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CRIME STATISTICS IN CANADA, 2000

by Ron Logan

Highlights

- Canada's police-reported crime rate decreased by 1% in 2000, the ninth consecutive annual drop. The 2000 rate was the lowest since 1978. Of the nearly 2.4 million *Criminal Code* incidents, (excluding traffic), 13% were violent crimes, 53% were property crimes, and the remaining 34% were other offences such as mischief, disturbing the peace, prostitution and arson.
- The decrease in the crime rate was driven by a 5% drop in property crime, including a 9% decline in break-ins and a 2% drop in motor vehicle theft. The violent crime rate increased by 3% in 2000, following seven straight years of decline. Increases were seen in the rate of attempted murder (+11%) and assaults (+5%). Both the homicide rate and the rate of sexual assaults remained stable, while robberies declined by 7%.
- A number of other offences showed increases in 2000, including disturbing the peace (+14%), drug offences (+9%), arson (+7%), and mischief (+4%). Declines were reported for fraud (-6%), weapons offences (-5%), prostitution (-5%), impaired driving (-3%), and theft (-3%).
- The drop in the national crime rate was fuelled by declines in three of the four largest provinces: Ontario (-1%), British Columbia (-3%), and Alberta (-3%). The only provinces to report an increase in crime were Saskatchewan (+5%), Newfoundland (+3%), Quebec (+1%), and Manitoba (+1%). All three territories showed an increase in their crime rate.
- Among the provinces, Newfoundland continued to show the lowest crime rate, followed by Quebec. Saskatchewan had the highest crime rate, followed by British Columbia. Saskatchewan and Manitoba reported the highest violent crime rates, with the lowest being in Quebec and Prince Edward Island.
- The crime rate dropped in six of the nine largest metropolitan areas in 2000, with the largest decreases reported in Ottawa (-11%) and Calgary (-7%). Increases were observed in Winnipeg (+7%), Québec (+5%), and Montréal (+1%).
- Even with a 3% decline in 2000, Vancouver showed the highest crime rate among the nine largest metropolitan areas, followed by Winnipeg. The lowest rates were reported in Québec, Toronto and Ottawa.
- The youth crime rate, as measured by the rate of youths charged with criminal offences, increased slightly (+1%) after having decreased the previous eight years. The youth charged rate for violent offences increased 7%, while the youth charged rate for property crimes dropped 4%. Most categories of youth violent crime rose in 2000: sexual assault (+18%), assault (+7%), and robbery (+2%). The rate of youths charged with homicide, however, dropped by 9% (four fewer homicides).



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Introduction

To measure the magnitude, nature and impact of criminal behaviour, there are two main sources of information in Canada: police-reported data and victimization surveys. While police-reported data measure crimes known to the police, victimization surveys collect information directly from the general population, regardless of whether or not the crime was reported to police.

This report is an examination of 2000 police-reported crime in Canada. Data are presented within the context of both short and long-term trends. The analysis focuses on trends in violent crime, property crime, impaired driving offences, drug offences and youth crime. Crime rates are examined at the national and provincial/territorial level, as well as for major metropolitan areas. The trend in Canada's crime rate is put into perspective by comparing it with crime trends in a number of other industrialized countries. Detailed information on incidents, accused persons and victims is also presented where appropriate.

Every year since 1962, Canada's police agencies have reported criminal incidents that come to their attention, or that are detected through police investigation, to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) by means of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey (see methodology section for a description of the survey).

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

Criminal Victimization Data from the General Social Survey

Information on crime rates in Canada is available from two types of surveys: victimization surveys such as the General Social Survey (GSS) and police-reported surveys such as the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. These two surveys produce different, yet complementary, results. The principal advantage of victimization surveys is their ability to include the "dark figure" of crime, that is, crime that is not reported to police. As a result, victimization surveys usually produce higher rates of criminal activity than police-reported statistics.

In addition, victimization surveys like the GSS capture information on reasons why victims of criminal incidents did not report incidents to the police, factors associated with risks of personal and household victimization and, importantly, perceptions held by Canadians of crime and the Canadian justice system. The 1999 GSS captured a wide range of information on perceptions of crime and the justice system, including whether or not Canadians believed crime levels are stable, or have changed, feelings of personal safety from crime and "the kind of job" provided by the local police, the criminal courts and the correction system.

The 1999 GSS collected information on eight crime categories. It found that the rates for sexual assault, robbery, assault, break and enter, motor vehicle/parts theft and vandalism did not change significantly between 1993 and 1999. However, increased rates were observed for the theft of both personal property and household property. Police-reported data from the UCR Survey for the same period indicated a declining crime rate for each of these crime categories. One reason why these two data sources differ is that not all crimes are reported to the police. In fact, GSS data show that the proportion of crimes not reported to police increased between 1993 and 1999. This decline in reporting is especially evident for more minor crime types, including vandalism and the theft of household and personal property.

For additional information, please see Besserer, S. and Trainor, C., (2000), "Criminal Victimization in Canada", Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol.20, no. 10.

Interpreting police-reported crime data

Incidents that come to the attention of the police are captured and forwarded to the CCJS according to a nationally-approved set of common crime categories and definitions. The reader should note, however, that many factors could influence official crime statistics. These include: reporting by the public to the police; reporting by police to the CCJS; the impact of new initiatives such as changes in legislation, policies or enforcement practices; and, social, economic, and demographic changes.

