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Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 26, no. 4

Crime Statistics in Canada, 2005

by Maire Gannon

Highlights

- The overall crime rate dropped 5% in 2005. Decreases were seen in most crimes, with the exception of the serious crimes of homicide, attempted murder, assault with a weapon, aggravated assault and robbery.
- The national crime rate had increased during the 1960s, 70s, and 80s, peaking in 1991. Crime rates then fell throughout the rest of the 1990s, stabilizing somewhat in the early 2000s.
- The overall decrease was driven by declines in non-violent crimes, with property crime falling 6% and other *Criminal Code* offences falling 5%. In particular, large drops were reported for break-ins (-7%), motor vehicle thefts (-7%), counterfeiting (-20%) and thefts under \$5,000 (-6%).
- Declines in crime rates were observed in all provinces and territories. The largest provincial drops were reported in Manitoba (-8%), New Brunswick (-8%), and Saskatchewan (-6%).
- After increasing 13% in 2004, the homicide rate increased by 4% in 2005. There were 658 homicides in 2005, 34 more than in 2004. The 2005 homicide rate was the highest since 1996. Attempted murders were also on the rise, up 14% from the previous year.
- In 2005, police reported the first decrease in counterfeiting in 5 years. The 20% drop may be attributed to the recent introduction of enhanced security features to the most common denominations, such as the \$20 bill, which make it more difficult to illegally produce paper currency.
- Drug offences decreased for the second time in three years, dropping 6%. Cannabis offences accounted for the majority of drug offences, and fell 12%.
- The youth crime rate, as measured by the number of youths formally charged plus youths cleared by means other than the laying of a charge, dropped 6%. Youth violent crime dropped 2%, while youth property crime was down 12%.
- Since the introduction of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in 2003, the proportion of apprehended youths who are formally charged by police has dropped from 56% in 2002 (pre-YCJA) to 43% in 2005 (post-YCJA).



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ISSN 1209-6393

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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

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July 2006

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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Introduction

Official crime statistics, also known as police-reported crime data, can be used to examine the prevalence, nature and impact of crime. In Canada, these statistics have been systematically collected since 1962 through the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. The survey captures actual criminal incidents that have come to the attention of police, as well as those that have been detected through police investigation. All police services participate in the survey by submitting data to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) according to a nationally-approved set of common crime categories and definitions. This allows for not only an evaluation of long and short term trends in violent and property crime, but also variations by province/territory and Census Metropolitan Area.

To further place the magnitude of crime in perspective, crime comparisons between Canada and its largest trading partner and neighbour, the United States, can be drawn. This can be reliably done by examining methodologically comparable offence categories.¹

The CCJS gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Canada’s police agencies and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police in making this report possible.

Factors influencing police-reported crime rates

Crime rates are influenced by both actual changes in behavioural patterns, namely variations in the number of individuals committing offences, and shifts in the criminal justice and societal response to specific behaviours. Changes in actual behaviours or the commission of crimes do not occur in isolation of other social, economic or demographic conditions. In fact, previous research has suggested that many factors are correlated to higher levels of crime at particular points in time or for specific regions.

For example, a recent study examining crime trends and its association with socio-economic indicators found links between certain factors and crime types (Pottie Bunge, et. al, 2005). Specifically, trends in financially-motivated crimes, namely robbery, motor vehicle thefts and break and enter were positively correlated with shifts in inflation rates. The influence of inflation rates could be explained by the reduction in purchasing power of goods and services, the uncertainty of the future financial situation, and the subsequent allure of illegal criminal activity to obtain material goods. Only one financially-motivated crime, break and enter, was influenced by shifts in the population of persons aged 15 to 24 years, the most criminally active age group. Lastly, in the study’s examination of homicide trends, it was found that changes in unemployment rates and alcohol consumption were associated with shifts in the prevalence of homicides.

Shifts in the criminal justice 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, such as criminal harassment, or a modification to an existing offence can increase the number of criminal incidents that come to the attention of police. Also, changes in enforcement practices or special targeted operations will impact the prevalence rates for certain crimes, particularly those that are not often reported to police. Examples of offences that reflect more the level of police enforcement than actual behavioural patterns include drug offences and prostitution.

1. A feasibility study on crime comparisons between Canada and the United States was conducted in 2001 to examine the comparability of offence definitions, classifications, and scoring rules between the Uniform Crime Reporting Surveys of the two countries (Gannon, 2001). The study concluded that seven offence-level crimes could be reliably compared, with some minor modifications or caveats.

In addition, differences in the reporting structures of police services can influence the number of incidents recorded. Some police agencies 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 criminal incident is collected by police services and forwarded on to the UCR program.

On the societal side, the public's decrease in tolerance for certain criminal acts, such as spousal assault, can lead to a rise in reporting rates to police and a subsequent increase in actual criminal incidents investigated and recorded by police. Similarly, changes in the victim's desire to involve police can influence police-reported statistics. One way to measure reporting rates to police is to examine the complementary source of information on crime: victimization surveys, namely the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization. This survey captures incidents of victimization that are both reported and unreported to police (see Box 1).

Text box 1

The General Social Survey on Victimization: Another measurement of crime

Similar to other industrialized countries, crime in Canada is also measured using victimization surveys. Unlike police-reported statistics (the UCR survey), these data are based on a telephone-administered survey conducted every five years that asks Canadians aged 15 years and older about their personal experiences of victimization and whether or not the incident was reported to police.

The GSS collects information on eight crime types. Among these crime types, only four are directly comparable to the UCR: physical assault, sexual assault, break and enter, and motor vehicle theft. Overall, findings from the GSS show that reporting rates to police decreased slightly between the two most recent survey periods, from 37% in 1999 to 34% in 2004 (Gannon and Mihorean, 2005). The results also suggest that the level of reporting to police varies by offence type and region. In 2004, 34% of violent victimization incidents were reported to the police. This includes a 39% reporting rate for physical assaults, 8% for sexual assaults, and 46% for personal robberies. It is noteworthy that over half of the unreported violent incidents did not come to the attention of police because the victim felt the incident was not important enough. This suggests that the crime may have been too minor to warrant police involvement. Other reasons for not reporting include not wanting the police involved and feeling that the incident was a personal matter. The public rates of reporting to police were highest for the most serious types of property offences, with a reporting rate of 54% for break and enters and 49% for motor vehicle thefts.

2005 Crime Data

In 2005, about 2.5 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic incidents and other federal statutes such as drug offences) were reported by police. Of these, 12% were violent crimes, 48% were property crimes, and the remaining 40% were other *Criminal Code* offences such as mischief, counterfeiting, disturbing the peace and bail violations (Table 1). The distribution of offences has steadily changed over the last twenty-five years. In 1980, violent crimes represented a smaller percentage of all crimes (8%), property crimes had a higher

Text box 2

Key terminology and definitions

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. Except for robbery, violent crime counts reflect the number of victims in the incident, whereas non-violent crime counts 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 among geographic areas with different populations and over time. **The "crime rate" represents total *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic violations. It does not include other federal statutes, such as drug offences.**

Accused persons

Includes all persons identified by police as having committed a crime, and against whom enough evidence exists to lay a charge, regardless of whether they have been formally charged with an offence.

Persons cleared by charge

This term refers to persons who have been formally charged or recommended to be charged by police.

Persons cleared otherwise

This term refers to people who have not been formally charged by police, though there is sufficient evidence for the police to do so. This could occur for a number of reasons: the police may have used discretion and decided not to lay a charge (e.g., use of extrajudicial measures for youth), the complainant did not want police to lay a charge, the accused was involved in other incidents in which one or more charges were laid, death of the accused, or the accused was under the age of 12.

For more information on the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, refer to the Methodology section at the end of this report.

representation (65%), and other *Criminal Code* offences had a lower representation (27%).

In addition to the above offences, there were approximately 119,000 *Criminal Code* traffic incidents (of which nearly two-thirds were for impaired driving), over 92,000 drug incidents and over 31,000 other federal statute incidents (e.g. *Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, Canada Shipping Act*). In all, police reported 2.7 million criminal incidents in 2005.

It is important to note that when making comparisons (across provinces, CMAs or historically), UCR data are subject to certain data quality limitations which are detailed in the Methodology section.

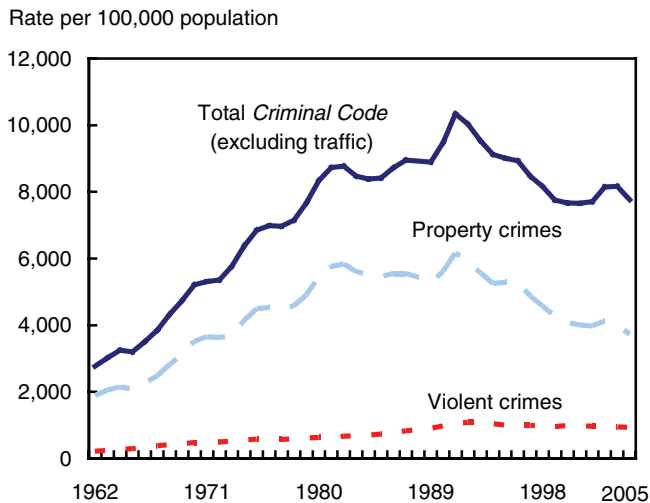
2005 Crime Trends

Crime rate drops 5% in 2005

The crime rate decreased 5% in 2005, primarily fuelled by non-violent crimes (Figure 1). Property crimes decreased by 6%, while other *Criminal Code* offences dropped by 5%. The rate of violent crime remained stable, despite higher counts of homicides and attempted murders.

Figure 1

Crime rate peaked in 1991



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

The national crime rate had increased during the 1960s, 70s, and 80s, peaking in 1991. Crime rates then fell throughout the rest of the 1990s, stabilizing somewhat in the early 2000s. In 2005, the overall crime rate was similar to the rate in 2002 (Table 2).

Every province and territory contributed to the drop in 2005. The largest decreases among the provinces were found in Manitoba (-8%), New Brunswick (-8%) and Saskatchewan (-6%).

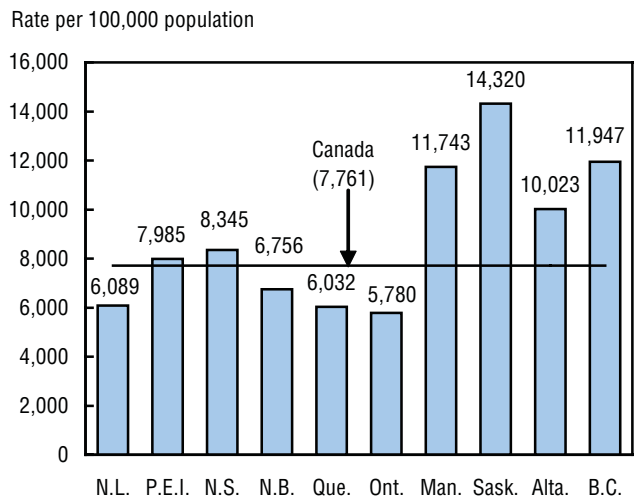
Crime varies across the country

There are substantial regional differences in crime rates. Prior to 2002, crime rates historically increased from east to west. However, in recent years, Ontario and Quebec recorded lower rates than most Atlantic provinces. This was further reinforced in 2005, as Ontario and Quebec recorded rates that were lower than *all* Atlantic provinces (Figure 2). The western provinces continued to have the highest rates among the provinces and consistent with previous years, rates in the three territories far surpassed those recorded by the provinces. It should be noted that crime rates in the territories can have large year-over-year fluctuations due to their relatively small populations.

