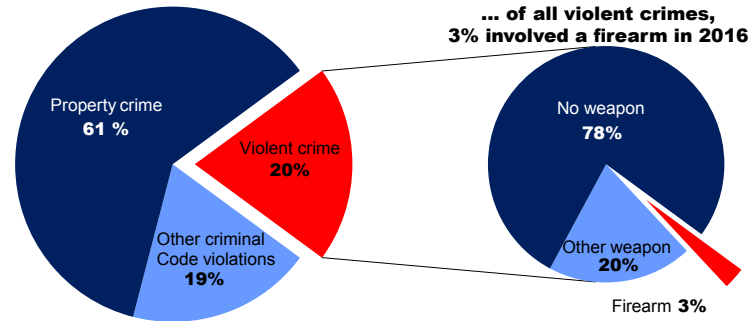


Firearm-related violent crime in Canada

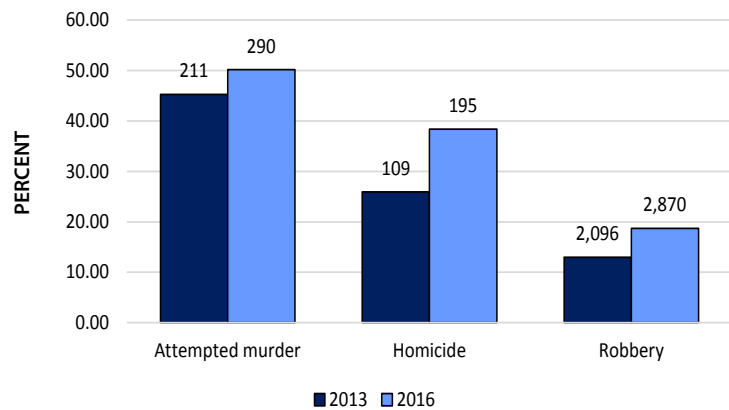
The crime rate in Canada has increased by 1% since 2013, while the violent crime rate has decreased by 4%. Violent crime makes up 20% of all *Criminal Code* offences in Canada.

Putting Violent Crime In Context

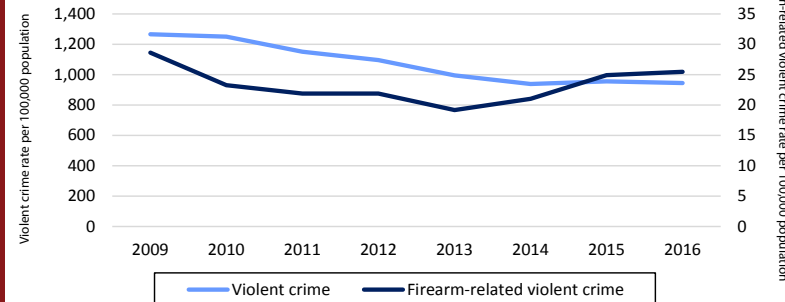
Police-reported Crime in Canada, by type of crime, in % of total, 2016



