



J

ur i s t a t

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 27, no. 5

Crime Statistics in Canada, 2006

by Warren Silver

Highlights

- The national crime rate reached its lowest point in over 25 years in 2006. The crime rate dropped by 3% last year, following a 5% decline in 2005. The crime rate has decreased by about 30% since peaking in 1991, after increasing steadily throughout the 1960s, 70s, and 80s.
- The drop in 2006 was driven by declines in non-violent crimes, primarily counterfeiting, thefts under \$5,000 and break-ins.
- The decline in crime was seen right across the country. Among the provinces, the largest decreases were reported in Prince Edward Island, Alberta, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.
- While the overall violent crime rate remained stable in 2006, increases were seen in many serious violent crimes: attempted murders, aggravated assaults, assaults with a weapon or causing bodily harm, robberies and kidnappings/forcible confinement. However, the homicide rate dropped 10%, following increases in the two previous years.
- The rate of break-ins in Canada has fallen to its lowest level in over 30 years. Since peaking in 1991, the break-in rate has fallen 50%, including a 5% drop in 2006.
- Unlike many crimes which peaked in the early 1990s, motor vehicle thefts continued to climb in Canada until 1996. While the decline in vehicle thefts over the past decade has not been as large as for break-ins, it has dropped by 20%. In 2006, the rate dropped a further 2%.
- The youth crime rate increased 3% in 2006, the first increase since 2003. This increase was largely driven by a 9% increase in “other” *Criminal Code* offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace. Youth violent crime rose 3% while property crime dropped 3%. The 2006 rate of youths accused of homicide was the highest since 1961, when data were first collected.
- In keeping with the principles of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, although more youths came into contact with the police in 2006, fewer were formally charged. The rates of youths formally charged dropped by 1%, while the rate of youths cleared by means other than the laying of a charge rose 6%.
- Since the introduction of the *YCJA*, the proportion of apprehended youths formally charged by police has dropped from 56% in 2002 (pre-*YCJA*) to 42% in 2006. However, for serious violent crimes, almost three-quarters of youths were formally charged in 2006.
- Total drug crimes increased slightly (+2%) in 2006. Cannabis offences continue to account for about 60% of all drug offences, and these were down 4%. At the same time, cocaine offences were up 13% and other drug offences, including crystal meth, rose 8%.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

Accessing and ordering information

This product, catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, is available for free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website at www.statcan.ca and select Publications.

ISSN 1209-6393

This product, catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, is also available as a standard printed publication at a price of CAN\$11.00 per issue and CAN\$100.00 for a one-year subscription. The printed version can be ordered by phone at 1-800-267-6677.

ISSN 0715-271X

The following additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada:

	Single issue	Annual subscription
United States	CAN\$6.00	CAN\$78.00
Other countries	CAN\$10.00	CAN\$130.00

All prices exclude sales taxes.

July 2007

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2007

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, the Agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.ca under About us > Providing services to Canadians.

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American national Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Introduction

This *Juristat* examines 2006 police-reported crime data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey. In Canada, crimes coming to the attention of the police as well as those that have been detected through police investigation have been systematically collected through the UCR survey since 1962. All police services submit data monthly to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) according to a nationally-approved set of common crime categories and definitions. All the data presented in this report are aggregate counts. More detailed data from the incident-based UCR2 survey are released in conjunction with the homicide microdata release in the fall.

These official crime statistics can be used to examine trends in overall crime and for specific offences. Crime statistics can be compared among provinces and territories as well as among major cities. For information on factors influencing police-reported crime rates as well as key definitions, terminology and an overview of the survey methodology, please refer to the sections at the end of this report.

Another measure of criminality in our society comes from the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization. This survey is conducted every five years, with the latest being done in 2004. The survey asks Canadians 15 years of age and older about their personal experiences of victimization and whether or not the incident was reported to police. The GSS collects information on 8 crime types, while the UCR survey collects information on over 100 separate criminal offences. According to the 2004 GSS, about one third (34%) of criminal victimizations are reported to the police. Therefore, this survey provides complementary data on incidents not reported to police.¹

2006 crime data

Crime rate at lowest point in over 25 years

The national crime rate, defined as the total number of *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic and drug offences) divided by the population, dropped by 3% in 2006, following a 5% decline in 2005. The crime rate has generally been decreasing since 1991, dropping by about 30%; this puts the 2006 crime rate at its lowest level in over 25 years (Figure 1).

The drop in 2006 was driven by declines in non-violent crimes. Overall *Criminal Code* incidents dropped by approximately 60,000 in 2006. Counterfeiting incidents accounted for much of this drop, down 29%. In addition, there were about 22,000 fewer thefts under \$5,000 (a drop of 4%) and 11,000 fewer break-ins (down 5%).

While the overall violent crime rate remained stable in 2006, the homicide rate dropped 10%, following increases in the two previous years. However, increases were seen in most other serious violent crimes, similar to 2005: attempted murders (+3%), aggravated assaults (+5%), assaults with a weapon or causing bodily harm (+4%), robberies (+6%) and kidnappings/forcible confinement (+12%).

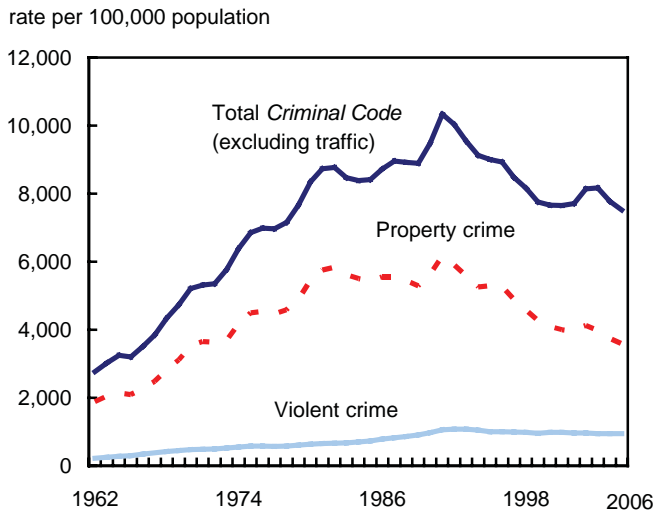
Drop in crime seen right across the country

The drop in crime at the national level was seen right across the country. Among the provinces, the largest drop was reported in Prince Edward Island (-11%), followed by declines of about 5% in Alberta, New Brunswick, and British Columbia.

Despite a 4% drop in overall crime, Saskatchewan reported the highest crime rate among the provinces for the 9th year in a row, followed by Manitoba and British Columbia (Figure 2). The lowest rates were found in Ontario, Quebec and Newfoundland and Labrador, continuing the pattern seen since 1999.

Figure 1

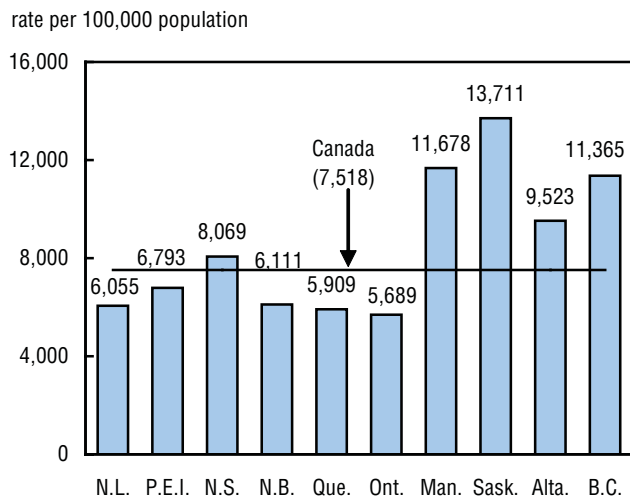
Crime rates, Canada, 1962 to 2006



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

Figure 2

Crime rates by province, 2006



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

For violent crime, most provinces were stable or declining with the exception of small increases in Québec and Saskatchewan. Property crime rates were stable or declining in all provinces and territories, most notably a 13% decline in Saskatchewan.