Provincial crime rates varied from a low of 5,780 incidents per 100,000 population in Ontario to a high of 14,320 in Saskatchewan (Table 3). Among the Atlantic provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest recorded crime rate for the 22nd consecutive year, while for the western provinces, Alberta had the lowest rate for the 13th straight year.

Figure 2

Quebec and Ontario have lowest crime rates, 2005



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

Text box 3

Crime rates in the territories

While the actual number of criminal incidents is relatively low in the territories, when calculated as a rate per 100,000 population the overall crime rate is substantially higher compared to the provinces. This has been the case historically.

In 2005, the crime rates in the three territories ranged from three times higher than the national average in the Yukon to five times higher in the Northwest Territories. Despite having much higher rates for total violent crimes, robbery rates in the territories were among the lowest in the country, with rates that were comparable to those in the Atlantic provinces. In addition, the overall rates of property crime in the territories were only slightly higher than the rates recorded by the western provinces.

Crime rates in census metropolitan areas

The nine largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs)² represent nearly half (47%) of all offences reported by police services in Canada and account for 50% of the national population. In 2005, crime rates declined in eight of these nine census metropolitan areas (CMAs) (Table 4). The largest decreases were observed in Winnipeg (-8%) and Edmonton (-8%). The only CMA to remain relatively stable was Ottawa, where the crime rate was up slightly (+1%).

2. A census metropolitan area refers to a large urban core (over 100,000 population) together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration. In this report, the CMA boundaries have been modified slightly in order to more accurately reflect policing boundaries. The areas that police services serve may differ in their mix of urban/suburban populations, making the comparability of crime rates among these services difficult. This lack of comparability is addressed by analyzing crime rates by CMA. Usually, more than one police force is responsible for enforcing the law within the boundaries of a single metropolitan area.

Similar to the larger CMAs, nearly all of the smaller 18 CMAs (CMAs with populations between 100,000 and 500,000) reported drops in crime, with the exception of London, which recorded an increase of 2%. Three of the smaller CMAs had double digit decreases, with the largest being recorded by Sherbrooke (-18%).

Among all 27 CMAs, the lowest rates belonged to Quebec CMAs. Specifically, Saguenay recorded the lowest crime rate for the fourth consecutive year, followed by Québec, Trois-Rivières, and Sherbrooke. Saskatoon's rate edged higher than Regina's rate in 2005 for the second time since 1995, making it the CMA with the highest crime rate. This switch can be explained by the fact that Regina's rate decrease (-15%) far surpassed the drop recorded by Saskatoon (-4%). Other CMAs with a crime rate of over 10,000 were all in the western provinces and included Abbotsford, Vancouver, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

In many instances, a number of police services are responsible for policing a single CMA. Therefore, to better understand how and where crime rates are changing within a CMA, it is often important to examine specific police services covering that area (Table 5). For example, within the CMA of Toronto, the decrease in crime rates varied widely from very little change recorded by Toronto Police (+1%) to a 17% decline by York Regional Police.

Text box 4

Crime Comparisons between Canada and the United States¹

To place Canada's crime rate in perspective, crime comparisons are often drawn to other industrialized countries, particularly Canada's largest trading partner and neighbour, the United States. To accurately and reliably compare rates between Canada and the United States, it is important to acknowledge and account for any methodological differences in the two national Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) programs, the administrative surveys used to collect police-reported data in the two countries. Based on the findings of a study conducted to assess the comparability of offence types, it is possible to compare rates for seven offence types captured by the UCR programs (Gannon, 2001). These offences include homicide, aggravated assault, robbery, break and enter, motor vehicle theft, thefts, and arson.

Consistent with previous years, police-reported crime data show that the United States had much higher rates of violent crimes, while Canada generally had slightly higher levels of property crimes. In 2004, the rate of homicide in the U.S. nearly tripled the rate recorded in Canada. There were 5.5 homicides per 100,000 population in the United States, compared to 2.0 homicides per 100,000 in Canada. The difference in rates was slightly less pronounced for the other violent crimes. The U.S. recorded a rate of aggravated assault 85% greater than Canada and a rate of robbery that was 59% higher.

Canadians were more likely than Americans to be victims of two of the three types of comparable property crimes. The Canadian break and enter rate of 863 break and enters per 100,000 population was 18% higher than the American break and enter rate of 730 per 100,000. Similarly, the rate of motor vehicle thefts was 26% greater in Canada than in the U.S. Other thefts, which in Canada includes thefts over and under \$5,000, was 9% lower compared to the rates in the U.S.

1. At the time of publication, final 2005 UCR data were not available from the United States. Therefore, crime comparisons are based on 2004 data from Canada and the U.S.

Violent Crime

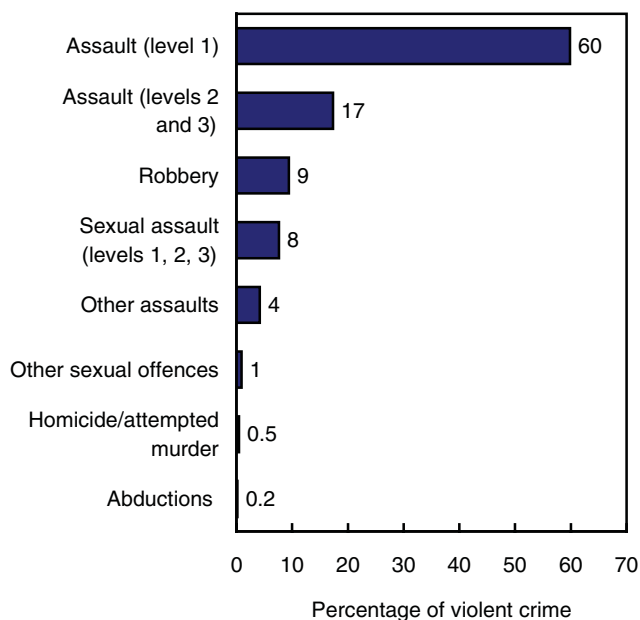
Violent crime rate unchanged in 2005

There are a number of *Criminal Code* offences that are considered violent crimes, namely violations involving violence or the threat of violence, as well as violations resulting in the deprivation of freedom. In particular, violent crime is comprised of homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, other assaults, other sexual offences, abduction and robbery. There were about 304,000 violent incidents in 2005, resulting in a rate that was similar to the 2004 rate. In general, the violent crime rate had been falling since the mid-1990s, after increasing fairly steadily for thirty years.

The stability in 2005 can be explained by an increase in the most serious lower volume crimes, such as homicide and attempted murders, and a corresponding decrease (-2%) in the most frequent violent offence, common assault.

Figure 3

Majority of violent crimes are level 1 assaults¹, 2005



1. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

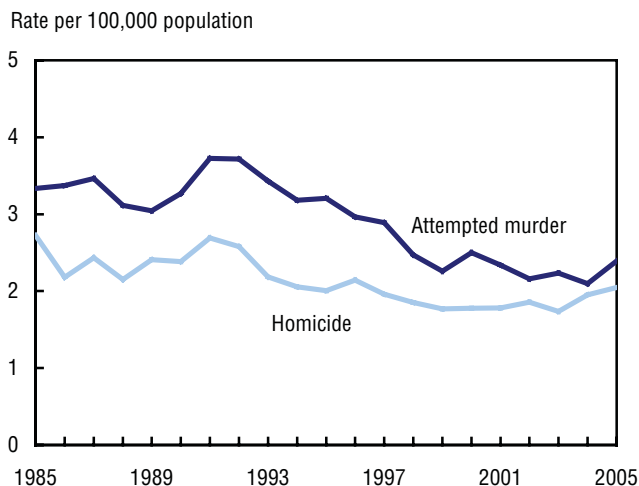
For the eighth year in a row, Saskatchewan reported the highest violent crime rate among the provinces, despite the fact that it reported a decrease in violent crime (Table 3). Saskatchewan's rate was 24% higher than the next highest province, Manitoba. Consistent with their ranking for over the past decade, Quebec recorded the lowest violent crime rate (a rate of 739 in 2005), even though it experienced an increase in violent crime in 2005 (+2%). For the fourth straight year, Ontario had the second lowest violent crime rate (748).

Homicides on the rise

Homicide, the most serious of all criminal acts, includes first and second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Following a 13% increase in 2004, the homicide rate increased by a further 4% in 2005. Police services reported a total of 658 homicides in 2005, 34 more than in 2004. The rate of 2.0 homicides per 100,000 population was the highest since 1996, although still 25% lower than 20 years ago (Figure 4). Rates of attempted murders also increased in 2005 (+14%). There were 772 attempted murders in 2005, 101 more than the previous year.

Figure 4

Rates of homicide¹ and attempted murder increased in 2005



1. As a result of 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. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police file the report.

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

The rise in the number of homicides at the national level was primarily driven by large increases in Ontario (+31) and Alberta (+23). The only provincial decreases in the number of homicides were seen in British Columbia (-15), Quebec (-11) and Manitoba (-1).

The lowest homicide rates were reported by Prince Edward Island, where no homicides were recorded, followed by New Brunswick (1.2 homicides per 100,000 population) and Quebec (1.3) (Figure 5). This regional pattern differs slightly from previous years when the lowest rates solely belonged to the Atlantic provinces. The highest homicide rates were found in Saskatchewan (4.3), Manitoba (4.2), and Alberta (3.3).

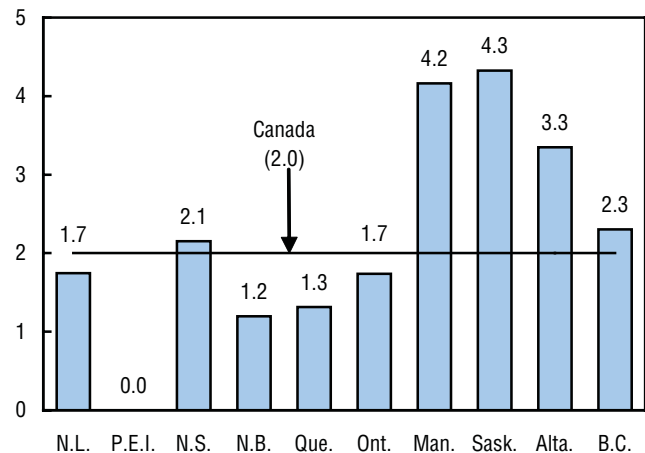
Among the nine largest CMAs, six recorded a greater number of homicides in 2005 compared to 2004. With one of the

largest increases in homicide counts (from 34 to 44 homicides), Edmonton recorded the highest rate (4.3). After nearly doubling its rate in 2004, the number of homicides in Winnipeg dropped in 2005. However, Winnipeg still had the second highest homicide rate (3.7), followed by Vancouver (2.9). The lowest rates were reported in Québec (0.7), Ottawa (1.3) and Montréal (1.3) (Table 4).

Figure 5

Highest homicide rates in the west, 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



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

When considering the 18 smaller CMAs, Regina reported the highest homicide rate (4.0), with 8 homicides, followed by Saskatoon (3.7). Three CMAs had no homicides in 2005: Saint John, Sherbrooke, and Trois-Rivières.

