



Police-reported Crime Statistics, 2019

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In Yukon, the Crime Severity Index (CSI), which measures the volume and severity of police-reported crime, increased 26% in 2019 (215.7 compared to 171.7 in 2018). The police-reported crime rate, which measures the volume of crime relative to the population size, increased 21% in Yukon in 2019 (23,792 incidents per 100,000 population in 2019 compared to 19,625 incidents per 100,000 in 2018).

In Canada, the CSI increased 5% and the overall crime rate increased 7% compared to 2018.

Police-reported Crime Severity Index and crime rate, 2019

	2019	2018 to 2019	2019	2018 to 2019
	Crime Severity Index	% change	Crime Rate ¹	% change
Canada	79.5	5%	5,874	7%
Newfoundland and Labrador	71.6	10%	5,956	8%
Prince Edward Island	64.0	18%	5,379	14%
Nova Scotia	66.1	1%	5,255	3%
New Brunswick	79.5	9%	6,037	11%
Quebec	55.9	-1%	3,299	0s
Ontario	60.7	1%	4,218	2%
Manitoba	139.3	10%	10,252	9%
Saskatchewan	148.2	5%	11,754	2%
Alberta	119.1	5%	9,270	7%
British Columbia	104.4	17%	8,713	17%
Yukon	215.7	26%	23,792	21%
Northwest Territories	388.6	19%	51,236	22%
Nunavut	361.3	11%	46,413	20%

¹ Rate per 100,000 population.

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

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 35-10-0177-01 and 35-10-0026-01.

Note: The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is based on Criminal Code incidents, including traffic offences, as well as other federal statute violations. For the CSI, the base index was set at 100 for 2006 for Canada. The crime rate is based on Criminal Code incidents, excluding traffic offences. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. Percentage changes are based on unrounded rates. Populations are based on Statistics Canada's July 1 estimates.

The crime rate and the Crime Severity Index (CSI) are complementary measures of police-reported crime. The crime rate measures the volume of crime reported to the police per 100,000 population, while the CSI measures both the volume and severity of crimes reported to the police.

Data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, a census of all crime known to police services. Police-reported crime statistics conform to a nationally approved set of common crime categories and definitions. They have been systematically reported by police services and submitted to Statistics Canada every year since 1962. Differences in local police service policies, procedures and enforcement practices can affect the comparability of crime statistics at the municipal level.

In collaboration with the policing community, Statistics Canada updated the definitions of founded and unfounded incidents to take a more victim-centered approach and provide more options for police to appropriately classify criminal incidents. Part of these changes, which came into effect in January 2018, included a new definition of "founded" criminal incidents. Now, an incident is coded as "founded" unless there is credible evidence to confirm that the reported incident did not take place—potentially allowing police to classify more incidents as founded, and, therefore, include them in the official crime statistics.

The change of definition of 'founded' criminal incidents had a measurable impact on the rate of specific offences reported to the police, notably violent offences. While the effective date for the changes in definition and new coding options was January 2018, police services transitioned to the new standards at different points throughout the year. Some police services, including all of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police detachments across Canada and municipal police services in British Columbia, transitioned to the new standards on January 1, 2019.