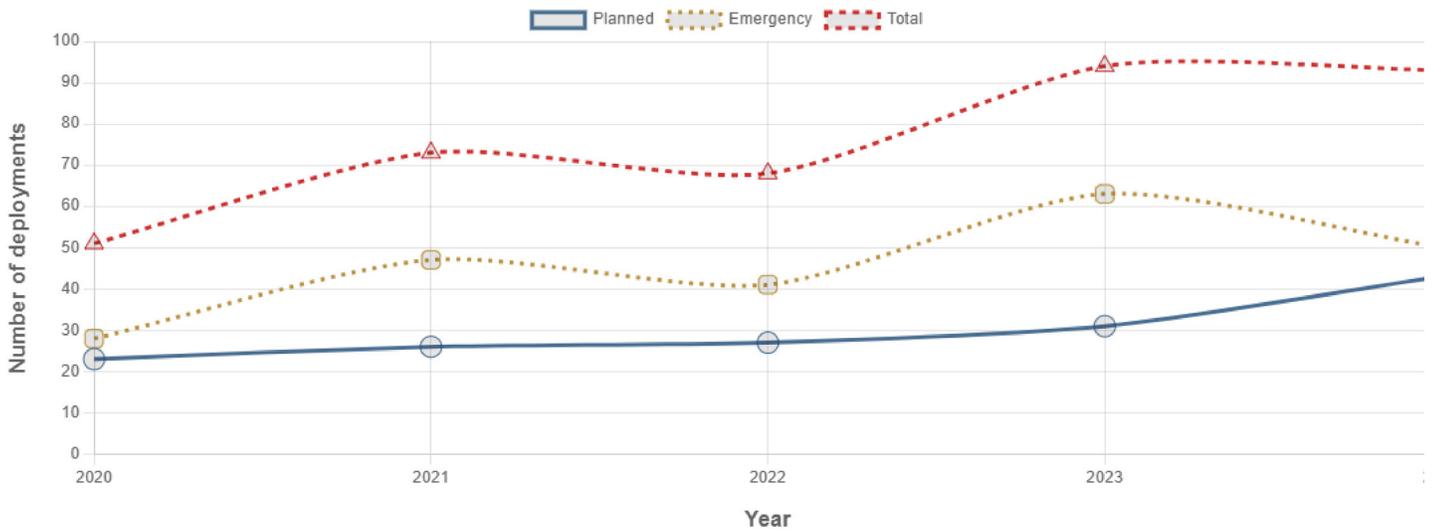
Emergency Response Team deployments

The Saskatchewan RCMP Critical Incident Response Team (CIRT) respond to the most serious and dangerous situations as they unfold. One component of the Saskatchewan RCMP CIRT is the Emergency Response

Team (ERT) - who are responsible for providing tactical support to detachments or units that require assistance with both planned and reactive events.

In the last five years (2020 to 2024), the total Saskatchewan RCMP ERT deployments have increased 82% - this includes planned responses (for example, executing high risk warrants) and unplanned/emergency responses (for example, armed/barricaded individual, mass casualty event, etc.).

Chart 4: Annual number of Emergency Response Team deployments



Annual number of Emergency Response Team deployments

Year	Emergency	Planned	Total
2020	28	23	51
2021	47	26	73
2022	41	27	68
2023	63	31	94
2024	50	43	93

Violent crime

Violent crime offences include Assault, Harassment or Uttering Threats, Sexual Assault or other sexual offences, Firearms, Robbery, Forcible Confinement, Kidnapping, Attempted Murder, and Homicide.

The Saskatchewan RCMP has noted that there are approximately 6,700 more victims of reported violent crime than there were 10 years ago. Saskatchewan RCMP data indicates that not only are there more victims of violent crime - the victims are experiencing more severe forms of violence.

In 2024, assault offences accounted for 62% and Harassment or Uttering Threat offences accounted for 25% of the total violent crime in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction.