Robberies up in 2005

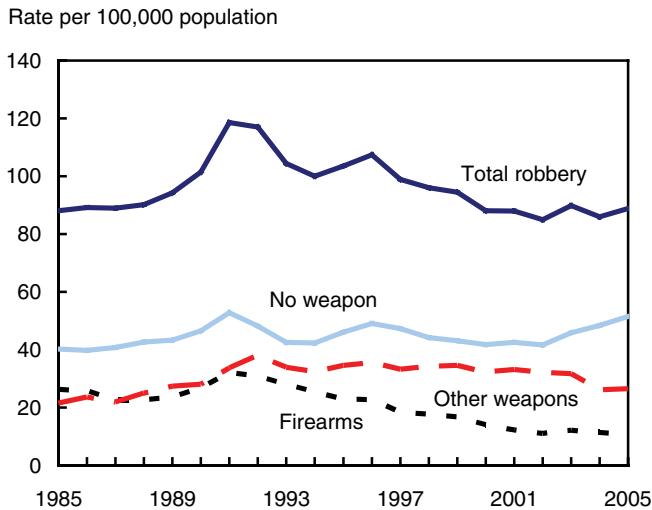
In total, there were almost 29,000 robberies in 2005. The robbery rate was 3% higher than in 2004; however, it was about 15% lower than a decade ago and 25% lower than the 1991 peak (Figure 6). The robbery rate has generally been declining since 1991.

Over half (58%) of robberies reported to police in 2005 were committed without a weapon. Firearms were used in 12% of robberies, while just under one-third (30%) involved another type of weapon.

Robberies without a weapon increased by 6% in 2005 (Figure 6). The rate of firearm robberies was down 5%, while the rate of robberies with another type of weapon was similar to the previous year (+1%).

Figure 6

Overall rate of robbery up, but robberies with firearms continue to decline



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

Half the provinces recorded increases in robbery rates, with the largest occurring in Newfoundland and Labrador (+18%) and Manitoba (+14%). Declines in robbery rates were observed in two provinces: Prince Edward Island (-35%) and Nova Scotia (-5%). With relatively few robberies, Prince Edward Island had the lowest overall robbery rate with 12 incidents per 100,000 population, followed by Newfoundland and Labrador and New Brunswick. The highest robbery rates were reported by the western provinces, with the highest in Manitoba.

At the CMA level, robbery rates increased in seven of the nine largest CMAs. Rates in Hamilton and Winnipeg saw a large spike in 2005, increasing 16% and 15% respectively.

Robbery tends to be an offence for which there is a wide range in rates among the CMAs. Winnipeg had the highest robbery rate among all CMAs, followed by Saskatoon. The lowest rate was recorded by Saguenay, a CMA which has experienced the lowest robbery rates for seven consecutive years.

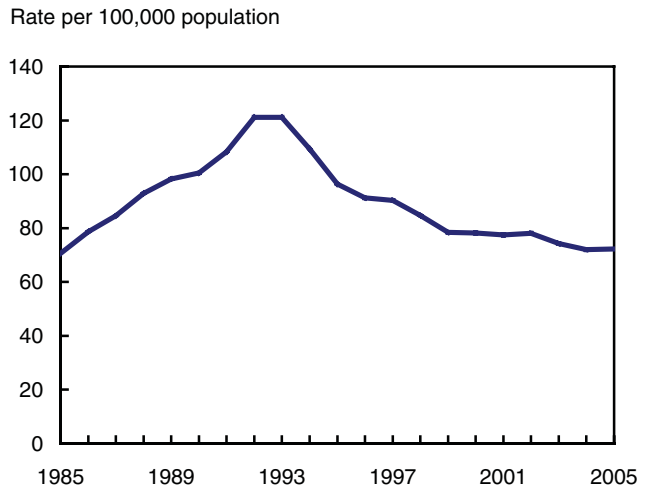
Sexual assault rates stable

Sexual assault is classified into one of three levels according to the seriousness of the incident: level 1 (the category of least physical injury to the victim); level 2 (sexual assault with a weapon, threats to use a weapon, or causing bodily harm); and level 3 (sexual assault that wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim). Among the over 23,000 sexual assaults reported by police in 2005, 98% were classified as level 1.

The sexual assault rate remained unchanged in 2005, but was 25% lower than a decade ago (Figure 7). The sexual assault rate peaked in the early 1990s and has generally been declining since.

Figure 7

Rate of sexual assaults stable in 2005



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

Driving the overall trend, the rate of level 1 sexual assaults remained stable in 2005. The same was also true for the rate of sexual assault with a weapon. The most serious type of sexual assaults, level 3 aggravated sexual assaults, dropped 11%.

Nearly all provinces reported decreases or stability in sexual assault rates in 2005. The largest drops were recorded by New Brunswick (-14%), Manitoba (-11%) and Alberta (-10%). Only Quebec and British Columbia reported increases (15% and 2%, respectively). Despite the increase, Quebec's rate of sexual assault continued to be among the lowest along with Prince Edward Island and Ontario. The highest rates were reported in Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

The national rate of "other sexual offences" increased 4% in 2005. These offences include invitation to sexual touching, sexual interference, sexual exploitation, and incest.

Assaults remain virtually unchanged

There were nearly 235,000 assaults reported by police. These include the three levels of assaults as defined by the *Criminal Code*: level 1 or common assault, the least serious form including behaviours such as pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats; level 2 assaults, defined as assaults with a weapon or causing bodily harm; and level 3 aggravated assaults.

The 2005 assault rate was similar to the rate in 2004 (-1%). Common assault, which represents the vast majority of all assaults, was down 2% in 2005. However, the most serious types of assaults rose. Assault with a weapon increased 5%, while aggravated assault climbed 10%.

Nearly 13,000 “other assaults”, such as assaults against a police officer and unlawfully causing bodily harm, were recorded in 2005, similar to the previous year (-1%).

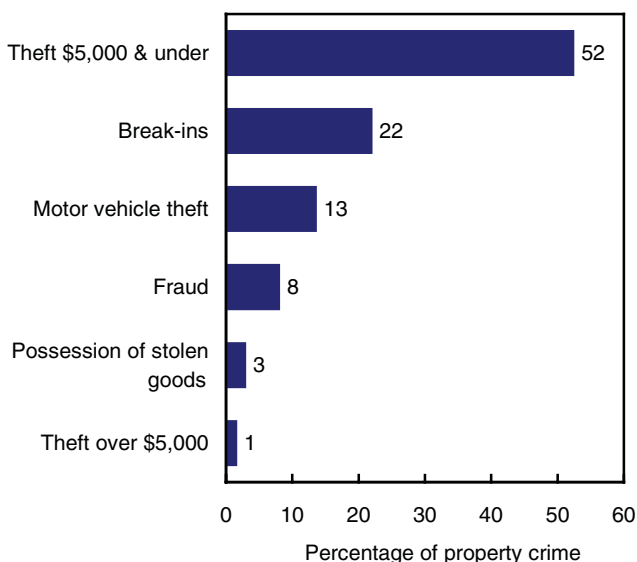
Property Crime

Property crimes on the decline

Property crimes are committed with the intent to acquire property without violence or the threat of violence. In 2005, police reported about 1.2 million property crimes. Among the most common were thefts, break and enters, thefts of motor vehicles and fraud (Figure 8). Theft, other than vehicle thefts, accounted for more than half of all property crimes.

Figure 8

Minor thefts account for over half of property crimes¹, 2005



1. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

The property crime rate decreased for the second consecutive year, dropping 6%. This puts the property crime rate at the lowest level recorded in over 30 years. The decrease was driven by drops in nearly all property crimes.

Rates of property crime fell in every province. The most substantial declines were recorded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan (-12% each). Consistent with previous years,

Newfoundland and Labrador had the lowest rate in the country. Western provinces recorded the highest property crime rates with rates above the national average, with the highest in British Columbia.

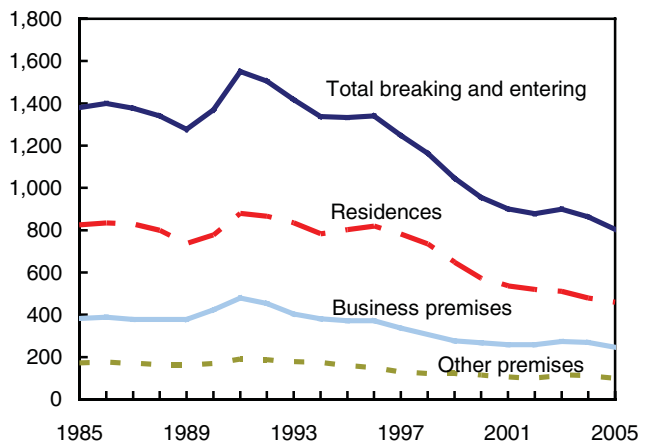
Break and enters continue to decline

Break and enter represents the third largest offence category, accounting for 1 in 10 *Criminal Code* incidents and about 1 in 5 property crimes reported by police. The rate of break-ins decreased 7% in 2005. This was the second consecutive drop, following the first increase in 10 years in 2003. The 2005 rate was 40% lower compared to a decade ago (Figure 9).

Figure 9

Break-ins continue to decrease in 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



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

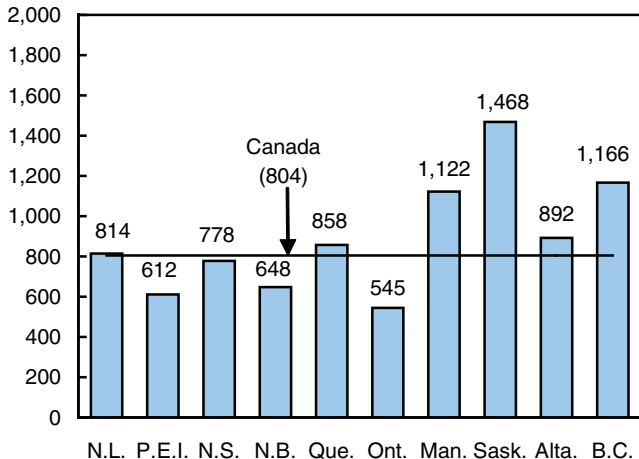
Over half (57%) of all break-ins occurred in residences, another 31% took place in businesses and 12% in other locations, such as schools, sheds, and detached garages. The rate of break-ins dropped in all types of locations, falling 4% for residential break-ins, 8% for break-ins at businesses, and 14% for break and enters at all other locations.

Provincially, overall rates of break-ins were down in every province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island where rates were up 3%, and Quebec where rates remained virtually unchanged (-1%) (Figure 10). Even with this increase, Prince Edward Island had the second lowest rate, after Ontario. Saskatchewan continued to have the highest rate of break-ins, despite experiencing the largest decrease in 2005 (-14%). The next highest rates were recorded by the other western provinces. This regional pattern is consistent with previous years.

Figure 10

Saskatchewan had highest rate of break-ins in 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



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

Among the nine largest CMAs, Ottawa, Quebec and Montréal reported notable increases in break-ins. The rate of break-ins continued to drop in Toronto, falling 13% in 2005. Toronto's rate was the lowest among not only the largest CMAs, but all 27 CMAs in Canada. Among the smaller CMAs, Gatineau was the sole CMA to report an increase, up 3% from the previous year. Corresponding to the high rates in the province of Saskatchewan, rates of break-ins were highest in Regina and Saskatoon.

Motor vehicle thefts drop for a second consecutive year

Motor vehicle theft consists of taking, or attempting to take, a vehicle without the owner's authorization. In 2005, police reported over 160,000 motor vehicle thefts. The motor vehicle theft rate was 7% lower than the rate recorded in 2004 and 18% lower than the peak in 1996. However, it remained 56% higher than 20 years ago. Motives behind the theft of motor vehicles vary from thrill-seeking, to transportation from one location to another, to the use of stolen vehicles in the commission of other criminal offences, to organized crime involvement (see Wallace, 2003). Motor vehicle theft also involves the risk of serious injury or death when the driver attempts to flee from police pursuit.