The largest declines in overall crime among Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs) in 2006 occurred in the west: Saskatoon (-9%), Abbotsford (-8%) and Regina (-8%). Despite these drops, the highest overall crime rates were also in western Canada: Regina, Saskatoon, Abbotsford, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton and Victoria, similar to previous years. The largest increase among the CMAs was reported in London (+9%), followed by Sudbury (+8%) and Saguenay (+8%). Despite this increase, Saguenay still reported the lowest crime rate, followed by Trois-Rivières, Québec and Toronto.

Text box 1

Census metropolitan areas (CMAs)

A CMA represents one or more adjacent municipalities centered on an urban core of at least 100,000 population. To be included in the CMA, adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of social and economic integration with the urban core. As of 2005, there were 27 CMAs in Canada, accounting for about two-thirds of the Canadian population.

A recent Statistics Canada study found that crime is not necessarily a large urban phenomenon.¹ Small urban areas in Canada were found to have higher overall police-reported crime rates in 2005 than large urban areas (defined as CMAs) and rural areas. Homicide rates were found to be consistently highest in rural areas. However, CMAs reported the highest rates for both robbery and motor vehicle theft. In particular, robbery rates in CMAs were more than double those of small urban areas and almost 10 times higher than rural areas.

1. Statistics Canada. 2007. A Comparison of Large Urban, Small Urban and Rural Crime Rates, *Juristat*, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Homicide rate down 10%

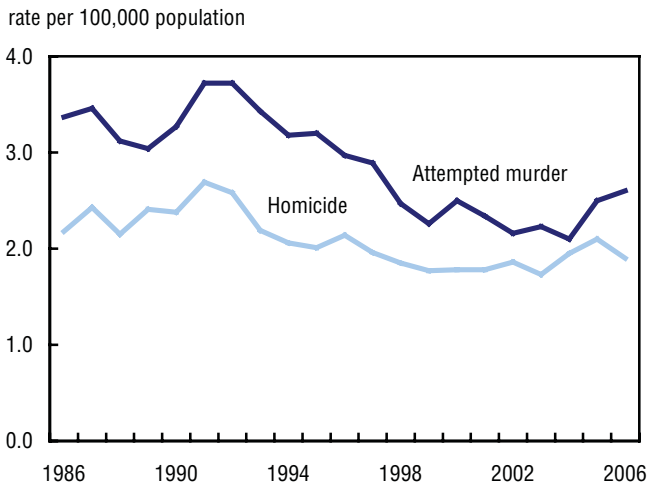
Police reported 605 homicides in 2006, 58 fewer than the previous year. This resulted in a rate of 1.85 homicides per 100,000 population, 10% lower than the 2005 rate. The decrease in 2006 follows two consecutive years of increases. The national homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s, when it was around 3.0 homicides per 100,000 population (Figure 3).

Virtually all provinces and territories reported declines in their homicide rate in 2006. The most notable drops occurred in Ontario (23 fewer homicides), Alberta (12 fewer) and Manitoba (10 fewer). British Columbia (+7) and P.E.I (+1) were the only provinces to record increases in homicides.

The highest homicide rates were found, once again, in the western provinces (Figure 4). Saskatchewan, with 40 homicides, reported the highest rate, followed by Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. The lowest rates were in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The rate in Quebec was the lowest in that province in 40 years.

Figure 3

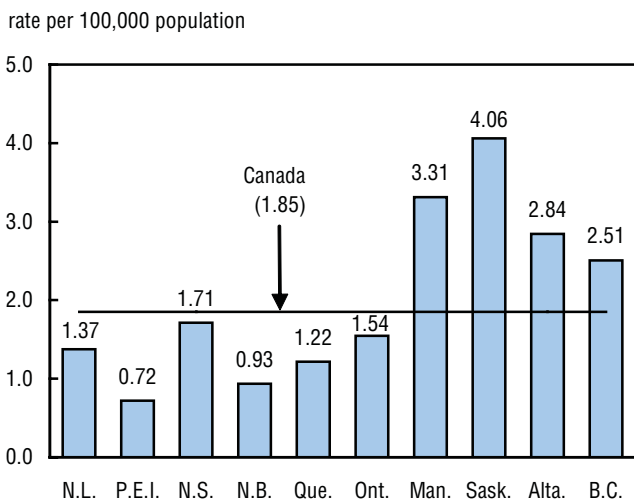
Homicide and attempted murder rate, Canada, 1986 to 2006



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

Figure 4

Homicide rate by province, 2006



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

Homicide rates decreased in five of the nine largest CMAs over 500,000 population, including three of the western CMAs: Winnipeg, Edmonton and Vancouver. Bucking the overall trend, the Ottawa-Gatineau area reported an unusually high

number of homicides in 2006. The rate in Gatineau (3.1) was the highest in almost 20 years and Ottawa's rate (1.8) was the highest in over a decade.

Among all 27 CMAs, the highest homicide rates were reported in Regina (at 4.5 homicides per 100,000 population), Edmonton (3.7), Saskatoon (3.3), Gatineau (3.1) and Winnipeg (3.0). Two Quebec CMAs reported no homicides in 2006: Saguenay and Trois-Rivières.

Increases seen in other serious violent crimes

The overall violent crime rate remained unchanged in 2006 mainly due to the relative stability in the rate of minor assaults, which account for about 6 in 10 violent crimes. However, other than the drop in homicides, most other serious violent crimes were on the rise, similar to 2005.

There were 852 attempted murders in 2006, 30 more than the previous year and the second consecutive annual increase. However, the rate of attempted murders has generally been decreasing since the early 1990s. The decline in homicides in 2006 was partially offset by the increase in attempted murders. Historically, this has not been the case, as the trends for homicide and attempted murder have been very similar.

Aggravated assaults, the most serious form of assault, also increased for the 2nd year in a row as well, up 5%. Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm continued its upward trend, increasing for the 7th straight year, up 4%. This resulted in the highest rate for this offence since it was introduced into the *Criminal Code* in 1983.

There were about 30,000 robberies in 2006, a 6% increase in the rate. Although this was the second consecutive annual increase in the robbery rate, it has generally been declining since the early 1990s (Figure 5). While robberies were up in most provinces, the most notable increase was seen in Saskatchewan, up 18%. This gave Saskatchewan the second highest robbery rate among the provinces, behind only Manitoba (Figure 6).

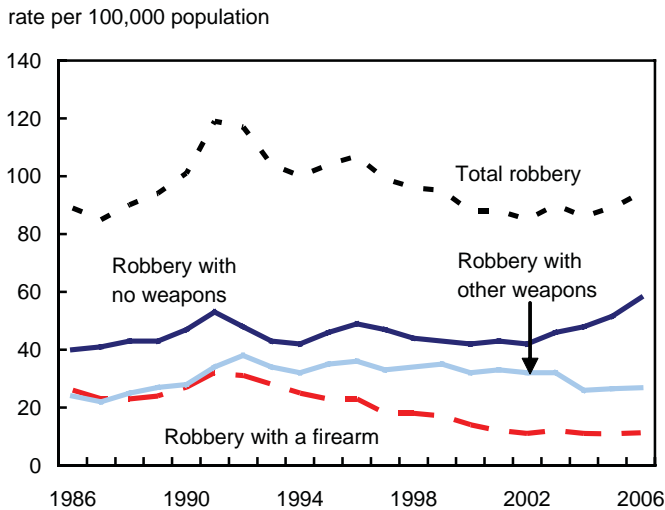
Approximately one in every eight robberies in 2006 involved a firearm. Robberies with a firearm had been declining since the early 1990s, although this offence increased in 2006, up 4%.

