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Juristat

Homicide in Canada, 2014

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- .. not available for a specific reference period
- ... not applicable
- 0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
- 0^s value rounded to 0 (zero) where there is a meaningful distinction between true zero and the value that was rounded
- ^P preliminary
- ^r revised
- X suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*
- ^E use with caution
- F too unreliable to be published
- * significantly different from reference category ($p < 0.05$)

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Homicide in Canada, 2014: highlights

- Police reported 516 homicides in Canada in 2014, four more than the previous year. The homicide rate remained stable in 2014 (1.45 per 100,000 population) making 2013 and 2014 the years with the lowest homicide rates since 1966.
- Six provinces and territories (Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Nunavut) reported a year-over-year decline in their homicide rate in 2014. Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest homicide rate among provinces (0.38 per 100,000 population). Despite reporting a decline in 2014, Manitoba continued to report the highest homicide rate among the provinces (3.43 per 100,000 population).
- Among Canada's 34 census metropolitan areas (CMAs), 14 reported a decline in their homicide rate in 2014 from the previous year, while 6 remained unchanged. With an above average number of homicides in 2014 (8 more than the previous year), Thunder Bay reported the highest homicide rate among the CMAs (9.04 per 100,000 population), followed by Winnipeg (3.29 per 100,000 population). Saguenay, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Oshawa and Brantford reported no homicides in 2014.
- Police reported 156 firearm-related homicides in 2014, 21 more than in 2013. As such, the rate of firearm-related homicides increased by 14% to 0.44 per 100,000 population. Despite the increase, the rate of firearm-related homicides was the second lowest ever recorded since data became available in 1974.
- In 2014, the number (84) and rate (0.24 per 100,000 population) of gang-related homicides reached its lowest level since 2005.
- As has been the pattern in previous years, most solved homicides in 2014 were committed by someone known to the victim (83%). In 2014, victims were most often killed by an acquaintance (37%) or a family member (34%), including current or ex-spouses. In addition, victims were killed within other intimate relationships (5%) or by persons known through criminal relationships (6%).
- In 2014, the rate of intimate partner homicides, meaning homicides committed by a current or former legally married or common-law spouse, boyfriend/girlfriend or other intimate relationship, was four times greater for females than for males (0.44 per 100,000 females aged 15 and over versus 0.11 for males aged 15 and over). In total, there were 83 intimate partner homicides in Canada in 2014, 11 more than in 2013.
- There were 25 homicides committed by youth in 2014, 15 fewer than in 2013. The rate of homicide committed by youth decreased by 36% to 1.07 per 100,000 population, the lowest rate since 1969.
- There were 88 individuals suspected of having a mental or developmental disorder accused of homicide in 2014. This represented 22% of all accused persons, a proportion that was higher than in 2013 (18%) and above the average for the previous 10 years (15%).
- In 2014, close to one quarter (23%) of homicide victims were Aboriginal and about three quarters (74%) were non-Aboriginal. For the remaining 3% of victims of homicide, their Aboriginal identity was reported by police as unknown. Aboriginal people account for close to 5% of the projected Canadian population in that year.
- The homicide rate among Aboriginal people was 6 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal people (7.20 per 100,000 population compared to 1.13 per 100,000).
- Aboriginal males were victims of homicide at a rate 7 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal males (10.86 per 100,000 population versus 1.61). Among Aboriginal females, the rate was 6 times higher than for non-Aboriginal females (3.64 per 100,000 versus 0.65).
- Of the 431 persons accused of homicides in 2014, one third (32%) were Aboriginal people and close to two thirds (65%) were non-Aboriginal people. For the remaining 3% of persons accused of homicide, the Aboriginal identity as reported by police was unknown.
- Aboriginal people were accused of homicide at a rate 10 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal people (8.55 accused of homicide per 100,000 population compared to 0.82).
- In 2014, there were 28 Aboriginal females and 25 non-Aboriginal females accused of homicide. The rate of Aboriginal females accused of homicide, however, was 23 times higher than the rate of non-Aboriginal female accused (3.39 per 100,000 compared to 0.15). The rate of Aboriginal male accused was 9 times higher than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (13.86 accused per 100,000 compared to 1.51).

Homicide in Canada, 2014

by Zoran Miladinovic and Leah Mulligan

Homicide continues to be a relatively rare event in Canada. In 2014, homicide accounted for approximately 0.2% of all deaths in Canada and about 0.1% of all police-reported violent *Criminal Code* incidents.¹ Homicide is regarded as the gravest offence in Canada, and carries among the most severe criminal sanctions. A community's perception of safety can be influenced by its homicide rate (Romer et al. 2003).

Since 1961, police services have been reporting detailed information on homicides in Canada through Statistics Canada's Homicide Survey. In 1974, the survey was expanded beyond the collection of first and second degree murder incidents to include manslaughter and infanticide. Using data from the Homicide Survey, this *Juristat* first explores the characteristics of all homicide incidents, victims, and accused persons in 2014 and compares these findings to short- and long-term trends.

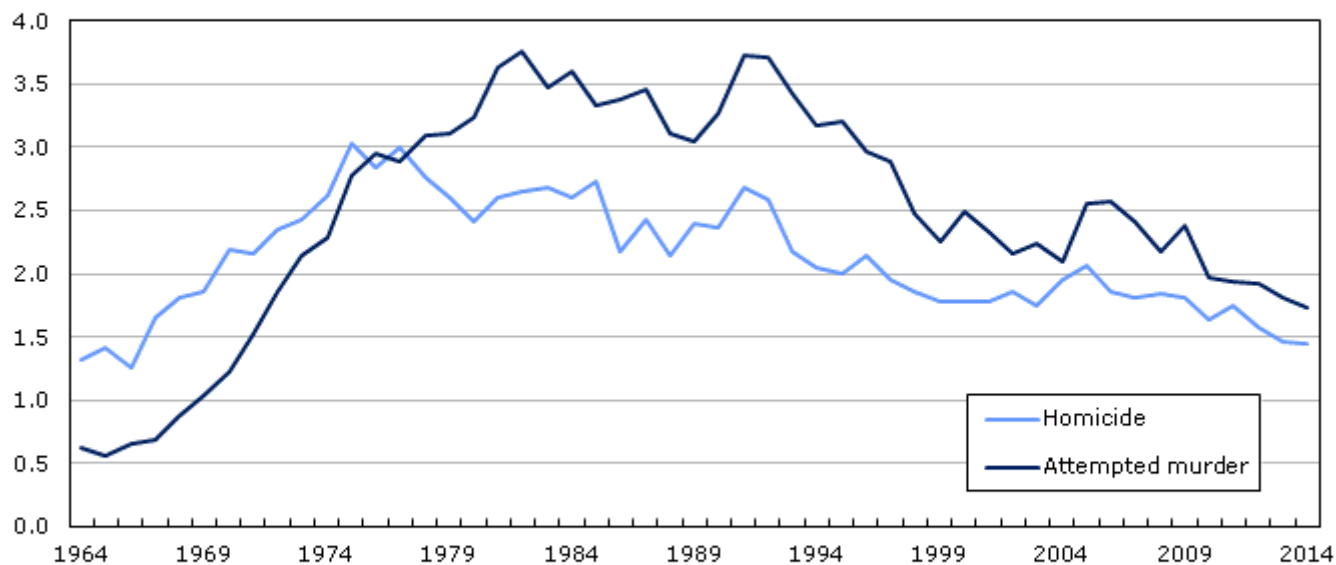
This *Juristat* also presents new data on the nature and extent of homicides involving Aboriginal victims and accused persons. The year 2014 marks the first cycle of collection of Homicide Survey data for which complete information regarding Aboriginal identity has been reported for both victims and accused persons, regardless of sex (Text box 1).

Homicide rate at its lowest point since 1966

Police reported 516 homicides in Canada in 2014, 4 more than the previous year.² The homicide rate (1.45 per 100,000 population) remained stable from the previous year making 2013 and 2014 the years with the lowest homicide rates since 1966 (Chart 1). Further, the homicide rate was 18% lower in 2014 compared to the average for the previous decade (Chart 2).

Chart 1
Homicides and attempted murders, Canada,
1964 to 2014

rate per 100,000
 population



Note: Excludes 329 victims killed in the Air India incident in 1985. Data on homicide are available back to 1961 through the Homicide Survey, while data on attempted murder are available back to 1962 through the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey and Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

While the number of homicides increased slightly in 2014, the number of attempted murders fell for the fifth year in a row (from 801 in 2009 to 617 in 2014) and reached its lowest rate since 1971 (Boyce 2015). In general, attempted murder and homicide have followed similar trends over the past 30 years (Chart 1).

In 2014, there were 480 incidents, the majority of which involved one homicide victim. Ninety-five percent of homicide incidents in 2014 involved one victim, while 4% of incidents involved two victims, and 1% involved three or more victims. Compared with incidents involving one victim, incidents involving two or more victims were more likely to involve firearms (29% versus 55%) and family members (33% versus 50%).

Nova Scotia reports its lowest ever homicide rate

In 2014, Nova Scotia's homicide rate declined by 54% from 2013 to 0.64 per 100,000 population, resulting in the lowest rate ever reported for Nova Scotia since the Homicide Survey began collecting data in 1961 (Table 1b). Five other provinces and territories showed a decline in their homicide rates in 2014: Newfoundland and Labrador (-71%), Saskatchewan (-24%), Manitoba (-15%), Ontario (-9%), and Nunavut (-3%).

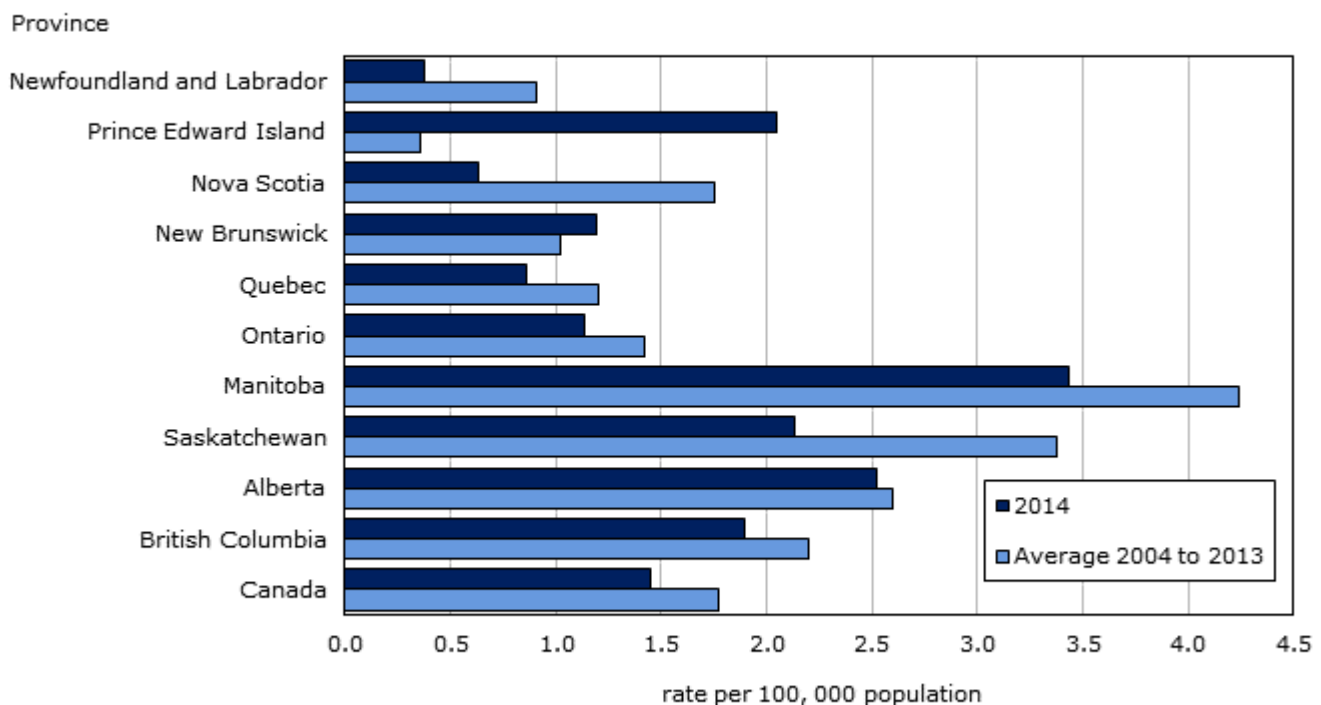
Among the 6 jurisdictions that reported an increase in their homicide rate, Prince Edward Island (+198%) had the largest increase, though the rise was the result of 2 more homicides in 2014 compared with 2013. The Northwest Territories (+51%) had the second largest increase, which was the result of an additional homicide in 2014 (Table 1a; Table 1b).

The other 4 jurisdictions that reported an increase in rates for 2014 were New Brunswick (+29%), Alberta (+23%), British Columbia (+15%), and Yukon, which increased from no homicides in 2013 to 3 in 2014.

Quebec's homicide rate was unchanged in 2014, making rates recorded in both 2013 and 2014 the lowest that province has reported since 1966 (0.86 per 100,000 population).

Despite a 15% decrease in its homicide rate in 2014, Manitoba (3.43 homicides per 100,000 population) reported the highest rate among the provinces for the eighth consecutive year. The other two Prairie Provinces, Alberta (2.52 per 100,000 population) and Saskatchewan (2.13 per 100,000 population), had the next highest rates. In contrast, homicide rates were lowest in Newfoundland and Labrador (0.38 per 100,000 population) and Nova Scotia (0.64 per 100,000 population) (Chart 2).

Chart 2
Homicides, by province, 2014



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

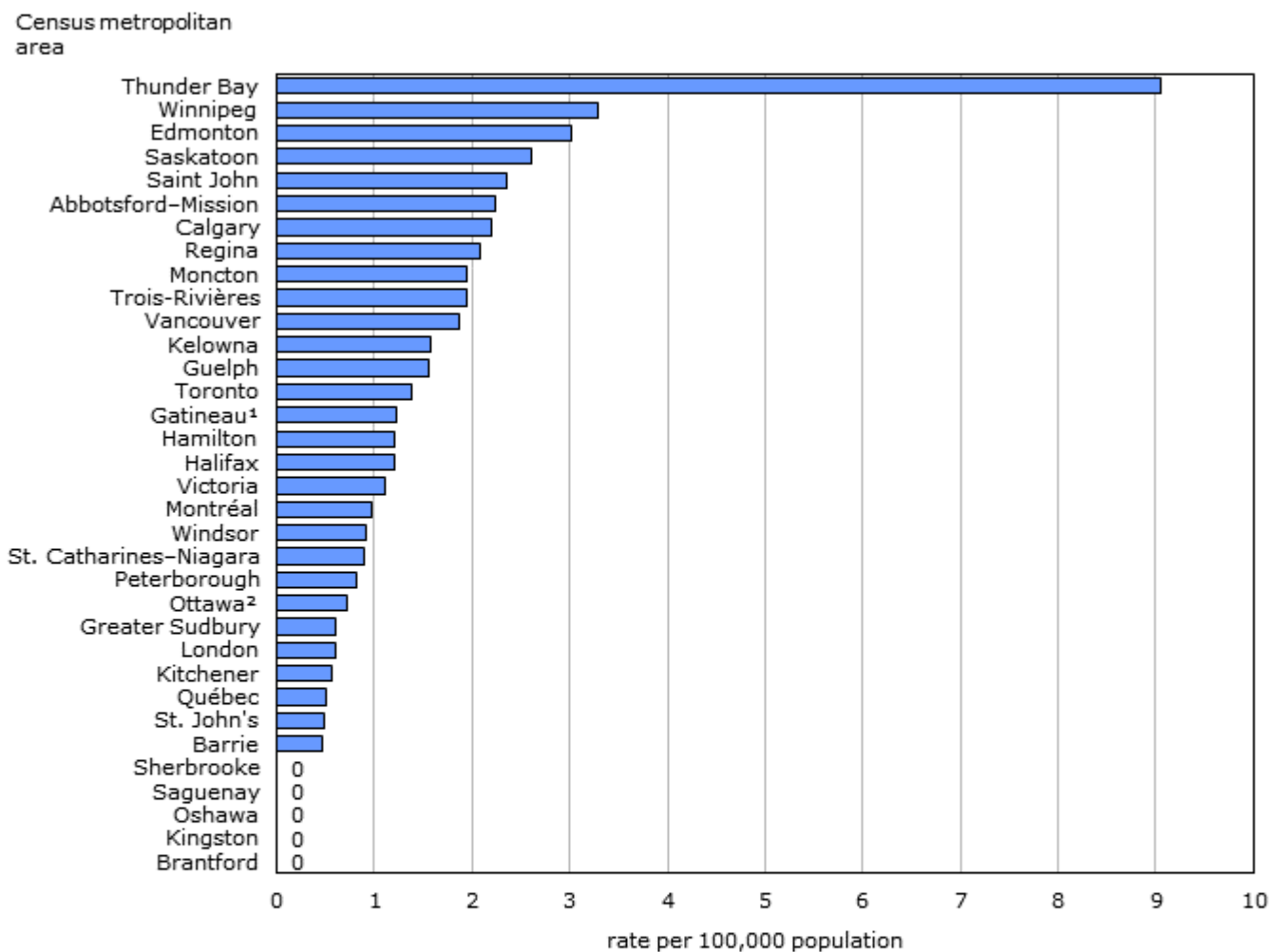
Historically, the territories have had the highest homicide rates in Canada. However, due to small numbers, there is large variability from year to year. In 2014, with 4 homicides, Nunavut reported the highest homicide rate nationally, at 10.93 per 100,000 population.