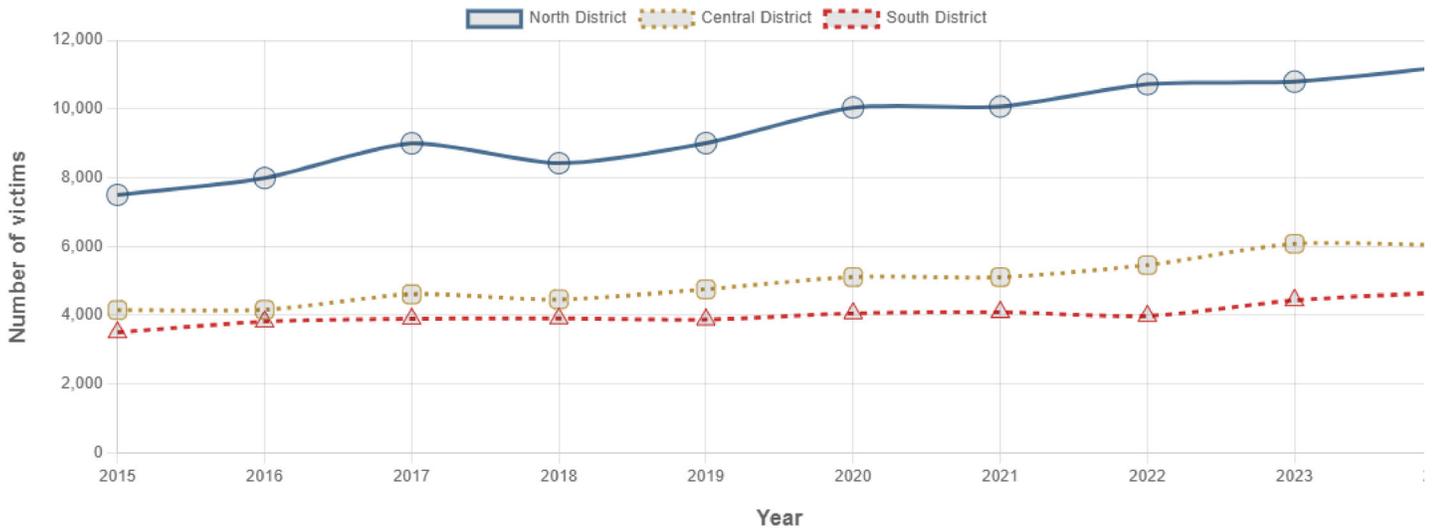
2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District** accounted for 51% of the total violent crime
- **Central District** accounted for 28% of the total violent crime
- **South District** accounted for 21% of the total violent crime

10-year trend (2015 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** violent crime offences have increased 45% in the last 10 years
- **North District** violent crime offences have increased 50% in the last 10 years
- **Central District** violent crime offences have increased 45% in the last 10 years
- **South District** violent crime offences have increased 33% in the last 10 years

Chart 5: Violent crime 10-year trend



Saskatchewan RCMP violent crime 10-year trend

Year	North District	Central District	South District	Saskatchewan RCMP Total
2015	7,498	4,156	3,506	15,160
2016	7,988	4,165	3,819	15,972
2017	8,999	4,609	3,899	17,507
2018	8,420	4,462	3,909	16,791
2019	9,005	4,753	3,878	17,636
2020	10,038	5,107	4,060	19,205
2021	10,069	5,104	4,095	19,268
2022	10,720	5,455	3,984	20,159
2023	10,794	6,073	4,437	21,304
2024	11,211	6,034	4,662	21,907

Violent Crime Assaults

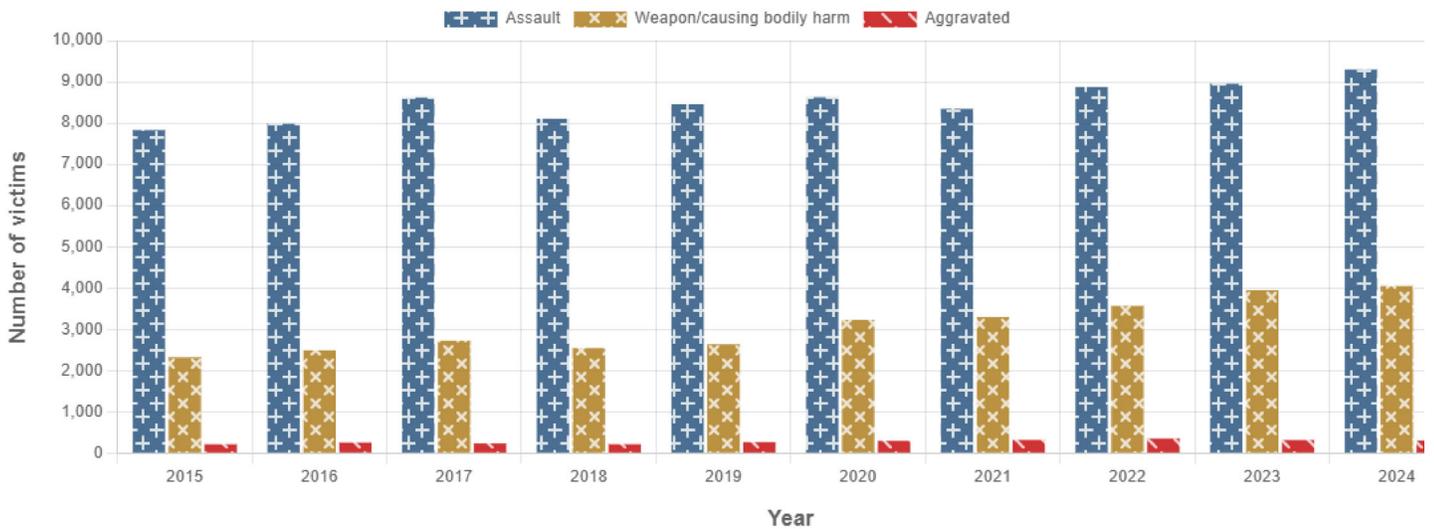
Assault includes Common Assault, Aggravated Assault, Assault with a Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm.

