

Get all the Facts



Police-reported Crime Statistics in Newfoundland and Labrador, 2018

- Between 2017 and 2018, 7 of Canada's 13 provinces and territories reported increases in their Crime Severity Index. Increases included:
 - Prince Edward Island (+17%)
 - Ontario (+6%)
 - Manitoba (+6%)
 - New Brunswick (+4%)
 - Newfoundland and Labrador (+4%)
 - Nunavut (+6%)
 - Northwest Territories (+5%).
- Newfoundland and Labrador Violent Crime Severity Index remained stable in 2018.
- The increase in the national Violent Crime Severity Index was largely driven by increases in Ontario (+5%) and Manitoba (+6%), together accounting for the vast majority (87%) of the national increase. Prince Edward Island (+20%), Nunavut (+16%), the Northwest Territories (+13%) and New Brunswick (+9%) all also recorded increases in their Violent Crime Severity Index, although their national impact was relatively modest given their smaller populations. The other provinces and territories reported decreases.
- In 2018, rates of police-reported drug-impaired driving increased in all provinces and territories except Nunavut and Newfoundland and Labrador.
- The combined rate of police-reported fraud (including identity theft and identity fraud) increased in all provinces and territories except for Yukon (-3%) in 2018. Newfoundland and Labrador had notable increases in the rate of total fraud (+24%) along with:
 - Nunavut (+36%)
 - The Northwest Territories (+32%)
 - New Brunswick (+24%)
 - Manitoba (+18%)
 - Nova Scotia (+16%)
- Homicide rates were highest in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and the territories. Manitoba (4.07 homicides per 100,000 population) recorded the highest homicide rate among the provinces, followed by Saskatchewan (2.93). In contrast, Prince Edward Island recorded no homicides in 2018, while rates were lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador (0.38 homicides per 100,000 population), Quebec (0.99) and Nova Scotia (1.15).
- Between 2017 and 2018, the largest increases in the Non-violent Crime Severity Index were reported in Prince Edward Island (+16%), Ontario (+7%), Manitoba (+6%), and Newfoundland and Labrador (+6%). Increases in fraud, and breaking and entering were important contributors to the rise in Non-violent Crime Severity Index in these provinces.
- Newfoundland and Labrador (-6%), along with Nunavut (-19%), Quebec (-15%), reported the largest declines in rates of breaking and entering in 2018. Provinces and territories that reported the largest increases included Prince Edward Island (+21%), Ontario (+6%) and Yukon (+5%).
- At a 6% decline, Newfoundland and Labrador (-6%) was one of five provinces that reported decreases in the rate of police-reported impaired along with Manitoba (-9%), Ontario (-3%), Quebec (-2%) and Saskatchewan (-1%). The remaining provinces and the three territories reported increases.

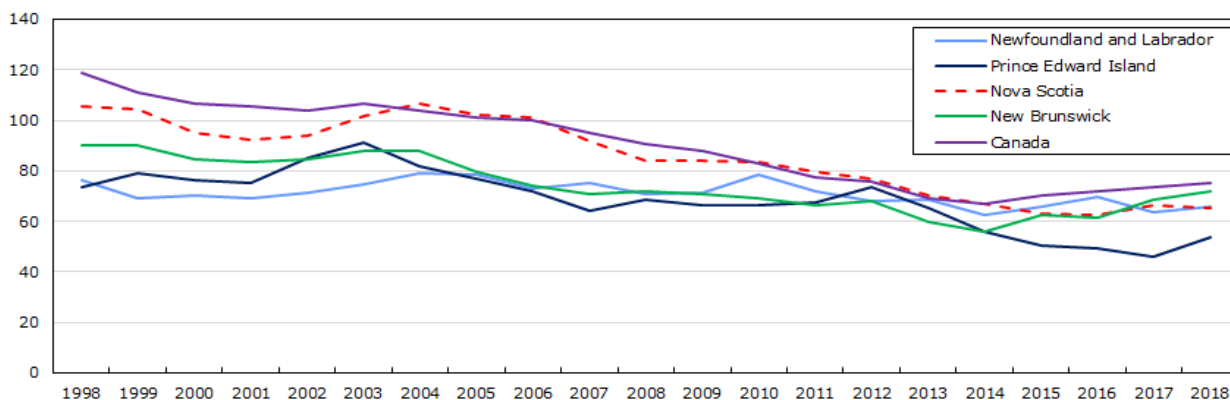
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- In 2018, only Nunavut (-30%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (-1%) reported declines in drug-impaired driving. The rate for all drug-impaired driving violations increased 25% between 2017 and 2018. In total, there were 4,423 drug-impaired driving violations in 2018, 929 more than the previous year. The national increase was largely driven by Ontario (+36%), Alberta (+34%), British Columbia (+21%) and Quebec (+17%).
- In comparison to the other provinces and territories, in 2018, NL had the:
 - 2nd lowest homicide rate (0.38 per 100,000)
 - Lowest attempted homicide rate (0.57 per 100,000)
 - 3rd lowest major assault rate (117 per 100,000)
 - Around mid-range robbery rate, or 6th lowest, (214 per 100,000)
 - 4th lowest impaired driving rate (250 per 100,000)
 - 2nd lowest sexual assault rate (351 per 100,000)
 - 5th lowest breaking and entering rate (380 per 100,000)
 - 2nd lowest motor vehicle theft rate (93 per 100,000)
 - 3rd lowest total fraud (305 per 100,000)
- The Crime Severity Index Rate has been consistently lower than Canada's average since 1998 (see chart below).

Chart 7

Police-reported Crime Severity Index, Atlantic provinces and Canada, 1998 to 2018

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, Demography Division.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00013-eng.htm#n23-refa>

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