Another offence that has been increasing over the past 20 years is kidnapping/forcible confinement.² The number of these offences reported to police has increased from around 500 per year in the mid-1980s to over 4,000 in 2006. This represents an almost seven-fold increase in the rate for this offence.

While kidnappings/forcible confinement incidents have been increasing, abductions of children and youth have been decreasing over the past 15 years. In 2006, there were 535 abductions reported to police, down from over 1,200 in 1992. Generally, about two-thirds of abductions of children and youth are by parents, and about 60% of these parental abductions contravene a custody order.³ Strangers account for about one-quarter of all abductions.

Figure 5

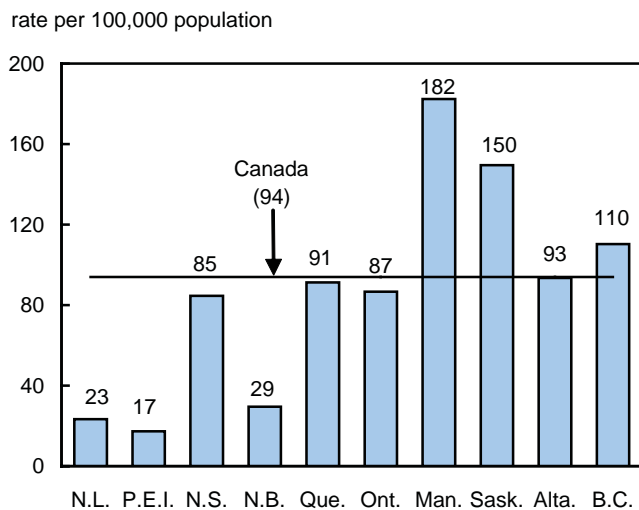
Robbery rate, Canada, 1986 to 2006



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

Figure 6

Robbery rate by province, 2006



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

One violent offence that did record a drop in 2006 was sexual assault. The rate dropped 7% in 2006, continuing the general decline evident since the early 1990s. The 2006 rate was the lowest in over 20 years.

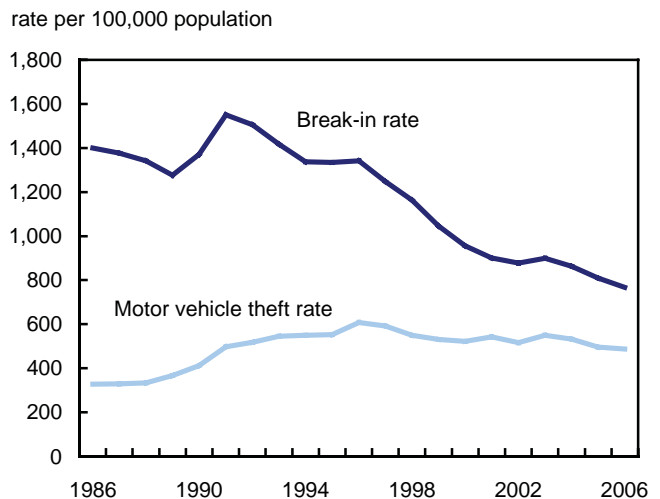
Declines reported in break-ins and motor vehicle thefts

The rate of break-ins in Canada dropped to its lowest level in over 30 years. Since peaking in 1991, the rate has fallen 50%, including a 5% drop in 2006 (Figure 7). There were about 250,000 break-ins reported to police in 2006, of which almost six in ten were to residences. Both residential and commercial break-ins declined last year.

Part of the reason for these reductions in break-ins in many communities may be related to innovative police crime fighting programs targeting break-ins in specific high-risk neighbourhoods.⁴ Another contributing factor may be an increase in the use of home security devices by Canadians. The GSS reported that more than twice as many Canadians had installed burglar alarms or motion detectors in 2004 (31%) than in 1993 (15%).⁵ Also, 34% of Canadians reported in 2004 that they had installed new locks or security bars in their home.

Figure 7

Break-in and motor vehicle theft rate, Canada, 1986 to 2006



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

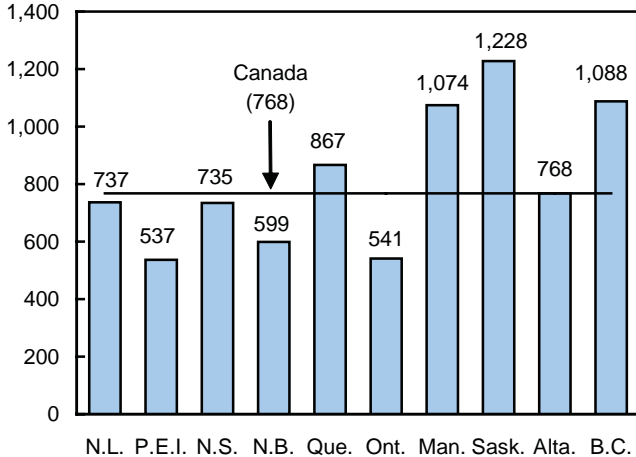
The decline in break-ins was seen right across the country, with the exception of Quebec where it remained stable. The largest drops in break-ins were reported in Saskatchewan (-18%) and Alberta (-14%). Despite this drop, Saskatchewan continues to report the highest rate of break-ins (Figure 8).

There were about 160,000 auto thefts reported to police in 2006. Unlike many crimes which peaked in the early 1990s, motor vehicle thefts continued to climb in Canada until 1996. While the decline in vehicle thefts over the past decade has not been as large as for break-ins, the motor vehicle theft rate has dropped by 20%, including a 2% decline in 2006 (Figure 7).

Figure 8

Break-in rate by province, 2006

rate per 100,000 population

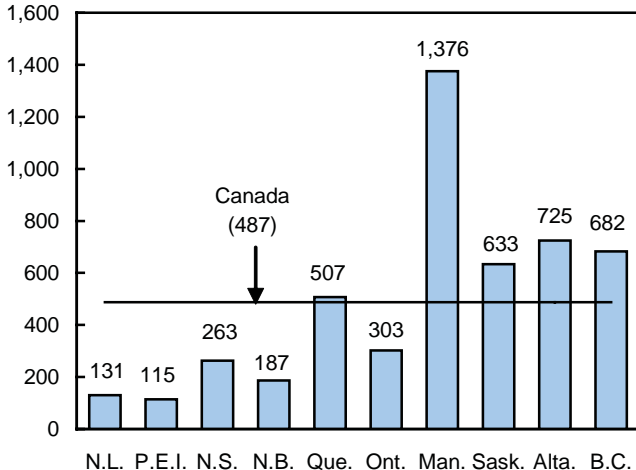


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Figure 9

Motor vehicle theft rate by province, 2006

rate per 100,000 population



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

The picture for motor vehicle theft varied considerably across the country. Large increases were reported in Manitoba (+14%) and Alberta (+13%), while large decreases were recorded in Prince Edward Island (-28%) and British Columbia (-16%). The drop in British Columbia has been attributed to a combination

of factors, including a higher priority being placed on auto thefts through a specialized, integrated police enforcement team (IMPACT), targeting chronic offenders, increased use of anti-theft devices, improved court sentencing and the success of the “bait car” program.⁶ Bait Car is an enforcement initiative aimed at reducing auto crime using police-owned decoy vehicles that, if stolen, are monitored through surveillance and GPS tracking, allowing police to observe, follow and apprehend the suspect safely.

Manitoba’s vehicle theft rate continued to be well above the rest of Canada; its 2006 rate was almost double that of Alberta, the next highest province (Figure 9).

Youth crime increases for the first time since 2003

The youth (aged 12 to 17) crime rate in this report includes youths formally charged or recommended to the Crown for charging by police as well as youths cleared by means other than the laying of a charge. The youth crime rate increased 3% in 2006, the first increase since 2003. Youth violent crime rose 3%, while property crime dropped 3% and “other” *Criminal Code* offences such as mischief and disturbing the peace were up 9%.