From 2015 to 2024, Assault offences have increased 32% in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction. The majority of the offences that are categorized under Assault, are driven by Common Assault - which generally refers to situations when someone is grabbed, pushed, shoved, slapped, punched or kicked. However, there has been an increase in more severe forms of assault - which includes Assault with a Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm and Aggravated Assault.

From 2015 to 2024, Assault with a Weapon or Causing Bodily Harm offences have increased 73% in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction. This involves situations when the perpetrator carries, uses or threatens to use a weapon; causes bodily harm or chokes, suffocates or strangles the victim.

From 2015 to 2024, Aggravated Assault offences have increased 43% in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction. As per the *Criminal Code*, this involves situations where the victim is wounded, maimed, disfigured or their life is endangered.

Chart 6: Annual number of assaults



Saskatchewan RCMP annual number of assaults

Year	Assault	Weapon/causing bodily harm	Aggravated	Total assaults
2015	7,831	2,323	216	10,370

Year	Assault	Weapon/causing bodily harm	Aggravated	Total assaults
2016	7,983	2,497	254	10,734
2017	8,622	2,725	233	11,580
2018	8,102	2,546	217	10,865
2019	8,452	2,643	264	11,359
2020	8,627	3,235	297	12,159
2021	8,344	3,297	320	11,961
2022	8,871	3,572	355	12,798
2023	8,955	3,945	318	13,218
2024	9,298	4,049	306	13,653

2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District** accounted for 57% of the total Assault offences
- **Central District** accounted for 25% of the total Assault offences
- **South District** accounted for 18% of the total Assault offences

10-year Trend (2015 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** Assault offences have increased 32% in the last 10 years
- **North District** Assault offences have increased 36% in the last 10 years
- **Central District** Assault offences have increased 31% in the last 10 years
- **South District** Assault offences have increased 21% in the last 10 years

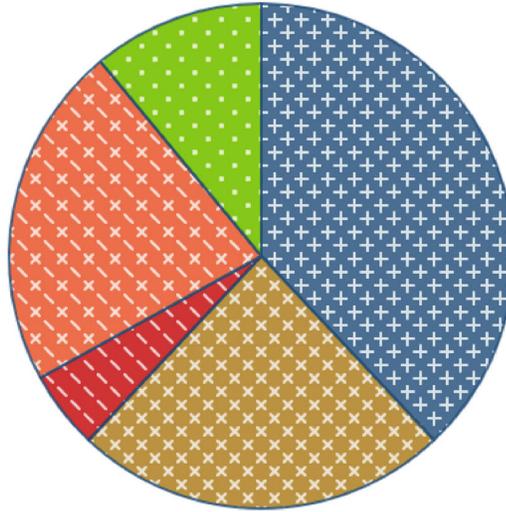
Interpersonal violence

Interpersonal violence consists of intimate partner relationships (spouse, ex-spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend, ex-boyfriend/girlfriend, other intimate relationship), family relationships (spouse, ex-spouse, parent, step-parent, child, step-child, extended family), and community relationships (stranger, casual acquaintance, friend, neighbour, roommate, authority figure, reverse authority figure, business relationship, or criminal relationship). Victims of intimate partner violence and family violence are not mutually exclusive groups, as victims of a current or former spouse are included in each group.

In 2024, half of the violent crime in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction was attributed to Intimate Partner or Family Violence.