Thieves continue to target cars to a greater degree than any other type of vehicle, with over half (56%) of vehicle thefts involving the theft of automobiles. As a proportion of the total motor vehicle thefts, trucks including mini-vans and sport utility vehicles (SUVs) have grown in prevalence since the

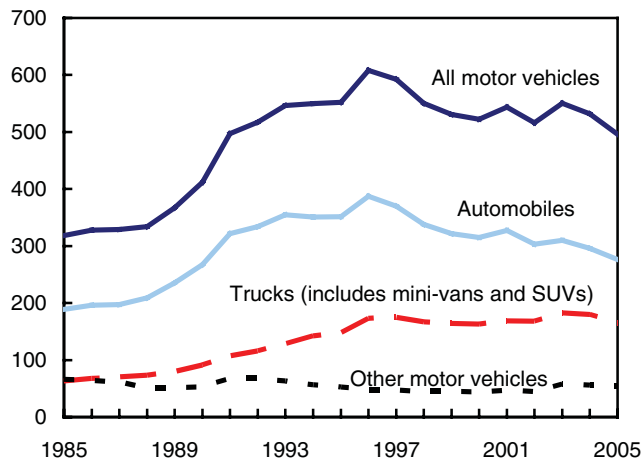
early 1990s and in 2005, they comprised one-third (33%) of all vehicle thefts. This compares to 22% of all motor vehicle thefts in the early 1990s. Motorcycles accounted for 3% in 2005 and all other motor vehicles, such as construction equipment, for 7%.

Decreases were seen in rates for all categories of motor vehicle theft, including trucks (-8%) and cars (-7%) (Figure 11). In comparison to a decade ago, the rate of car thefts was 21% lower in 2005, while the rate of truck thefts was 12% higher. These divergent trends can be largely explained by the growth in the number of vans and SUVs in Canada.

Figure 11

Motor vehicle theft rate dropped in 2005

Rate per 100,000 population



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

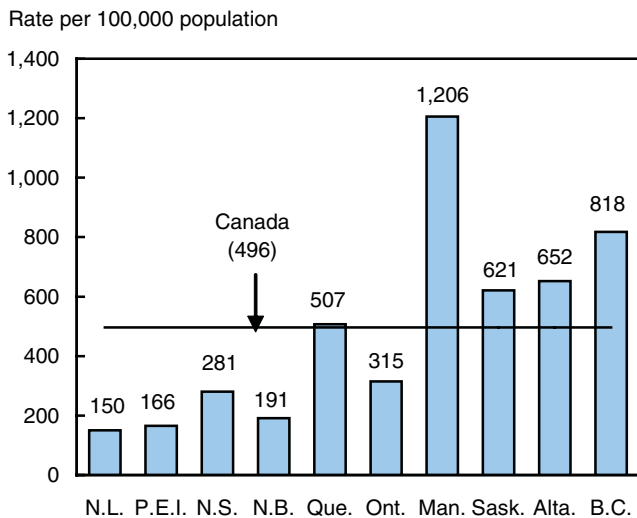
Nearly all provinces reported decreases in rates, with the exception of Alberta where the motor vehicle theft rate remained virtually unchanged. Manitoba had the highest motor vehicle theft rate, with a rate more than double the national rate and 47% higher than the next highest rate, recorded by British Columbia. The lowest rates were in Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island (Figure 12).

Rates of motor vehicle thefts were either down or stable in nearly all CMAs. The largest drops were in Sudbury (-34%), Sherbrooke (-26%) and Windsor (-26%). The two exceptions were Hamilton and Trois-Rivières where rates all increased.

Even with a 12% drop, rates continued to be highest in Winnipeg, followed by Abbotsford. The lowest rate was recorded by Saint John.

Figure 12

Manitoba had highest rate of vehicle theft in 2005



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

Other Criminal Code Incidents

In addition to violent and property offences, a group of criminal offences are classified as “other *Criminal Code*” offences. Of the 994,000 incidents in this category, mischief (36%), counterfeiting (17%), and disturbing the peace (12%) were the most prevalent (Figure 13). Some other offences in this grouping include administration of justice offences, offensive weapons violations, and arson.

After steadily increasing since 2000, the rate of “other *Criminal Code*” offences decreased 5% in 2005. While declines were seen in almost every offence, the most notable drop was found in counterfeiting which fell by 20%. Previous increases in counterfeiting contributed to the upward trend.

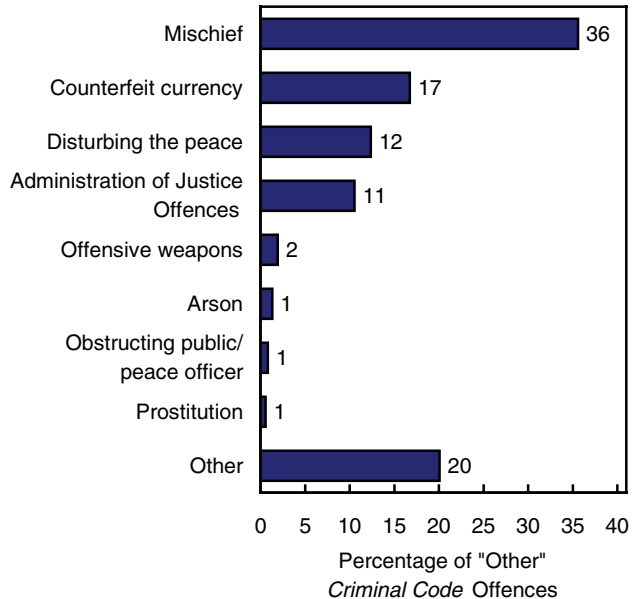
Counterfeiting down for first time in 5 years

The *Criminal Code* contains a number of provisions dealing with counterfeiting, including counterfeiting currency (bank notes), forging credit cards or debit cards, and producing false pieces of identification, such as passports. The penalties range in severity with a maximum penalty of 14 years imprisonment for counterfeiting currency and forging a passport and 10 years for fraudulent credit cards.

According to UCR data from police services, counterfeiting of currency has grown as a proportion of other *Criminal Code* offences from 5% in 2000 to 17% in 2005. However, the counterfeiting rate decreased in 2005 (-20%) for the first time in five years.

Figure 13

Over one-third of “other” Criminal Code offences are mischief violations¹, 2005



1. Percentages may not total 100% due to rounding.

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

All provinces had a decrease in counterfeiting offences in 2005. After reporting the largest increase in 2004, Saskatchewan and Alberta reported the largest drop, down 59% and 57% respectively. Other large declines were found in New Brunswick (-48%) and Prince Edward Island (-42%). The three most populous provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, had the highest rates of counterfeiting offences.

Another source of information on trends in counterfeiting comes from the RCMP Bureau for Counterfeit and Document Examinations (2006). The RCMP identifies counterfeit currency into two groups. Passed counterfeit currency refers to bank notes (bills) that are successfully passed into the financial system without detection. Seized notes are those that are intercepted by law enforcement prior to any introduction into the financial system.

According to the RCMP, the actual number of counterfeit bills in 2004 was 12 times higher than the number recorded in 1995 (648,323 bills versus 55,951). Similar to data from the UCR, the upward trend ended in 2005 with a 35% drop in the number of counterfeit bills. A total of 422,447 bills were passed or seized, resulting in a loss of \$9.4 million.³

3. For 2005, seized notes include only concluded files.

Reasons for the prevalence of counterfeiting currency have been attributed to the advent of sophisticated and easily obtainable computer devices and software for the production of counterfeit notes. In addition, the RCMP has indicated that sophisticated counterfeiting rings (organized crime) are increasingly involved in the production and distribution of false bank notes.

Addressing the problem of counterfeiting has been tackled by a number of participants: from merchants and retailers in the detection of counterfeit bills; to law enforcement in the prevention and reaction to counterfeiting operations; to the Bank of Canada in making the successful replication of bills more difficult and educating retailers about the changes.

In the latter case, the Bank of Canada, at varying points in time, has issued paper currency with enhanced security features. These recent features have been linked to the reduction in the successful duplication of bank note denominations. For example, the introduction of the new \$20 bill in 2004 may explain a 54% drop in passed \$20 counterfeit bills between 2004 and 2005. In 2005, \$20 and \$10 bills were the most common counterfeit notes (41% each). In mid-2005, a new security enhanced \$10 bill was introduced, while the release of a new \$5 bill is scheduled for the fall of 2006.

Using data from the RCMP Bureau for Counterfeit and Document Examinations, it is evident that provincial rates per 100,000 population vary, with Ontario having the highest rate of passed counterfeit bills, followed by British Columbia and Quebec. The lowest provincial counterfeiting rate was recorded by Prince Edward Island. These regional patterns are similar to findings from the UCR.

Administration of justice offences down

Police reported nearly 105,000 administration of justice offences in 2005. These include such offences as judicial interim release violations (also referred to as bail violations), failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a condition of undertaking or recognizance, a summons or an appearance notice and escaping custody. In addition, a certain proportion of administration of justice offences do not come to the attention of police but is raised and dealt with in the courts or correctional services.

In 2005, the rate of administration of justice offences decreased (-6%) for the first time since 2000. These offences remained relatively stable through the 1990s, but began to increase in 2000. The volume of these offences impacts the entire justice system by interrupting existing prosecution and court processes, increasing remand rates and adding to backlogs in the court system.

Offensive weapons violations increase

The rate of offensive weapons violations increased 5% in 2005. There are variations in trends, however, depending on the type of offensive weapons violations. Illegal possession of a weapon, which includes having an unregistered firearm or failing to possess a license to possess a firearm, accounted for just under two-thirds (65%) of all weapon-related offences. The

rate for this offence has steadily increased since the gradual implementation of the *Firearms Act*⁴ in 1998, including a 10% increase in 2005.

A further 10% of weapons-related offences fell into the illegal firearms usage category (e.g. using a firearm in the commission of an offence or pointing a firearm). This category dropped by 7% in 2005, while “other” weapons offences (e.g. careless use, illegal destruction of a firearm, tampering with serial numbers) fell by 2%. Very few incidents of weapons importation, exportation and trafficking were reported by police, accounting for only about 1% of all weapons-related offences.

Criminal Code Traffic Incidents

In 2005, there were approximately 119,000 *Criminal Code* traffic incidents, a slight decrease over 2004 (-2%). The most common traffic offence was impaired driving (64%), followed by failure to stop and/or remain (23%), and dangerous driving and driving while prohibited (13%).

Rates of impaired driving continue to decrease

The rate of impaired driving dropped 7% in 2005. With the exception of a slight increase in 2001, the rate has been decreasing since peaking in 1981. This downward trend may be explained by changing attitudes, introduction of legislation, and shifts in enforcement practices.

Of the 76,000 impaired driving incidents recorded in 2005, over nine in ten were classified by police as operating a vehicle (motor vehicle, boat or aircraft) while impaired or with a Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) over 80 mg. These incidents include instances of police issuing road-side suspensions, rather than laying a formal charge, to drivers found to have a blood-alcohol reading slightly above the legal limit. The remaining offences were processed as failure to provide a breath or blood sample (4%) and impaired operation of a motor vehicle causing bodily harm or death (1%).

Half the provinces saw decreases in their rates of impaired driving. Quebec and Saskatchewan (the province with the highest rate of impaired driving) experienced the largest drops (11% each). The rate in Ontario, which decreased 4% in 2005, was the lowest among the provinces. New Brunswick and Manitoba were the only provinces to record increases, with growths of 3% each.

