

Overview

Led by a decline in non-violent incidents, Canada's crime rate fell to a 25-year low in 2006, with every province and territory reporting a drop. However, youth crime rates were up 3%, the first increase since 2003.

In 2006, the national crime rate was 7.5 incidents per 100 people, the lowest since 1978 and 27% below its 1991 peak of 10.3 crimes per 100 people.

Non-violent crime accounted for approximately 9 in 10 of the 2.5 million *Criminal Code* incidents reported in 2006. About 60,000 fewer non-violent crimes were reported than in 2005: counterfeiting incidents fell 29%, break-ins, 5%, and thefts under \$5,000, 4%.

Violent crimes made up 13% of the *Criminal Code* incidents in 2006. While the rate remained steady from 2005, Canada's

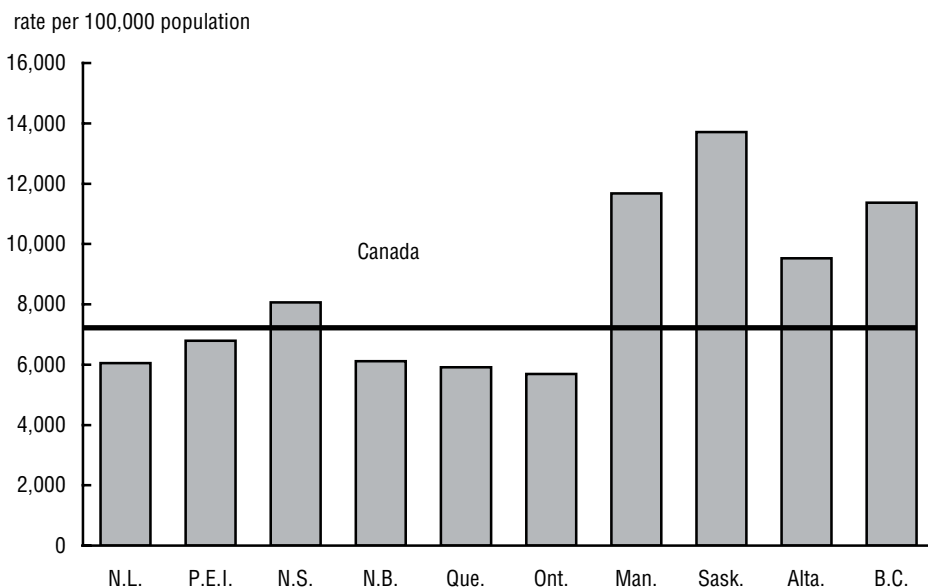
homicide rate dropped by 10%, whereas incidents of kidnapping and forcible confinement rose 12% in 2006.

Crime prevention

There may be many reasons for the drop in crime: changes in legislation, shifts in police enforcement or changes in the willingness of victims to report crime. As well, our population is aging and older people are less likely to engage in crime.

Canadians may also have taken action to protect themselves and their property. According to the 2004 General Social Survey on victimization, people who perceive crime as higher in their neighbourhood are most likely to use crime prevention measures, as are those who believe crime has increased in their community.

Chart 7.1
Crimes, by province, 2006



Note: All *Criminal Code* offences, excluding traffic.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

During their lifetime, some Canadians have taken preventive steps such as: changing their routine or avoiding certain places, 35%; installing burglar alarms or motion detectors, 34%; or installing new locks or security bars, 31%.

Many Canadians routinely use precautionary measures. For example, when alone in a car, almost 60% of us routinely lock car doors; 43% report planning the route of a trip on the basis of safety.

Crime rates vary

Crime rates declined in every province and territory from 2005 to 2006. Prince Edward Island and Nunavut had the largest declines, 11%.

Saskatchewan's rate fell 4% but, at 13.7 incidents per 100 people, was still the highest provincial crime rate for a ninth consecutive year. The lowest crime rate was in Ontario at 5.7 crimes per 100 people.