Chart 7: 2024 relationship category

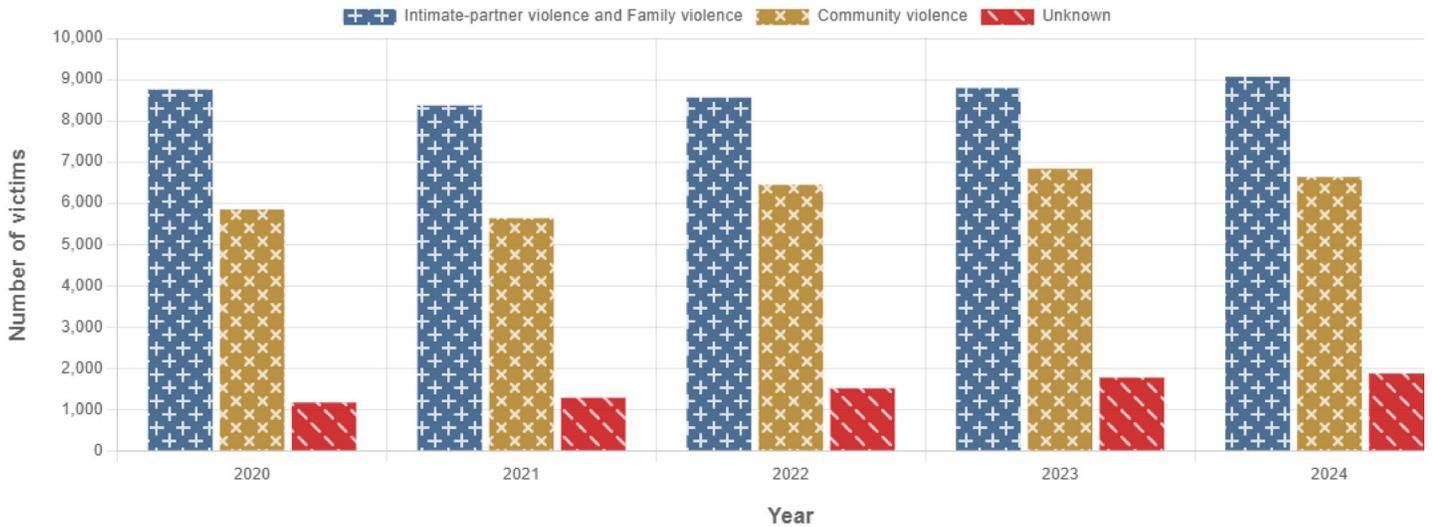
Community violence
 Family violence
 Spouse and separated or divorced
 Intimate-partner violence
 Unknown



Saskatchewan RCMP 2024 relationship category

Relationship category	Total	Percentage
Community violence	6,635	38%
Family violence (does not include spouse and separated or divorced total)	4,308	24%
Spouse and separated or divorced	862	5%
Intimate-partner violence (does not include spouse and separated or divorced total)	3,893	22%
Unknown	1,874	11%

Chart 8: Annual number of victims by relationship category



Annual number of victims by relationship category

Year	Intimate Partner & Family Violence	Community Violence	Unknown
2020	8,755	5,845	1,166
2021	8,368	5,633	1,286
2022	8,562	6,445	1,517
2023	8,793	6,835	1,772
2024	9,063	6,635	1,874

2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District** accounted for 54% of the total victims of Intimate Partner and Family Violence
- **Central District** accounted for 26% of the total victims of Intimate Partner and Family Violence
- **South District** accounted for 20% of the total victims of Intimate Partner and Family Violence

Five-year Trend (2020 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** Intimate Partner and Family Violence offences have increased 4% in the last 5 years

- **North District** Intimate Partner and Family Violence offences have increased 2% in the last 5 years
- **Central District** Intimate Partner and Family Violence offences have increased 8% in the last 5 years
- **South District** of Intimate Partner and Family Violence offences have increased 2% in the last 5 years

Homicide

Homicide includes First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, and Manslaughter.

Over the last 25 years, 51% of the total provincial homicides have occurred in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction.

From 2015 to 2024, there were 288 homicide investigations with a total of 311 victims of homicide - of these homicides, 49% occurred in North District, 33% occurred in Central District, and 18% occurred in South District. The Saskatchewan RCMP Major Crimes unit has laid charges in 84% of these homicide investigations, charging 341 people with either First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, or Manslaughter.

In the last 5 years (2020 to 2024), 45% of people charged with homicide were on conditions, bail, parole, or probation at the time the homicide was committed.