Among the 10 provinces, most recorded homicide rates in 2014 that were below their previous 10-year average. Only Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick recorded rates in 2014 that were above their 2004 to 2013 average. The 4 western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia) had the highest average homicide rates over the past decade, while average rates in the eastern provinces were below the national average (Chart 2).

Thunder Bay records unusually high number of homicides

With an above average number of homicides reported in 2014 (11), Thunder Bay had the highest homicide rate among Canada's 34 census metropolitan areas (CMAs).³ At 9.04 per 100,000 population, Thunder Bay's rate was nearly three times that of Winnipeg, which recorded the second highest rate (3.29 per 100,000 population) (Chart 3). Over the previous 10 years, Thunder Bay has averaged about 3 homicides per year at a rate of 2.61 per 100,000 population, but has typically ranked among the CMAs with the highest rates. The increased number of homicides reported in Thunder Bay in 2014 was not the result of multiple-victim or gang-related homicides.

Chart 3
Homicides, by census metropolitan area, 2014



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

2. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Gatineau CMA.

Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 253-0004). A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. CMA populations have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Among the 34 CMAs, 14 reported a decline in their homicide rate in 2014, 14 reported an increase, and 6 remained stable (Table 2). The largest increase was reported by Victoria, whose rate grew from 0.28 per 100,000 population in 2013 (1 homicide) to 1.11 per 100,000 in 2014 (4 homicides). Thunder Bay and Trois-Rivières reported the second and third largest increases, respectively. The largest decreases were reported by Oshawa, Kingston, and Brantford.

With a 51% decrease in its rate, Regina went from having the highest homicide rate in 2013 to eighth highest in 2014 (4.28 per 100,000 versus 2.09). The number of homicides in Regina decreased from 10 to 5 during this period.

Five CMAs reported no homicides in 2014: Saguenay, Sherbrooke, Kingston, Oshawa, and Brantford.

Over the last 10 years, the average homicide rate in CMAs has been lower than non-CMAs. There has been an average of 1.71 homicides per 100,000 population in CMAs over the previous 10 years, compared to 1.90 in non-CMAs. Rates were comparable in 2014 (1.44 for CMAs compared to 1.49 for non-CMAs).

Number of firearm-related homicides increased in 2014

The majority of homicides in Canada are committed by one of three methods: stabbing, shooting, or beating. In 2014, 88% of homicides were committed by one of these methods. Stabbing was the most frequent method used to commit homicide in 2014 (38%). Shooting was the second most frequent method at 31%, followed by beating at 19%. Over the preceding 10 year period of 2004 to 2013, these percentages have remained fairly stable.

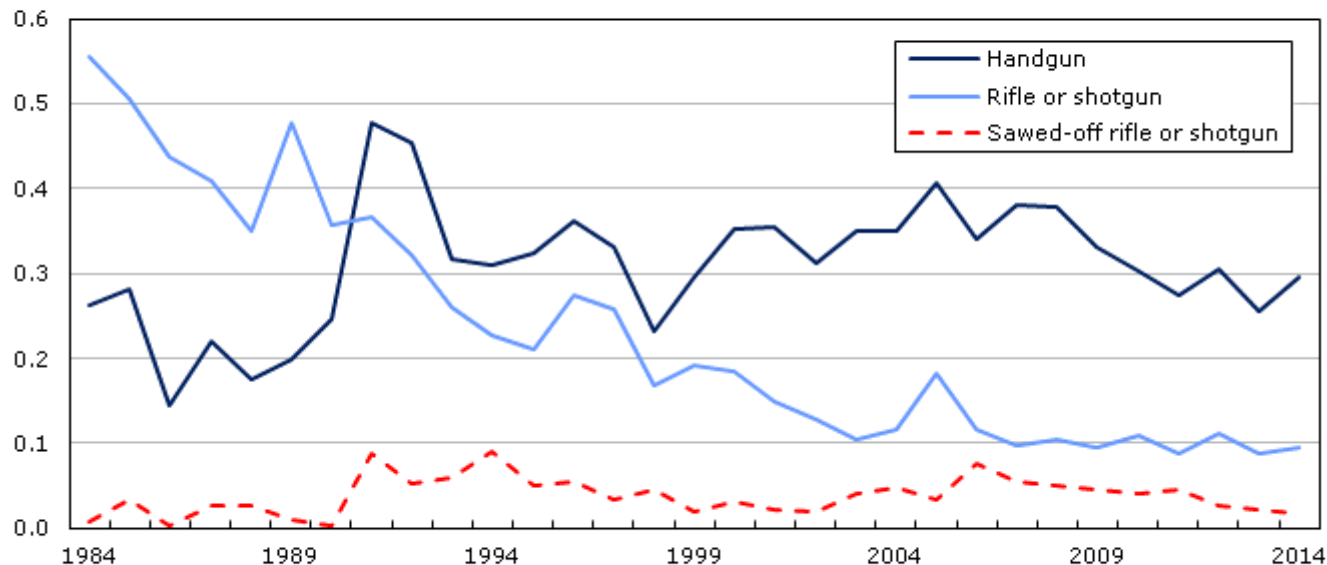
In 2014, both the number and rate of firearm homicides in Canada increased. Police reported 156 firearm-related homicides, 21 more than the previous year (Table 3). As such, the rate of firearm-related homicides grew from 0.38 to 0.44 per 100,000 population (+14%). Despite that increase, the 2014 rate of firearm-related homicides was the second lowest ever recorded since the Homicide Survey began tracking these data in 1974.

Among the provinces and territories in 2014, there was variation in the rate of firearm-related homicides. With a single firearms homicide, Nunavut reported the highest rate (2.73 per 100,000 population). Among the jurisdictions that reported at least one firearm-related homicide, Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest rate (0.19). Yukon and the Northwest Territories had no firearm-related homicides in 2014. Overall, 10 of the 13 provinces and territories reported a lower rate of firearm-related homicides in 2014 than their respective average from 2004 to 2013 (Table 4).

Handguns were used in approximately 67% of firearm-related homicides in 2014, and they continue to be the most frequently used type of firearm. The rate of handgun-related homicides increased 15% in 2014, to 0.30 per 100,000 population, from 0.26 per 100,000 population in 2013 (Chart 4).

Chart 4
Firearm-related homicides, by selected type of firearm, Canada, 1984 to 2014

rate per 100,000 population



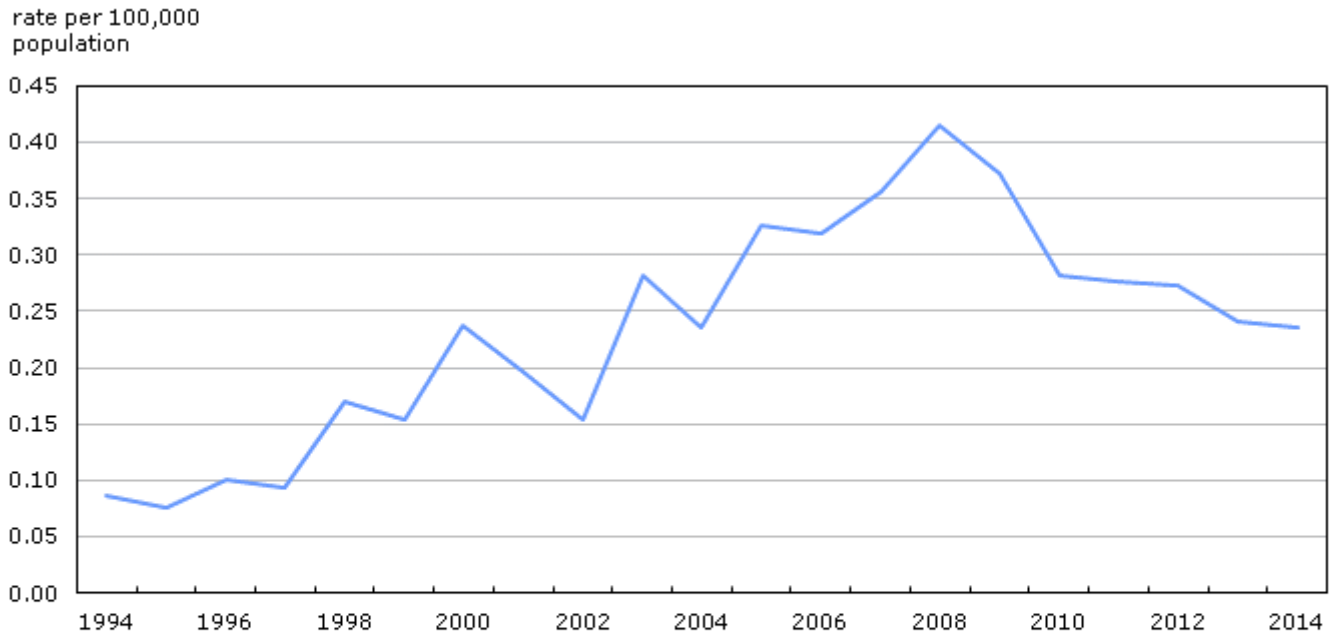
Note: Excludes homicides committed with the use of other types of firearms, such as fully-automatic firearms or firearm-like weapons (i.e. nail gun, pellet gun).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Lowest number and rate of gang-related homicides since 2005

There were 84 gang-related⁴ homicides reported by police in 2014, the lowest number since 2005. As this figure was 1 less than the previous year, the rate (0.24 per 100,000 population) was virtually unchanged. The rate of gang-related homicides has been decreasing since it peaked in 2008 (Chart 5).

Chart 5
Gang-related homicides, Canada, 1994 to 2014



Note: Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 253-0008). These data became available beginning in 1991. A homicide is classified as gang-related when police confirm or suspect that the accused person and/or victim involved in the homicide was either a member, or a prospective member, of an organized crime group or street gang or was somehow associated with an organized crime group or street gang, and the homicide was carried out as a result of this association. Prior to 2005, police were asked if the homicide was “gang-related”. Beginning in 2005, the question was amended to give police the option of specifying whether the homicide was: (a) confirmed as gang-related or (b) suspected as being gang-related. As such, figures may be underestimated prior to 2005 due to suspected gang-related incidents that were excluded from the figures.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Among those provinces or territories that had at least one gang-related homicide in 2014, Saskatchewan had the highest rate (0.62 per 100,000 population), while Nova Scotia had the lowest rate (0.11 per 100,000 population). There were no gang-related homicides in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Yukon, the Northwest Territories, or Nunavut in 2014.

About eight in ten gang-related homicides occurred in CMAs in 2014. Among CMAs that had at least one gang-related homicide, Regina had the highest rate (1.25 per 100,000 population), while Ottawa had the lowest rate (0.10 per 100,000 population).

Gang-related homicides continue to involve firearms at a higher rate than non gang-related homicides. In 2014, about 76% of gang-related homicides involved a firearm compared with 20% of non gang-related homicides. On average, over the 10 previous years, about 7 in 10 gang-related homicides involved a firearm.

Homicide victims and accused most likely to be male and young

Males make up the majority of both homicide victims and accused. In 2014, 72% of homicide victims and 87% of homicide accused were male, findings that have remained consistent over the past 10 years.

Generally, rates of falling victim to homicide or being accused of homicide continue to be highest for 18- to 24-year-olds, a finding that has been consistent over the last decade. In 2014, there were 2.45 victims for every 100,000 persons in this age group. This compares to 2.36 victims per 100,000 persons aged 25 to 34 years, the age group with the second-highest rate.

Among males, the rate of being accused of homicide in 2014 was highest for 18- to 24-year-olds (6.39 per 100,000 population), as was the rate of being a victim of homicide (4.32 per 100,000 population). Among females, the rate of being accused of homicide in 2014 was also highest for 18- to 24-year-olds (0.91 per 100,000 population), but the rate was one-seventh that of males. The rate of being a victim of homicide was highest for females aged 35 to 44 years (1.44 per 100,000 population).

Among 18- to 24-year-olds, the rate of individuals accused of homicide was 3.71 for every 100,000 persons. This contrasts to 2.68 accused per 100,000 persons aged 25 to 34 years, the age group with the second-highest rate.

Nearly two-thirds of accused were convicted of a previous offence

In 2014, 62% of individuals accused of homicide had previously been convicted of a criminal offence. This aligns with the average for the preceding 10 years (62%). Of those accused of a homicide in 2014 who had a previous conviction for a criminal offence, 19% had been convicted of robbery; 9% of a property offence; 8% of a drug offence; and 2% of homicide.⁵ An additional 45% had been convicted of another type of violent offence, while 18% had been convicted of other *Criminal Code*, federal or provincial statute offences.

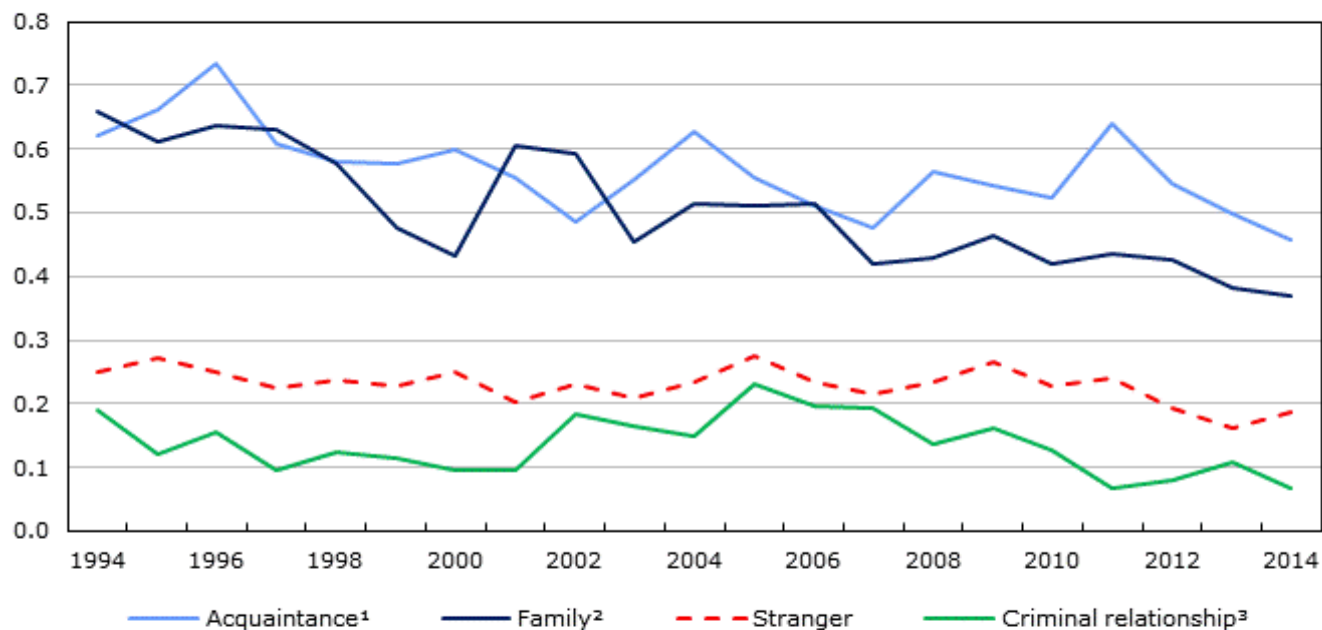
Homicides committed by acquaintances continue to decrease

As has been the case historically, most solved⁶ homicides in 2014 were committed by acquaintances or family members of the victim. In 2014, 37% of victims were killed by an acquaintance and 34% by a family member, including current or ex-spouses. Homicides committed by strangers and as a result of criminal relationships continued to be less frequent (17% and 6%, respectively) (Table 5).

While the rate of acquaintance homicide continued to be higher than rates of homicide committed by family, strangers, or as a result of criminal relationships, it decreased for the third consecutive year in 2014 to reach 0.46 per 100,000 population. In contrast, there was a slight increase in stranger homicides in 2014, rising to a rate of 0.19 per 100,000 population in 2014 from 0.16 the previous year. The rate of homicides as a result of a criminal relationship declined to 0.07 per 100,000 population in 2014 from 0.11 per 100,000 population in 2013 (Chart 6).

Chart 6
Solved homicides, by accused-victim relationship, Canada, 1994 to 2014

rate per 100,000 population



1. Includes casual acquaintances, close friends, current and former boyfriends/girlfriends, and other non-spousal intimate relationships, neighbours, business relationships (legal), and authority figures.
 2. Includes current and former spouses (legal, common-law, same-sex, and opposite sex), parents and children (including biological, adopted, step, and foster relationships), siblings, and other extended family members.
 3. Includes, for example, sex workers, drug dealers and their clients, loan sharks, or gang members. Although prostitution is not illegal in Canada, certain acts related to sex work are prohibited, such as purchasing sexual services or communicating for the purpose of purchasing sexual services. It should be noted that some gang-related homicides may have been scored as "acquaintance". When more than one relationship applies (e.g. criminal relationship and close friend), police are asked to report the primary relationship.
Note: Collection of data on accused-victim relationship began in 1961, with modifications made to relationship categories in 1991, 1997, and 2005. Analysis of accused-victim relationship is based on solved homicides (i.e. homicides for which an accused person has been identified by police).
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

More than one in five solved homicides committed by an intimate partner

Previous research has shown that approximately 80% of victims of intimate partner violence, meaning violence by current and former legally married or common-law spouses, current and former dating partners, and other intimate relationships, have been female (Beaupré 2015). With respect to homicide in 2014, females were victims of intimate partner homicide at a rate four times greater than their male counterparts (0.44 per 100,000 females aged 15 and over versus 0.11 for males aged 15 and over) (Table 6). In total, there were 83 intimate partner homicides in Canada in 2014, 11 more than in 2013.