In cities, the most sizable declines were in Western Canada. Saskatoon led with a 9% drop; Abbotsford and Regina both reported

Table 7.a
Violent crimes

	2005	2006
	%	
Total	100.0	100.0
Homicide	0.2	0.2
Attempted murder	0.3	0.3
Assaults (level 1 to 3) ¹	77.1	77.2
Sexual assault	7.7	7.1
Other sexual offences	0.9	0.9
Robbery	9.4	9.9
Other violent crimes ²	4.4	4.4

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2. Includes unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharging firearms with intent, abductions, assaults against police officers, assaults against other peace or public officers and other assaults.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

8% declines. Even with declines, crime rates in large Western cities remained high relative to other large cities. For instance, Regina had the highest homicide rate of all Canadian cities at 4.5 per 100,000 people, followed by Edmonton at 3.7 per 100,000 people.

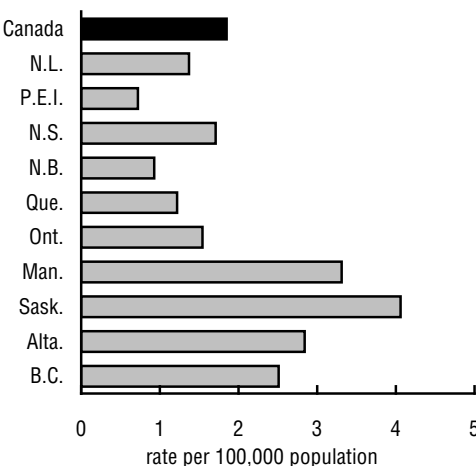
Homicide rate falls

In 2006, police reported 605 homicides in Canada—a rate of 1.9 per 100,000 people. Of these deaths, 210 people were fatally stabbed and 190 people were shot. Handguns remain the most commonly used firearm, accounting for over half of all firearm-related homicides that year.

Seventy-eight spousal homicides were reported in 2006. The rate of spousal homicide has declined by more than half since 1975, possibly related to heightened awareness of spousal violence, changes in police procedures, and increased services for family violence victims. The annual rate of spousal homicide against women is three to five times higher than against men.

Gang-related homicides accounted for one in six homicides in 2006. In Quebec, just

Chart 7.2
Homicides, by province, 2006



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

over one in four murders were gang-related, the highest proportion in the country. Also, in 2006, police solved 45% of gang-related killings, compared with 80% of other types of homicides.

Youth crime increases

Among young Canadians aged 12 to 17, the crime rate rose 3% from 2005 to 2006, the first increase since 2003. All provinces except Quebec (-4%) reported rising youth crime rates in 2006.

In 2006, the youth homicide rate reached its highest level since 1961. Eighty-four youths—72 males and 12 females—were charged with homicides involving 54 different victims in 2006. Youth homicide accounts for 15% of all persons accused of homicides in Canada.

Among Canada's 2.6 million young people, only a small proportion is involved in crime. Approximately 74,000 youths were charged with a criminal offence in 2006. Another 104,000 came into contact with the police—for committing non-violent and minor crimes—and were cleared by other non-court measures, such as informal police

warnings, referrals to community programs, formal police cautions, Crown cautions, and extrajudicial sanction programs.

Of 31,700 young persons admitted to correctional services in 2004/2005, half were placed in custody and the other half were placed under community supervision, in most cases probation.

Longer delays in court cases

Recently, cases appearing in adult criminal court have become more complex and they have taken longer to get through the system. In 2006/2007, 61% of cases involved multiple charges, compared with 53% in 1996/1997. The average time required to complete cases in adult court increased to eight months from an average of six months five years earlier.

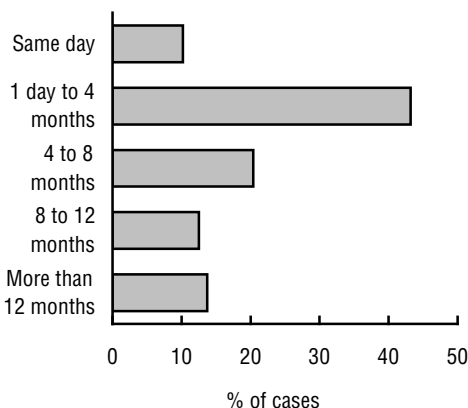
Canada's courts completed 372,000 cases, down 7% from five years earlier. Of those cases, 25% involved crimes against the person, 24% involved crimes against property, 17% were administration of justice offences and 14% were *Criminal Code* traffic offences. The remaining 20% involved other *Criminal Code* and federal statute offences.