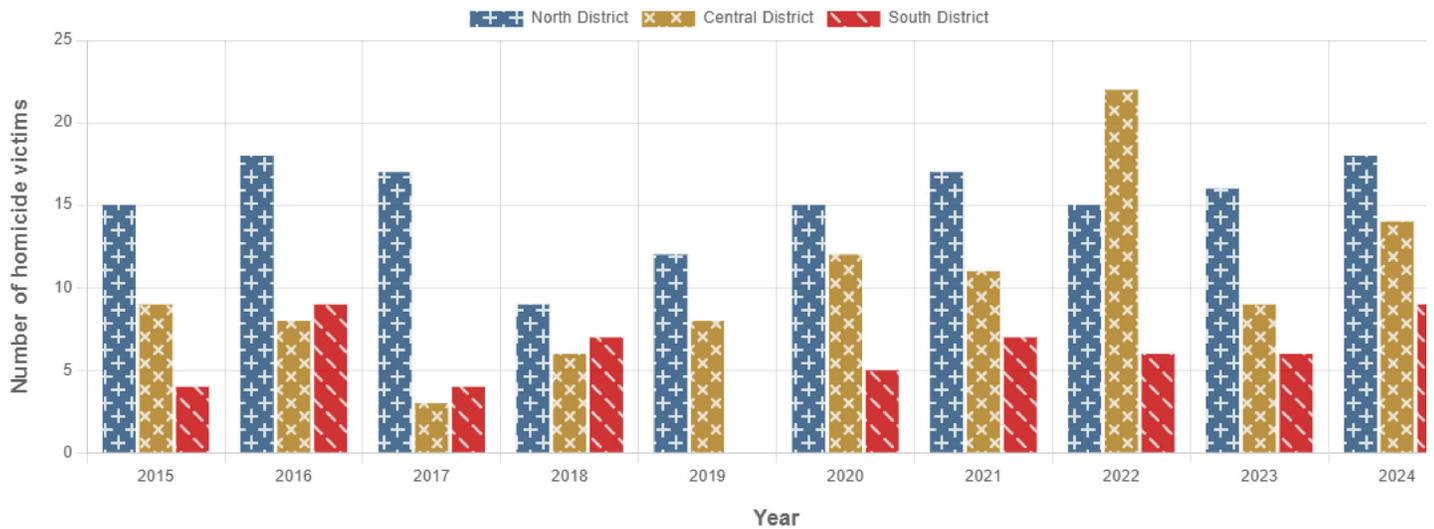
Note: Detachment-district reporting changes previously noted impact the homicide victim per district proportions - multiple victim homicides in the north detachments that moved to central district include the 2022 mass casualty (11 victims) and 2021 (2 victims) and 2015 (4 victims) homicides. With the change, a total of 33 homicide victims moved from North District to Central District reporting over the 10-year time period.

Five-year Homicide Average (2020 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** 6.6 homicide victims per 100,000 population
- **North District** 16.2 homicide victims per 100,000 population
- **Central District** 5.8 homicide victims per 100,000 population
- **South District** 3.0 homicide victims per 100,000 population

The Canadian homicide rate averaged 2.1 homicide victims per 100,000. ²

Chart 9: Annual number of homicide victims by district



Year	North District	Central District	South District	Saskatchewan RCMP Total
2015	15	9	4	28
2016	18	8	9	35
2017	17	3	4	24
2018	9	6	7	22
2019	12	8	0	20
2020	15	12	5	32
2021	17	11	7	35
2022	15	22	6	43
2023	16	9	6	31
2024	18	14	9	41

2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District** accounted for 44% of the total homicides
- **Central District** accounted for 34% of the total homicides
- **South District** accounted for 18% of the total homicides

10-year Trend (2020 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** homicide victims have increased 46% in the last 10 years: 28 homicide victims in 2015, to 41 homicide victims in

2024

- **North District** homicide victims have increased 20% in the last 10 years: 15 homicide victims in 2015, to 18 homicide victims in 2024
- **Central District** homicide victims have increased 56% in the last 10 years: 9 homicide victims in 2015, to 14 homicide victims in 2024
- **South District** homicide victims have increased 125% in the last 10 years: 4 homicide victim in 2015, to 9 homicide victims in 2024

Assault on a police officer

This includes the violent crime offences of Assault on Police Officer, Assault on Police Officer with Weapon/Causing Bodily Harm, Aggravated Assault on Police Officer, and Disarming a Police Officer.

From 2015 to 2024, the Saskatchewan RCMP has noted a steady increase of Assault on Police Officer offences.