Drug incidents drop

The rate of drug offences decreased for the second time in the last three years, falling 6% in 2005. This drop was fuelled by a 12% decline in cannabis offences, including declines in cannabis possession (-11%), trafficking and importation (-14%), and cultivation (-17%). No change occurred in the rate of heroin

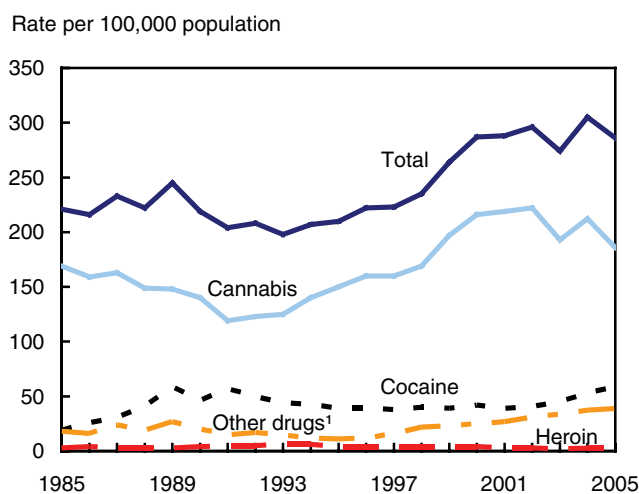
4. The *Firearms Act*, which stemmed from Bill C-68 adopted by Parliament in 1995, began its gradual introduction in 1998. The legislation created new offences for gun smuggling and trafficking, as well as prohibiting a number of different types of handguns, and introduced new mandatory penalties for those who use firearms during the commission of a crime.

offences, while increases were seen for cocaine offences (+11%) and other drug offences, such as those related to LSD, ecstasy, amphetamines (e.g., 'crystal meth'), barbiturates, and anabolic steroids (+4%).

Although cannabis offences continue to account for the majority of drug offences, they represent a smaller proportion of drug offences compared to five years earlier. In 2005, cannabis offences represented nearly two-thirds (65%) of all drug-related incidents, down from 75% of the total in 2000. While the representation of heroin has remained virtually unchanged at 1%, cocaine offences have grown from 15% to 21% of the total, while other drugs have also increased from 9% to 14% (Figure 14).

Figure 14

Rate of cannabis offences decreased in 2005



1. The *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) repealed and replaced the *Narcotic Control Act* (NCA) and parts of the *Food and Drugs Act* (FDA) in May 1997. This affected the "other drug" offence category.

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

Explanations for the increased rates of other drugs (since 2000) may reside in the growing popularity of certain drugs, such as ecstasy and crystal methamphetamines. According to some researchers, there has been a recent proliferation of methamphetamines (McGhee, 2006). This drug is manufactured in clandestine laboratories using precursor ingredients commonly found in local drug and hardware stores (Health Canada, 2005). Among users, the properties of this stimulant drug, which is chemically related to amphetamine, produces a prolonged sense of euphoria and can lead to episodes of violent behaviour, paranoia and anxiety (Health Canada, 2005).

In August 2005, the drug methamphetamine was moved from a Schedule III to Schedule I drug in the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA), thereby increasing the maximum penalties. Offences relating to the production and distribution of methamphetamines rose from a prison term of 10 years to life. In addition to increasing *Criminal Code* sanctions, *Precursor Control Regulations*, overseen by Health Canada, attempt to regulate the sale of the precursor ingredients of methamphetamines.

Given that drug offences can be influenced by changes in local enforcement policies and practices, there can be considerable variation in trends and rates of drug offences between provinces. Decreases in drug crimes were seen in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador, where overall rates increased 3% (Table 6). The largest declines in provincial drug rates were observed in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island (-33% each).

Drug offences reported by police were highest in British Columbia, with a rate of 607 incidents per 100,000 population, almost double the next highest rate recorded by Saskatchewan (310). British Columbia has recorded the highest drug rate since the early 1980s. The lowest rates were recorded by Prince Edward Island (135), Manitoba (163), and Newfoundland and Labrador (164).

Youth Crime

When youths aged 12 to 17 come into contact with police, they can be formally charged or processed through other means. In 2005, police charged over 73,000 youths with *Criminal Code* offences. A greater number of youths (96,000) were cleared by means other than laying a formal charge (Table 7). In fact, the number of youths dealt with in this way is likely even higher, given that not all police services maintain complete records for cases where extrajudicial (non-court) measures are applied. These would only include less serious forms of youth crime, since extrajudicial measures (e.g., taking no further action, informal police warnings, referrals to community programs, formal police cautions, Crown cautions and extrajudicial sanctions programs) are only encouraged by the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) for non-violent and minor offences.

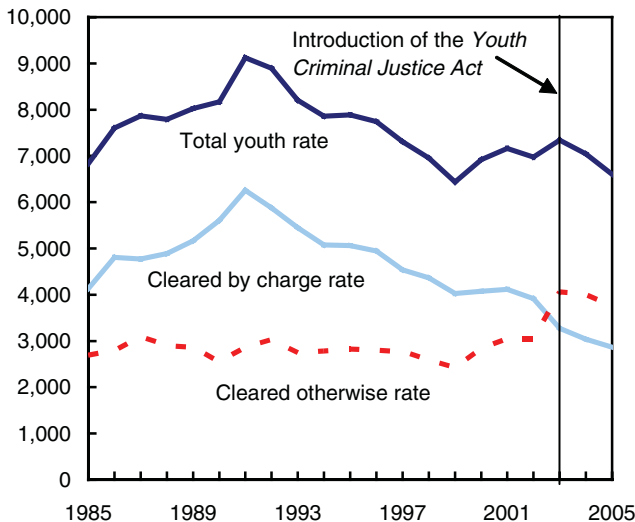
The rate of youths charged dropped 6%, while the rate of youths cleared otherwise fell 7% in 2005. Taken together, youth crime decreased 6%, representing the second consecutive decrease (Figure 15). The youth crime rate decreased throughout the 1990s, reaching a low in 1999, and generally increased from 1999 to 2003. The 2005 youth crime rate was the lowest since 1999.

Since the introduction of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in 2003, the proportion of apprehended youths who are formally charged by police has dropped from 56% in 2002 (pre-YCJA) to 43% in 2005 (post-YCJA).

Figure 15

Youth crime rate decreased in 2005

Rate per 100,000 youths



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

After recording the largest decrease in youth crime in 2004, Prince Edward Island, a small province which is prone to large yearly fluctuations, had the largest rate increase in 2005, up 31% (Table 8). Smaller increases were reported by New Brunswick (+5%) and Nova Scotia (+3%). The remaining seven provinces recorded decreases, ranging from a decline of 2% in Saskatchewan to a drop of 14% in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan once again had the highest youth crime rate (18,563) among the provinces, nearly double the second highest rate recorded by Manitoba (9,758). The lowest rate continued to be recorded by Quebec (3,798). Consistent with patterns for overall crime rates, youth crime rates tend to be much higher in the territories.

Youth violent crime drops

When both youths charged and youths cleared otherwise are taken into account, violent crime represented 22% of youth crime in 2005. Violent youth crime fell 2% in 2005. Youths charged with a violent offence were stable in 2005, while youths cleared by means other than a charge declined 5%.

The youth crime rate increased for the most serious violent offences: homicide (+47%), attempted murder (+11%), aggravated assault (+6%) and robbery (+9%). Decreases were seen in common assaults and sexual assaults.

Youth property crime continues to fall

In 2005, property-related offences accounted for 39% of all youth crime. Of these, the majority (57%) were thefts of \$5,000 or less. The next most common property crimes among youths were break-ins (21%) and possession of stolen goods (11%).

For the second straight year, the property crime rate decreased, falling by 12%. Both youths charged and youths cleared otherwise categories dropped 12%. The youth crime rate for break-ins decreased 19%, while the youth vehicle theft rate dropped 21%.

Methodology

The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was developed by Statistics Canada with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The survey, which became operational in 1962, collects crime and traffic statistics reported by all police agencies in Canada. UCR survey data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation. Coverage of the UCR Survey in 2005 was at 99.9% of the caseload of all police services in Canada.

In this report, the “crime rate” excludes *Criminal Code* traffic violations as these data have proven to be volatile over time as a result of changes in police procedures that allow for some traffic violations to be scored under either a provincial statute or the *Criminal Code* (e.g. failure to stop or remain at an accident). Other federal statutes such as drug offences are also excluded from the “crime rate” in this report.

Currently, there are two levels of detail collected by the UCR survey:

1. Aggregate UCR Survey

The aggregate UCR survey records the number of incidents reported to the police. It includes the number of reported offences, actual offences, offences cleared by charge or cleared otherwise, persons charged (by sex and by an adult/youth breakdown) and those not charged. It does not include victim characteristics. Unless otherwise mentioned, all analysis in this report is based on aggregate survey counts.

The aggregate UCR survey classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident (generally the offence that carries the longest maximum sentence under the *Criminal Code*). In categorizing incidents, violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences. As a result, less serious offences are under-represented by the UCR survey.

The aggregate UCR survey scores violent incidents (except robbery) differently from other types of crime. For violent crime, a separate incident is recorded for each victim (i.e. if one person assaults three people, then three incidents are

recorded; but if three people assault one person, only one incident is recorded). Robbery, however, is counted as if it were a non-violent crime in order to avoid inflating the number of victims (e.g. for a bank robbery, counting everyone present in the bank would result in an over-counting of robbery incidents). For non-violent crimes, one incident (categorized according to the most serious offence) is counted for every distinct or separate occurrence.

2. Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey

The incident-based UCR2 survey captures detailed information on individual criminal incidents reported to police, including characteristics of victims, accused persons and incidents. Police services switch over from the aggregate to the incident-based survey as their records management systems become capable of providing this level of detail.

In 2005, 127 police services in 9 provinces supplied data for the complete year to the UCR2 survey. These data represent 62% of the national volume of reported actual (substantiated) *Criminal Code* crimes. The incidents contained in the 2005 database were distributed as follows: 41.2% from Ontario, 28.9% from Quebec, 10.6% from Alberta, 6.2% from British Columbia, 4.9% from Manitoba, 4.4% from Saskatchewan, 2.2% from Nova Scotia, 0.8% from Newfoundland and Labrador, and 0.6% from New Brunswick. Other than Ontario and Quebec, the data are primarily from urban police departments. The reader is cautioned that these data are not geographically representative at the national or provincial level. Continuity with the UCR aggregate survey data is maintained by a conversion of the incident-based data to aggregate counts at year-end.

The UCR2 Trend Database contains historical data, which permits the analysis of trends in the characteristics of the incidents, accused and victims, such as weapon use and victim/accused relationships. This database currently includes 64 police services who have reported to the UCR2 survey consistently since 1998. These respondents accounted for 46% of the national volume of crime in 2005. This list of respondents will remain unchanged until such time as large police services such as the RCMP and OPP have been providing at least five years of data to the UCR2 survey, at which point they will become part of this trend database. The incidents contained in the 2005 Trend database were distributed as follows: 39.6% from Quebec, 33.8% from Ontario, 14.0% from Alberta, 6.0% from British Columbia, 5.9% from Saskatchewan and 0.7% from New Brunswick.

Data Limitations

For the RCMP during 2004/2005, due to the implementation of new records management systems and moving from the Aggregate UCR Survey to the UCR2 Survey, certain offences were estimated for selected detachments from Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Northwest Territories and Nunavut. Using time-series estimation, the offences most affected were generally less serious, high volume ones: Theft Under \$5000, Bail Violations, Disturbing the Peace, Mischief Under \$5000 and "other" Criminal Code offences. However, counts of Minor Assault were estimated in the Northwest Territories and Nunavut, and Breaking and Entering in Nunavut. Five years of data were used to create time series models of each offence at the provincial/territorial level for the RCMP. Offences were adjusted if the detachment experienced a significant decrease in counts and if the detachment was large enough to impact the overall provincial/territorial RCMP incident count for that offence.