The proportion of impaired driving cases has declined over the years. Property crimes, such as fraud or breaking and entering, have also declined. However, administration of justice offences, including breach of probation and failure to comply with a court order, doubled as a proportion of cases.

Two out of three adult cases received a guilty disposition in 2006/2007. In those cases, 89% of the accused had pleaded guilty. *Criminal Code* traffic violations were most likely to lead to a guilty finding (79%). Crimes against the person had the lowest percentage of guilty findings (53%).

After a finding of guilt, probation was imposed in 43% of cases, prison terms in 34% and fines in 30%.

Chart 7.3
Elapsed time to complete a case in adult criminal court, 2006/2007



Note: Elapsed time from first to last court appearance.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Smaller centres see their share of crime

Crime is not just a fact in large urban centres, though it might sometimes look that way in popular television programs. People living in Canada's smaller urban areas face higher overall crime rates than their big-city neighbours, according to 2005 police-reported data. And, although rural residents live in areas with the lowest overall crime rates, they also had the highest homicide rates in 2005.

These findings apply to all provinces and territories except Quebec and Alberta. Quebec's overall crime rate is highest in its large urban areas; in Alberta, the rate is lowest in large urban areas.

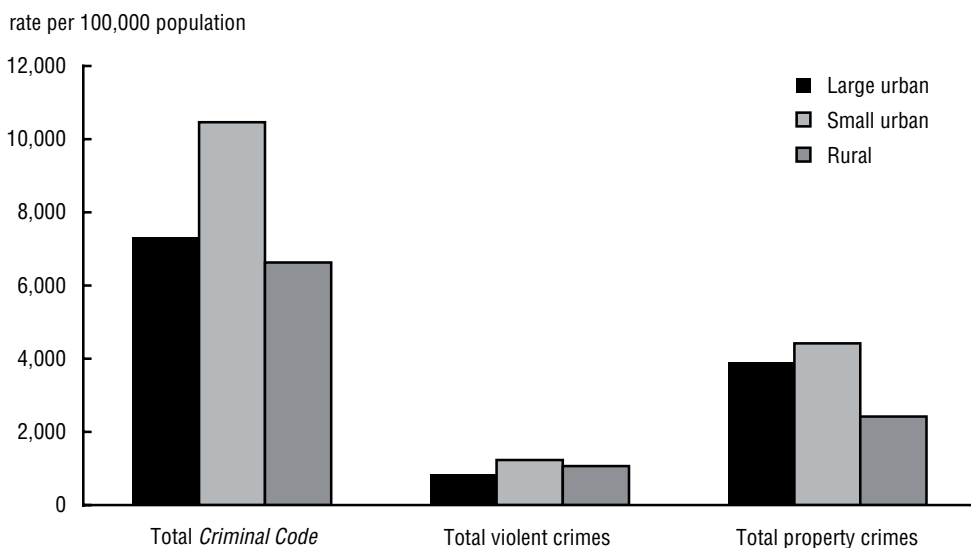
In small urban areas—those with a minimum population of 1,000 persons and a population density of at least 400 persons per square kilometre—the crime rate is about 43% higher than in census metropolitan areas

(CMAs) and about 58% higher than in rural areas. Nationally, these small urban areas have the highest rates of both total violent crimes (murder, assault, sexual assault and robbery) and total property crime.

Rural areas also reported higher overall rates of violent crime than did CMAs. In 2005, the highest homicide rates were in rural areas. Although weapons in general are used more often in violent crimes in CMAs, homicides committed with a firearm are more frequent in rural areas (39%) than in either CMAs (35%) or small urban areas (23%).

Despite differences in crime rates, residents of the large urban, small urban and rural areas were equally likely to report feeling satisfied about their safety from crime, according to the 2004 General Social Survey. Over 90% of respondents, living in all three types of areas, reported such satisfaction.