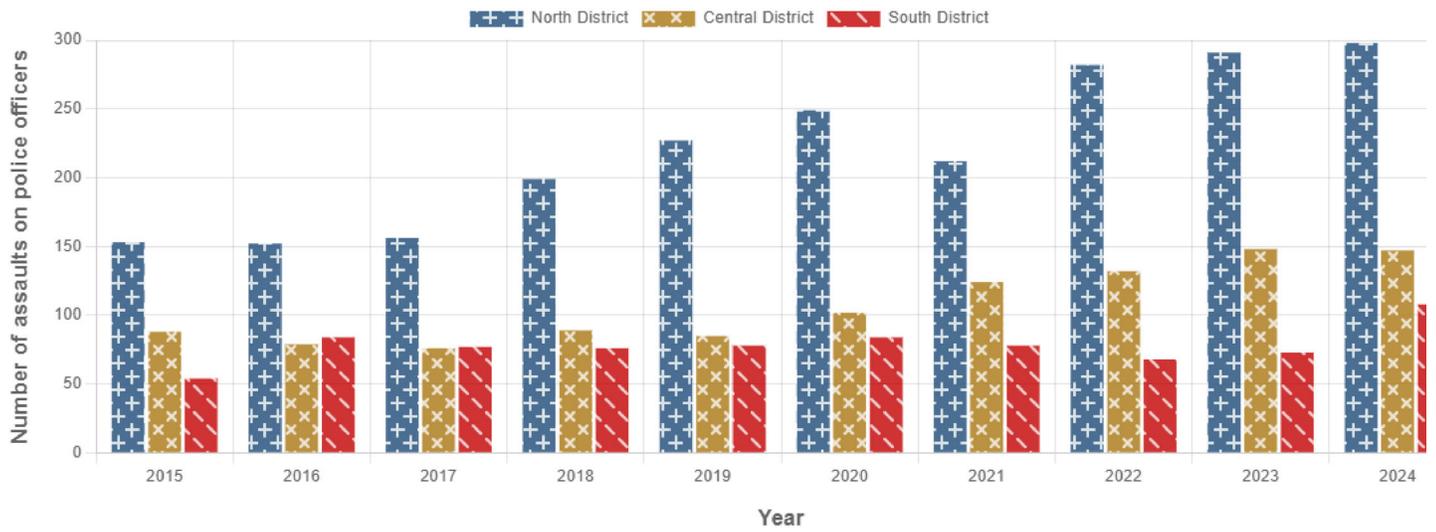
2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District** accounted for 54% of the total Assault on Police Officer offences
- **Central District** accounted for 27% of the total Assault on Police Officer offences
- **South District** accounted for 20% of the total Assault on Police Officer offences

10-year Trend (2015 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** Assault on Police Officer offences have increased 87% in the last 10 years
- **North District** Assault on Police Officer offences have increased 95% in the last 10 years
- **Central District** Assault on Police Officer offences have increased 67% in the last 10 years
- **South District** Assault on Police Officer offences have increased 100% in the last 10 years

Chart 10: Annual number of assaults on police officers by district



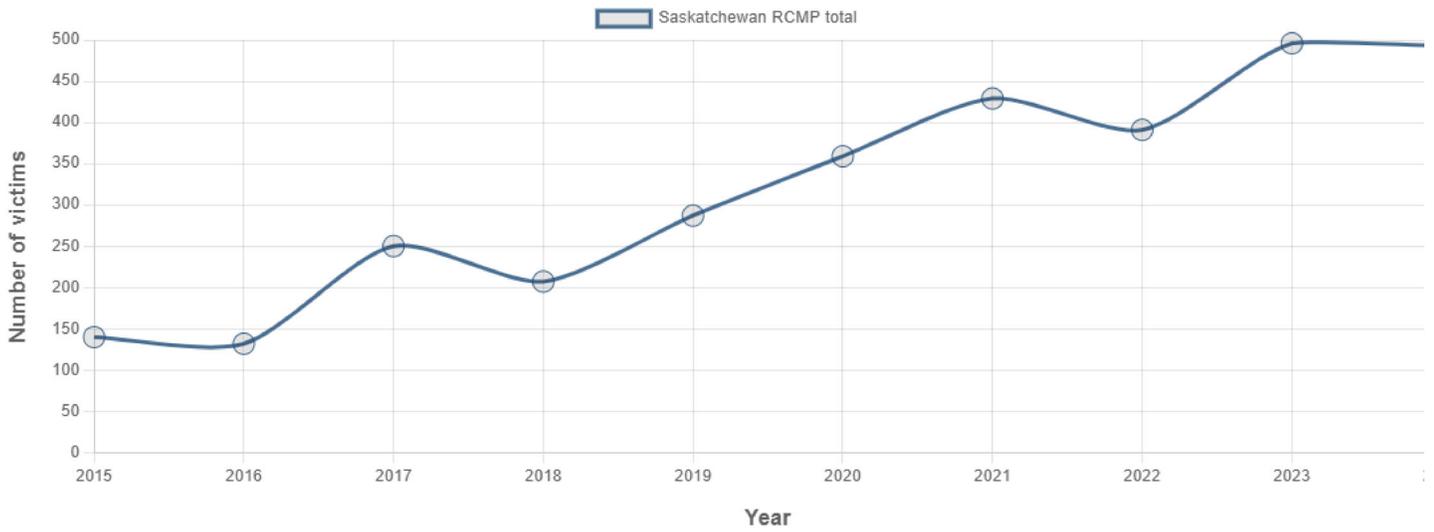
Year	North District	Central District	South District	Saskatchewan RCMP total
2015	153	88	54	295
2016	152	79	84	315
2017	156	76	77	309
2018	199	89	76	364
2019	227	85	78	390
2020	249	102	84	435
2021	212	124	78	414
2022	282	132	68	482
2023	291	148	73	512
2024	298	147	108	553