Over the past 20 years, the proportion of intimate partner homicides committed by a legally married spouse (current or former) has been decreasing, from just under 50% in 1994 to 37% in 2014. The proportion of intimate partner homicides committed by a common-law partner or other opposite-sex partner (i.e., current or former dating partners, extra marital lovers, etc.) has been increasing over the same period and accounted for 36% and 23%, respectively, in 2014. It should be noted that the proportion of couples who are legally married has been decreasing in Canada, while the proportion of couples in common-law relationships has been increasing. In 2011, 80% of unions were legally married while 20% were common-law. In comparison, 84% were legally married in 2001 and 16% were common-law (Statistics Canada 2012).

The proportion of same-sex intimate partner homicides has remained stable since 1997, the earliest date from which data are available. In 2014, same-sex partner homicides accounted for about 4% of intimate partner homicides.

Slight increase in homicides related to victim's profession

In 2014, there were 81 homicides related to the victim's profession, 3 more than in the previous year. The majority of these homicides were linked to illegal activities, including drug trafficking and prostitution (83%). While the number of prostitutes killed as a result of their profession decreased from 12 in 2013 to 4, it should be noted that the number in 2013 was particularly high. Between 2004 and 2013, an average of 7 prostitutes were victims of homicide each year.

In 2014, there were 14 homicide victims whose death was related to their legal profession. This was up from 4 the previous year. Of these victims, police officers made up the largest proportion (21%). There were 3 police officers killed in 2014, which was 2 more than the year before. The highest number of police officers killed in a given year was 5 in 2005.

Decrease in youth accused of homicide

In 2014, the rate of youth accused of homicide declined 36%, reaching its lowest point since 1969. In 2014, there were 1.07 youth accused of homicide for every 100,000 youth aged 12 to 17 in Canada, compared with 1.67 in 2013. Overall, there were 25 youth accused of homicide in Canada in 2014, 15 fewer than the previous year.

Youth accused of homicide in 2014 tended to be involved in a gang-related incident more frequently than adults accused of homicide (16% versus 8%).

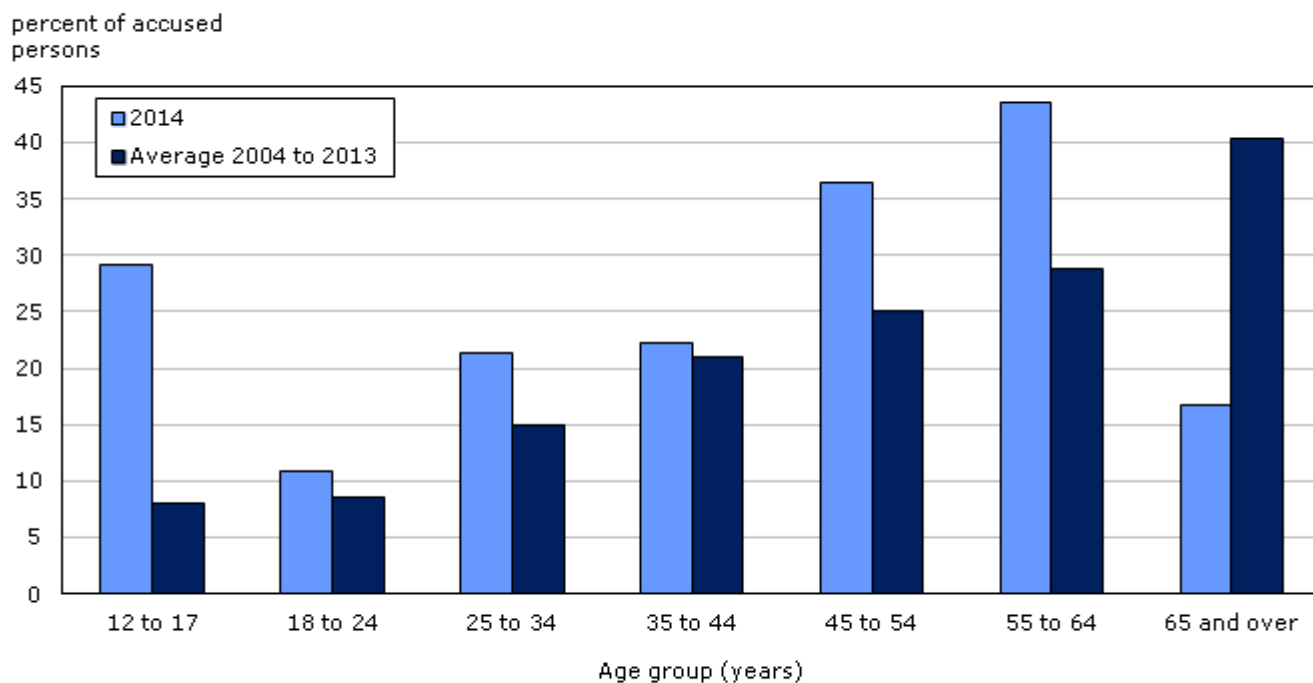
One in five persons accused of homicide suspected of having a mental or developmental disorder

Since 1997, the Homicide Survey has collected information on the suspected presence of mental or developmental disorders⁷ among persons accused of homicide. This information is based on the perception of the investigating officer and does not necessarily reflect a medical or clinical diagnosis.

In 2014, police suspected 88 individuals accused of homicide of having a mental or developmental disorder, representing 22% of all accused.⁸ This is slightly higher than in 2013 (18%) and is also higher than the average over the previous ten years (15%).

There is large variation by age in those accused of homicide that were suspected of having a mental or developmental disorder (Chart 7). In 2014, those aged 55 to 64 years (43%) accounted for the largest proportion of accused with suspected mental or developmental disorders. In comparison, those aged 18 to 24 accounted for the lowest proportion (11%). When examining the suspected presence of a mental or developmental disorder in accused over an average of 10 years of homicide data, it appears the presence increases with age.

Chart 7
Persons accused of homicide with a suspected mental or developmental disorder, by age group, Canada, 2014



Note: Includes persons with a suspected mental or developmental disorder as a proportion of all accused within each age category. Excludes accused persons for which age or information on suspected mental or developmental disorder was unknown. In 2014, information on suspected mental or developmental disorder was unknown for 5% of accused persons.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Homicides involving Aboriginal victims and accused persons

Aboriginal people occupy a distinct social, cultural and political status in Canada as bearers of constitutionally protected Aboriginal and Treaty rights. As such, there have been a number of reports that have documented the need for data on the representation of Aboriginal people in the criminal justice system as victims and as accused (Kong and Beattie 2005). More recently, the issue of missing and murdered Aboriginal girls and women has been at the forefront in Canada and many national and international organizations have made recommendations to address and monitor the issue (Native Women’s Association of Canada 2010; Pearce 2013; Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2014; Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2015; The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada 2015; United Nations 2014; United Nations 2015).⁹

As a result of this focus on missing and murdered Aboriginal females and the 2014 Royal Canadian Mounted Police report titled, *Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview*, Statistics Canada has worked with the Canadian policing community to improve the quality of data it collects on the Aboriginal identity of both male and female victims and persons accused of homicide (Text box 1; Text box 2). The reporting of Aboriginal identity by police to the Homicide Survey is an important contribution towards understanding the extent and nature of the victimization of Aboriginal people in Canada.

This section will first provide findings from revised Homicide Survey data for female victims from 1980 to 2014, and then will provide findings from 2014 which includes data for both males and females. Rates for homicide and persons accused of homicide, by Aboriginal identity, are included in this report. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal or non-Aboriginal population counts. Where rates are reported by sex, age, or geographical area, the rates are based on population counts specific to the groups being analyzed. Refer to the 'Data sources' section of this *Juristat* report for more information.

Text box 1 Defining Aboriginal identity collected on the Homicide Survey

Aboriginal identity is reported by police to the Homicide Survey and is determined through information found with the victim or accused person, such as status cards, or through information supplied by victims' or accused persons' families, the accused persons themselves, community members, or other sources (i.e., such as band records). Forensic evidence such as genetic testing results may also be an acceptable means of determining the Aboriginal identity of victims.

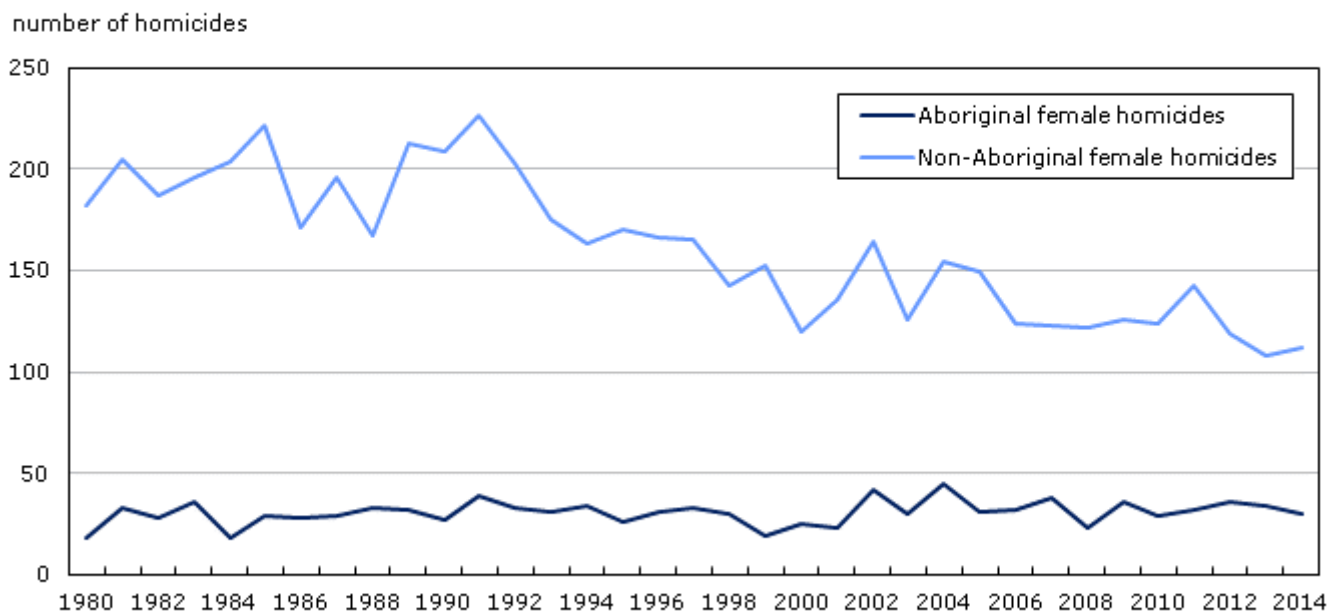
For the purposes of the Homicide Survey, Aboriginal identity includes those identified as First Nations persons (either status or non-status), Métis, Inuit, or an Aboriginal identity where the Aboriginal group is not known to police. Non-Aboriginal identity refers to instances where the police have confirmed that a victim or accused person is not identified as an Aboriginal person. Aboriginal identity reported as 'unknown' by police includes instances where police are unable to determine the Aboriginal identity of the victim or accused person, where Aboriginal identity is not collected by the police service, or where the accused person has refused to disclose their Aboriginal identity to police.

Aboriginal female victims of homicide in Canada from 1980 to 2014

In 2014, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) worked with police services across Canada to obtain data regarding the Aboriginal identity of female victims of homicides that occurred between 1980 and 2013, in order to produce their reports titled *Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview* (Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2014) and *Update to the National Operational Overview* (Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2015). These data were reported to Statistics Canada and added to the Homicide Survey database, in order to allow for the analyses of homicides involving Aboriginal female victims over time. Following this collaboration, detailed data on the Aboriginal identity of homicide victims were also made available for homicides that occurred in 2014, and will continue to be collected by Statistics Canada.

Between 1980 and 2014 police services across Canada reported a total of 6,849 homicides involving female victims. Among these victims, police identified that 1,073 were Aboriginal and 5,665 were non-Aboriginal. The Aboriginal identities of about 2% were reported as unknown by police. Where the Aboriginal identity was known, Aboriginal females represented 16% of female homicides for these years (Table 7; Chart 8).

Chart 8
Number of female homicides, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 1980 to 2014



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

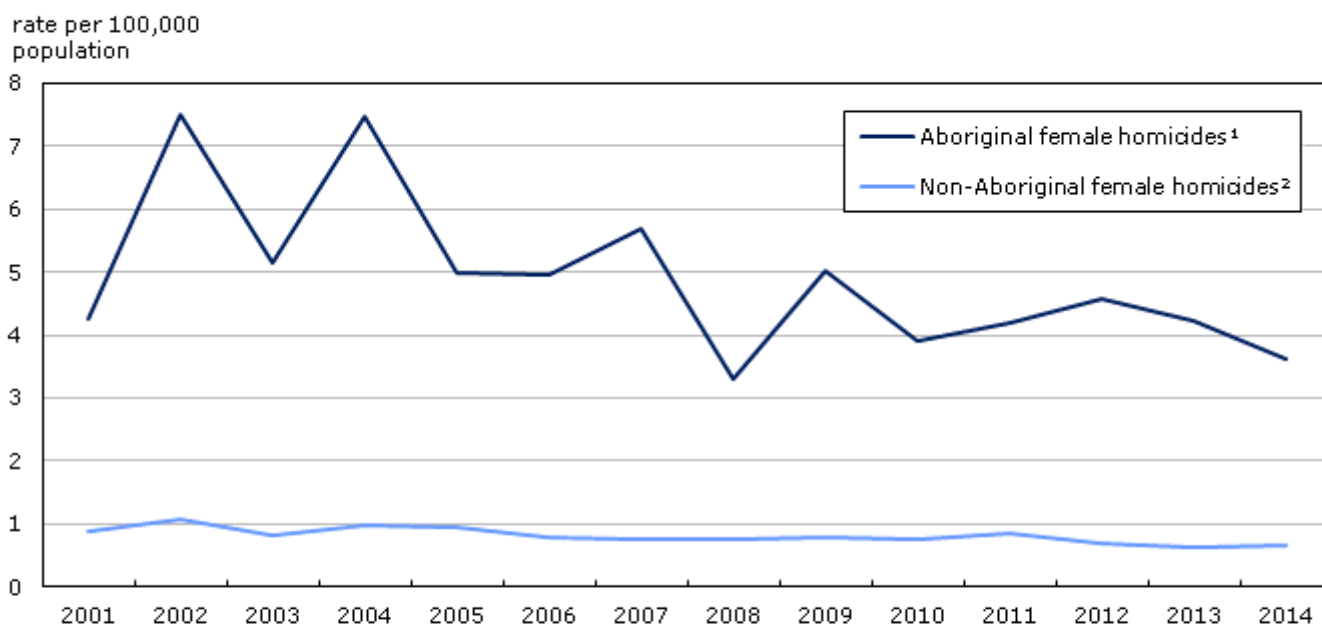
Number of homicides of Aboriginal females relatively stable while declining for non-Aboriginal females

The number of police-reported Aboriginal female homicides has remained relatively stable over the past 34 years, while there has been a decline in the number of non-Aboriginal female homicides. Since 1991, the reported number of non-Aboriginal female homicides has been declining, and this is similar to the overall trend for homicide observed in Canada (Table 1a; Table 7; Chart 8). However, the opposite is true for Aboriginal female homicides, which has generally not declined from the years 1980 to 2014 (Table 7; Chart 8). As such, Aboriginal females have continued to account for an increasing proportion of total female homicide victims. For instance in 1991, Aboriginal females accounted for 14% of all female victims, compared with 21% in 2014. The lowest proportion of Aboriginal female homicides was 8% in 1984, and the highest proportion was 23% which occurred in 2004 and 2007, as well as in 2012 and 2013.