One of the key principles behind the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, introduced in 2003, is to divert youths who have committed non-violent and minor crimes away from the formal criminal justice system by encouraging the use of extrajudicial (non-court) measures. These measures include taking no further action, informal police warnings, referrals to community programs, formal police cautions, Crown cautions and extrajudicial sanctions programs.

Since the introduction of the *YCJA*, the proportion of apprehended youths formally charged by police has dropped from 56% in 2002 (pre-*YCJA*) to 42% in 2006. However, for serious violent crimes (excluding minor assaults), almost three-quarters of youths were formally charged by police in 2006.

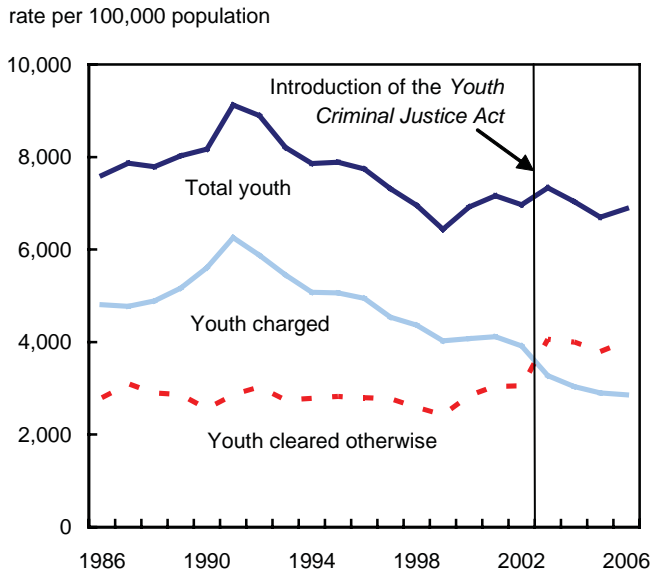
About 74,000 youths were charged with a criminal offence in 2006, and a further 104,000 were cleared by means other than the laying of a charge. The rate of youths formally charged by police dropped by 1%, while the rate of youths cleared by means other than the laying of a charge rose 6% (Figure 10). Therefore, although more youths came into contact with the police in 2006, fewer were formally charged.

For violent crimes, youth rates (including youths formally charged or recommended to the Crown for charging as well as youths cleared by means other than the laying of a charge) increased for homicide, assault and robbery, and decreased for sexual assault. The 2006 rate of youth accused of homicide was the highest since 1961, when data were first collected. In 2006, 84 youths (aged 12 to 17) were accused of homicide, involving 54 different victims.⁷ It should be noted that these are relatively small numbers and, as such, are prone to large annual fluctuations. For property crimes, youth rates declined for both break-ins and motor vehicle thefts.

All provinces except Quebec (-4%) reported increases in their youth crime rate. The largest jumps were in Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia and Manitoba.

Figure 10

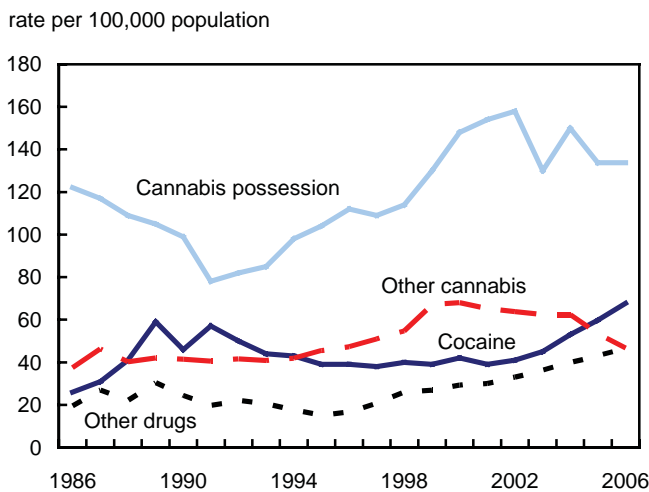
Youth crime rate, Canada, 1986 to 2006



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

Figure 11

Drugs offences, Canada, 1986 to 2006



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

Recent large fluctuations in counterfeiting

Given the high volume of counterfeiting incidents and their tendency to be quite volatile, any large change in the volume of these incidents will have a pronounced effect on overall crime. This was the case in 2006, as there were almost 50,000 fewer incidents of counterfeiting, accounting for a large percentage of the total drop in *Criminal Code* incidents.

The decrease in counterfeiting may be attributed to the increased awareness of merchants and retailers in detecting counterfeit bills, to law enforcement in the prevention and reaction to counterfeit operations, and to the Bank of Canada in making the replication of bills more difficult though enhanced security features.

The rate of counterfeiting incidents decreased 29% in 2006 and 19% in 2005, after having increased five-fold between 2001 and 2004. The RCMP reported that the total value of counterfeit bills passed in 2006 was about \$6.7 million.⁸ The majority (60%) of counterfeit bills passed were \$20 bills; \$10 bills accounted for a further 22%.⁹

Cocaine incidents on the increase

Total drug offences increased slightly (+2%) in 2006. Cannabis offences dropped 4%, cocaine offences increased by 13% and other drug offences, which include crystal meth, rose 8%.

Although cannabis offences have declined slightly in recent years, they still account for about 60% of all drug offences. In 2006, possession of cannabis accounted for about three-quarters of all cannabis offences.

The rate of cannabis possession remained stable in 2006 (Figure 11), while drops were reported for cannabis trafficking, production and importation.

According to a 2006 report on the state of drug enforcement in Canada, an average of 1.1 million marijuana plants were seized annually over the past five years, a six-fold increase from 1993.¹⁰

In the wake of the small declines in cannabis offences in recent years, cocaine offences have increased 67% since 2002 and “other” drugs (such as crystal meth) have been increasing since the mid-1990s. In a report discussing the drug culture in Ontario it is indicated that methamphetamine labs, which produce crystal meth, have increased significantly throughout the province.¹¹

Factors influencing police-reported crime rates

Previous research has suggested that many factors are correlated to higher levels of crime at particular points in time or for specific regions. A recent Statistics Canada study found links between various socio-economic factors and crime types (Pottie Bunge, et. al, 2005).¹² For example, trends in financially-motivated crimes such as robbery, break-ins and motor vehicle thefts were positively correlated with shifts in inflation rates.

Break-ins were also influenced by shifts in the population of persons aged 15 to 24 years, the most criminally active age group. Further, changes in unemployment rates and alcohol consumption were associated with shifts in the prevalence of homicides.

A recent series of Statistics Canada geo-coding studies of police-reported data in Winnipeg, Montréal and Regina found that, while factors related to neighborhood crime rates differ by city, the one finding in common was that higher levels of crime occur in neighborhoods with lower levels of income.¹³

Shifts in the criminal justice system and societal responses to certain acts can have an equally important impact on the number of police-reported criminal incidents. The introduction of a new offence or a modification to an existing offence can impact the number of criminal incidents. Changes in enforcement practices or special targeted operations will impact the prevalence rates for certain offences such as drug crimes, prostitution and impaired driving.

In addition, differences in the reporting structures of police services can influence the number of incidents recorded by police. Some police services maintain call centres to receive and record criminal incidents, while others require victims to report crimes in person. The ease of public reporting can consequently impact whether a relatively minor criminal incident is collected by the police and subsequently forwarded to Statistics Canada's UCR survey.

On the societal side, a change in the public's level of tolerance for certain criminal acts, such as spousal assault, can lead to a change in reporting rates to police and subsequent crime statistics for that particular offence. Similarly, changes in the victim's desire to involve police can also influence police-reported statistics. All of these factors can have an impact on crime and how it is reported by police, thereby influencing police reported crime rates.