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Table 1

Federal Statute Incidents Reported to Police, by Most Serious Offence, Canada, 2001 to 2005

	2001		2002		2003		2004 ^r		2005		Percent change in rate* 2004-2005	Percent change in rate* 1995-2005
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹		
Population	31,021,251		31,372,587		31,669,150		31,974,363		32,270,507			
Homicide ²	553	1.8	582	1.9	549	1.7	624	2.0	658	2.0	4	2
Attempted murder	725	2.3	678	2.2	707	2.2	671	2.1	772	2.4	14	-20
Assault - Total	236,957	764	235,710	751	236,802	748	234,259	733	234,729	727	-1	-2
Level 1	191,147	616	189,185	603	188,667	596	184,883	578	182,049	564	-2	-8
Level 2 - Weapon	43,094	139	43,793	140	45,222	143	46,643	146	49,653	154	5	25
Level 3 - Aggravated	2,716	9	2,732	9	2,913	9	2,733	9	3,027	9	10	4
Other assaults	12,260	40	12,454	40	12,534	40	12,811	40	12,818	40	-1	-14
Sexual assault - Total	24,044	78	24,499	78	23,514	74	23,036	72	23,303	72	0	-25
Level 1	23,563	76	23,973	76	22,983	73	22,449	70	22,736	70	0	-24
Level 2 - Weapon	320	1	373	1	359	1	397	1	396	1	-1	-39
Level 3 - Aggravated	161	1	153	0	172	1	190	1	171	1	-11	-47
Other sexual offences	2,689	9	2,756	9	2,565	8	2,614	8	2,741	8	4	-29
Abduction	674	2	605	2	559	2	637	2	584	2	-9	-55
Robbery - Total	27,284	88	26,662	85	28,437	90	27,495	86	28,669	89	3	-15
Firearms	3,818	12	3,483	11	3,856	12	3,645	11	3,505	11	-5	-53
Other Weapons	10,280	33	10,104	32	10,057	32	8,362	26	8,558	27	1	-24
No Weapons	13,186	43	13,075	42	14,524	46	15,488	48	16,606	51	6	12
Violent crime - Total	305,186	984	303,946	969	305,667	965	302,147	945	304,274	943	0	-7
Breaking & entering - Total	279,461	901	275,573	878	284,925	900	275,869	863	259,521	804	-7	-40
Residential	166,500	537	163,156	520	161,494	510	153,223	479	148,270	459	-4	-43
Business	80,264	259	81,162	259	86,842	274	86,226	270	79,722	247	-8	-33
Other	32,697	105	31,255	100	36,589	116	36,420	114	31,529	98	-14	-39
Motor vehicle theft	168,595	543	161,912	516	174,208	550	169,977	532	160,100	496	-7	-10
Theft over \$5,000	20,845	67	19,816	63	19,416	61	16,968	53	17,491	54	2	-62
Theft \$5,000 and under	659,589	2,126	667,312	2,127	700,605	2,212	673,999	2,108	640,714	1,985	-6	-29
Possession of stolen goods	26,960	87	30,056	96	33,151	105	35,743	112	33,848	105	-6	-2
Fraud	86,486	279	91,812	293	92,924	293	97,443	305	94,468	293	-4	-18
Property crime - Total	1,241,936	4,004	1,246,481	3,973	1,305,229	4,121	1,269,999	3,972	1,206,142	3,738	-6	-29
Mischief	333,136	1,074	333,334	1,063	357,568	1,129	353,518	1,106	353,955	1,097	-1	-15
Counterfeiting currency ³	38,674	125	79,970	255	139,267	440	201,108	629	163,323	506	-20	623
Bail violations	90,545	292	96,206	307	101,095	319	106,664	334	100,334	311	-7	36
Disturbing the peace	89,971	290	89,354	285	102,909	325	117,389	367	122,803	381	4	117
Offensive weapons	15,876	51	15,930	51	17,621	56	18,202	57	19,337	60	5	0
Prostitution	5,087	16	5,770	18	5,688	18	6,452	20	5,793	18	-11	-25
Arson	14,484	47	13,131	42	13,875	44	13,150	41	13,315	41	0	-8
Other	239,916	773	233,322	744	230,253	727	222,342	695	215,283	667	-4	-17
Other Criminal Code offences - Total	827,689	2,668	867,017	2,764	968,276	3,057	1,038,825	3,249	994,143	3,081	-5	14
Criminal Code without traffic - Total (crime rate)	2,374,811	7,655	2,417,444	7,706	2,579,172	8,144	2,610,971	8,166	2,504,559	7,761	-5	-14
Impaired driving ⁴	82,718	267	80,045	255	77,645	245	80,339	251	75,613	234	-7	-33
Fail to stop/remain	22,538	73	22,040	70	23,336	74	24,022	75	27,217	84	12	-54
Other - Criminal Code Traffic ⁵	14,978	48	15,486	49	16,138	51	16,276	51	15,908	49	-3	-17
Criminal Code Traffic - Total	120,234	388	117,571	375	117,119	370	120,637	377	118,738	368	-2	-38
Criminal Code - Total (incl. traffic)	2,495,045	8,043	2,535,015	8,080	2,696,291	8,514	2,731,608	8,543	2,623,297	8,129	-5	-15
Drugs	89,395	288	92,781	296	86,791	274	97,630	305	92,255	286	-6	36
Cannabis	67,921	219	69,687	222	61,087	193	67,895	212	59,973	186	-12	24
Cocaine	12,145	39	12,737	41	14,225	45	16,974	53	18,951	59	11	51
Heroin	951	3	786	3	657	2	799	2	803	2	0	-38
Other drugs	8,378	27	9,571	31	10,822	34	11,962	37	12,528	39	4	253
Other federal statutes	38,013	123	40,122	128	36,264	115	34,017	106	31,501	98	-8	-21
Total federal statutes (incl. C.c.)	2,622,453	8,454	2,667,918	8,504	2,819,346	8,902	2,863,255	8,955	2,747,053	8,513	-5	-14

* Percent change based on unrounded rates.

^r Revised figures.

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final postcensal estimates for 2001 and 2002, updated postcensal estimates for 2003 and 2004, and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.
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. Due to an improved data collection methodology for counterfeiting introduced in 2005, numbers for certain police services, primarily in Ontario, were revised for 2004. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.
4. Includes impaired operation of a vehicle causing death, causing bodily harm, alcohol rate over 80mg, failure/refusal to provide a breath/blood sample. In 2001, the RCMP began reporting incidents in which a roadside suspension was issued, rather than a charge laid, to the CCJS. In 2002, most other police services began reporting this way as well. 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. Includes dangerous operation offences and driving a motor vehicle while prohibited.

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

Table 2

Rates of *Criminal Code* Incidents, Canada, 1962 - 2005¹

	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences ²		Violent crime		Property crime		Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences ³	
	Rate	% Change*	Rate	% Change*	Rate	% Change*	Rate	% 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	8,144	5.7	965	-0.4	4,121	3.7	3,057	10.6
2004 ^r	8,166	0.3	945	-2.1	3,972	-3.6	3,249	6.3
2005	7,761	-5.0	943	-0.2	3,738	-5.9	3,081	-5.2

* In comparison to the previous year's rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

... Figures not applicable or appropriate.

^r Revised figures

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: intercensal estimates for 1962 to 1970, without adjustment for net census undercoverage. Populations as of July 1st: revised intercensal estimates for 1971 to 1995, final intercensal estimates for 1996 to 2000, final postcensal estimates for 2001 and 2002, updated postcensal estimates for 2003 and 2004, and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.

2. Excluding traffic offences.

3. Due to an improved data collection methodology for counterfeiting introduced in 2005, numbers for certain police services, primarily in Ontario, were revised for 2004. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

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

Table 3
Selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2005¹

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. ²	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. ³	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
Population, 2005	515,961	138,113	937,889	752,006	7,598,146	12,541,410	1,177,556	994,126	3,256,816	4,254,522	30,988	42,982	29,992	32,270,507
Homicide number	9	0	20	9	100	218	49	43	109	98	1	0	2	658
rate	1.7	0.0	2.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.3	3.2	0.0	6.7	2.0
% change in rate*	351.2	...	42.8	28.6	-10.5	15.3	-2.6	10.3	24.7	-14.3	-85.8	-100.0	-50.5	4.5
Assault (levels 1,2,3) number	3,759	896	8,770	5,156	39,866	69,991	14,755	16,163	28,567	41,603	857	2,554	1,792	234,729
rate	729	649	935	686	525	558	1,253	1,626	877	978	2,766	5,942	5,975	727
% change in rate*	-5.0	-5.5	-5.0	-9.7	1.4	-0.9	0.1	-2.3	-0.1	1.2	-6.7	-3.4	-10.3	-0.7
Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3) number	436	89	775	511	4,935	7,801	1,318	1,307	2,246	3,415	56	175	239	23,303
rate	85	64	83	68	65	62	112	131	69	80	181	407	797	72
% change in rate*	-7.2	-3.4	-5.8	-14.0	15.1	-0.1	-11.2	1.1	-10.0	1.6	-7.1	-5.2	-16.1	0.2
Robbery number	149	17	707	246	6,754	9,918	2,007	1,243	2,972	4,619	16	15	6	28,669
rate	29	12	75	33	89	79	170	125	91	109	52	35	20	89
% change in rate*	17.6	-34.7	-5.3	0.0	-1.4	6.4	14.1	4.2	4.4	0.5	-30.7	-21.3	196.8	3.3
Violent crime - Total number	4,482	1,052	10,675	6,272	56,175	93,788	18,837	19,717	35,693	51,671	957	2,843	2,112	304,274
rate	869	762	1,138	834	739	748	1,600	1,983	1,096	1,214	3,088	6,614	7,042	943
% change in rate*	-5.4	-5.3	-5.4	-10.9	2.0	0.3	-0.1	-1.6	-0.4	1.3	-8.5	-3.7	-11.1	-0.2
Breaking & entering number	4,198	845	7,298	4,870	65,167	68,349	13,218	14,596	29,037	49,611	497	982	853	259,521
rate	814	612	778	648	858	545	1,122	1,468	892	1,166	1,604	2,285	2,844	804
% change in rate*	-6.0	3.2	-6.8	-9.3	-0.6	-9.1	-6.7	-14.0	-8.6	-7.4	-10.8	-8.1	-20.6	-6.8
Motor vehicle theft number	775	229	2,632	1,440	38,546	39,483	14,200	6,177	21,231	34,800	148	275	164	160,100
rate	150	166	281	191	507	315	1,206	621	652	818	478	640	547	496
% change in rate*	-21.0	-10.4	-16.2	-21.0	-2.1	-7.0	-11.5	-17.0	0.7	-9.0	-9.6	-24.1	-31.8	-6.7
Other theft number	6,806	3,256	19,228	11,762	113,397	196,871	27,951	28,079	89,144	158,701	1,112	1,335	563	658,205
rate	1,319	2,357	2,050	1,564	1,492	1,570	2,374	2,824	2,737	3,730	3,588	3,106	1,877	2,040
% change in rate*	-4.3	-1.2	-5.8	-4.6	-3.1	-4.8	-16.5	-7.9	-2.6	-7.7	-0.2	-12.6	-17.5	-5.6
Property crime - Total number	13,078	4,790	34,005	20,476	238,033	352,127	58,815	54,514	158,737	265,246	1,868	2,787	1,666	1,206,142
rate	2,535	3,468	3,626	2,723	3,133	2,808	4,995	5,484	4,874	6,234	6,028	6,484	5,555	3,738
% change in rate*	-8.0	-1.4	-7.1	-9.2	-2.3	-5.4	-12.4	-12.0	-3.7	-7.5	-7.2	-12.8	-21.1	-5.9
Counterfeiting currency ⁴ number	137	89	1,096	560	59,019	73,987	657	1,123	6,456	20,124	20	49	6	163,323
rate	27	64	117	74	777	590	56	113	198	473	65	114	20	506
% change in rate*	-24.9	-41.9	-25.0	-47.5	-21.4	-10.4	-4.8	-58.8	-57.4	-15.7	17.1	112.4	-25.8	-19.5
Mischief number	6,572	2,257	14,431	9,163	44,768	87,808	32,268	30,145	54,680	61,727	1,758	5,725	2,653	353,955
rate	1,274	1,634	1,539	1,218	589	700	2,740	3,032	1,679	1,451	5,673	13,320	8,846	1,097
% change in rate*	2.6	7.5	5.7	-3.8	-7.5	-5.3	5.2	9.7	4.5	-2.1	3.2	-1.5	-8.3	-0.8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences - Total number	13,856	5,187	33,589	24,054	164,119	278,949	60,630	68,123	132,014	191,354	4,116	12,098	6,054	994,143
rate	2,685	3,756	3,581	3,199	2,160	2,224	5,149	6,853	4,053	4,498	13,283	28,147	20,185	3,081
% change in rate*	0.3	-4.3	-2.9	-5.1	-9.9	-5.0	-5.6	-1.4	-6.6	-2.3	-3.8	1.1	-7.8	-5.2
<i>Criminal Code</i> - Total - without traffic offences number	31,416	11,029	78,269	50,802	458,327	724,864	138,282	142,354	326,444	508,271	6,941	17,728	9,832	2,504,559
rate	6,089	7,985	8,345	6,756	6,032	5,780	11,743	14,320	10,023	11,947	22,399	41,245	32,782	7,761
% change in rate*	-4.1	-3.2	-5.1	-7.5	-4.7	-4.5	-7.9	-5.8	-4.6	-4.8	-5.4	-2.1	-11.1	-5.0