Average rate of Aboriginal female homicide is six times higher than for non-Aboriginal females

From 2001 to 2014,¹⁰ the average rate of homicides involving Aboriginal female victims was 6 times higher than that of homicides where female victims were not Aboriginal (average rate of 4.82 per 100,000 compared to 0.81) (Table 7; Chart 9).¹¹

Chart 9
Rate of female homicides, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2001 to 2014



1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal female population in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal female population in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population projections were not available prior to 2001 for this report; therefore rates could not be calculated for this time period. Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Source' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

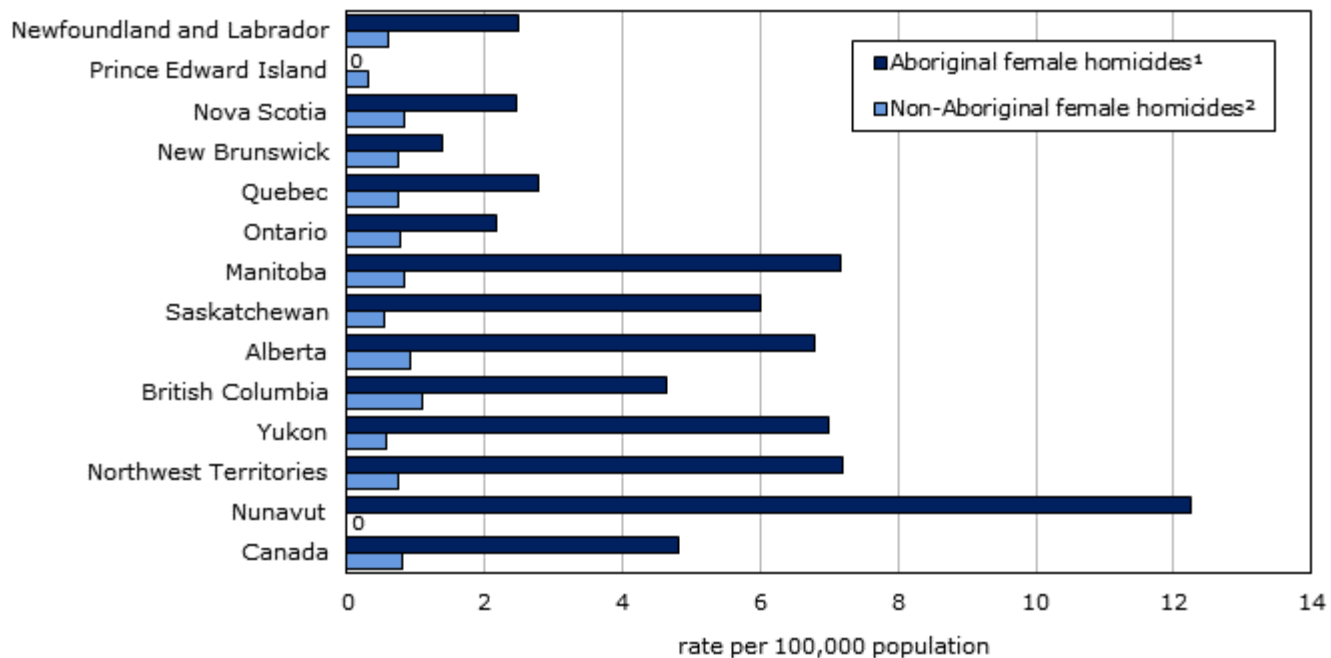
Further, the rate of non-Aboriginal female homicides has remained relatively stable over the past 13 years, in comparison to the rate of Aboriginal female homicide which has varied. The rate of homicides involving Aboriginal females reached peaks in 2002 (7.49 per 100,000 population) and 2004 (7.47 per 100,000), with lowest points recorded in 2008 (3.32 per 100,000) and 2014 (3.64 per 100,000). In comparison, the rate of non-Aboriginal female homicides has remained slightly less than one non-Aboriginal female victim per 100,000 population since peaking in 2002 at 1.08 victims per 100,000 (Table 7; Chart 9).

Aboriginal female victims overrepresented in the territories and prairies

Between the years of 2001 and 2014,¹² police-reported rates of homicides involving Aboriginal female victims in the three territories were higher than the overall rate in Canada (Table 8; Chart 10). This was also the case for each of the provinces in the prairie region (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta).

Chart 10
Rate of female homicides, by Aboriginal identity, provinces and territories, 2001 to 2014

Provinces and territories



1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal female population by geographical area. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal female population by geographical area. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population projections were not available prior to 2001 for this report; therefore rates could not be calculated for this time period. Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Source' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

The largest differences in rates of homicides involving Aboriginal females compared to non-Aboriginal females were noted in Yukon, where the rate of Aboriginal female homicide was 12 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal females (7.00 per 100,000 compared to 0.58). This was followed by Saskatchewan, where the rate of homicide for Aboriginal females was 11 times higher (6.01 per 100,000 compared to 0.54).

Police reported solving 9 in 10 female homicides regardless of Aboriginal identity

Between the years 1980 and 2014, police reported solving close to 9 in 10 (89%) homicides of Aboriginal female victims reported during this period. This is equal to the proportion of non-Aboriginal female homicides reported during this same time period that were solved.

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal female victims of homicide most frequently victimized by family members

Of the total solved Aboriginal female homicides reported by police between 1980 and 2014, more than half (53%) were committed by family members (including current or former legally married spouses or common-law partners or other family members). In comparison, a slightly higher proportion (60%) of non-Aboriginal female homicides was committed by family members. In contrast, Aboriginal female homicides were committed by an acquaintance more often than non-Aboriginal female homicides (26% compared to 21%). The proportion of homicides committed by strangers was comparable for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal females (8% compared to 10%).

Text box 2

Data quality of Aboriginal identity collected on the Homicide Survey

The Aboriginal identity of victims and accused persons as reported to the Homicide Survey had historically been under-reported to Statistics Canada since its collection began in 1997. For example, between 2003 and 2013, the Aboriginal identity had been reported by police as 'unknown' for about half of all victims and persons accused of homicide.¹³ Under-reporting of Aboriginal identity was due in large part to policies upheld by many police services across Canada which aimed to protect the privacy of victims and persons accused of homicide (Kong and Beattie 2005).

In response to increasing efforts in Canada to address societal concerns regarding the prevalence of missing and murdered Aboriginal girls and women, the policing community has amended their policies which prevented the reporting of Aboriginal identity of victims and persons accused of homicide to the Homicide Survey (Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2014; Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2015). As a result, in 2014 the Aboriginal identity of the majority of victims and persons accused of homicide was reported by police, with only 3% reported as 'unknown'. In addition, the Homicide Survey database has been updated to include the revisions to historical records for female victims of homicide from 1980 to 2013, namely to update their Aboriginal identity. These updates were received by Statistics Canada as a result of a collaborative effort with the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who conducted follow-ups with police services to obtain this information for the purpose of publishing their report *Missing and Murdered Aboriginal Women: A National Operational Overview* (Royal Canadian Mounted Police 2014).

Aboriginal victims and accused persons of homicide in 2014

Homicide rate for Aboriginal people six times higher than for non-Aboriginal people

In 2014, Aboriginal people were victims of homicide at a rate which was about 6 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal people (7.20 victims per 100,000 population versus 1.13) (Table 9b). That year, 117 of the 516 homicide victims reported by police were Aboriginal, accounting for 23% of victims (Table 9a).¹⁴ In contrast, Aboriginal people accounted for close to 5% of the projected population counts in Canada for 2014 (Statistics Canada 2011).¹⁵ Overrepresentation of Aboriginal people victimized by crime in Canada continues to be a pervasive issue (Brennan 2011; Brzozowski et al. 2006; Perreault 2011; Perreault 2015; Scrim 2010).

Homicide rates were higher for Aboriginal people than their non-Aboriginal counterparts in 2014, regardless of sex (Table 9b). The rate of homicide for Aboriginal males was 7 times higher than for non-Aboriginal males (10.86 per 100,000 population versus 1.61). Among females, the rate was 6 times higher (3.64 per 100,000 versus 0.65).

Regardless of Aboriginal identity, males are more frequently the victims of homicides compared to females (refer to the preceding section of this report for further information). This difference was more pronounced among Canada's Aboriginal population. Aboriginal males were 3 times more likely to be homicide victims compared to Aboriginal females (10.86 per 100,000 versus 3.64). For non-Aboriginal people, the rate was 2 times higher for males compared to females (1.61 per 100,000 versus 0.65) (Table 9b).

Homicide rate of Aboriginal people highest in Manitoba and the territories

Among the provinces where police reported at least one homicide of an Aboriginal victim, the rate of homicides involving Aboriginal victims was highest in Manitoba (13.29 per 100,000), followed by Alberta (11.55 per 100,000). All three territories reported high rates of homicide for Aboriginal peoples. The lowest rates were reported by Quebec (2.24) and Nova Scotia (2.56). Further, there were no Aboriginal homicide victims reported in 2014 for Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick (Table 9b).

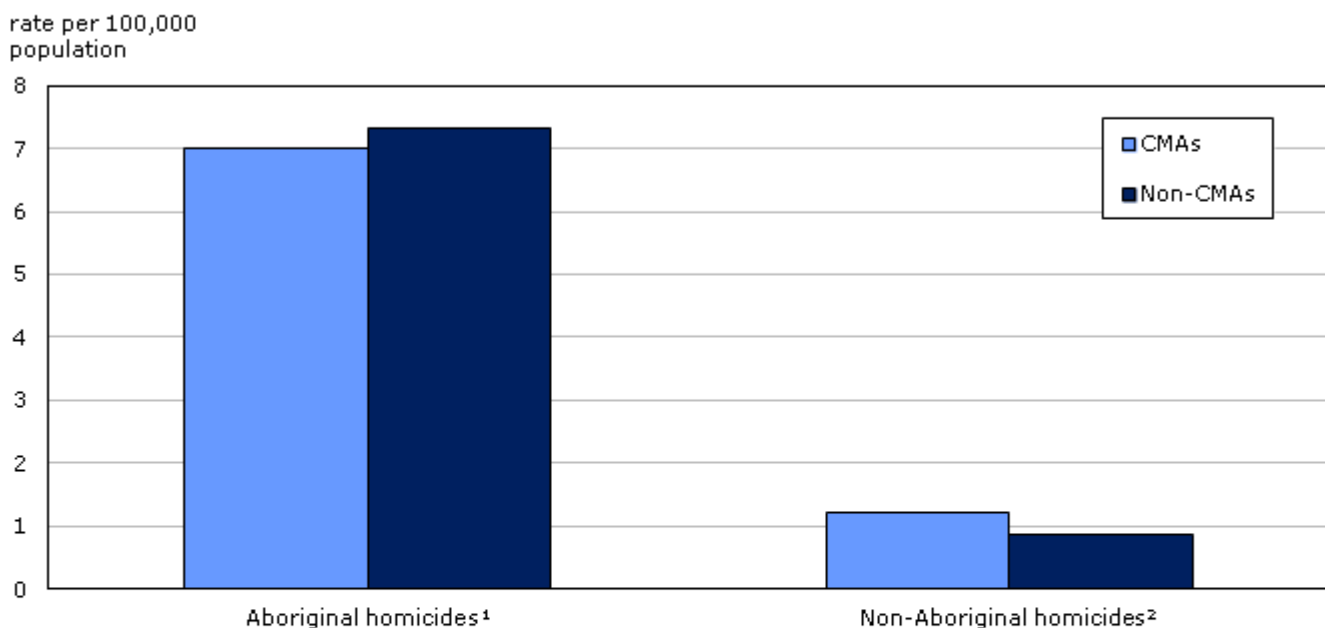
In 2014, the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people as homicide victims was greatest in Manitoba where the rate was 9 times higher than the rate for non-Aboriginal people (13.29 per 100,000 versus 1.41). This was followed by Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta where the rates were 6 times higher, and Saskatchewan where the rate was 5 times higher (Table 9b).

Overrepresentation for both male and female Aboriginal homicide victims was also highest in Manitoba where homicide rates for Aboriginal males were ten times greater than the rate for non-Aboriginal males. Among Aboriginal females in Manitoba, the rate was eight times higher (Table 9b).

Homicide rates for Aboriginal people comparable within and outside of CMAs

The rates of homicide against Aboriginal victims are similar both within and outside of census metropolitan areas (CMAs). For every 100,000 Aboriginal people residing within a CMA in 2014, 7.01 were victims of a homicide, while the rate among those living outside of a CMA was 7.31. For non-Aboriginal homicides, a slightly higher rate occurred within CMAs compared to outside of CMAs (1.22 per 100,000 population compared to 0.88) (Chart 11).

Chart 11
Rate of homicide victims by Aboriginal identity and census metropolitan area, 2014



1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal population by CMA and non-CMA. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population by CMA and non-CMA. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service. Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

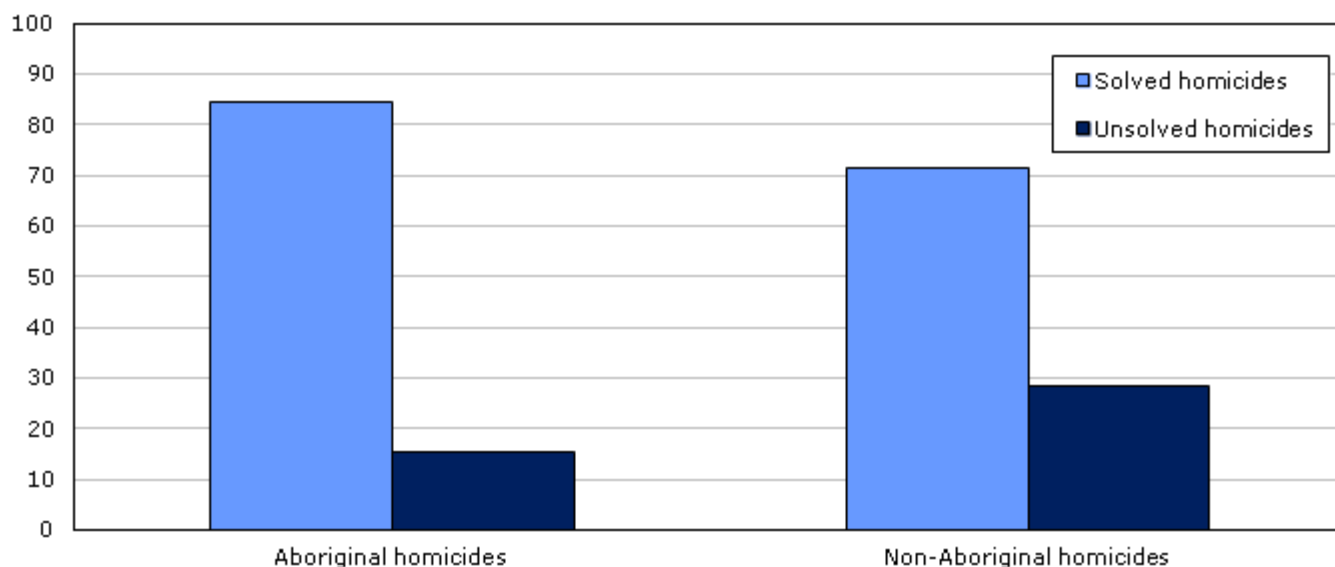
Police reported that about 6 in 10 (62%) homicides of Aboriginal people in 2014 occurred outside of a CMA. Most Aboriginal people in Canada were estimated to live outside of a CMA in 2014, according to population projections of Aboriginal people by CMAs (Statistics Canada 2011).

A higher proportion of homicides of Aboriginal people were solved by police than those of non-Aboriginal people

In 2014, a higher proportion of homicides of Aboriginal victims were solved by police than those of non-Aboriginal victims. Of the 117 homicides of Aboriginal victims reported by police in 2014, the majority (85%) were solved.¹⁶ In comparison, of the 382 homicides of non-Aboriginal victims, about 7 in 10 (71%) were solved by police within the reporting year (Chart 12).

Chart 12
Homicides, by solved status and Aboriginal identity,
Canada, 2014

percent of solved
homicides



Note: An incident of homicide is considered solved on the date that a charge was laid or formally recommended to the Crown by police, or when a case is solved by other means preventing a charge such as the death of the accused (i.e., the accused commits suicide).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Of the solved homicides of Aboriginal victims, police reported solving more than three quarters (78%) within 7 days. More specifically, 15% of solved Aboriginal homicides were solved on the same day the homicide occurred and 63% were solved within the time period of 1 day past the date of the homicide incident, up to 7 days past the incident date. In comparison, police solved about 7 in 10 (69%) homicides of non-Aboriginal victims within 7 days from the date of the homicide incident.

A higher proportion of Aboriginal male homicides were solved by police in 2014, compared to those of non-Aboriginal males (86% compared to 65%). However, the opposite was true for female homicides. Police reported solving more homicides involving non-Aboriginal female victims in 2014 compared to those involving Aboriginal females (87% compared to 80%).