Violent firearm

Violent firearm offences include Discharging a Firearm with Intent, Pointing a Firearm, and Using a Firearm During the Commission of an Offence.

From 2015 to 2024, violent firearms offences have more than tripled in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction. Furthermore, the Saskatchewan RCMP has the highest rate of firearm offences in the country.

Chart 11: Annual number of violent firearms offences



Annual number of violent firearms offences

Year	Saskatchewan RCMP total
2015	140
2016	132
2017	250
2018	207
2019	287
2020	359
2021	429
2022	391
2023	496
2024	493

2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District** accounted for 73% of the total violent firearm offences

- **Central District** accounted for 18% of the total violent firearm offences
- **South District** accounted for 9% of the total violent firearm offences

10-year trend (2015 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** violent firearm offences have increased 252% in the last 10 years
- **North District** violent firearm offences have increased 485% in the last 10 years
- **Central District** violent firearm offences have increased 67% in the last 10 years
- **South District** violent firearm offences have increased 65% in the last 10 years

Property crime

Property crime includes Mischief, Theft, Break and Enters, Fraud, Traffic Stolen Goods, and Arson.

Saskatchewan RCMP officers are investigating almost 9,000 more property crimes per year than they were 10 years ago. Of the total property crime offences reported to Saskatchewan RCMP in 2024, Mischief offences accounted for 60% and Theft offences accounted for 20%.

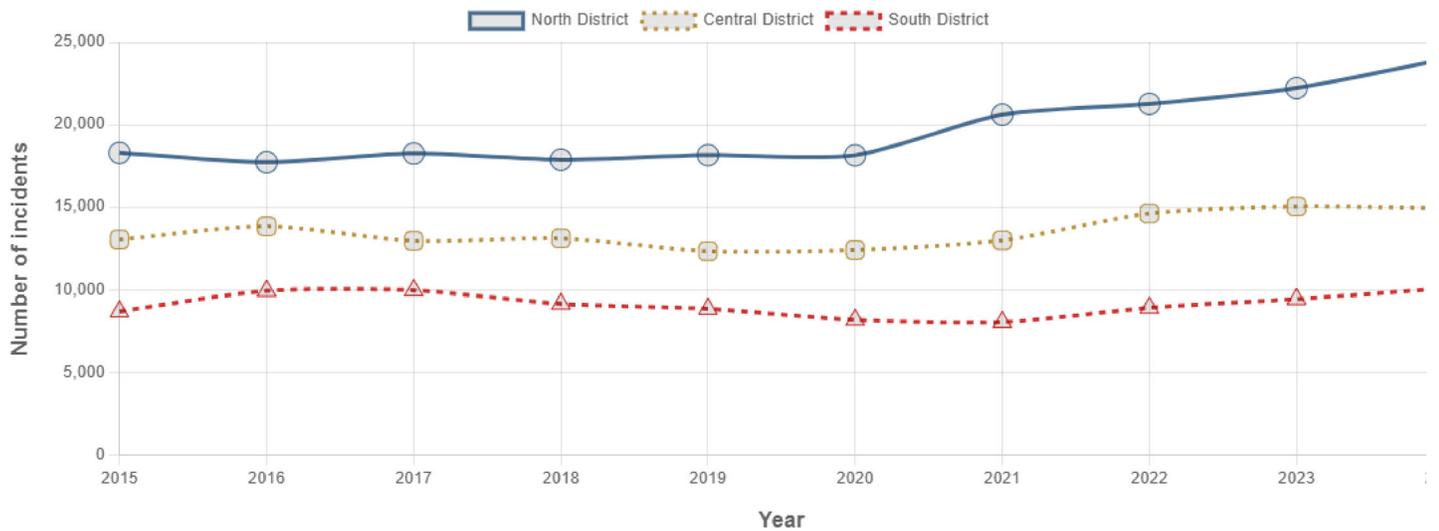
2024 - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **North District:** accounted for 49% of the total property crime
- **Central District:** accounted for 30% of the total property crime
- **South District:** accounted for 21% of the total property crime