Key terminology, definitions and overview of survey

Criminal incident: One incident can include more than one offence. For incidents involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence in the incident is counted. In categorizing offences according to seriousness, generally the *Criminal Code* maximum penalties are used, excepting that violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences.

Except for robbery, violent crime counts reflect the number of victims in the incident, whereas non-violent crime counts (and robberies) reflect the number of incidents or occurrences of crime.

Crime rate: Crime rates are based on the number of incidents reported to police per 100,000 population. Rates are used to make comparisons over time and among geographic areas with different populations. The "crime rate" represents total *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic incidents. It does not include other federal statutes such as drug offences.

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey: The UCR survey was developed in 1962 with the cooperation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. UCR survey data reflects reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation from all separate federal, provincial and municipal police services in Canada. Survey coverage in 2006 was at 99.9% of the national caseload.

There are currently two versions of the UCR survey: aggregate and incident-based microdata. All the data presented in this report are aggregate counts. More detailed data from the incident-based UCR2 survey is released in conjunction with the homicide microdata release in the fall. For more detailed information on the UCR and UCR2 surveys, please refer to <http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3302&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbgf=f&adm=8&dis=2>.

Endnotes

1. Statistics Canada. 2004. *General Social Survey*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-568-XIE.
2. Kidnapping/forcible confinement is coded under the general category "Other *Criminal Code*" offences.
3. Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Incident Based Survey (UCR2), research file.
4. Edmonton Police Services, <http://www.police.edmonton.ab.ca/Pages/NET/index.asp> (accessed May 18, 2007).
5. Statistics Canada. 2004 *General Social Survey*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-568-XIE.
6. www.baitcar.com (October 2, 2006 police press release).
7. Note: the total of 85 youth accused in table 5 includes 1 accused under the age of 12.
8. RCMP Frauds and Scams – Currency Counterfeiting Statistics, http://rcmp-grc.gc.ca/scams/counter_e.htm (accessed 10/04/2007).
9. *ibid.*
10. Canadian Police Research Centre 2005/2006.
11. Ontario Provincial Police. 2005. Provincial Business Plan. Drug Enforcement/Traffic. http://www.opp.ca/Intranetdev/groups/public/documents/webpage/opp_000690.pdf (accessed April 12, 2007).
12. Pottie Bunge, V., H. Johnson, T.A. Baldé. 2005. *Exploring Crime Trends in Canada*. Catalogue 85-561, no. 5. Statistics Canada.
13. Refer to the following catalogue numbers for geocoding studies: Winnipeg: Catalogue no. 85-561-MIE — No. 004, Montreal: Catalogue no. 85-561-MIE — No. 007, and Regina: Catalogue no. 85-561-MIE — No. 008.

Table 1

Federal statute incidents reported to police, by most serious offence, Canada, 2002 to 2006¹

	2002		2003		2004		2005 ^r		2006		Percent change 2005 to 2006	Percent change 1996 to 2006
	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	number	rate	rate	rate
Population	31,372,587		31,676,077		31,989,454		32,299,496		32,623,490			
Homicide ²	582	1.9	549	1.7	624	2.0	663	2.1	605	1.9	-10	-14
Attempted murder	678	2.2	707	2.2	671	2.1	822	2.5	852	2.6	3	-12
Assault - total	235,710	751	236,802	748	234,259	732	236,682	733	239,702	735	0	-1
Level 1	189,185	603	188,667	596	184,883	578	183,231	567	183,504	562	-1	-8
Level 2-weapon	43,793	140	45,222	143	46,643	146	50,356	156	52,910	162	4	35
Level 3-aggravated	2,732	9	2,913	9	2,733	9	3,095	10	3,288	10	5	9
Other assaults	12,454	40	12,534	40	12,811	40	12,845	40	12,981	40	0	-3
Sexual assault - total	24,499	78	23,514	74	23,036	72	23,521	73	22,136	68	-7	-26
Level 1	23,973	76	22,983	73	22,449	70	22,956	71	21,572	66	-7	-25
Level 2-weapon	373	1	359	1	397	1	389	1	381	1	-3	-47
Level 3-aggravated	153	0	172	1	190	1	176	1	183	1	3	-44
Other sexual offences	2,756	9	2,565	8	2,614	8	2,777	9	2,789	9	-1	-24
Abduction	605	2	559	2	637	2	579	2	535	2	-9	-50
Robbery - total	26,662	85	28,437	90	27,495	86	28,798	89	30,707	94	6	-12
Firearms	3,483	11	3,856	12	3,645	11	3,508	11	3,671	11	4	-51
Other weapons	10,104	32	10,057	32	8,362	26	8,566	27	8,775	27	1	-24
No weapons	13,075	42	14,524	46	15,488	48	16,724	52	18,261	56	8	14
Violent crime - total	303,946	969	305,667	965	302,147	945	306,687	950	310,307	951	0	-5
Breaking and entering - total	275,573	878	284,925	899	275,869	862	261,362	809	250,467	768	-5	-43
Residential	163,156	520	161,494	510	153,223	479	150,500	466	147,002	451	-3	-45
Business	81,162	259	86,842	274	86,226	270	80,317	249	79,042	242	-3	-35
Other	31,255	100	36,589	116	36,420	114	30,545	95	24,423	75	-21	-50
Motor vehicle theft	161,912	516	174,208	550	169,977	531	160,014	495	158,944	487	-2	-20
Theft over \$5,000	19,816	63	19,416	61	16,968	53	17,201	53	17,060	52	-2	-43
Theft \$5,000 and under	667,312	2,127	700,605	2,212	673,999	2,107	638,684	1,977	616,194	1,889	-4	-32
Possession of stolen goods	30,056	96	33,151	105	35,743	112	34,466	107	35,134	108	1	0
Fraud	91,812	293	92,924	293	97,443	305	95,377	295	92,599	284	-4	-18
Property crime - total	1,246,481	3,973	1,305,229	4,121	1,269,999	3,970	1,207,104	3,737	1,170,398	3,588	-4	-32
Mischief	333,334	1,063	357,568	1,129	353,518	1,105	354,651	1,098	378,311	1,160	6	-6
Counterfeiting currency	79,970	255	139,267	440	201,108	629	165,014	511	117,987	362	-29	426
Bail violations	96,206	307	101,095	319	106,664	333	101,773	315	106,699	327	4	40
Disturbing the peace ³	89,354	285	102,909	325	117,389	367	122,095	378	117,023	359	-5	95
Offensive weapons	15,930	51	17,621	56	18,202	57	19,907	62	19,234	59	-4	6
Prostitution	5,770	18	5,688	18	6,452	20	5,787	18	5,701	17	-2	-19
Arson	13,131	42	13,875	44	13,150	41	13,356	41	13,504	41	0	-4
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	3,095	10	3,250	10	3,483	11	3,918	12	4,449	14	12	108
Other	230,227	734	227,003	717	218,859	684	210,169	651	209,174	641	-1	-21
Other Criminal Code offences - total	867,017	2,764	968,276	3,057	1,038,825	3,247	996,670	3,086	972,082	2,980	-3	12
Criminal Code - total (excluding traffic) - crime rate	2,417,444	7,706	2,579,172	8,142	2,610,971	8,162	2,510,461	7,772	2,452,787	7,518	-3	-16
Impaired driving ⁴	80,045	255	77,645	245	80,339	251	78,370	243	74,331	228	-6	-30
Fail to stop/remain	22,040	70	23,336	74	24,022	75	26,974	84	29,078	89	7	-47
Dangerous operation of a motor vehicle/boat/aircraft	9,194	29	9,795	31	9,887	31	10,286	32	10,197	31	-2	39
Driving motor vehicle while prohibited	6,292	20	6,389	20	5,882	18	5,958	18	6,357	19	6	-40
Criminal Code traffic - total	117,571	375	117,119	370	120,637	377	121,588	376	119,963	368	-2	-33
Criminal Code - total (incl. traffic)	2,535,015	8,080	2,696,291	8,512	2,731,608	8,539	2,632,049	8,149	2,572,750	7,886	-3	-17
Drugs	92,781	296	86,791	274	97,630	305	93,664	290	96,164	295	2	33
Cannabis possession	49,647	158	41,295	130	47,957	150	43,208	134	43,634	134	0	19
Other cannabis ⁵	20,040	64	19,792	62	19,938	62	17,284	54	15,244	47	-13	-1
Cocaine	12,737	41	14,225	45	16,974	53	19,270	60	22,074	68	13	75
Other drugs ⁶	10,357	41	11,479	36	12,761	40	13,902	43	15,212	47	8	97
Other federal statutes	40,122	128	36,264	114	34,017	106	31,167	96	28,733	88	-9	-24
Total federal statutes (incl. C.C.)	2,667,918	8,504	2,819,346	8,901	2,863,255	8,951	2,756,880	8,535	2,697,647	8,269	-3	-16