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal victims of homicide most often knew the person accused of their deaths

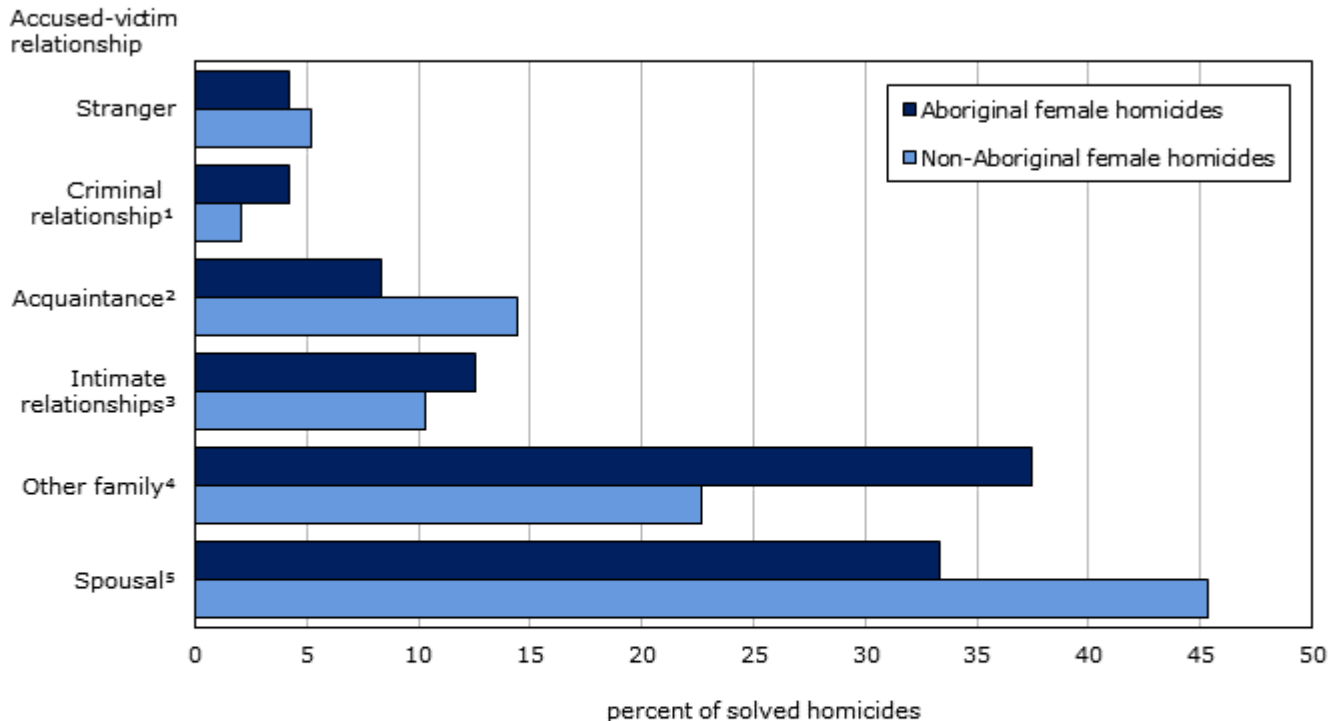
In 2014, the majority of Aboriginal victims of homicide were killed by someone known to them. Of the 99 solved homicides of Aboriginal people, 87% were committed by someone the victim knew.¹⁷ The same was true for 81% of solved homicides involving non-Aboriginal victims. The difference largely lies in that a higher proportion of Aboriginal victims were killed by an acquaintance than non-Aboriginal victims (42% versus 35%) (Table 10).

With respect to the type of acquaintance, Aboriginal homicide victims in 2014 were victimized by casual acquaintances (35%) and close friends (7%). While non-Aboriginal victims were also victimized by casual acquaintances (23%) and close friends (4%), non-Aboriginal homicides were also committed within legal business relationships (4%), by neighbours (2%) and by authority figures (2%). A smaller proportion of homicides involving Aboriginal victims were committed by strangers, relative to those involving non-Aboriginal victims (13% compared to 19%) (Table 10).

Homicides committed by a family member other than a spouse more prevalent among Aboriginal female victims than non-Aboriginal female victims

While over 9 in 10 Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal female victims knew the persons accused of their homicides, differences exist in the type of relationship between victim and accused. For instance, the proportion of Aboriginal female victims killed by a family member, other than a spouse, was greater than for non-Aboriginal female victims (38% versus 23%). As such, the proportion killed by a spouse or ex-spouse was lower (33% versus 45%). Homicides committed within an intimate relationship (not including spouses), or as a result of a criminal relationship, were slightly more common among Aboriginal female victims (Chart 13).

Chart 13
Solved female homicides, by accused-victim relationship and Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2014



1. Includes, for example, sex workers, drug dealers and their clients, loan sharks, or gang members. Although prostitution is not illegal in Canada, certain acts related to sex work are prohibited, such as purchasing sexual services or communicating for the purpose of purchasing sexual services.

2. Includes casual acquaintances, close friends, neighbours, business relationships (legal), and authority figures.

3. Includes dating relationships (current and former) and other intimate relationships.

4. Includes parents, children, and extended family, biological, adopted, step and fostering relationships.

5. Includes current and former spouses, legal or common-law, same sex and opposite sex.

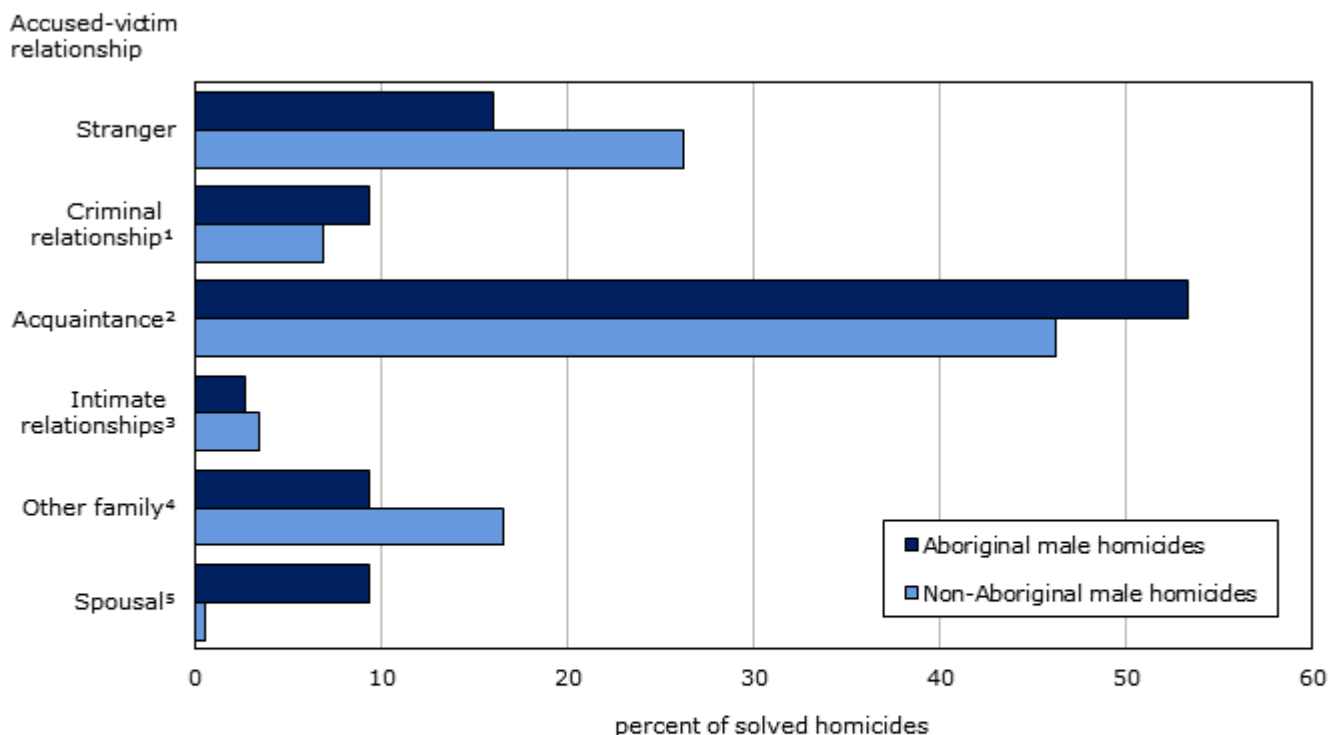
Note: Collection of data on accused-victim relationship began in 1961, with modifications made to relationship categories in 1991, 1997, and 2005. Analysis of accused-victim relationship is based on solved homicides (i.e. homicides for which an accused person has been identified by police).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Homicides committed by spouses more common among Aboriginal male victims than non-Aboriginal male victims

Overall, Aboriginal male victims of homicide were more likely than their non-Aboriginal counterparts to be killed by someone they knew (84% versus 74%). Specifically, the prevalence of death at the hands of a spouse was notably more common among Aboriginal male victims than among non-Aboriginal males (9% compared to 1%). In contrast, homicides committed by other family members (not including spouses) were notably lower (9% compared to 17%). On the other hand, homicides perpetrated by an acquaintance were higher for Aboriginal male victims (53% versus 46%) (Chart 14).

Chart 14
Solved male homicides, by accused-victim relationship and Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2014



1. Includes, for example, sex workers, drug dealers and their clients, loan sharks, or gang members. Although prostitution is not illegal in Canada, certain acts related to sex work are prohibited, such as purchasing sexual services or communicating for the purpose of purchasing sexual services.
 2. Includes casual acquaintances, close friends, neighbours, business relationships (legal), and authority figures.
 3. Includes dating relationships (current and former) and other intimate relationships.
 4. Includes parents, children, and extended family, biological, adopted, step and fostering relationships.
 5. Includes current and former spouses, legal or common-law, same sex and opposite sex.
Note: Collection of data on accused-victim relationship began in 1961, with modifications made to relationship categories in 1991, 1997, and 2005. Analysis of accused-victim relationship is based on solved homicides (i.e. homicides for which an accused person has been identified by police).
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

In terms of spousal homicide, prevalence is higher among females than males, regardless of Aboriginal identity. Police-reported data suggest, however, that the divide between female and male victims may be wider among non-Aboriginal victims with 45% of non-Aboriginal female victims having been killed by a spouse or ex-spouse in 2014 compared to 1% of males. Among Aboriginal homicide victims, the same was reported for 33% of female victims and 9% of male victims.

History of family violence more common in homicides of Aboriginal victims

Of the solved homicides of Aboriginal victims where a family member was among those accused of their deaths, about two thirds of victims (68%) had experienced a prior history of family violence between the accused and at least one of the homicide victims involved in the incident.¹⁸ In comparison, among non-Aboriginal homicides committed by family members, about half had a history of family violence (52%).

Aboriginal homicide victims killed in a residence more frequently than non-Aboriginal victims

Among the total homicides reported by police where the location of the incident was known,¹⁹ homicides of Aboriginal people occurred more often within a residence (72%) relative to incidents involving non-Aboriginal victims (58%).²⁰

While a larger proportion of male Aboriginal victims compared to their non-Aboriginal counterparts were killed in a residence (74% versus 46%), the opposite was true for Aboriginal female victims (66% of Aboriginal female victims compared to 88% of non-Aboriginal female victims). Rather, a higher proportion of homicides of Aboriginal females occurred on a street, a road, or a highway, compared to homicides of non-Aboriginal females (17% compared to 1%).

Arguments or quarrels two times more likely in homicides of Aboriginal people

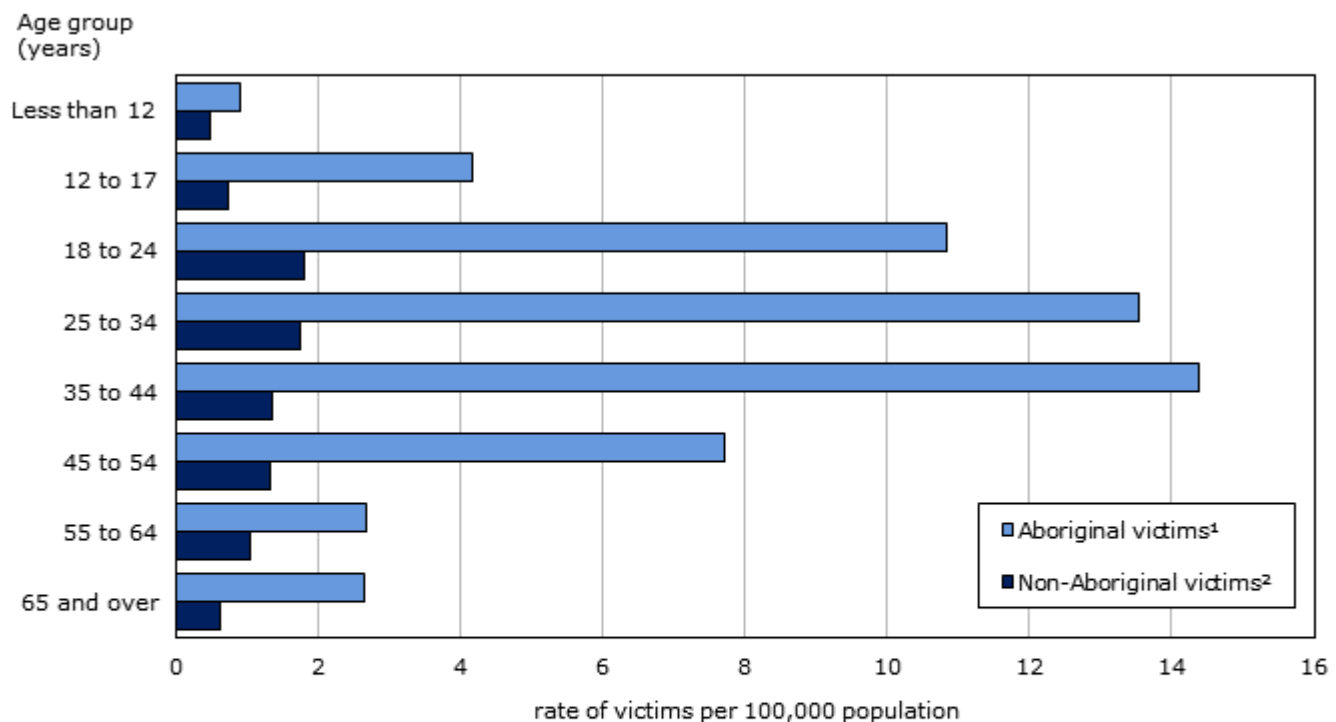
Arguments or quarrels were the most frequently reported motives related to incidents of homicide involving both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal victims. However, this type of motive was almost two times more common in homicides involving Aboriginal victims (48% compared to 27%). The second most likely motive involved in the homicide of an Aboriginal person was frustration, anger or despair (17%), which was also the second-most common motive for homicides involving non-Aboriginal victims (20%).

Motives that were less common in homicides of Aboriginal people were the settling of accounts (i.e., unpaid debts related to drug or gang-related activities) (6% versus 17% among homicides of non-Aboriginal peoples) and revenge (2% versus 9%).

For both male and female Aboriginal people, homicide rates highest among those aged 35- to 44-year-olds

For both male and female Aboriginal people, the risk of becoming a victim of homicide in 2014 was highest for those 35 to 44 years of age (20.56 per 100,000 population and 8.62 per 100,000). While homicide rates were far lower overall for non-Aboriginal people regardless of age, 35- to 44-year-olds were also at highest risk among non-Aboriginal females (1.06). In contrast, 18- to 24-year-olds were at greatest risk among non-Aboriginal males (Table 12; Chart 15).

Chart 15
Homicide victims, by age group and Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2014



1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal population, by age group in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population, by age group in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Previous convictions for violent offences more common among Aboriginal victims

Previous involvement with the criminal justice system has been examined as a risk factor among homicide victims (Ezell and Tanner-Smith 2009). Aboriginal victims of homicide were two times more likely than non-Aboriginal victims to have been previously convicted of a criminal offence. Two thirds (66%) of Aboriginal homicide victims had previous criminal convictions,

compared to 37% of non-Aboriginal victims. More specifically, 59% of Aboriginal victims with prior convictions were convicted of violent offences, while 22% were convicted of other *Criminal Code* or Federal/Provincial Statute offences. In comparison, a smaller proportion of non-Aboriginal victims with previous criminal convictions had been convicted of a violent offence (46%).

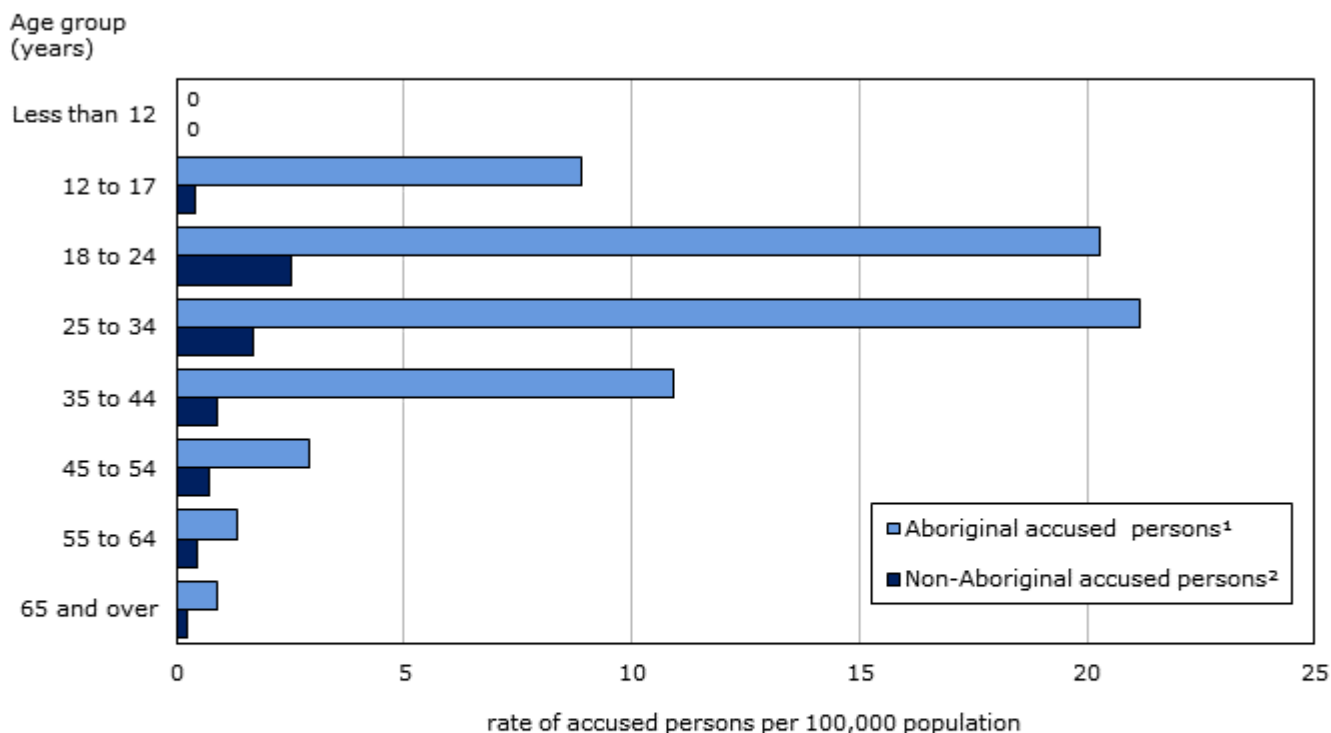
Aboriginal people accused of homicide at a rate ten times higher than non-Aboriginal people

The overall rate of Aboriginal persons accused of homicide in Canada was 10 times higher than the rate for non-Aboriginal accused persons in 2014 (8.55 accused per 100,000 population compared to 0.82 per 100,000) (Table 11b). Of the 431 persons accused of homicides in 2014, one third (32%) were Aboriginal, and close to two thirds (65%) were non-Aboriginal. For the remaining 3%, police reported their Aboriginal identity as unknown (Table 11a).²¹

In 2014, of the 55 female persons accused of homicide, 28 were Aboriginal (accounting for 51%) and 25 were non-Aboriginal (accounting for 45%). The rate of Aboriginal females accused of homicide however was 23 times higher than the rate of non-Aboriginal female accused (3.39 per 100,000 compared to 0.15). For the 376 male accused persons, 30% were Aboriginal, while 68% were non-Aboriginal. The rate of Aboriginal male accused was 9 times higher than the rate of their non-Aboriginal counterparts (13.86 accused per 100,000 compared to 1.51) (Table 11b).