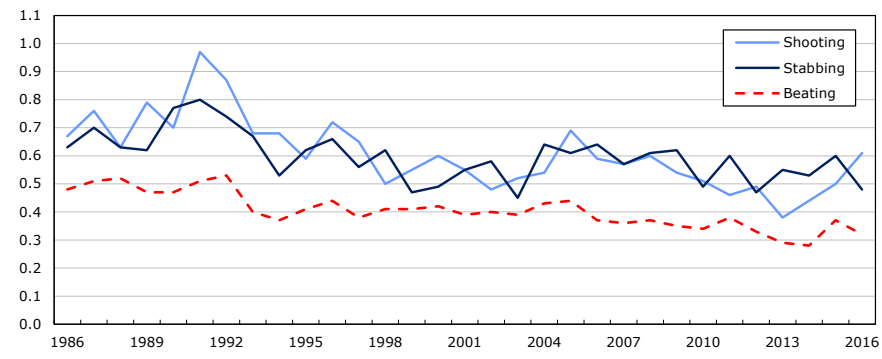
Firearm-related crime, 2013 and 2016



Police-reported violent crime and firearm-related violent crime, 2009 to 2016

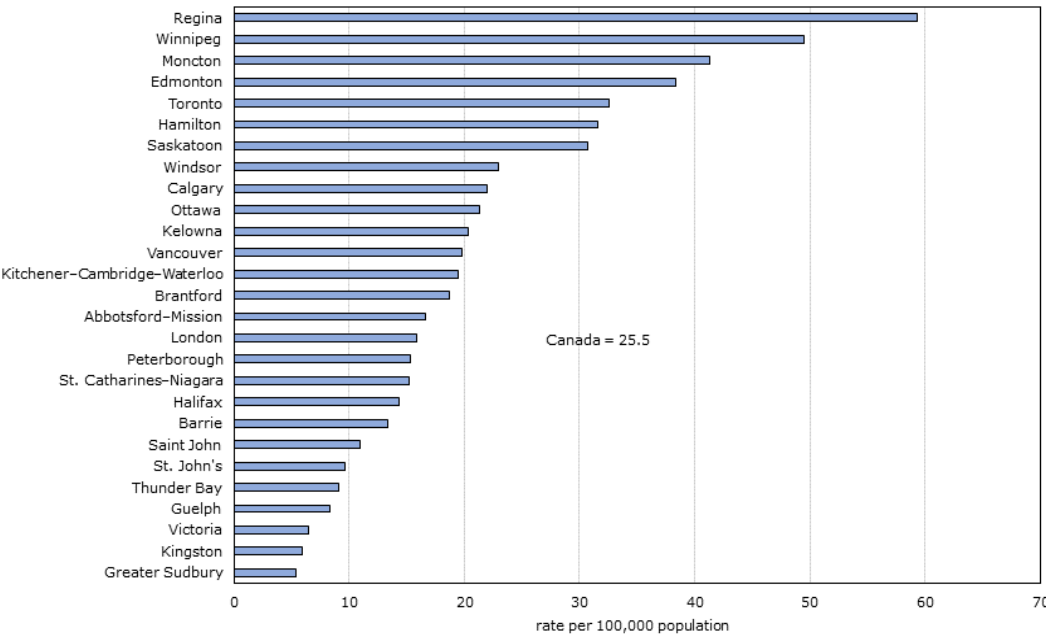


Homicides, by most common method, Canada, 1986 to 2016



Note: Populations are based upon July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Victims of police-reported violent crime with a firearm present, by census metropolitan area, Canada 2016



Between 2013 and 2016, there was a 20% increase in homicides in Canada. This was driven by a substantive increase (+68%) in gang-related homicides over that period. From 2013 to 2016, gang-related homicides occurring in CMAs almost doubled (from 65 to 121), driven by increases in Toronto (from 13 to 33), Edmonton (3 to 11), and Ottawa (0 to 7). In 2013, about one in four (27%) homicides were committed with a firearm. By 2016, four in ten (38%) homicides involved a firearm. At the CMA level, large increases were noted in Toronto (28 to 51), Edmonton (4 to 23) and Calgary (3 to 14).

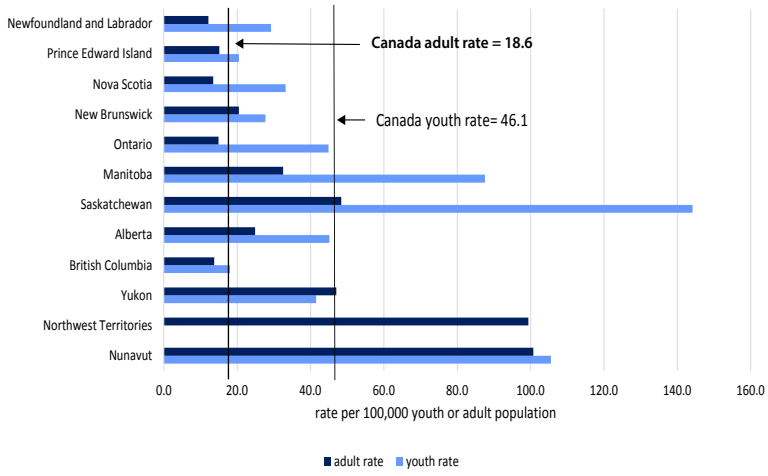
In 2015, 42% of firearms used in the commission of a homicide were recovered, while in 2016 just over one in three (34%) were recovered.

In 2015 and 2016, in about one-third (32%) of firearm-related homicides (where the firearm was recovered) police reported the firearm was "not applicable" to be registered. During this same period, police reported that the firearm was registered in one-quarter (21 out of 84) of firearm related homicides where registration status was applicable and known to police.¹

1. It is important to note that a large number of the registration statuses of firearms related to homicides are coded by police as "unknown" or "not applicable." As a result, data related to firearm registration should be interpreted with caution. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is currently working with police services to increase the quality of these data.

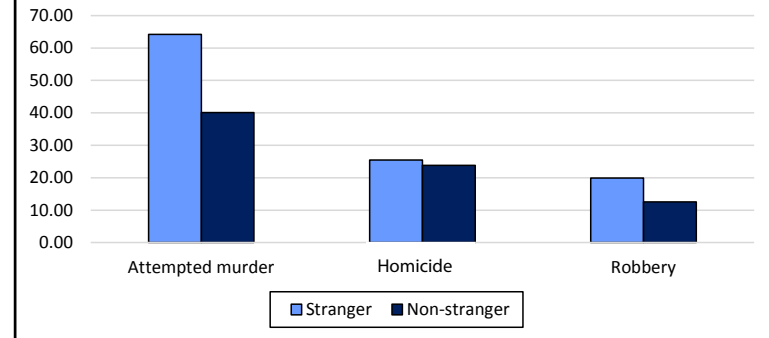
CORRECTION NOTICE:
This article was updated July, 24th, 2018. The wording in the paragraph on firearms registration was modified to improve the clarity of the statements.

Youth and adults accused of firearm-related violent crime, provinces and territories, Canada, 2016



- The rate of youth accused of a firearm-related violent crime was 20% higher in 2016 than it was in 2013, driven entirely by increases in the rates of youth accused in Ontario and Saskatchewan.
- The rate of adults accused of firearm-related violent crime increased 37% from 2013 (14 per 100,000) to 2016 (19 per 100,000), largely as a result of increases in adults accused in Ontario (+578), Alberta (+230) and Saskatchewan (+183).

Proportion of selected offences involving a firearm, by victim-accused relationship, 2016



What we don't know

- Are firearm-related violent crimes linked to organized crime?
- Ethnicity of both victims and persons accused of firearm-related violent crime is unknown.
- Indigenous identity of both victims and offenders in firearm-related violent crime is unknown, with the exception of homicides.