Chart 7.4
Crimes in Canada, 2005



Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Violence in the workplace

For some Canadians, work is a dangerous place.

According to the 2004 General Social Survey on victimization, 17% of self-reported incidents of violent victimization occurred in the workplace. These incidents—including sexual assault, robbery and physical assault—added up to 356,000 violent workplace incidents in the 10 provinces in 2004.

In Newfoundland and Labrador, the victim's workplace was the location of 40% of all violent incidents—a proportion two times higher than in any other province. Among the other provinces, in 2004 the rate ranged from 11% in Nova Scotia to 20% in both Saskatchewan and Alberta.

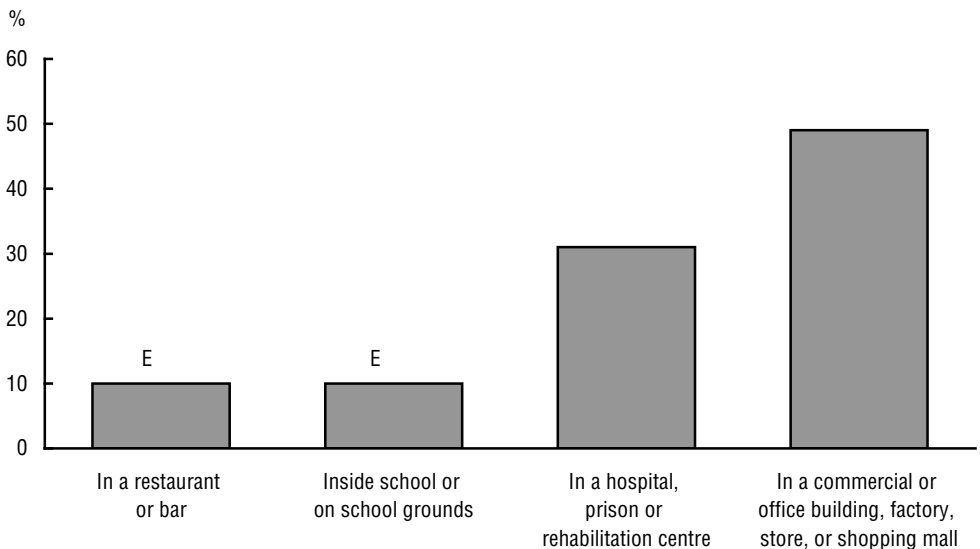
Certain workers are more likely to be affected: in the survey, 33% of the victims worked in social assistance or health care, 14% in accommodation or food services, and 11% in education.

Someone known to the victim committed two out of three of the workplace incidents, whereas one in three incidents was committed by a stranger. In 18% of incidents where the victim knew the accused, the victim was a coworker of the perpetrator; in 11%, the victim knew the perpetrator.

In 38% of the reported incidents, the accused was either someone else known by the victim or had an 'other' type of relationship with the victim. The accused may, for example, have been a patient, a client, a customer or a former coworker. In 46% of incidents, the victim believed the incident was related to the perpetrator's use of drugs or alcohol.

One in five victims reported suffering injuries. For some, the consequence was emotional. The most commonly reported emotional impacts for victims were being angry (21%), being upset, confused or frustrated (20%) and feeling fearful (15%).

Chart 7.5
Violent incidents in the workplace, 2004



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2004.