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

^r revised

1. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

2. As a result of ongoing investigations in Port Coquitlam, B.C. there were 15 homicides in 2002, 7 homicides in 2003 and 5 homicides in 2004 that occurred in previous years. Homicide are counted according to the year in which police file the report.

3. Note that for minor offences such as disturb the peace, some police services choose to clear these offences under a municipal by-law or provincial statute offence rather than under the *Criminal Code*.

4. Includes impaired operation of a vehicle causing death, causing bodily harm, alcohol rate over 80mg, failure/refusal to provide a breath/blood sample. Previous to 2004, Vancouver Police only reported incidents of impaired driving when a charge had been laid. As of 2004, their data also include incidents where the driver was tested to be over .08 and received a road-side suspension. This resulted in 1,900 more impaired driving incidents being reported in 2004 than 2003.

5. Other Cannabis includes trafficking, importation, and production.

6. Other drugs include the categories: heroin, "restricted drugs", "controlled drugs" and "other" drugs.

Notes: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final post-censal estimates for 2002 and 2003; updated postcensal estimates for 2004 and 2005; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006.

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

Table 2

Rates of *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada, 1962 to 2006¹

	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences ²		Violent crime		Property crime		Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	
	rate	percent change	rate	percent change	rate	percent change	rate	percent change
1962	2,771	...	221	...	1,891	...	659	...
1963	3,022	9.0	249	13.0	2,047	8.2	726	10.1
1964	3,245	7.4	284	13.8	2,146	4.9	815	12.3
1965	3,199	-1.4	299	5.4	2,091	-2.6	809	-0.7
1966	3,511	9.8	347	15.9	2,258	8.0	907	12.0
1967	3,850	9.6	381	9.9	2,484	10.0	985	8.7
1968	4,336	12.6	423	11.0	2,826	13.8	1,087	10.3
1969	4,737	9.3	453	7.1	3,120	10.4	1,164	7.1
1970	5,212	10.0	481	6.2	3,515	12.6	1,217	4.6
1971	5,311	1.9	492	2.4	3,649	3.8	1,170	-3.9
1972	5,355	0.8	497	1.0	3,634	-0.4	1,224	4.6
1973	5,773	7.8	524	5.3	3,704	1.9	1,546	26.3
1974	6,388	10.6	553	5.6	4,151	12.1	1,684	8.9
1975	6,852	7.3	585	5.9	4,498	8.4	1,769	5.0
1976	6,984	1.9	584	-0.2	4,533	0.8	1,867	5.6
1977	6,971	-0.2	572	-2.0	4,466	-1.5	1,933	3.5
1978	7,154	2.6	580	1.4	4,579	2.5	1,995	3.2
1979	7,666	7.2	610	5.1	4,903	7.1	2,153	7.9
1980	8,343	8.8	636	4.3	5,444	11.0	2,263	5.1
1981	8,736	4.7	654	2.8	5,759	5.8	2,322	2.6
1982	8,773	0.4	671	2.7	5,840	1.4	2,262	-2.6
1983	8,470	-3.5	679	1.2	5,608	-4.0	2,182	-3.5
1984	8,387	-1.0	701	3.1	5,501	-1.9	2,185	0.1
1985	8,413	0.3	735	4.8	5,451	-0.9	2,227	1.9
1986	8,727	3.7	785	6.9	5,550	1.8	2,392	7.4
1987	8,957	2.6	829	5.7	5,553	0.1	2,575	7.6
1988	8,919	-0.4	868	4.7	5,439	-2.0	2,613	1.5
1989	8,892	-0.3	911	5.0	5,289	-2.7	2,692	3.0
1990	9,485	6.7	973	6.8	5,612	6.1	2,900	7.8
1991	10,342	9.0	1,059	8.9	6,160	9.8	3,122	7.7
1992	10,040	-2.9	1,084	2.3	5,904	-4.2	3,052	-2.3
1993	9,538	-5.0	1,082	-0.2	5,575	-5.6	2,881	-5.6
1994	9,125	-4.3	1,047	-3.2	5,257	-5.7	2,821	-2.1
1995	9,008	-1.3	1,009	-3.7	5,292	0.7	2,707	-4.0
1996	8,932	-0.8	1,002	-0.7	5,274	-0.3	2,656	-1.9
1997	8,475	-5.1	993	-0.9	4,880	-7.5	2,603	-2.0
1998	8,161	-3.7	982	-1.1	4,569	-6.4	2,610	0.3
1999	7,752	-5.0	958	-2.4	4,276	-6.4	2,518	-3.5
2000	7,666	-1.1	984	2.7	4,081	-4.6	2,601	3.3
2001	7,655	-0.1	984	-0.1	4,004	-1.9	2,668	2.6
2002	7,706	0.7	969	-1.5	3,973	-0.8	2,764	3.6
2003	8,142	5.7	965	-0.4	4,121	3.7	3,057	10.6
2004	8,162	0.2	945	-2.1	3,970	-3.7	3,247	6.2
2005 ^r	7,772	-4.8	950	0.5	3,737	-5.9	3,086	-5.0
2006	7,518	-3.3	951	0.2	3,588	-4.0	2,980	-3.4

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final postcensal estimates for 2002 and 2003; updated postcensal estimates for 2004 and 2005; and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006. Percent change based on unrounded rates and are in comparison to the previous year's rate.