Among Aboriginal people accused of homicide, rates were highest among 25- to 34-year-olds (21.16 accused per 100,000 population) and 18- to 24-year-olds (20.28 per 100,000). Aboriginal males accused of homicide tended to be older than accused Aboriginal females. The highest rate of accused for Aboriginal males was among those aged 25 to 34 years, while for Aboriginal females, the highest rate was reported for those between the ages of 18 to 24 years (Table 12; Chart 16).

Chart 16
Accused persons, by age group and Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2014



1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal population, by age group in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population, by age group in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Non-Aboriginal accused persons more likely to suffer from suspected mental health or developmental disorder

Among homicides where police reported the suspected presence of a mental or developmental disorder of the accused person,²² suspected mental or developmental disorders were less common among Aboriginal people accused of homicide than among non-Aboriginal people.²³ Among Aboriginal accused persons, 15% included a suspected mental or developmental disorder (as reported by police). This compares to 24% of non-Aboriginal accused persons with suspected mental or developmental disorders.

Previous convictions for violent offences higher amongst Aboriginal accused persons

The risk of an individual being convicted of violent criminal activities has been shown to be higher for those who have a prior criminal history (Hanson 2009). The majority (81%) of Aboriginal accused persons had been previously convicted of criminal offences, with close to 7 in 10 previously convicted of violent crimes.²⁴ This compares to about half (52%) of non-Aboriginal accused persons who had been previously convicted. Non-Aboriginal people accused of homicide were less likely to have been previously convicted for a violent offence (63%).

Summary

There were 516 homicides in Canada in 2014, four more than the previous year. However, the homicide rate remained stable (1.45 per 100,000 population) making 2013 and 2014 the years with the lowest homicide rates since 1966. The 516 homicide victims in 2014 were the result of 480 incidents, 95% of which involved a single victim. Males and young people aged 18 to 24 tend to make up the majority of both homicide victims and accused.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador reported the lowest homicide rate in 2014, at 0.38 per 100,000 population. Six provinces and territories showed a decline in their homicide rates in 2014: Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Nunavut. In 2014, Nova Scotia reported the lowest homicide rate it has ever reported to the Homicide Survey.

The number and rate of firearm-related homicides increased in Canada in 2014, with handguns used in 67% of firearm-related homicides. In contrast, the number and rate of gang-related homicides reached their lowest levels since 2005.

Most solved homicides were committed by an acquaintance of the victim (37%), echoing a trend observed over the past 20 years. More than one in five solved homicides in 2014 was committed by an intimate partner. Among intimate partner homicides, females were the victim at a rate four times that of males.

The number of homicides committed by youth in Canada in 2014 decreased to 25, from 40 in 2013. Both the number and rate of homicides committed by youth reached their lowest levels since 1969.

Eighty-eight individuals accused of homicide in 2014 were suspected of having a mental or developmental disorder (22% of accused). The proportion of homicide accused suspected of having a mental or developmental disorder in 2014 was higher than in 2013 and higher than the average for the previous ten years (15%).

In 2014, police reported complete data regarding the Aboriginal identity of victims and persons accused of homicide in Canada. Aboriginal people are over-represented as victims and persons accused of homicide.

The homicide rate of Aboriginal people was 6 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal people (7.20 per 100,000 population compared to 1.13). Homicide rates were higher for Aboriginal people, regardless of sex. The rate of homicide for Aboriginal males was 7 times higher than for non-Aboriginal males and 6 times higher among females.

In 2014, a higher proportion of homicides of Aboriginal victims (85%) were solved by police than those of non-Aboriginal victims (71%). That year, solve rates were higher for Aboriginal male victims compared to non-Aboriginal male victims, yet lower among Aboriginal female victims when compared to their non-Aboriginal counterparts.

While in the majority of the solved homicides reported by police, victims knew the person accused of their deaths, a higher proportion of Aboriginal victims were killed by someone known to them compared to non-Aboriginal victims (87% versus 81%). The difference largely lies in that a slightly higher proportion of Aboriginal victims were killed by an acquaintance than non-Aboriginal victims, mostly casual acquaintances.

The rate of Aboriginal persons accused of homicide was 10 times higher than that of non-Aboriginal persons (8.55 per 100,000 population compared to 0.82). For Aboriginal females accused of homicide, the rate was 23 times higher than that of

non-Aboriginal female accused (3.39 per 100,000 compared to 0.15). For Aboriginal males, the rate of accused was 9 times higher than their non-Aboriginal counterparts (13.86 accused per 100,000 compared to 1.51).

Survey description

Data sources

Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey collects police-reported data on the characteristics of all homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada. The Homicide Survey began collecting information on all murders in 1961 and was expanded in 1974 to include all incidents of manslaughter and infanticide. Although details on these incidents are not available prior to 1974, counts are available from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and are included in the historical aggregate totals.

Whenever a homicide becomes known to police, the investigating police service completes the survey questionnaires, which are then sent to Statistics Canada. There are cases where homicides become known to police months or years after they occurred. These incidents are counted in the year in which they become known to police. Information on persons accused of homicide are only available for solved incidents (i.e., where at least one accused has been identified). Accused characteristics are updated as homicide cases are solved and new information is submitted to the Homicide Survey. Information collected through the victim and incident questionnaires are also accordingly updated as a result of a case being solved. For incidents involving more than one accused, only the relationship between the victim and the closest accused is recorded.

Due to revisions to the Homicide Survey database, annual data reported by the Homicide Survey prior to 2013 may not match the annual homicide counts reported by the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR). Data from the Homicide Survey is appended to the UCR database each year for the reporting of annual police reported crime statistics. Each reporting year, the UCR includes revised data reported by police for the previous survey year. In 2014, a review of data quality was undertaken for the Homicide Survey for all survey years from 1961 to 2013. The review included the collection of incident, victim and charged / suspect chargeable records that were previously unreported to the Homicide Survey. In addition, the database was updated to exclude those deaths, and associated accused records, which are no longer deemed homicides by police (i.e., occurrences of self-defence, suicide, criminal negligence causing death which had originally been deemed a homicide by police). For operational reasons, these revisions were not applied to the UCR Survey.

Population estimates

Denominators of homicide rates by Aboriginal identity for the years of 2001 to 2014 are based on population counts provided by the Demography Division of Statistics Canada. Population counts prior to 2001 were not available for this *Juristat* release. In absence of the availability of annual estimates of the Canadian population by Aboriginal identity, the population counts used in this report are either derived or projected, depending on the years. As such, these population counts are subject to a certain level of uncertainty, and subject to revisions in the future. Between the years of 2001 and 2011, population counts were calculated using linear interpolations between the 2001 and 2006 censuses of population and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings. For the years 2012 to 2014, population counts were obtained from custom projections based on the adjusted 2011 NHS. The selected projections assumptions regarding components of growth are mostly based on the reference scenario of "Population Projections by Aboriginal Identity in Canada, 2006-2031", with further calibration on recent data from the population estimates program at the provincial/territorial level. Population counts for the month of June were selected for each year, as it represents the mid-point of each reference year.

During the time period in which this *Juristat* release was prepared, the Demography Division of Statistics Canada released an updated version of the projected population counts which were used to calculate the homicide rates by Aboriginal identity. Analysis was conducted to test the sensitivity of the findings between the two versions of the population counts. As a result, the differences observed ranged from no change between the rates, to a maximum change of -0.52 per 100,000 population.

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Notes

1. Source for total number of deaths in Canada is CANSIM table 051-0002. Source for police reported violent *Criminal Code* incidents is CANSIM table 252-0051.
2. In this report, the term "homicide" is used to refer to each single victim of homicide. For instance, a single incident can have more than one victim and for the purpose of this report, each victim would be counted as a homicide.
3. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data.
4. A homicide is classified as gang-related when police confirm or suspect that the accused person and/or victim involved in the homicide was either a member, or a prospective member, of an organized crime group or street gang or was somehow associated with an organized crime group or street gang, and the homicide was carried out as a result of this association. Prior to 2005, police were asked if the homicide was "gang-related". Beginning in 2005, the question was amended to give police the option of specifying whether the homicide was: (a) confirmed as gang-related or (b) suspected as being gang-related.
5. If there are multiple prior offences for which an accused was previously convicted, only the most serious is reported by police.
6. A solved homicide is one that police have cleared either by laying or recommending a homicide charge or cleared by other means (e.g. suicide of the accused).
7. Includes disorders such as: schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, dementia, developmental delays, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder, etc.
8. Excludes accused persons for which information on suspected mental or developmental disorder was unknown. In 2014, this information was unknown for 5% of accused persons.
9. The Homicide Survey does not collect data regarding incidents of missing persons.
10. For this report, population projections were not available for years prior to 2001; therefore rates could not be calculated for that time period. Refer to the 'Data sources' section of this report for further information.
11. Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data sources' section of this report for further information.
12. For this report, population projections were not available for years prior to 2001; therefore rates could not be calculated for that time period. Refer to the 'Data sources' section of this report for further information.
13. Unknown Aboriginal identity of victims and accused persons includes where the Aboriginal identity is unknown or not able to be determined by police, and where it was reported as not collected or released by the police service. For accused persons, unknown also includes where the person accused of homicide did not provide information about their Aboriginal identity to police (i.e., refusal to disclose Aboriginal identity to police).
14. For 3% of victims, the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown by police.
15. Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data sources' section of this report for further information.
16. A solved homicide is one that police have cleared either by laying or recommending a homicide charge or cleared by other means (e.g. suicide of the accused).
17. The relationship of the accused person to the victim is available for solved homicides only (i.e., homicides for which an accused person has been identified by police).
18. An incident may involve multiple homicides, or multiple persons accused of homicide. In this case, the question is asked for each accused if there was a history of family violence involving them and any of the homicide victims involved in the incident. For example, in an incident involving multiple victims, the accused linked to an Aboriginal homicide may have had a prior history of family violence with another victim in the incident that may or may not have been identified as an Aboriginal person.
19. In 2014, there were three homicides where the location of the incident was reported as unknown by police.

20. Residence includes: single homes, houses or townhouses, or other residential dwellings (i.e., rooming houses, dormitories, and seniors' residences), apartment buildings, and hotel, motel and bed and breakfasts.

21. For 3% of accused, the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown by police.

22. The presence of a suspected mental or developmental disorder of persons accused of homicide was reported as 'unknown' by police for 5% of Aboriginal accused persons, and 6% of non-Aboriginal accused persons.

23. Police are asked to report a suspected mental or developmental disorder based on officer assessment.

24. Previously convicted of violent offences includes prior convictions of: homicide, robbery, and other violent offences (i.e., attempted murder, sexual assault, assault or criminal negligence causing death/bodily harm).

Detailed data tables

Table 1a
Number of homicides, by province or territory, 1984 to 2014

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. ¹	Y.T.	N.W.T. ²	Nvt.	Canada	Difference in
															Canada
number of victims															number from
															previous year
1984	6	0	15	14	198	191	43	30	53	110	2	5	...	667	...
1985 ³	5	1	26	14	219	193	26	28	63	113	6	10	...	704	37
1986	4	0	15	12	155	139	47	26	64	88	3	14	...	567	-137
1987	5	0	14	20	174	204	44	30	73	78	0	2	...	644	77
1988	7	1	11	8	154	186	30	23	66	80	1	8	...	575	-69
1989	5	1	16	19	213	175	42	22	67	85	2	7	...	654	79
1990	0	1	8	11	184	182	38	36	74	110	1	12	...	657	3
1991	10	2	21	17	180	245	42	21	83	129	0	3	...	753	96
1992	2	0	21	11	166	242	29	32	92	122	2	13	...	732	-21
1993	7	2	19	11	159	192	31	30	49	119	0	7	...	626	-106
1994	4	1	19	14	126	192	29	24	66	113	3	4	...	595	-31
1995	5	1	17	13	135	181	26	21	60	121	4	3	...	587	-8
1996	7	1	18	9	154	187	45	32	51	125	0	4	...	633	46
1997	7	0	24	8	131	178	31	25	61	116	1	3	...	585	-48
1998	7	1	24	5	137	156	33	33	64	90	3	5	...	558	-27
1999	2	1	14	9	137	162	26	13	61	110	1	1	2	539	-19
2000	6	3	16	10	147	156	30	26	59	85	2	1	3	544	5
2001	1	2	9	8	140	170	34	26	69	84	1	4	3	551	7
2002	2	1	10	9	117	178	36	27	70	126	0	4	2	582	31
2003	5	1	8	8	101	178	44	41	63	94	1	4	3	551	-31
2004	2	0	14	7	111	187	50	39	86	113	7	4	4	624	73
2005	11	0	21	10	100	219	49	42	108	101	1	0	2	664	40
2006	7	1	16	7	93	195	39	42	95	109	0	0	2	606	-58
2007	3	0	13	8	91	201	62	30	88	87	2	2	7	594	-12
2008	5	2	12	3	92	176	54	30	110	117	3	3	4	611	17
2009	1	0	15	12	87	179	57	36	96	117	2	2	6	610	-1
2010	4	0	22	9	85	189	45	33	76	83	1	1	6	554	-56
2011	4	1	22	8	105	161	53	38	112	88	0	3	7	602	48
2012	3	0	17	6	108	163	53	29	86	71	0	5	5	546	-56
2013	7	1	13	7	70	168	51	31	82	76	0	2	4	512	-34
2014	2	3	6	9	71	155	44	24	104	88	3	3	4	516	4

... not applicable

1. As a result of investigations in Port Coquitlam, B.C., there were 5 homicides reported in 2007, 5 reported in 2004, 7 reported in 2003, and 15 included in 2002 that occurred in previous years.