Table 7.1 Crimes, by type of offence and by province and territory, 2006

	Canada	Newfoundland and Labrador	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario
	rate per 100,000 population						
All offences	8,269.0	6,571.0	7,485.6	8,697.8	6,780.5	6,625.7	6,251.4
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences							
(excluding traffic offences)	7,518.5	6,054.8	6,792.6	8,068.6	6,110.5	5,909.0	5,689.2
Crimes against the person	951.2	850.7	714.0	1,134.8	848.8	755.9	755.7
Homicide	1.9	1.4	0.7	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.5
Attempted murder	2.6	1.0	0.7	3.0	1.2	3.3	2.5
Assault (level 1 to 3) ¹	734.8	733.8	624.5	918.8	706.0	540.4	563.3
Sexual assault	67.9	67.1	47.7	86.0	66.6	66.8	55.6
Other sexual offences	8.6	4.5	10.8	6.7	17.8	12.6	4.9
Robbery	94.1	23.4	17.3	84.6	29.5	91.3	86.6
Other crimes against the person ²	41.4	19.6	12.3	34.0	26.8	40.3	41.4
Property crimes	3,587.6	2,362.9	2,999.6	3,514.2	2,562.2	3,113.8	2,811.4
Break and enter	767.8	736.5	537.1	734.7	598.8	866.9	541.3
Motor vehicle theft	487.2	130.7	114.8	263.3	186.9	507.4	302.7
Theft over \$5,000	52.3	14.7	31.0	44.4	38.2	64.7	43.6
Theft \$5,000 and under	1,888.8	1,251.8	2,001.9	1,939.7	1,445.6	1,398.5	1,530.8
Possession of stolen goods	107.7	34.1	52.0	232.9	53.7	42.8	110.0
Fraud	283.8	195.0	262.8	299.2	239.1	233.6	283.1
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	2,979.7	2,841.2	3,079.0	3,419.5	2,699.5	2,039.3	2,122.1
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	367.7	279.4	507.5	328.3	320.6	415.1	245.0
Impaired driving	227.9	220.7	395.6	254.6	241.6	214.3	139.1
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ³	139.9	58.7	111.9	73.7	79.0	200.8	105.9
Federal statute offences	382.8	236.8	185.5	300.9	349.3	301.6	317.3
Drugs ⁴	294.8	128.3	127.1	218.3	247.9	265.8	238.5
Other federal statute offences	88.1	108.5	58.5	82.6	101.5	35.7	78.7

See notes and source at the end of the table.

Table 7.1 Crimes, by type of offence and by province and territory, 2006 (continued)

	Manitoba	Saskatch- ewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Northwest Territories	Nunavut
	rate per 100,000 population						
All offences	12,324.6	15,276.2	10,336.0	12,563.7	22,197.3	44,074.4	32,830.9
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences							
(excluding traffic offences)	11,678.5	13,710.8	9,523.4	11,365.1	20,593.0	41,468.2	31,265.0
Crimes against the person	1,597.5	2,038.8	1,101.0	1,218.3	3,006.8	6,447.5	6,763.7
Homicide	3.3	4.1	2.8	2.5	0.0	0.0	6.5
Attempted murder	2.2	4.7	2.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	13.0
Assault (level 1 to 3) ¹	1,243.0	1,670.5	888.1	979.9	2,654.6	5,833.6	5,893.1
Sexual assault	108.1	124.7	63.5	74.7	195.3	372.7	597.8
Other sexual offences	10.5	14.6	6.5	10.2	51.2	54.9	45.5
Robbery	182.4	149.6	93.4	110.3	57.6	35.8	39.0
Other crimes against the person ²	48.0	70.6	44.3	38.6	48.0	150.5	168.9
Property crimes	4,951.2	4,775.8	4,480.0	5,685.3	5,107.4	6,356.8	4,255.7
Break and enter	1,074.1	1,227.7	767.9	1,088.3	1,466.6	2,331.5	1,965.4
Motor vehicle theft	1,375.7	633.3	725.1	682.2	445.1	926.9	620.5
Theft over \$5,000	48.5	42.1	65.9	57.7	60.8	64.5	35.7
Theft \$5,000 and under	2,151.8	2,392.1	2,383.1	3,366.9	2,779.5	2,654.0	1,315.7
Possession of stolen goods	87.5	160.4	187.8	139.4	76.9	136.2	139.7
Fraud	213.7	320.2	350.3	350.8	278.6	243.7	178.7
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	5,129.7	6,896.2	3,942.4	4,461.5	12,478.8	28,663.9	20,245.6
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	284.0	963.0	490.4	440.9	973.5	1,392.7	808.9
Impaired driving	212.8	473.8	346.5	339.6	701.3	1,168.2	685.5
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ³	71.2	489.2	143.9	101.3	272.2	224.6	123.5
Federal statute offences	362.1	602.4	322.3	757.7	630.8	1,213.5	756.9
Drugs ⁴	182.8	275.2	257.9	616.8	467.5	769.2	672.5
Other federal statute offences	179.3	327.2	64.4	141.0	163.3	444.3	84.5