2. Excluding traffic offences.

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

Table 3

Selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2006¹

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
2006 Population	509,677	138,519	934,405	749,168	7,651,531	12,686,952	1,177,765	985,386	3,375,763	4,310,452	31,229	41,861	30,782	32,623,490
Homicide														
number	7	1	16	7	93	196	39	40	96	108	0	0	2	605
rate	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.5	1.9
percent change in rate	-36	...	-20	-22	-8	-11	-21	-7	-14	6	-100	...	-2	-10
Assault (level 1, 2, 3)														
number	3,740	865	8,585	5,289	41,348	71,468	14,640	16,461	29,981	42,240	829	2,442	1,814	239,702
rate	734	624	919	706	540	563	1,243	1,671	888	980	2,655	5,834	5,893	735
percent change in rate	-1	-5	-3	0	3	0	-2	1	-0	0	-6	4	-5	0
Sexual assault (level 1, 2, 3)														
number	342	66	804	499	5,109	7,051	1,273	1,229	2,144	3,218	61	156	184	22,136
rate	67	48	86	67	67	56	108	125	64	75	195	373	598	68
percent change in rate	-21	-28	1	-8	4	-12	-5	-7	-10	-5	-4	-19	-36	-7
Robbery - total														
number	119	24	790	221	6,989	10,987	2,148	1,474	3,154	4,756	18	15	12	30,707
rate	23	17	85	29	91	87	182	150	93	110	58	36	39	94
percent change in rate	-21	33	13	-14	3	9	7	18	2	1	-0	-27	67	6
Violent crime - total ²														
number	4,336	989	10,604	6,359	57,834	95,881	18,815	20,090	37,166	52,513	939	2,699	2,082	310,307
rate	851	714	1,135	849	756	756	1,598	2,039	1,101	1,218	3,007	6,448	6,764	951
percent change in rate	-4	-8	-2	-2	2	0	-1	2	-1	0	-6	1	-9	0
Breaking and entering - total														
number	3,754	744	6,865	4,486	66,329	68,668	12,650	12,098	25,922	46,912	458	976	605	250,467
rate	737	537	735	599	867	541	1,074	1,228	768	1,088	1,467	2,332	1,965	768
percent change in rate	-11	-12	-6	-8	1	-2	-5	-18	-14	-6	-11	-9	-33	-5
Motor vehicle theft - total														
number	666	159	2,460	1,400	38,821	38,398	16,202	6,240	24,476	29,404	139	388	191	158,944
rate	131	115	263	187	507	303	1,376	633	725	682	445	927	620	487
percent change in rate	-13	-28	-6	-2	0	-5	14	3	13	-16	-5	33	-3	-2
Other theft														
number	6,455	2,816	18,540	11,116	111,956	199,743	25,914	23,986	82,672	147,615	887	1,138	416	633,254
rate	1,266	2,033	1,984	1,484	1,463	1,574	2,200	2,434	2,449	3,425	2,840	2,719	1,351	1,941
percent change in rate	-5	-9	-0	1	-2	1	-7	-14	-10	-8	-22	-9	-25	-4
Property crime - total ²														
number	12,043	4,155	32,837	19,195	238,255	356,675	58,314	47,060	151,235	245,063	1,595	2,661	1,310	1,170,398
rate	2,363	3,000	3,514	2,562	3,114	2,811	4,951	4,776	4,480	5,685	5,107	6,357	4,256	3,588
percent change in rate	-8	-10	-2	-3	-1	-0	-1	-13	-8	-9	-17	-7	-25	-4
Counterfeiting currency														
number	195	84	390	470	42,915	48,946	496	648	4,655	19,138	28	22	0	117,987
rate	38	61	42	63	561	386	42	66	138	444	90	53	...	362
percent change in rate	44	-6	-63	-17	-30	-35	-26	-44	-29	-6	40	-57	...	-29
Mischief														
number	7,955	2,185	14,936	8,849	47,096	101,255	32,755	31,615	59,553	61,913	1,710	5,547	2,942	378,311
rate	1,561	1,577	1,598	1,181	616	798	2,781	3,208	1,764	1,436	5,476	13,251	9,558	1,160
percent change in rate	21	-4	4	1	4	14	1	5	5	-1	-4	4	4	6
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences - total ²														
number	14,481	4,265	31,952	20,224	156,041	269,226	60,416	67,954	133,085	192,310	3,897	11,999	6,232	972,082
rate	2,841	3,079	3,420	2,700	2,039	2,122	5,130	6,896	3,942	4,461	12,479	28,664	20,246	2,980
percent change in rate	5	-13	-1	-8	-7	-5	-2	3	-4	-1	-7	-5	-8	-3
<i>Criminal Code</i> - total (excluding traffic) - crime rate														
number	30,860	9,409	75,393	45,778	452,130	721,782	137,545	135,104	321,486	489,886	6,431	17,359	9,624	2,452,787
rate	6,055	6,793	8,069	6,111	5,909	5,689	11,678	13,711	9,523	11,365	20,593	41,468	31,265	7,518
percent change in rate	-2	-11	-2	-5	-3	-2	-1	-4	-6	-5	-9	-5	-11	-3

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st. Preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006.

2. Only selected offences are shown and will therefore not add up to the total in each category.

Note: Percent change based on unrounded rates and are in comparison to the previous year's rate.

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

Table 3a

Selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2006¹

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
Cannabis possession														
number	316	66	961	839	9,254	14,104	718	1,517	3,651	11,918	70	152	68	43,634
rate	62	48	103	112	121	111	61	154	108	276	224	363	221	134
percent change in rate	-15	-23	-5	3	2	3	2	6	-3	-4	59	-28	1	-0
Other cannabis²														
number	164	45	480	495	5,091	3,732	522	368	878	3,252	33	60	124	15,244
rate	32	32	51	66	67	29	44	37	26	75	106	143	403	47
percent change in rate	-43	-10	-17	-7	1	-15	15	-39	-23	-20	73	-41	-32	-13
Cocaine														
number	89	22	293	202	2,340	7,354	585	460	3,150	7,464	27	84	4	22,074
rate	17	16	31	27	31	58	50	47	93	173	86	201	13	68
percent change in rate	-8	-33	48	12	6	17	60	-5	12	13	28	-45	-57	13
Other drugs³														
number	85	43	306	321	3,656	5,074	328	367	1,028	3,951	16	26	11	15,212
rate	17	31	33	43	48	40	28	37	30	92	51	62	36	47
percent change in rate	-18	38	21	-2	20	4	-28	-41	-7	27	-6	-28	-33	8
Drugs - total														
number	654	176	2,040	1,857	20,341	30,264	2,153	2,712	8,707	26,585	146	322	207	96,164
rate	128	127	218	248	266	239	183	275	258	617	468	769	672	295
percent change in rate	-24	-12	0	0	5	3	9	-14	-1	1	44	-36	-25	2
Impaired operation⁴														
number	1,125	548	2,379	1,810	16,398	17,642	2,506	4,669	11,698	14,637	219	489	211	74,331
rate	221	396	255	242	214	139	213	474	347	340	701	1,168	685	228
percent change in rate	17	-0	-15	-25	-1	-2	-11	-20	-10	-1	-33	-35	11	-6

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st. Preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006.

2. Other Cannabis includes trafficking, importation, and production.

3. Other drugs include the categories heroin, "restricted drugs", "controlled drugs", and "other" drugs.

4. Includes impaired operation of a vehicle causing death, causing bodily harm, alcohol rate over 80mg, failure/refusal to provide a breath/blood sample.

Note: Percent change based on unrounded rates and are in comparison to the previous year's rate.

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

Table 4

Crime rates for selected *Criminal Code* incidents, for census metropolitan areas (CMA),¹ Canada, 2006

	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic)	percentage change in rate 2005 to 2006*	Total violent offences	Homicide	Robbery	Total property offences	Breaking and entering	Motor vehicle theft	Total other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences
	rate		rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate	rate
CMA with over 500,000 population									
Winnipeg	11,085	-1.1	1,256	3.0	272	5,913	1,065	1,932	3,916
Vancouver	10,609	-5.5	1,089	2.5	153	5,874	1,121	745	3,647
Edmonton	10,079	-6.0	893	3.7	141	5,621	853	1,076	3,565
Montréal	6,912	-5.8	818	1.4	150	3,642	902	646	2,451
Calgary	6,708	-2.0	802	2.3	107	4,027	685	611	1,879
Ottawa ²	5,775	-0.7	601	1.8	92	3,122	550	327	2,052
Hamilton	5,602	-1.8	754	1.0	108	3,080	662	503	1,768
Toronto	5,020	-5.9	738	1.8	116	2,471	404	294	1,811
Québec	4,931	5.7	640	1.0	62	2,810	734	277	1,481
CMA with under 500,000 population									
Regina	12,415	-7.5	1,546	4.5	264	6,315	1,487	1,008	4,554
Saskatoon	12,209	-8.8	1,606	3.3	268	5,247	1,167	582	5,356
Abbotsford	11,224	-8.0	1,006	1.8	92	6,114	1,169	1,155	4,104
Victoria	10,066	1.4	904	1.2	75	5,630	908	380	3,532
Thunder Bay	9,031	0.8	1,308	1.6	112	3,984	871	294	3,738
Halifax	8,715	-5.2	1,261	1.6	169	4,454	768	368	3,000
London	8,137	8.8	755	1.1	88	4,347	797	641	3,034
Saint John	7,885	4.7	1,313	1.0	82	3,449	639	163	3,123
St. John's	6,773	3.5	777	0.6	53	3,828	1,014	229	2,168
Windsor	6,754	2.3	658	1.5	70	3,609	743	291	2,486
Kingston	6,737	0.8	712	1.3	37	3,446	589	190	2,578
Sudbury	6,219	8.2	908	1.2	74	3,137	800	326	2,174
St. Catharines-Niagara	5,963	-1.1	615	0.9	86	3,333	777	309	2,016
Gatineau ³	5,645	1.7	885	3.1	68	2,866	793	293	1,893
Sherbrooke	5,491	4.7	630	0.7	69	2,895	810	451	1,966
Kitchener	5,315	-4.0	628	0.4	75	2,850	567	290	1,837
Trois-Rivières	4,792	0.3	618	0.0	43	2,631	758	378	1,543
Saguenay	4,038	7.8	613	0.0	19	1,975	496	286	1,450