10-year Trend (2015 to 2024) - Saskatchewan RCMP district breakdown

- **Saskatchewan RCMP (overall)** property crime offences have increased 22% in the last 10 years
- **North District** property crime offences have increased 31% in the last 10 years
- **Central District** property crime offences have increased 15% in the last 10 years
- **South District** property crime offences have increased 16% in the last 10 years

Chart 12: Property crime 10-year trend



Property crime 10-year trend

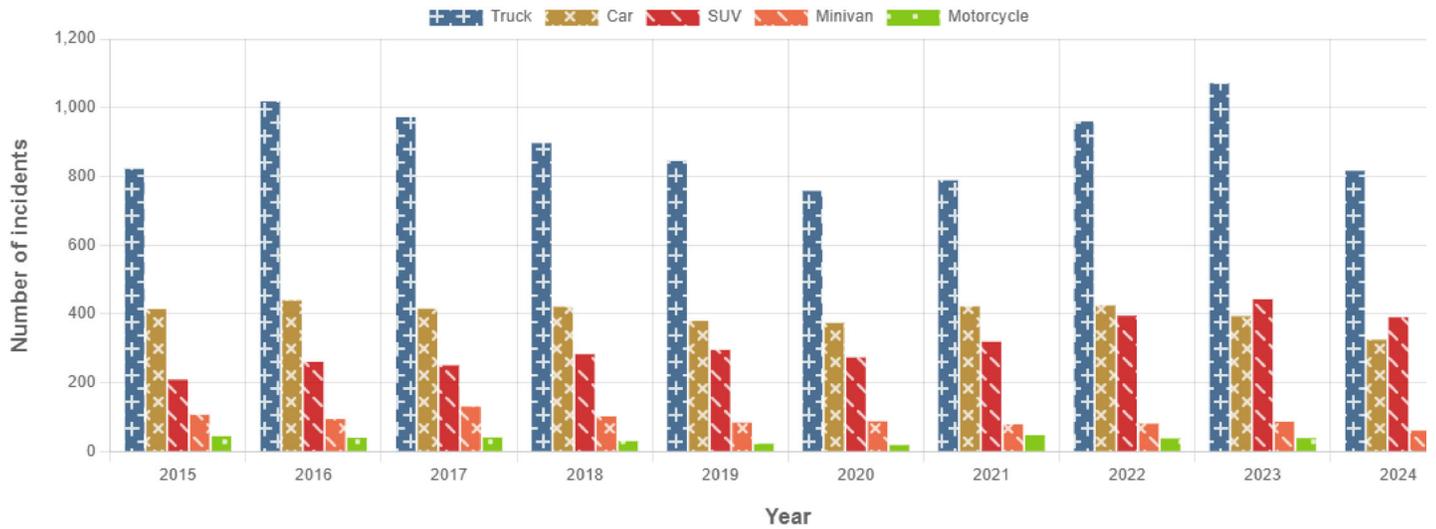
Year	North District	Central District	South District	Saskatchewan RCMP Total
2015	18,292	13,035	8,690	40,017
2016	17,723	13,836	9,932	41,491
2017	18,255	12,956	9,967	41,178
2018	17,877	13,102	9,147	40,126
2019	18,156	12,326	8,846	39,328
2020	18,145	12,397	8,185	38,727
2021	20,608	12,984	8,049	41,641
2022	21,259	14,611	8,914	44,784
2023	22,220	15,036	9,436	46,692
2024	23,963	14,934	10,080	48,977

Mischief and motor vehicle theft

From 2015 to 2024, Mischief has increased 36% in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction. Mischief offences include Damage to Property and Obstructing Enjoyment of Property.

From 2015 to 2024, Motor Vehicle Theft has increased 1% in Saskatchewan RCMP jurisdiction. The most commonly stolen vehicles are trucks.

Chart 13: Annual number of motor vehicle thefts



Annual number of motor vehicle thefts

Year	Truck	Car	SUV	Minivan	Motorcycle	Total
2015	822	415	209	107	45	1,598
2016	1,018	440	261	94	40	1,853
2017	972	416	251	131	41	1,811
2018	897	421	283	102	30	1,733
2019	845	380	296	84	23	1,628
2020	758	374	274	88	19	1,513
2021	788	422	320	79	48	1,657
2022	960	425	395	81	38	1,899
2023	1,071	394	443	87	39	2,034
2024	816	325	391	61	24	1,617

Footnotes

- 1 Statistics Canada. Table 35-10-0182-01 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services in Saskatchewan.
- 2 Statistics Canada. Table 35-10-0182-01 Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services in Saskatchewan.

Date modified:

2025-07-23