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4. Includes possession, trafficking, importation and production.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

Table 7.2 Crimes, by type of offence, 2001 to 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	rate per 100,000 population					
All offences	8,453.7	8,504.0	8,900.6	8,950.6	8,535.4	8,269.0
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic offences)	7,655.4	7,705.6	8,142.3	8,162.0	7,772.5	7,518.5
Crimes against the person	983.8	968.8	965.0	944.5	949.5	951.2
Homicide	1.8	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.1	1.9
Attempted murder	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.6
Assault (level 1 to 3) ¹	763.9	751.3	747.6	732.3	732.8	734.8
Sexual assault	77.5	78.1	74.2	72.0	72.8	67.9
Other sexual offences	8.7	8.8	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.6
Robbery	88.0	85.0	89.8	86.0	89.2	94.1
Other crimes against the person ²	41.7	41.6	41.3	42.0	41.6	41.4
Property crimes	4,003.5	3,973.2	4,120.6	3,970.1	3,737.2	3,587.6
Break and enter	900.9	878.4	899.5	862.4	809.2	767.8
Motor vehicle theft	543.5	516.1	550.0	531.4	495.4	487.2
Theft over \$5,000	67.2	63.2	61.3	53.0	53.3	52.3
Theft \$5,000 and under	2,126.3	2,127.1	2,211.8	2,106.9	1,977.4	1,888.8
Possession of stolen goods	86.9	95.8	104.7	111.7	106.7	107.7
Fraud	278.8	292.7	293.4	304.6	295.3	283.8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	2,668.1	2,763.6	3,056.8	3,247.4	3,085.7	2,979.7
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	387.6	374.8	369.7	377.1	376.4	367.7
Impaired driving	266.7	255.1	245.1	251.1	242.6	227.9
Other traffic offences ³	120.9	119.6	124.6	126.0	133.8	139.9
Federal statute offences	410.7	423.6	388.5	411.5	386.5	382.8
Drugs ⁴	288.2	295.7	274.0	305.2	290.0	294.8
Other federal statute offences	122.5	127.9	114.5	106.3	96.5	88.1

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4. Includes possession, trafficking, importation and production.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013.

Table 7.3 Persons charged, by type of offence, 1996 and 2006

	1996			2006		
	Youth and adults charged	Youths charged	Adults charged	Youth and adults charged	Youths charged	Adults charged
	rate per 100,000 population					
All offences	2,723.4	5,320.8	2,443.4	2,228.5	3,327.0	2,117.9
<i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic offences)	2,131.8	4,942.8	1,828.9	1,717.4	2,862.2	1,602.2
Crimes against the person	562.9	932.2	523.1	500.7	793.5	471.2
Homicide	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.2	1.7
Attempted murder	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.7	2.1
Assault (level 1 to 3) ¹	433.9	660.0	409.5	391.8	548.1	376.1
Sexual assault	41.3	65.4	38.7	27.8	46.0	26.0
Other sexual offences	4.8	7.4	4.6	2.8	5.4	2.6
Robbery	43.6	154.9	31.6	40.5	143.4	30.1
Other crimes against the person ²	34.3	38.7	33.9	33.9	44.8	32.8
Property crimes	924.9	2,761.0	727.0	515.7	997.9	467.2
Break and enter	188.5	767.1	126.2	87.1	287.8	66.9
Motor vehicle theft	65.3	290.2	41.0	33.6	116.6	25.3
Theft over \$5,000	13.2	26.8	11.7	6.1	5.9	6.1
Theft \$5,000 and under	439.5	1,317.4	344.9	219.2	354.7	205.6
Possession of stolen goods	92.5	263.9	74.0	91.1	189.6	81.2
Fraud	126.0	95.7	129.2	78.5	43.3	82.0
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	644.0	1,249.6	578.7	701.0	1,070.7	663.8
<i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences	373.2	0.0	413.4	268.1	0.0	295.1
Impaired driving	319.6	0.0	354.0	213.8	0.0	235.4
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> traffic offences ³	53.6	0.0	59.4	54.3	0.0	59.8
Federal statute offences	218.3	378.0	201.1	242.9	464.8	220.6
Drugs ⁴	176.9	224.8	171.8	199.4	247.0	194.6
Other federal statute offences	41.4	153.2	29.4	43.5	217.7	26.0