* In comparison to the previous year's rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Populations as of July 1st: preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.

2. Crime data from April to December 2004 for Winnipeg are estimates (except for homicide and motor vehicle theft) due to the implementation of a new records management system.

3. 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.

4. Due to an improved data collection methodology for counterfeiting introduced in 2005, numbers for certain police services, primarily in Ontario, were revised for 2004. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

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, Canada, 2005¹

	Population ²	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic)		Homicide ³		Robbery		Breaking and entering		Motor vehicle theft	
		Rate	% change in rate*	Number	Rate	Rate	% change in rate*	Rate	% change in rate*	Rate	% change in rate*
CMAs with population of 500,000 and over											
Vancouver ⁴	2,156,509	11,226	-7.1	62	2.9	149	-1.3	1,192	-12.0	990	-13.4
Winnipeg ⁵	698,791	11,153	-8.4	26	3.7	263	14.7	1,070	-4.9	1,712	-11.5
Edmonton	1,024,946	10,529	-7.5	44	4.3	142	1.5	1,025	-8.6	1,059	-4.8
Montréal	3,675,155	7,328	-4.5	48	1.3	147	-1.4	892	1.4	649	0.2
Calgary	1,061,524	7,010	-3.2	26	2.4	103	10.8	777	-5.7	440	-4.6
Ottawa ⁶	876,798	5,842	1.1	11	1.3	88	4.5	630	9.0	317	-0.9
Hamilton	697,239	5,625	-2.4	11	1.6	102	15.8	681	0.1	560	3.7
Toronto ⁷	5,306,911	5,355	-4.0	104	2.0	109	6.8	388	-13.3	306	-6.0
Québec	720,787	4,528	-5.6	5	0.7	64	10.0	785	3.4	260	-2.9
CMAs with population between 100,000 and 500,000											
Saskatoon	244,826	13,236	-3.6	9	3.7	248	18.5	1,494	-16.9	550	-6.8
Regina	201,435	13,194	-14.6	8	4.0	197	-7.4	1,740	-17.9	1,078	-20.5
Abbotsford ⁸	162,907	12,886	-1.7	4	2.5	106	11.4	1,219	-11.2	1,514	0.3
Victoria	336,030	9,932	-3.0	2	0.6	60	-21.2	804	-13.5	260	-22.7
Halifax	380,844	9,385	-6.6	10	2.6	155	-4.3	916	-4.8	428	-20.9
Thunder Bay	124,262	8,913	-5.9	3	2.4	100	15.3	872	-3.0	292	-13.4
London	471,033	7,473	2.4	14	3.0	72	4.2	727	-0.3	547	-10.1
Saint John	145,363	6,713	-4.9	0	0.0	44	-29.0	522	-23.1	137	1.4
Kingston	154,389	6,672	-5.4	5	3.2	39	-20.1	639	-1.4	189	-19.2
Windsor	333,163	6,594	-13.4	5	1.5	66	-6.1	698	-24.3	339	-25.7
St. John's	181,527	6,492	-3.9	2	1.1	62	22.9	1,087	-5.2	267	-17.4
St. Catharines–Niagara	434,347	6,006	-3.2	14	3.2	67	7.7	729	-0.9	339	-4.1
Greater Sudbury	160,912	5,769	-5.3	2	1.2	53	26.9	804	-5.6	323	-33.9
Gatineau ⁹	284,963	5,622	-5.1	3	1.1	68	16.6	957	2.8	278	-10.8
Kitchener	485,248	5,477	-7.5	7	1.4	63	-21.1	726	-2.9	348	-24.5
Sherbrooke	148,225	5,042	-17.5	0	0.0	42	-13.3	789	-7.8	387	-26.3
Trois-Rivières	145,567	4,823	-1.4	0	0.0	41	-9.7	686	-1.8	451	23.3
Saguenay	147,071	3,723	-9.3	1	0.7	16	-14.3	456	-17.5	292	-13.7

* In comparison to the previous year's rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

- Note that a CMA typically comprises more than one police force. The CMA populations have been adjusted according to police service 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.
- Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.
- Due to small numbers and populations in some CMAs, homicide rates often have large year-to-year fluctuations. As such, % changes are not presented here.
- 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, which are included in the Vancouver CMA. Homicide are counted according to the year in which police file the report.
- Crime data from April to December 2004 for Winnipeg are estimates (except for homicide and motor vehicle theft) due to the implementation of a new records management system.
- Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.
- Crime counts for breaking and entering, weapon offences, and bail violations for Toronto Police in 2005 are estimates due to new methods in data processing arising from the implementation of a new records management system. Therefore, please use caution comparing these data with prior years. An improved data collection methodology for counterfeiting introduced in 2005 resulted in approximately 50,000 counterfeiting incidents being added to Toronto's 2004 data. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.
- Crime data from February to April 2005 for Abbotsford Police are estimates due to the implementation of a new records management system. Therefore please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.
- 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
Crime rates for the 30 largest municipal police services¹, by type of incident, 2005

Police Service	Population ²	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences		Violent crime		Property crime		Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	
		Rate ³	% change in rate [*]	Rate ³	% change in rate [*]	Rate ³	% change in rate [*]	Rate ³	% change in rate [*]
Toronto CMA Police Services⁴									
Toronto Police ⁵	2,607,637	7,310	0.6	1,006	6.4	2,977	0.7	3,327	-1.2
Peel Regional Police	1,148,445	3,293	-7.1	462	0.5	1,913	-10.6	918	-3.0
York Regional Police ⁶	922,487	3,259	-16.6	432	-1.0	1,864	-17.1	963	-21.1
Montréal CMA Police Services⁴									
Montréal Police	1,873,813	9,726	-4.8	1,065	-0.4	4,486	0.2	4,175	-10.7
Longueuil Police	389,071	6,209	-6.2	726	-5.5	3,719	-2.4	1,764	-13.7
Laval Police	370,368	5,132	-5.3	680	5.0	3,155	-3.8	1,298	-12.9
Vancouver CMA Police Services⁴									
Vancouver Police	584,701	11,719	-11.1	1,249	-0.4	7,587	-10.5	2,883	-16.6
Surrey (RCMP) Police	393,971	12,650	-8.4	1,386	-3.7	7,391	-8.2	3,872	-10.3
Burnaby (RCMP) Police	204,320	12,334	-11.8	1,041	0.3	7,442	-17.9	3,852	-0.6
Richmond (RCMP) Police	173,429	9,411	-7.5	622	5.8	4,974	-12.7	3,816	-1.8
Other Large Police Services									
Calgary Police	970,797	6,889	-4.1	822	-0.6	4,300	-2.7	1,767	-8.8
Ottawa Police	832,550	5,968	1.0	645	-6.8	3,255	1.7	2,068	2.6
Edmonton Police	718,788	11,711	-9.6	924	0.5	7,435	-0.9	3,352	-26.1
Winnipeg Police ⁷	649,921	11,702	-8.2	1,328	4.9	6,222	-12.4	4,152	-5.1
Durham Regional Police ⁸	575,201	4,916	-11.2	646	0.2	2,324	-8.7	1,945	-17.0
Québec Police	530,618	5,054	-5.3	570	9.9	3,214	-1.1	1,271	-19.2
Hamilton Regional Police	519,878	6,287	-1.4	864	-0.4	3,505	-2.6	1,918	0.3
Waterloo Regional Police	485,248	5,441	-7.8	554	-10.5	3,340	-6.4	1,548	-9.7
Halton Regional Police ⁹	443,402	3,588	-7.3	435	3.0	1,880	-4.0	1,274	-14.6
Niagara Regional Police	434,347	5,988	-3.0	562	3.3	3,396	2.2	2,029	-12.0
London Police	359,447	8,420	4.6	795	5.7	4,559	2.1	3,066	8.3
Gatineau Police	245,629	5,938	-4.7	949	1.0	3,294	-6.9	1,695	-3.4
Windsor Police	221,879	8,393	-14.9	837	-5.1	4,593	-18.9	2,963	-10.9
Halifax Regional Police	213,242	12,274	-5.1	1,790	-3.2	6,837	-8.1	3,647	0.1
Saskatoon Police	203,032	15,123	-1.9	1,775	1.9	7,233	-5.6	6,114	1.9
Regina Police	182,459	13,932	-14.9	1,676	-0.1	7,507	-15.6	4,748	-18.1
St. John's (RNC) Police	181,527	6,492	-3.9	833	0.5	3,850	-7.3	1,809	2.2
Greater Sudbury Police	160,912	5,769	-5.3	740	0.9	3,213	-9.6	1,817	0.5
Sherbrooke Police	148,225	5,042	-17.0	569	4.5	2,721	-15.9	1,751	-23.8
Saguenay Police	147,071	3,723	-9.9	443	-11.9	2,005	-12.4	1,274	-4.8

* In comparison to the previous year rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

1. Data in this table include all incidents reported within the jurisdiction of each police force, including incidents such as counterfeiting currency which may have been handled by other police services.
2. Police Service population estimates were derived from 2005 preliminary postcensal population estimates, Demography Division, Statistics Canada.
3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.
4. The police services listed under the Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver CMAs do not represent all the police services in the CMA.
5. Crime counts for breaking and entering, weapon offences, and bail violations for Toronto Police in 2005 are estimates due to new methods in data processes arising from the implementation of a new records management system. An improved data collection methodology for counterfeiting introduced in 2005 resulted in approximately 50,000 counterfeiting incidents being added to Toronto's 2004 data. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.
6. In 2005, York Regional Police implemented a new records management system. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.
7. Crime data from April to December 2004 for Winnipeg are estimates (except for homicide and motor vehicle theft) due to the implementation of a new records management system.
8. Note that 60% of the crime handled by Halton Regional Police, and 35% of the crime handled by Durham Regional Police fall within Toronto CMA boundaries.