2. Includes Nunavut prior to 1999.

3. Excludes 329 victims in the Air India incident.

Note: There may be a small number of homicides in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which they are reported to Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 1b
Rate of homicides, by province or territory, 1984 to 2014

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. ¹	Y.T.	N.W.T. ²	Nvt.	Canada	Percent change in rate for Canada from previous year
1984	1.03	0.00	1.71	1.94	2.99	2.08	4.01	2.95	2.22	3.73	8.36	9.51	...	2.60	...
1985 ⁴	0.86	0.78	2.94	1.93	3.29	2.08	2.40	2.73	2.62	3.80	24.63	18.38	...	2.72	4.6
1986	0.69	0.00	1.69	1.65	2.31	1.47	4.31	2.53	2.63	2.93	12.26	25.60	...	2.17	-20.3
1987	0.87	0.00	1.57	2.75	2.57	2.12	4.01	2.90	3.00	2.56	0.00	3.63	...	2.43	12.1
1988	1.22	0.77	1.23	1.10	2.25	1.89	2.72	2.24	2.69	2.57	3.76	14.37	...	2.15	-11.9
1989	0.87	0.77	1.77	2.58	3.07	1.73	3.81	2.16	2.69	2.66	7.38	12.27	...	2.40	11.7
1990	0.00	0.77	0.88	1.49	2.63	1.77	3.44	3.57	2.91	3.34	3.60	20.37	...	2.37	-1.0
1991	1.73	1.53	2.29	2.28	2.55	2.35	3.79	2.09	3.20	3.82	0.00	4.92	...	2.69	13.2
1992	0.34	0.00	2.28	1.47	2.34	2.29	2.61	3.19	3.49	3.52	6.64	20.86	...	2.58	-3.9
1993	1.21	1.51	2.06	1.47	2.22	1.80	2.77	2.98	1.84	3.34	0.00	11.04	...	2.18	-15.4
1994	0.70	0.75	2.05	1.87	1.75	1.77	2.58	2.38	2.44	3.07	10.10	6.15	...	2.05	-6.0
1995	0.88	0.74	1.83	1.73	1.87	1.65	2.30	2.07	2.19	3.20	13.14	4.52	...	2.00	-2.4
1996	1.25	0.74	1.93	1.20	2.13	1.69	3.97	3.14	1.84	3.23	0.00	5.93	...	2.14	6.7
1997	1.27	0.00	2.57	1.06	1.80	1.59	2.73	2.46	2.16	2.94	3.15	4.44	...	1.96	-8.5
1998	1.30	0.74	2.58	0.67	1.88	1.37	2.90	3.24	2.21	2.26	9.63	7.44	...	1.85	-5.4
1999	0.37	0.73	1.50	1.20	1.87	1.41	2.28	1.28	2.07	2.74	3.25	2.46	7.46	1.77	-4.2
2000	1.14	2.20	1.71	1.33	2.00	1.34	2.61	2.58	1.96	2.10	6.57	2.47	10.91	1.77	0.0
2001	0.19	1.46	0.97	1.07	1.89	1.43	2.95	2.60	2.26	2.06	3.32	9.79	10.66	1.78	0.2
2002	0.38	0.73	1.07	1.20	1.57	1.47	3.11	2.71	2.24	3.07	0.00	9.60	6.94	1.86	4.5
2003	0.96	0.73	0.85	1.07	1.35	1.45	3.78	4.11	1.98	2.28	3.23	9.40	10.23	1.74	-6.2
2004	0.39	0.00	1.49	0.93	1.47	1.51	4.26	3.91	2.65	2.72	22.24	9.24	13.40	1.95	12.2
2005	2.14	0.00	2.24	1.34	1.32	1.75	4.16	4.23	3.25	2.41	3.13	0.00	6.59	2.06	5.4
2006	1.37	0.73	1.71	0.94	1.22	1.54	3.30	4.23	2.78	2.57	0.00	0.00	6.49	1.86	-9.6
2007	0.59	0.00	1.39	1.07	1.18	1.57	5.21	2.99	2.50	2.03	6.14	4.61	22.30	1.81	-2.9
2008	0.98	1.44	1.28	0.40	1.19	1.37	4.51	2.95	3.06	2.69	9.07	6.92	12.54	1.84	1.8
2009	0.19	0.00	1.60	1.60	1.11	1.38	4.72	3.48	2.61	2.65	5.93	4.64	18.40	1.81	-1.3
2010	0.77	0.00	2.34	1.20	1.07	1.44	3.69	3.14	2.04	1.86	2.89	2.31	17.99	1.63	-10.2
2011	0.76	0.69	2.33	1.06	1.31	1.21	4.30	3.56	2.95	1.96	0.00	6.90	20.47	1.75	7.6
2012	0.57	0.00	1.80	0.79	1.34	1.22	4.24	2.67	2.21	1.56	0.00	11.46	14.40	1.57	-10.4
2013	1.33	0.69	1.38	0.93	0.86	1.24	4.03	2.80	2.05	1.66	0.00	4.56	11.29	1.46	-7.3
2014	0.38	2.05	0.64	1.19	0.86	1.13	3.43	2.13	2.52	1.90	8.22	6.88	10.93	1.45	-0.3

... not applicable

1. As a result of investigations in Port Coquitlam, B.C., there were 5 homicides reported in 2007, 5 reported in 2004, 7 reported in 2003, and 15 included in 2002 that occurred in previous years.

2. Includes Nunavut prior to 1999.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

4. Excludes 329 victims in the Air India incident.

Note: There may be a small number of homicides in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which they are reported to Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 2
Homicides, by census metropolitan area, 2013 and 2014

Census metropolitan area ¹	2014 population	2014		2013 [†]		Average 2004 to 2013	
	number	number of victims	rate ²	number of victims	rate ²	number of victims	rate ²
Thunder Bay	121,616	11	9.04	3	2.46	3	2.61
Winnipeg	790,995	26	3.29	27	3.37	29	3.91
Edmonton ³	1,328,780	40	3.01	27	2.10	37	3.18
Saskatoon	306,605	8	2.61	5	1.68	7	2.72
Saint John	127,730	3	2.35	2	1.37	2	1.17
Abbotsford–Mission	178,919	4	2.24	3	1.69	4	2.60
Calgary	1,415,000	31	2.19	24	1.75	24	1.98
Regina	239,630	5	2.09	10	4.28	8	3.66
Moncton ⁴	154,460	3	1.94	0	0.00	1	0.73
Trois-Rivières	154,975	3	1.94	1	0.65	1	0.87
Vancouver	2,470,942	46	1.86	42	1.72	50	2.19
Kelowna ⁴	190,015	3	1.58	3	1.61	3	1.82
Guelph ⁴	129,079	2	1.55	0	0.00	1	0.61
Toronto	5,997,063	83	1.38	80	1.35	93	1.68
Gatineau ⁵	325,403	4	1.23	5	1.55	4	1.26
Hamilton	744,618	9	1.21	15	2.04	9	1.30
Halifax	414,370	5	1.21	6	1.46	10	2.54
Victoria	358,930	4	1.11	1	0.28	4	1.13
Montréal ⁶	4,032,173	39	0.97	43	1.08	51	1.34
Windsor	329,886	3	0.91	2	0.61	4	1.09
St. Catharines–Niagara	446,192	4	0.90	6	1.35	5	1.22
Peterborough ⁴	122,197	1	0.82	0	0.00	1	1.04
Ottawa ⁷	986,863	7	0.71	9	0.92	11	1.22
Greater Sudbury	165,175	1	0.61	1	0.61	2	1.22
London ⁶	504,599	3	0.59	10	2.00	7	1.46
Kitchener–Cambridge– Waterloo	538,302	3	0.56	8	1.50	5	1.04
Québec	793,352	4	0.50	3	0.38	5	0.61
St. John's	204,427	1	0.49	3	1.47	2	0.79
Barrie ⁴	210,592	1	0.47	3	1.44	2	1.00
Oshawa	418,279	0	0.00	4	0.97	4	0.92
Brantford ⁴	143,909	0	0.00	1	0.70	1	0.99
Kingston ⁶	165,319	0	0.00	1	0.61	2	1.07
Saguenay	167,708	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.85
Sherbrooke	196,621	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.39
CMA total	24,874,724	357	1.44	348	1.42	392	1.71
Non-CMA total^{3, 8}	10,665,695	159	1.49	164	1.55	201	1.90
Canada	35,540,419	516	1.45	512	1.46	592	1.77

[†] revised

1. A census metropolitan area (CMA) consists of one or more neighbouring municipalities situated around a major urban core. A CMA must have a total population of at least 100,000 of which 50,000 or more live in the urban core. To be included in the CMA, other adjacent municipalities must have a high degree of integration with the central urban area, as measured by commuting flows derived from census data. A CMA typically comprises more than one police service.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

3. Includes two homicides committed in a correctional institution in 2013.

4. Moncton, Peterborough, Brantford, Guelph, Barrie, and Kelowna became CMAs in 2006. As such, the average number and rate are calculated from 2006 to 2013.

5. Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

6. Includes one homicide committed in a correctional institution in 2013.

7. Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa–Gatineau CMA.

8. Includes one homicide committed in a correctional institution in 2014.

Note: There may be a small number of homicides included in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which they are reported to Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 3
Homicides, by type of method, Canada, 2004 to 2014

Year	Stabbing		Shooting		Beating		Strangulation or suffocation		Vehicle		Fire (smoke inhalation, burns)	
	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹
2004	205	33.6	173	28.3	137	22.4	63	10.3	6	1.0	13	2.1
2005	198	30.5	224	34.5	143	22.0	48	7.4	4	0.6	10	1.5
2006	210	35.4	191	32.2	119	20.1	47	7.9	9	1.5	12	2.0
2007	189	33.1	188	32.9	118	20.7	52	9.1	16	2.8	4	0.7
2008	202	33.7	200	33.4	124	20.7	46	7.7	9	1.5	7	1.2
2009	210	35.2	182	30.5	118	19.8	46	7.7	13	2.2	12	2.0
2010	165	30.5	175	32.3	115	21.3	42	7.8	17	3.1	12	2.2
2011	206	35.2	158	27.0	127	21.7	40	6.8	18	3.1	21	3.6
2012	164	31.0	171	32.3	113	21.4	43	8.1	8	1.5	17	3.2
2013	197	39.3	135	26.9	103	20.6	43	8.6	9	1.8	5	1.0
2014	189	37.8	156	31.2	95	19.0	31	6.2	10	2.0	7	1.4
Year	Poisoning		Shaken Baby Syndrome ²		Other ³		Unknown		Total			
	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹	number of victims	percent ¹		
2004	8	1.3	5	0.8	1	0.2	13	...	624	100.0		
2005	7	1.1	12	1.8	3	0.5	15	...	664	100.0		
2006	1	0.2	3	0.5	1	0.2	13	...	606	100.0		
2007	1	0.2	2	0.4	1	0.2	23	...	594	100.0		
2008	5	0.8	3	0.5	3	0.5	12	...	611	100.0		
2009	10	1.7	4	0.7	2	0.3	13	...	610	100.0		
2010	4	0.7	4	0.7	7	1.3	13	...	554	100.0		
2011	3	0.5	5	0.9	7	1.2	17	...	602	100.0		
2012	8	1.5	0	0.0	5	0.9	17	...	546	100.0		
2013	5	1.0	0	0.0	4	0.8	11	...	512	100.0		
2014	4	0.8	2	0.4	6	1.2	16	...	516	100.0		

... not applicable

1. Homicides where the cause of death was unknown were excluded from the calculation of percentages.

2. Includes all homicides committed against a child under the age of three years where the primary cause of death was the result of being shaken, tossed, or thrown.

3. Other includes exposure/hypothermia, starvation/dehydration, and other methods not otherwise specified.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding. Figures prior to 2014 may differ from previously published figures due to ongoing updates to the data files as new information becomes available.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 4
Homicides, by shootings and stabbings, by province or territory, 2014

Province or territory	Shootings					
	2014			Average 2004 to 2013		
	number of victims	rate ¹	percent of total homicides ²	average number	rate ¹	percent of total homicides ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0.19	50.0	2	0.37	41.3
Prince Edward Island	2	1.37	66.7	0	0.00	0.0
Nova Scotia	2	0.21	33.3	5	0.57	32.9
New Brunswick	4	0.53	44.4	2	0.29	28.6
Quebec	29	0.35	40.8	30	0.38	32.3
Ontario	46	0.34	30.7	61	0.47	33.5
Manitoba	4	0.31	9.3	10	0.83	20.0
Saskatchewan	4	0.36	16.7	6	0.56	16.9
Alberta	36	0.87	36.7	28	0.76	30.2
British Columbia	27	0.58	31.8	34	0.78	37.9
Yukon	0	0.00	0.0	0	0.59	13.3
Northwest Territories	0	0.00	0.0	0	0.92	18.2
Nunavut	1	2.73	25.0	2	4.62	31.9
Canada	156	0.44	31.2	180	0.54	31.1

Province or territory	Stabbings					
	2014			Average 2004 to 2013		
	number of victims	rate ¹	percent of total homicides ²	average number	rate ¹	percent of total homicides ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	1	0.19	50.0	1	0.23	26.1
Prince Edward Island	1	0.68	33.3	0	0.07	20.0
Nova Scotia	2	0.21	33.3	5	0.49	28.0
New Brunswick	2	0.27	22.2	3	0.37	36.4
Quebec	21	0.26	29.6	28	0.36	30.3
Ontario	58	0.42	38.7	58	0.45	32.0
Manitoba	25	1.95	58.1	20	1.66	39.9
Saskatchewan	9	0.80	37.5	16	1.50	45.1
Alberta	34	0.82	34.7	35	0.96	38.3
British Columbia	32	0.69	37.6	27	0.61	29.6
Yukon	2	5.48	66.7	1	1.48	33.3
Northwest Territories	1	2.29	50.0	1	1.84	36.4
Nunavut	1	2.73	25.0	1	4.31	29.8
Canada	189	0.53	37.8	195	0.58	33.7

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

2. Homicides where the cause of death was unknown were excluded from the calculation of percentages.

Note: There may be a small number of homicides included in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which they are reported to Statistics Canada.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 5
Homicides, by accused-victim relationship, Canada, 2013 and 2014

Relationship type ¹ (victim killed by)	2014		2013 ^r		Average 2004 to 2013	
	number of victims	percent ²	number of victims	percent ²	number of victims	percent ²
Family relationship	131	34.1	134	33.2	151	32.9
Spousal relationship	62	16.1	47	11.6	67	14.5
Legal husband/wife	20	5.2	18	4.5	25	5.5
Common-law husband/wife	25	6.5	18	4.5	26	5.7
Separated or divorced husband/wife	11	2.9	4	1.0	9	1.9
Separated common-law husband/wife ³	5	1.3	5	1.2	5	1.2
Same-sex spouse ⁴	1	0.3	2	0.5	1	0.3
Other family relationship ⁵	69	18.0	87	21.5	84	18.4
Father or mother	18	4.7	20	5.0	28	6.0
Son or daughter	29	7.6	34	8.4	23	5.1
Sibling	6	1.6	12	3.0	11	2.3
Extended family ⁶	16	4.2	21	5.2	23	5.0
Intimate relationship ⁷	21	5.5	25	6.2	22	4.9
Acquaintance	142	37.0	150	37.1	161	35.2
Close friend	20	5.2	35	8.7	34	7.3
Neighbour	7	1.8	16	4.0	14	3.0
Authority figure	5	1.3	3	0.7	2	0.5
Business relationship (legal)	11	2.9	3	0.7	8	1.6
Casual acquaintance	99	25.8	93	23.0	104	22.7
Criminal relationship ⁸	24	6.3	38	9.4	48	10.5
Stranger	66	17.2	57	14.1	76	16.6
Unknown relationship	1	...	2	...	4	...
Total solved homicides⁹	385	100.0	406	100.0	462	100.0
Unsolved homicides	131	...	106	...	130	...
Total homicides	516	...	512	...	592	...

... not applicable

^r revised

1. Includes homicides with a known accused. If there were more than one accused, only the closest relationship to the victim was recorded.

2. Solved homicides where the type of relationship was unknown are excluded from the calculation of percentages.

3. Response categories for "separated common-law husband" and "separated common-law wife" were introduced to the Homicide Survey in 2005. As such, the average number and percent are calculated from 2005 to 2013.

4. Includes current and former same-sex spouses.

5. Includes biological, adopted, step, and foster relationships.

6. Includes nieces, nephews, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins, in-laws, etc., related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption.

7. Includes dating relationships (current and former) and other intimate relationships.

8. Includes, for example, sex workers, drug dealers and their clients, loan sharks, or gang members. When more than one relationship applies (e.g. criminal relationship and close friend), police are asked to report the primary relationship.

9. Includes homicides with a known accused.

Note: The sum of averages may not add up to the total average due to rounding. Percentages may not add up due to rounding. Figures prior to 2014 may differ from previously published figures due to ongoing updates to the data files as new information becomes available.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 6
Intimate partner homicides, by sex of victim, Canada, 1994 to 2014

Year	Male		Female		Total	
	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹	number	rate ¹
1994	27	0.24	79	0.67	106	0.46
1995	33	0.29	85	0.71	118	0.51
1996	30	0.26	82	0.68	112	0.47
1997	19	0.16	79	0.65	98	0.41
1998	14	0.12	67	0.54	81	0.33
1999	14	0.12	77	0.62	91	0.37
2000	20	0.16	74	0.59	94	0.38
2001	24	0.19	80	0.63	104	0.41
2002	23	0.18	80	0.62	103	0.40
2003	17	0.13	73	0.56	90	0.35
2004	21	0.16	77	0.58	98	0.37
2005	15	0.11	79	0.59	94	0.35
2006	26	0.20	67	0.49	93	0.35
2007	23	0.17	59	0.43	82	0.30
2008	25	0.18	64	0.46	89	0.32
2009	22	0.16	69	0.48	91	0.32
2010	27	0.19	63	0.44	90	0.32
2011	14	0.10	77	0.53	91	0.32
2012	15	0.10	69	0.47	84	0.29
2013	14	0.10	58	0.39	72	0.24
2014	16	0.11	67	0.44	83	0.28

1. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population 15 years and over using revised July 1st population estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Note: Intimate partners include current and former same-sex and opposite-sex spouses, common-law partners, dating partners, and other intimate relationships.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 7
Total female victims of homicide, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, 1980 to 2014

Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Unknown ¹			Total female homicides	
	number	percent	rate ^{2,3}	number	percent	rate ^{2,4}	number	percent	rate ⁵	number	percent
1980	18	8.7	..	182	88.3	..	6	2.9	..	206	100.0
1981	33	13.5	..	205	83.7	..	7	2.9	..	245	100.0
1982	28	12.8	..	187	85.4	..	4	1.8	..	219	100.0
1983	36	14.9	..	196	81.0	..	10	4.1	..	242	100.0
1984	18	7.8	..	204	87.9	..	10	4.3	..	232	100.0
1985	29	11.5	..	222	87.7	..	2	0.8	..	253	100.0
1986	28	13.9	..	171	84.7	..	3	1.5	..	202	100.0
1987	29	12.8	..	196	86.7	..	1	0.4	..	226	100.0
1988	33	16.3	..	167	82.7	..	2	1.0	..	202	100.0
1989	32	13.1	..	213	86.9	..	0	0.0	..	245	100.0
1990	27	11.4	..	209	88.6	..	0	0.0	..	236	100.0
1991	39	14.4	..	226	83.7	..	5	1.9	..	270	100.0
1992	33	13.5	..	203	82.9	..	9	3.7	..	245	100.0
1993	31	15.0	..	175	84.5	..	1	0.5	..	207	100.0
1994	34	17.1	..	163	81.9	..	2	1.0	..	199	100.0
1995	26	13.3	..	170	86.7	..	0	0.0	..	196	100.0
1996	31	15.5	..	166	83.0	..	3	1.5	..	200	100.0
1997	33	16.1	..	165	80.5	..	7	3.4	..	205	100.0
1998	30	16.9	..	143	80.8	..	4	2.3	..	177	100.0
1999	19	11.0	..	152	87.9	..	2	1.2	..	173	100.0
2000	25	16.8	..	120	80.5	..	4	2.7	..	149	100.0
2001	23	14.3	4.26	136	84.5	0.90	2	1.2	..	161	100.0
2002	42	20.3	7.49	164	79.2	1.08	1	0.5	..	207	100.0
2003	30	19.1	5.16	126	80.3	0.82	1	0.6	..	157	100.0
2004	45	22.6	7.47	154	77.4	0.99	0	0.0	..	199	100.0
2005	31	17.2	4.97	149	82.8	0.95	0	0.0	..	180	100.0
2006	32	19.8	4.97	124	76.5	0.79	6	3.7	..	162	100.0
2007	38	23.2	5.68	123	75.0	0.77	3	1.8	..	164	100.0
2008	23	15.8	3.32	122	83.6	0.76	1	0.7	..	146	100.0
2009	36	22.2	5.02	126	77.8	0.78	0	0.0	..	162	100.0
2010	29	19.0	3.91	124	81.0	0.76	0	0.0	..	153	100.0
2011	32	18.2	4.18	143	81.3	0.86	1	0.6	..	176	100.0
2012	36	23.1	4.58	119	76.3	0.71	1	0.6	..	156	100.0
2013	34	22.5	4.22	108	71.5	0.64	9	6.0	..	151	100.0
2014	30	20.5	3.64	112	76.7	0.65	4	2.7	..	146	100.0

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Unknown includes where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. For this report, population projections were not available for years prior to 2001; therefore rates could not be calculated for this time period. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal female population in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

4. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal female population in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

5. Rate calculations for unknown Aboriginal identity are not available.

Note: Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 8
Total female victims of homicide, by Aboriginal identity, Canada, provinces and territories,
2001 to 2014

Province or territory	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Unknown ¹			Total ²	
	number	percent	rate ³	number	percent	rate ⁴	number	percent	rate ⁵	number	percent
Newfoundland and Labrador	5	18.5	2.48	21	77.8	0.60	1	3.7	..	27	100.0
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	0.00	3	100.0	0.30	0	0.0	..	3	100.0
Nova Scotia	5	8.3	2.46	55	91.7	0.84	0	0.0	..	60	100.0
New Brunswick	2	4.8	1.39	39	92.9	0.75	1	2.4	..	42	100.0
Quebec	27	6.2	2.78	404	93.3	0.75	2	0.5	..	433	100.0
Ontario	45	6.0	2.17	681	91.3	0.77	20	2.7	..	746	100.0
Manitoba	97	61.8	7.16	60	38.2	0.84	0	0.0	..	157	100.0
Saskatchewan	67	66.3	6.01	33	32.7	0.54	1	1.0	..	101	100.0
Alberta	103	32.6	6.79	212	67.1	0.93	1	0.3	..	316	100.0
British Columbia	72	18.2	4.63	320	81.0	1.10	3	0.8	..	395	100.0
Yukon	4	80.0	7.00	1	20.0	0.58	0	0.0	..	5	100.0
Northwest Territories	11	91.7	7.19	1	8.3	0.74	0	0.0	..	12	100.0
Nunavut	23	100.0	12.26	0	0.0	0.00	0	0.0	..	23	100.0
Canada	461	19.9	4.82	1,830	78.9	0.81	29	1.3	..	2,320	100.0

.. not available for a specific reference period

1. Unknown includes where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. Total percentage calculations includes homicides where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal female population in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

4. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal female population in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

5. Rate calculations for unknown Aboriginal identity are not available.

Note: Population projections were not available prior to 2001 for this report; therefore rates could not be calculated for this time period. Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 9a
Homicide victims, by sex and Aboriginal identity, province or territory, 2014

Province or territory	Male homicide victims							
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown ¹		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Nova Scotia	0	0.0	3	75.0	1	25.0	4	100.0
New Brunswick	0	0.0	6	100.0	0	0.0	6	100.0
Quebec	2	4.2	44	91.7	2	4.2	48	100.0
Ontario	16	13.9	89	77.4	10	8.7	115	100.0
Manitoba	22	66.7	11	33.3	0	0.0	33	100.0
Saskatchewan	11	57.9	8	42.1	0	0.0	19	100.0
Alberta	21	28.4	53	71.6	0	0.0	74	100.0
British Columbia	11	18.3	49	81.7	0	0.0	60	100.0
Yukon	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Northwest Territories	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Nunavut	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Canada	87	23.5	270	73.0	13	3.5	370	100.0

Province or territory	Female homicide victims							
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown ¹		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Prince Edward Island	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Nova Scotia	1	50.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
New Brunswick	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Quebec	2	8.7	21	91.3	0	0.0	23	100.0
Ontario	3	7.5	33	82.5	4	10.0	40	100.0
Manitoba	7	63.6	4	36.4	0	0.0	11	100.0
Saskatchewan	1	20.0	4	80.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Alberta	9	30.0	21	70.0	0	0.0	30	100.0
British Columbia	3	10.7	25	89.3	0	0.0	28	100.0
Yukon	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Northwest Territories	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Nunavut	2	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Canada	30	20.5	112	76.7	4	2.7	146	100.0

Province or territory	Total homicide victims							
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown ¹		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Nova Scotia	1	16.7	4	66.7	1	16.7	6	100.0
New Brunswick	0	0.0	9	100.0	0	0.0	9	100.0
Quebec	4	5.6	65	91.5	2	2.8	71	100.0
Ontario	19	12.3	122	78.7	14	9.0	155	100.0
Manitoba	29	65.9	15	34.1	0	0.0	44	100.0
Saskatchewan	12	50.0	12	50.0	0	0.0	24	100.0
Alberta	30	28.8	74	71.2	0	0.0	104	100.0
British Columbia	14	15.9	74	84.1	0	0.0	88	100.0
Yukon	1	33.3	2	66.7	0	0.0	3	100.0
Northwest Territories	3	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
Nunavut	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Canada	117	22.7	382	74.0	17	3.3	516	100.0

... not applicable

1. Unknown includes where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. Total percentage calculations includes homicides where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 9b
Rate of homicide victims, by sex and Aboriginal identity, province or territory, 2014

Province or territory	Male homicide victims				Female homicide victims				Total homicide victims ¹			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.00	2	0.85	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.42
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	3	4.19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	2.06
Nova Scotia	0	0.00	3	0.67	1	5.03	1	0.22	1	2.56	4	0.44
New Brunswick	0	0.00	6	1.66	0	0.00	3	0.81	0	0.00	9	1.23
Quebec	2	2.25	44	1.10	2	2.24	21	0.52	4	2.24	65	0.81
Ontario	16	8.99	89	1.35	3	1.61	33	0.49	19	5.21	122	0.91
Manitoba	22	20.52	11	2.08	7	6.31	4	0.75	29	13.29	15	1.41
Saskatchewan	11	12.80	8	1.74	1	1.11	4	0.89	12	6.81	12	1.32
Alberta	21	16.32	53	2.77	9	6.87	21	1.13	30	11.55	74	1.96
British Columbia	11	8.51	49	2.23	3	2.27	25	1.12	14	5.36	74	1.67
Yukon	0	0.00	2	13.39	1	22.92	0	0.00	1	12.00	2	6.94
Northwest Territories	2	18.00	0	0.00	1	8.93	0	0.00	3	13.45	0	0.00
Nunavut	2	12.56	0	0.00	2	12.88	0	0.00	4	12.72	0	0.00
Canada	87	10.86	270	1.61	30	3.64	112	0.65	117	7.20	382	1.13

1. Total homicide victims excludes where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal population, by sex and geographical area. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population, by sex and geographical area. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 10
Homicides, by accused-victim relationship and Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2014

Relationship type ² (victim killed by)	Aboriginal homicides		Non-Aboriginal homicides		Total homicides ¹	
	number of victims	percent ³	number of victims	percent ³	number of victims	percent ³
Family relationship	31	31.3	96	35.3	127	34.2
Spousal relationship	15	15.2	45	16.5	60	16.2
Legal husband/wife	1	1.0	18	6.6	19	5.1
Common-law husband/wife	12	12.1	13	4.8	25	6.7
Separated or divorced husband/wife	0	0.0	10	3.7	10	2.7
Separated common-law husband/wife ⁴	1	1.0	4	1.5	5	1.3
Same-sex spouse ⁵	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Other family relationship ⁶	16	16.2	51	18.8	67	18.1
Father or mother	4	4.0	13	4.8	17	4.6
Son or daughter	4	4.0	24	8.8	28	7.5
Sibling	3	3.0	3	1.1	6	1.6
Extended family ⁷	5	5.1	11	4.0	16	4.3
Intimate relationship ⁸	5	5.1	16	5.9	21	5.7
Acquaintance	42	42.4	95	34.9	137	36.9
Close friend	7	7.1	11	4.0	18	4.9
Neighbour	0	0.0	6	2.2	6	1.6
Authority figure	0	0.0	5	1.8	5	1.3
Business relationship (legal)	0	0.0	11	4.0	11	3.0
Casual acquaintance	35	35.4	62	22.8	97	26.1
Criminal relationship ⁹	8	8.1	14	5.1	22	5.9
Stranger	13	13.1	51	18.8	64	17.3
Unknown relationship	0	...	1	...	1	...
Total solved homicides¹⁰	99	100.0	273	100.0	372	100.0
Unsolved homicides	18	...	109	...	127	...
Total homicides	117	...	382	...	499	...

... not applicable

1. Total homicides excludes where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. Includes homicides with a known accused. If there were more than one accused, only the closest relationship to the victim was recorded.

3. Solved homicides where the type of relationship was unknown are excluded from the calculation of percentages.

4. Response categories for "separated common-law husband" and "separated common-law wife" were introduced to the Homicide Survey in 2005.

5. Includes current and former same-sex spouses.

6. Includes biological, adopted, step, and foster relationships.

7. Includes nieces, nephews, grandchildren, uncles, aunts, cousins, in-laws, etc., related by blood, marriage (including common-law) or adoption.

8. Includes dating relationships (current and former) and other intimate relationships.

9. Includes, for example, sex workers, drug dealers and their clients, loan sharks, or gang members. When more than one relationship applies (e.g. criminal relationship and close friend), police are asked to report the primary relationship.

10. Includes homicides with a known accused.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 11a
Persons accused of homicide, by sex and Aboriginal identity, province or territory, 2014

Province or territory	Male accused							
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown ¹		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Nova Scotia	0	0.0	8	100.0	0	0.0	8	100.0
New Brunswick	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Quebec	2	5.7	33	94.3	0	0.0	35	100.0
Ontario	21	16.3	97	75.2	11	8.5	129	100.0
Manitoba	28	80.0	7	20.0	0	0.0	35	100.0
Saskatchewan	18	72.0	7	28.0	0	0.0	25	100.0
Alberta	31	40.8	45	59.2	0	0.0	76	100.0
British Columbia	6	11.1	48	88.9	0	0.0	54	100.0
Yukon	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Northwest Territories	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Nunavut	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Canada	111	29.5	254	67.6	11	2.9	376	100.0

Province or territory	Female accused							
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown ¹		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Nova Scotia	0	0.0	3	100.0	0	0.0	3	100.0
New Brunswick	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Quebec	2	40.0	3	60.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Ontario	7	33.3	12	57.1	2	9.5	21	100.0
Manitoba	9	90.0	1	10.0	0	0.0	10	100.0
Saskatchewan	3	75.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Alberta	4	66.7	2	33.3	0	0.0	6	100.0
British Columbia	3	60.0	2	40.0	0	0.0	5	100.0
Yukon	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Northwest Territories	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Nunavut	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Canada	28	50.9	25	45.5	2	3.6	55	100.0

Province or territory	Total accused							
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Unknown ¹		Total	
	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent	number	percent ²
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	...	0	...	0	...	0	...
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	2	100.0	0	0.0	2	100.0
Nova Scotia	0	0.0	11	100.0	0	0.0	11	100.0
New Brunswick	0	0.0	7	100.0	0	0.0	7	100.0
Quebec	4	10.0	36	90.0	0	0.0	40	100.0
Ontario	28	18.7	109	72.7	13	8.7	150	100.0
Manitoba	37	82.2	8	17.8	0	0.0	45	100.0
Saskatchewan	21	72.4	8	27.6	0	0.0	29	100.0
Alberta	35	42.7	47	57.3	0	0.0	82	100.0
British Columbia	9	15.3	50	84.7	0	0.0	59	100.0
Yukon	0	0.0	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Northwest Territories	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	100.0
Nunavut	4	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	100.0
Canada	139	32.3	279	64.7	13	3.0	431	100.0

... not applicable

1. Unknown includes all persons accused of homicide where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. Total percentage calculations includes persons accused of homicide where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 11b
Rate of persons accused of homicide, by sex and Aboriginal identity, province or territory, 2014

Province or territory	Male accused				Female accused				Total accused ¹			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Prince Edward Island	0	0.00	1	1.40	0	0.00	1	1.34	0	0.00	2	1.37
Nova Scotia	0	0.00	8	1.79	0	0.00	3	0.65	0	0.00	11	1.21
New Brunswick	0	0.00	7	1.93	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	7	0.96
Quebec	2	2.25	33	0.83	2	2.24	3	0.07	4	2.24	36	0.45
Ontario	21	11.81	97	1.48	7	3.75	12	0.18	28	7.68	109	0.82
Manitoba	28	26.11	7	1.32	9	8.11	1	0.19	37	16.96	8	0.75
Saskatchewan	18	20.94	7	1.52	3	3.32	1	0.22	21	11.91	8	0.88
Alberta	31	24.09	45	2.35	4	3.05	2	0.11	35	13.48	47	1.24
British Columbia	6	4.64	48	2.19	3	2.27	2	0.09	9	3.44	50	1.13
Yukon	0	0.00	1	6.69	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	3.47
Northwest Territories	1	9.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.48	0	0.00
Nunavut	4	25.13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	12.72	0	0.00
Canada	111	13.86	254	1.51	28	3.39	25	0.15	139	8.55	279	0.82

1. Total accused excludes persons accused of homicide where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal population, by sex and geographical area. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population, by sex and geographical area. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Table 12
Homicide victims and persons accused of homicide, by age and sex, Aboriginal identity, Canada, 2014

Age group	Male victims				Female victims				Total victims ¹			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³
Less than 12	1	0.58	11	0.50	2	1.21	9	0.43	3	0.89	20	0.47
12 to 17	4	4.61	9	0.81	3	3.68	7	0.67	7	4.16	16	0.74
18 to 24	21	19.37	50	3.13	2	1.93	6	0.39	23	10.85	56	1.79
25 to 34	22	19.48	62	2.63	10	8.10	20	0.85	32	13.54	82	1.74
35 to 44	20	20.56	37	1.64	9	8.62	24	1.06	29	14.38	61	1.35
45 to 54	13	13.05	55	2.16	3	2.79	12	0.48	16	7.72	67	1.32
55 to 64	4	5.52	28	1.23	0	0.00	19	0.83	4	2.67	47	1.03
65 and over	2	3.90	18	0.73	1	1.62	15	0.50	3	2.65	33	0.61
Total	87	10.86	270	1.61	30	3.64	112	0.65	117	7.20	382	1.13

Age group	Male accused				Female accused				Total accused ¹			
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal	
	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³	number	rate ²	number	rate ³
Less than 12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
12 to 17	13	14.97	7	0.63	2	2.45	2	0.19	15	8.91	9	0.42
18 to 24	33	30.43	74	4.63	10	9.65	5	0.33	43	20.28	79	2.52
25 to 34	42	37.19	73	3.09	8	6.48	7	0.30	50	21.16	80	1.70
35 to 44	17	17.48	36	1.59	5	4.79	5	0.22	22	10.91	41	0.91
45 to 54	4	4.01	32	1.26	2	1.86	4	0.16	6	2.90	36	0.71
55 to 64	1	1.38	19	0.83	1	1.29	2	0.09	2	1.33	21	0.46
65 and over	1	1.95	12	0.49	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.88	12	0.22
Total	111	13.86	253	1.51	28	3.39	25	0.15	139	8.55	278	0.82

1. Total victims and total accused excludes persons where the Aboriginal identity was reported as unknown, or not collected or released by police service, or where the age of the victim or accused person was reported by police as unknown.

2. Rates are calculated per 100,000 Aboriginal population, by sex and age group in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 non-Aboriginal population, by sex and age group in Canada. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Note: Population counts were provided by Statistics Canada's Demography Division. The counts for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations are based on Aboriginal identity; for the years 2001 to 2011, they are derived from an interpolation between the censuses of population and the National Household Survey adjusted for net under coverage, partially enumerated reserves, and populations living in collective dwellings; the population counts from 2012 to 2014 are based on custom population projections. Refer to the 'Data Sources' section of this report for further information.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.