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4. Includes possession, trafficking, importation and production.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0014.

Table 7.4 Homicides, by province and territory, 2004 to 2006

	2004		2005		2006	
	number	rate per	number	rate per	number	rate per
		100,000 people		100,000 people		100,000 people
Canada	624	2.0	663	2.1	605	1.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	2	0.4	11	2.1	7	1.4
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Nova Scotia	14	1.5	20	2.1	16	1.7
New Brunswick	7	0.9	9	1.2	7	0.9
Quebec	111	1.5	100	1.3	93	1.2
Ontario	187	1.5	219	1.7	196	1.5
Manitoba	50	4.3	49	4.2	39	3.3
Saskatchewan	39	3.9	43	4.3	40	4.1
Alberta	86	2.7	108	3.3	96	2.8
British Columbia	113	2.7	101	2.4	108	2.5
Yukon	7	22.7	1	3.2	0	0.0
Northwest Territories	4	9.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Nunavut	4	13.5	2	6.7	2	6.5

Note: Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0001.

Table 7.5 Homicides, by method, 2004 to 2006

	2004		2005		2006	
	number	%	number	%	number	%
All methods	624	100.0	663	100.0	605	100.0
Shooting	173	27.7	223	33.6	190	31.4
Stabbing	205	32.9	197	29.7	210	34.7
Beating	136	21.8	144	21.7	117	19.3
Strangulation	63	10.1	47	7.1	48	7.9
Fire (burns/suffocation)	13	2.1	10	1.5	12	2.0
Other methods	21	3.4	26	3.9	14	2.3
Not known	13	2.1	16	2.4	14	2.3

Note: Homicide includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0002.

Table 7.6 Solved homicides by type of accused–victim relationship, 2001 to 2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	number					
Total accused–victim relationship	453	469	432	478	493	452
Total family relationships	187	184	142	163	158	165
Spouse	89	84	78	75	74	78
Parent	43	36	31	36	22	31
Other family relationship	55	64	33	52	62	56
Other intimate relationship	13	17	11	24	17	15
Acquaintance	155	133	161	173	162	140
Stranger	62	72	61	73	89	75
Accused–victim relationship unknown	6	7	9	2	3	3

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 253-0006.

Table 7.7 Homicides, by selected census metropolitan area, 1995 to 2005

	Average from 1995 to 2004		Population of census ² metropolitan area	2005 ¹	
	Victims			Victims	
	number	rate per 100,000 population		number	rate per 100,000 population
Population of 500,000 or more					
Toronto	81	1.7	5,306,912	104	2.0
Montréal ³	70	2.0	3,675,155	48	1.3
Vancouver ⁴	53	2.6	2,156,509	62	2.9
Calgary	15	1.6	1,061,524	26	2.5
Edmonton ³	24	2.5	1,024,946	44	4.3
Ottawa ⁵	10	1.2	876,798	11	1.3
Québec	8	1.2	720,787	5	0.7
Winnipeg	21	3.1	698,791	26	3.7
Hamilton ⁶	11	1.7	697,239	11	1.6
Population from 100,000 to 499,999					
Kitchener	5	1.0	485,248	7	1.4
London	5	1.0	471,033	14	3.0
St. Catharines–Niagara	6	1.4	434,347	14	3.2
Halifax	7	2.0	380,844	10	2.6
Victoria	6	1.9	336,030	2	0.6
Oshawa	2	0.8	333,617	1	0.3
Windsor	6	2.0	333,163	5	1.5
Gatineau ⁷	4	1.3	284,963	3	1.1
Saskatoon	6	2.5	244,826	9	3.7
Regina	6	3.2	201,435	8	4.0
St. John's	2	1.1	181,527	2	1.1
Abbotsford ⁸	5	3.0	162,907	4	2.5
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	3	1.6	160,912	2	1.2
Kingston ^{8,9}	3	1.6	154,389	5	3.2
Sherbrooke	2	1.1	148,225	0	0.0
Saguenay	1	0.8	147,071	1	0.7
Trois-Rivières	2	1.0	145,567	0	0.0
Saint John	1	0.9	145,363	0	0.0
Thunder Bay	2	1.8	124,262	3	2.4