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

Table 6
Drug Offences, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 2005¹

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
Population, 2005	515,961	138,113	937,889	752,006	7,598,146	12,541,410	1,177,556	994,126	3,256,816	4,254,522	30,988	42,982	29,992	32,270,507
Cannabis														
number	652	128	1,562	1,310	13,989	17,736	1,121	1,991	4,689	16,237	60	275	223	59,973
rate	126	93	167	174	184	141	95	200	144	382	194	640	744	186
% change in rate*	-5	-41	-25	-37	-13	-7	-37	-17	-10	-11	-34	-3	-12	-12
Heroin														
number	3	1	2	2	95	97	0	3	12	586	1	1	0	803
rate	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	14	3	2	0	2
% change in rate*	50	0	-33	0	5	-26	-100	-50	48	5	0	-0	...	-0
Cocaine														
number	93	30	198	178	2,172	6,101	348	483	2,667	6,515	20	137	9	18,951
rate	18	22	21	24	29	49	30	49	82	153	65	319	30	59
% change in rate*	76	30	-8	-30	-1	24	-28	33	12	6	-59	75	78	11
Other drugs														
number	98	27	252	310	2,923	4,291	453	607	1,042	2,472	15	25	13	12,528
rate	19	20	27	41	38	34	38	61	32	58	48	58	43	39
% change in rate*	14	-33	-1	-13	14	-6	-3	21	14	10	7	-20	7	4
Total														
number	846	186	2,014	1,800	19,179	28,225	1,922	3,084	8,410	25,810	96	438	245	92,255
rate	164	135	215	239	252	225	163	310	258	607	310	1,019	817	286
% change in rate*	3	-33	-21	-33	-8	-2	-30	-6	-2	-5	-38	11	-10	-6

* In comparison to the previous year rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

... Figures not applicable or appropriate.

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st; preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.

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

Table 7
Youths accused of selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada¹, 2005

	2004 ^r				2005				% change in rate* 2004-2005
	Number charged	Number cleared otherwise ²	Total number	Total rate	Number charged	Number cleared otherwise ²	Total number	Total rate	
Homicide	44	0	44	2	65	0	65	3	46.8
Attempted Murder	48	2	50	2	47	9	56	2	11.3
Assault - Total	14,096	16,154	30,250	1,186	14,090	15,327	29,417	1,146	-3.3
Level 1	9,010	14,019	23,029	903	8,874	13,162	22,036	859	-4.9
Level 2-Weapon	4,674	2,101	6,775	266	4,788	2,119	6,907	269	1.3
Level 3-Aggravated	412	34	446	17	428	46	474	18	5.6
Other assaults	1,135	329	1,464	57	1,195	269	1,464	57	-0.6
Sexual assault - Total	1,368	1,027	2,395	94	1,237	975	2,212	86	-8.2
Level 1	1,319	1,019	2,338	92	1,205	966	2,171	85	-7.7
Level 2-Weapon	36	6	42	2	24	9	33	1	-21.9
Level 3-Aggravated	13	2	15	1	8	0	8	0	-47.0
Other sexual offences	127	174	301	12	143	150	293	11	-3.2
Abduction	3	2	5	0	3	8	11	0	118.7
Robbery - Total	3,055	648	3,703	145	3,299	771	4,070	159	9.3
Firearms	226	21	247	10	264	47	311	12	25.2
Other weapons	930	125	1,055	41	955	134	1,089	42	2.6
No weapons	1,899	502	2,401	94	2,080	590	2,670	104	10.5
Violent crime - Total	19,876	18,336	38,212	1,498	20,079	17,509	37,588	1,465	-2.2
Breaking & Entering - Total	9,783	6,883	16,666	653	8,134	5,517	13,651	532	-18.6
Residential	5,573	3,817	9,390	368	4,822	3,225	8,047	314	-14.8
Business	3,400	2,220	5,620	220	2,709	1,773	4,482	175	-20.7
Other	810	846	1,656	65	603	519	1,122	44	-32.6
Motor vehicle theft	4,312	2,155	6,467	253	3,270	1,893	5,163	201	-20.6
Theft over \$5,000	178	173	351	14	214	179	393	15	11.3
Theft \$5,000 and under	9,880	30,831	40,711	1,596	9,571	27,763	37,334	1,455	-8.8
Possession of stolen goods	4,764	2,647	7,411	290	4,515	2,558	7,073	276	-5.1
Fraud	1,218	1,458	2,676	105	1,119	1,298	2,417	94	-10.2
Property crime - Total	30,135	44,147	74,282	2,912	26,823	39,208	66,031	2,573	-11.6
Mischief	5,440	18,456	23,896	937	5,559	18,317	23,876	930	-0.7
Counterfeiting currency ³	208	254	462	18	151	173	324	13	-30.3
Bail violations	11,348	1,002	12,350	484	10,757	1,045	11,802	460	-5.0
Disturbing the peace	692	6,475	7,167	281	591	7,101	7,692	300	6.7
Offensive weapons	1,614	1,827	3,441	135	1,557	1,728	3,285	128	-5.1
Prostitution	33	36	69	3	40	39	79	3	13.8
Arson	487	990	1,477	58	492	956	1,448	56	-2.5
Other	7,753	10,589	18,342	719	7,459	9,878	17,337	676	-6.0
Other Criminal Code offences - Total	27,575	39,629	67,204	2,634	26,606	39,237	65,843	2,566	-2.6
Total - Criminal Code (excluding traffic)	77,586	102,112	179,698	7,044	73,508	95,954	169,462	6,603	-6.3

* Percent change based on unrounded rates.

^r Revised figures.

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 2004 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.

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. Due to an improved data collection methodology for counterfeiting introduced in 2005, numbers for certain police services, primarily in Ontario, were revised for 2004. Therefore, please use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

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

Table 8

Youths accused¹ of selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2005²

	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man. ³	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
Population (aged 12-17)	39,929	11,909	73,146	57,758	575,350	1,006,334	101,865	90,609	274,281	324,433	2,758	4,295	3,783	2,566,450
Homicide														
number	1	0	2	0	12	12	9	11	12	6	0	0	0	65
rate	3	0	3	0	2	1	9	12	4	2	0	0	0	3
% change in rate*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assault (Levels 1,2,3)														
number	482	147	1,281	756	4,750	10,834	1,847	2,310	3,323	3,218	104	243	122	29,417
rate	1,207	1,234	1,751	1,309	826	1,077	1,813	2,549	1,212	992	3,771	5,658	3,225	1,146
% change in rate*	-6.4	116.2	4.3	9.8	-5.2	-3.9	-9.4	1.2	-3.2	0.4	23.6	-24.5	-46.8	-3.3
Sexual Assault (Levels 1,2,3)														
number	27	3	63	64	533	894	85	121	200	193	5	15	9	2,212
rate	68	25	86	111	93	89	83	134	73	59	181	349	238	86
% change in rate*	-30.7	-69.6	18.0	13.2	-3.1	-2.6	-40.3	-9.3	-18.4	-13.3	2.2	6.6	-54.7	-8.2
Robbery														
number	10	0	121	17	582	2,165	236	266	355	309	2	5	2	4,070
rate	25	0	165	29	101	215	232	294	129	95	73	116	53	159
% change in rate*	-35.8	-100	40.7	-22.1	-1.4	16.4	-3.2	-5.8	12.4	4.5	-59.1	-37.8	101.5	9.3
Violent crime - Total														
number	544	153	1,531	902	6,232	14,566	2,275	2,859	4,075	3,913	116	284	138	37,588
rate	1,362	1,285	2,093	1,562	1,083	1,447	2,233	3,155	1,486	1,206	4,206	6,612	3,648	1,465
% change in rate*	-7.5	78.4	6.5	10.6	-5.3	-0.4	-11.4	-0.6	-2.6	0.3	18.6	-20.7	-47.9	-2.2
Breaking & Entering														
number	415	68	452	354	2,157	3,839	1,111	1,840	1,534	1,235	70	320	256	13,651
rate	1,039	571	618	613	375	381	1,091	2,031	559	381	2,538	7,451	6,767	532
% change in rate*	-21.9	38.0	-27.1	-22.9	-17.1	-14.3	-14.8	-13.6	-32.5	-16.6	13.6	4.4	-35.7	-18.6
Motor vehicle theft														
number	89	32	162	114	939	1,348	489	629	762	479	15	67	38	5,163
rate	223	269	221	197	163	134	480	694	278	148	544	1,560	1,004	201
% change in rate*	-44.3	62.3	-26.2	-28.2	-4.0	-15.1	-34.6	-32.7	-10.7	-25.9	9.5	-20.7	-50.3	-20.6
Other theft														
number	466	145	1,184	886	5,284	13,996	1,542	2,917	5,701	5,240	98	167	101	37,727
rate	1,167	1,218	1,619	1,534	918	1,391	1,514	3,219	2,079	1,615	3,553	3,888	2,670	1,470
% change in rate*	-18.5	-7.5	8.2	12.1	-12.3	-3.5	-26.5	-9.8	-12.3	-8.4	-16.5	-43.9	-14.5	-8.7
Property crime - Total														
number	1,043	265	2,411	1,495	9,240	24,083	3,446	6,038	9,188	7,643	196	579	404	66,031
rate	2,612	2,225	3,296	2,588	1,606	2,393	3,383	6,664	3,350	2,356	7,107	13,481	10,679	2,573
% change in rate*	-23.7	3.0	-4.4	-3.6	-12.0	-5.7	-23.5	-14.0	-16.5	-12.4	-6.4	-19.8	-33.0	-11.6
Bail violations														
number	175	14	326	124	487	5,120	819	2,158	1,789	670	31	62	27	11,802
rate	438	118	446	215	85	509	804	2,382	652	207	1,124	1,444	714	460
% change in rate*	-7.8	136.7	19.5	6.8	4.1	0.8	-21.9	-1.8	-18.6	2.5	32.0	-18.9	-38.2	-5.0
Mischief														
number	588	229	1,222	842	2,422	6,162	1,338	3,235	3,972	3,151	175	368	172	23,876
rate	1,473	1,923	1,671	1,458	421	612	1,314	3,570	1,448	971	6,345	8,568	4,547	930
% change in rate*	3.6	73.4	7.8	-0.3	-5.4	-3.4	-12.3	21.5	1.3	-8.0	24.2	-8.3	-28.4	-0.7
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences - Total														
number	1,242	383	2,839	2,094	6,381	20,029	4,219	7,923	9,960	9,139	410	848	376	65,843
rate	3,111	3,216	3,881	3,625	1,109	1,990	4,142	8,744	3,631	2,817	14,866	19,744	9,939	2,566
% change in rate*	-2.6	42.9	7.1	8.9	-7.6	-3.0	-5.8	8.3	-4.7	-4.9	13.6	-7.0	-31.0	-2.6
<i>Criminal Code</i> - Total - (excluding traffic)														
number	2,829	801	6,781	4,491	21,853	58,678	9,940	16,820	23,223	20,695	722	1,711	918	169,462
rate	7,085	6,726	9,271	7,776	3,798	5,831	9,758	18,563	8,467	6,379	26,178	39,837	24,266	6,603
% change in rate*	-12.4	31.1	2.6	4.7	-8.9	-3.5	-13.9	-2.3	-9.4	-6.9	8.0	-14.1	-35.0	-6.3

... Figures not appropriate or applicable

* In comparison to the previous year rate. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

1. Youths accused equals the total of youths cleared by charge and youths cleared otherwise (e.g. application of extrajudicial measures).

2. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2005 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Populations as of July 1st: preliminary postcensal estimates for 2005.

3. Crime data from April to December 2004 for Winnipeg are estimates (except for homicide and motor vehicle theft) due to the implementation of a new records management system.

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.

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