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

* In comparison to the previous year rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.

1. Note that a CMA typically comprises more than one police force and that populations for all CMAs have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Also note that the Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police agency jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

2. Ottawa represents the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

3. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

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

Table 5

Youths accused of selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada, 2006¹

	2005 ^r				2006				Percent change in rate 2005 to 2006
	Number charged	Number cleared otherwise ²	Total number	Total rate ³	Number charged	Number cleared otherwise ²	Total number	Total rate ³	
Population (aged 12 to 17)	2,569,398				2,583,351				
Homicide ⁴	72	0	72	2.8	83	2	85	3.3	17
Attempted murder	68	10	78	3.0	69	5	74	2.9	-6
Assault - total	14,178	15,612	29,790	1,159	14,160	16,745	30,905	1,196	3
Level 1	8,880	13,378	22,258	866	8,964	14,184	23,148	896	3
Level 2-weapon	4,860	2,193	7,053	275	4,779	2,517	7,296	282	3
Level 3-aggravated	438	41	479	19	417	44	461	18	-4
Other assaults	1,224	287	1,511	59	1,152	271	1,423	55	-6
Sexual assault - total	1,274	999	2,273	88	1,188	963	2,151	83	-6
Level 1	1,239	991	2,230	87	1,166	944	2,110	82	-6
Level 2-weapon	27	8	35	1	20	13	33	1	-6
Level 3-aggravated	8	0	8	0	2	6	8	0	-1
Other sexual offences	141	152	293	11	139	164	303	12	3
Abduction	3	8	11	0	5	5	10	0	-10
Robbery - total	3,380	771	4,151	162	3,704	817	4,521	175	8
Firearms	284	49	333	13	313	47	360	14	8
Other weapons	961	134	1,095	43	1,057	144	1,201	46	9
No weapons	2,135	588	2,723	106	2,334	626	2,960	115	8
Violent crime - total	20,340	17,839	38,179	1,486	20,500	18,972	39,472	1,528	3
Breaking and entering - total	8,367	5,742	14,109	549	7,434	5,399	12,833	497	-10
Residential	4,949	3,337	8,286	322	4,389	3,172	7,561	293	-9
Business	2,805	1,881	4,686	182	2,689	1,907	4,596	178	-2
Other	613	524	1,137	44	356	320	676	26	-41
Motor vehicle theft	3,315	1,945	5,260	205	3,012	2,100	5,112	198	-3
Theft over \$5,000	228	196	424	17	152	163	315	12	-26
Theft \$5,000 and under	9,610	28,026	37,636	1,465	9,164	27,805	36,969	1,431	-2
Possession of stolen goods	4,582	2,622	7,204	280	4,899	2,912	7,811	302	8
Fraud	1,128	1,337	2,465	96	1,119	1,302	2,421	94	-2
Property crime - total	27,230	39,868	67,098	2,611	25,780	39,681	65,461	2,534	-3
Mischief	5,556	18,535	24,091	938	5,681	21,374	27,055	1,047	12
Counterfeiting currency	151	176	327	13	107	145	252	10	-23
Bail violations	10,958	1,041	11,999	467	11,327	1,325	12,652	490	5
Disturbing the peace	569	7,145	7,714	300	542	8,331	8,873	343	14
Offensive weapons	1,745	1,822	3,567	139	1,787	1,831	3,618	140	1
Prostitution	40	39	79	3	22	26	48	2	-40
Arson	501	957	1,458	57	516	976	1,492	58	2
Kidnapping/forcible confinement	231	48	279	11	278	37	315	12	12
Other	7,274	9,982	17,256	672	7,401	11,226	18,627	721	7
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences - total	27,025	39,745	66,770	2,599	27,661	45,271	72,932	2,823	9
<i>Criminal Code</i> - total (excluding traffic)	74,595	97,452	172,047	6,696	73,941	103,924	177,865	6,885	3

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

^r revised

1. Figures presented here include a small number of accused under the age of 12.

2. An incident is "cleared otherwise" when police have identified at least one accused and there is sufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident, but the accused is processed by other means. In the case of youths, this could include formal measures such as a Crown caution or extrajudicial sanctions, or informal measures such as a police warning or diversion to a community program. Processing by other means could refer to the committal to a mental hospital and death of accused.

3. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth aged 12 to 17. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 2005; preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006.

4. For 2006 the total includes one accused under the age of 12.

Note: Percent change based on unrounded rates.

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

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

For further information, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 at 613-951-9023 or call toll-free 1-800-387-2231.

For information on the wide range of data available from Statistics Canada, you can contact us by calling one of our toll-free numbers. You can also contact us by e-mail or by visiting our website at www.statcan.ca.

National inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Depository Services Program inquiries	1-800-700-1033
Fax line for Depository Services Program	1-800-889-9734
E-mail inquiries	infostats@statcan.ca
Website	www.statcan.ca

Recent *Juristat* releases

Catalogue no. 85-002-X

2004

- Vol. 24, no. 11 Victim services in Canada, 2002/03
- Vol. 24, no. 12 Adult criminal court statistics, 2003/04

2005

- Vol. 25, no. 1 Children and youth as victims of violent crime
- Vol. 25, no. 2 Returning to correctional services after release: a profile of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal adults involved in Saskatchewan corrections from 1999/00 to 2003/04
- Vol. 25, no. 3 Canada's shelters for abused women, 2003/04
- Vol. 25, no. 4 Youth court statistics, 2003/04
- Vol. 25, no. 5 Crime statistics in Canada, 2004
- Vol. 25, no. 6 Homicide in Canada, 2004
- Vol. 25, no. 7 Criminal victimization in Canada, 2004
- Vol. 25, no. 8 Adult correctional services in Canada, 2003/04

2006

- Vol. 26, no. 1 Offences against the administration of justice, 1994/95 to 2003/04
- Vol. 26, no. 2 Youth custody and community services in Canada, 2003/04
- Vol. 26, no. 3 Victimization and offending among the Aboriginal population in Canada
- Vol. 26, no. 4 Crime statistics in Canada, 2005
- Vol. 26, no. 5 Adult correctional services in Canada, 2004/2005
- Vol. 26, no. 6 Homicide in Canada, 2005
- Vol. 26, no. 7 Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision: An analysis of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 2003/2004 to 2004/2005

2007

- Vol. 27, no. 1 Impacts and consequences of victimization, GSS 2004
- Vol. 27, no. 2 Youth custody and community services in Canada, 2004/2005
- Vol. 27, no. 3 A comparison of large urban, small urban and rural crime rates, 2005
- Vol. 27, no. 4 Canada's shelters for abused women, 2005/2006