- Thirteen homicides included in the 2005 totals occurred in previous years: two in Montréal, one in Toronto, one in Kitchener, one in Edmonton, three in Vancouver and five in areas with a population less than 100,000.
- Estimates have been revised and adjusted by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics to correspond with police boundaries.
- Includes one homicide that occurred in a correctional institution in 2005.
- As a result of ongoing investigations in Port Coquitlam, British Columbia, there were five homicides reported in the Vancouver total for 2004 that occurred in previous years, since homicides are counted according to the year in which police file the report.
- Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of Ottawa–Gatineau.
- Includes one homicide that occurred in a correctional institution in 2004.
- Gatineau refers to the Quebec part of Ottawa–Gatineau.
- Abbotsford and Kingston became census metropolitan areas in 2001. Average number and rate are calculated from 2001 to 2004.
- Includes one homicide that occurred in a correctional institution and one that occurred in a halfway house in 2005.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Table 7.8 Composition of the adult correctional population, 2003 to 2006

	2003	2004	2005	2006
	number			
All correctional services	157,834	153,225	151,442	152,331
Custodial supervision	31,896	31,359	31,725	33,120
All provincial/territorial custody	19,294	18,979	19,424	20,538
Provincial/territorial custody, sentenced	10,304	9,557	9,529	9,569
Remand	8,658	9,086	9,556	10,668
Other temporary detention, provincial/territorial	332	336	339	301
Federal custody, sentenced	12,602	12,380	12,301	12,582
Community supervision	125,938	121,866	119,717	119,211
All provincial community supervision	118,714	114,771	112,762	112,416
Probation	104,516	100,276	98,061	97,454
Provincial parole	1,014	885	810	927
Conditional sentences	13,184	13,610	13,891	14,035
Community releases ¹	7,224	7,095	6,955	6,795

Notes: Data refer to the average daily midnight count of offenders who are legally required to be at a facility and are present at the time a head count is taken.

Excludes Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to missing data.

1. Movement from custody to federal conditional release and includes provincial/territorial and federal offenders on day parole and full parole, and federal offenders on statutory release. Offenders released on warrant expiry and other release types are excluded.

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE.

Table 7.9 Adult correctional services, incarceration and probation rates in federal, provincial and territorial programs, selected years from 1996 to 2006

	1996	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
	rate per 100,000 adults					
Incarceration rates¹						
Canada ²	152	143	135	133	128	132
Provinces and territories ³	88	82	79	80	78	82
Federal jurisdiction ⁴	64	61	56	53	51	50
Probation rates						
Canada ²	455	468	442	435	410	387
Provinces and territories ³	455	468	442	435	410	387
Federal jurisdiction ⁴

Notes: Not all variables are applicable to or available for all jurisdictions. Interjurisdictional comparisons of the data should be made with caution.

Excludes Prince Edward Island, Northwest Territories and Nunavut due to missing data.

1. Based on total actual-in counts.
2. Represents the total or weighted average of provincial, territorial and federal jurisdiction figures.
3. Represents the total for all reporting jurisdictions and therefore does not represent a complete provincial and territorial total where data for some jurisdictions are incomplete or not available. The sentenced and other actual-in counts for 1999/2000 and 2000/2001 were revised in 2003/2004.
4. Federal values represent the total of the five Correctional Service Canada regions.

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 251-0004.