Reporting to police

There are many reasons why victims may not report criminal incidents to police. According to the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS), these reasons include: the level of seriousness related to the incident (i.e., “the incident was not important enough”); the victim did not want the police involved; the victim believed that the police “could not do anything”; and, the fear of reprisals from the aggressor or other negative consequences of criminal justice system intervention.¹ However, other factors such as the willingness to see the offender punished, a feeling of social obligation to report criminal behaviour, as well as the need for a police report to receive insurance compensation may encourage people to report certain criminal offences to police.²

Although the failure to report crimes to the police can lead to an under-counting of official police crime statistics, the opposite can also be true: as the tolerance of Canadians for certain types of crimes lowers, reporting to police will increase, thus driving crime statistics upward. For example, increased public awareness in the areas of family violence and sexual assault may lower society’s tolerance for these behaviours, which, in turn, may encourage victims and witnesses to report to police and encourage police to lay more charges.

According to the 1999 GSS, the percentage of Canadians reporting criminal incidents to police declined between 1993 and 1999. For the eight GSS crime types, 37% of incidents were reported to the police, down slightly from 42% in 1993.³ The main reason cited by victims for not reporting was because the incident was deemed “not important enough”.

Reporting by police to the CCJS

Crimes reported to the CCJS by police agencies are subject to numerous quality-control procedures, both on-site at the police agency and at the CCJS. The CCJS and police agencies work together on an on-going basis to detect and resolve any difficulties in the reporting or transmission of data.

Concerns have been raised that tighter budgets during the 1990’s have diminished the ability of some police agencies to respond to, and document, all incidents reported to them. This situation might have resulted in less complete reporting of offences to the UCR survey, and consequently may have contributed to the decreases in crime during the 1990’s. However, the fact that both the more serious crimes (those crimes which are more likely to be recorded by police), as well as the less serious crimes declined over this period, suggests that any change that may have occurred in police reporting practices was not significant.

Changes in legislation, policies and practices

Changes in legislation, policies and police enforcement practices may also have an impact on police-reported statistics. For instance, where an amendment to the *Criminal Code* creates a new offence or broadens the definition of an existing offence, (e.g., criminal harassment, failure to stop during a police pursuit, offences related to organized crime), the number of incidents reported to police will likely increase.

For certain crimes, the number of offences reported is largely driven by police enforcement. Crimes such as prostitution, drug offences and impaired driving are most often identified through police-enforcement activities, or “proactive” policing, and are rarely reported by the public. Therefore, police enforcement efforts, such as special operations to target these types of crime, will affect official crime statistics.

Other theories that have been advanced to explain the recent declines in the crime rate include: the advent of community policing; increased enforcement and new strategies to reduce the incidence of certain crimes; improvements in case management and new approaches to solving crimes; and, crime prevention. Although each of these factors can certainly have an effect on crime, the magnitude of their impact is difficult to determine.

Changing demographics and the crime rate

The general decline in crime rates since the early 1990’s has coincided with the decreasing proportion of persons aged 15 to 24 during this time period. This age group is characterized by having the highest rates of any age group for both committing crimes, as well as being a victim of crime. In 2000, persons aged 15 to 24 years represented 14% of the total population while accounting for 45% of those charged with property crimes and 31% of persons charged with violent crimes.

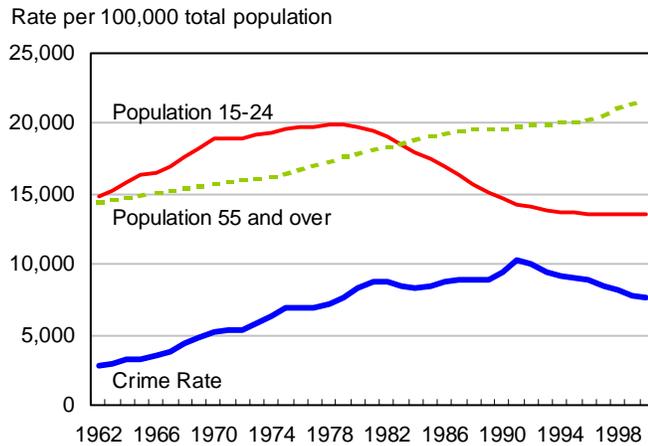
Figure 1 shows the trend in overall crime and in the number of 15 to 24 year-olds as rates per 100,000 population. Between 1962 and 1978, both lines show a constant increase: the crime rate climbed 158%, while the rate of 15 to 24 year-olds increased by 34%. However, while crime continued to increase until peaking in 1991, the rate of 15 to 24 year-olds declined. Since 1991, both measures have decreased: the crime rate by 26% and the population 15 to 24 by 6%. In summary, variations in the size of the high-risk age group have had some effect on the crime rate, but the extent of this influence is not clear. To this extent, the Centre has recently undertaken a special study to examine various social and demographic factors that could explain the recent declines in the crime rate, the results of which will be available in 2002.

Figure 1 also shows the growing segment of the population aged 55 and over. In 2000, this age group represented 22% of the population, up from 20% 10 years ago. In contrast to the 15-24 age group, the 55+ age group is characterized by very low involvement in crime, both as accused and as victims⁴. This group is increasing by an average of 2.5% each year, and is projected to grow continuously until 2020.⁵

¹ Besserer, S. and Trainor, C. (2000), “Criminal Victimization in Canada” *Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 20, no. 10, pp. 11-12.*
² See Gottfredson and Gottfredson, (1988), “Decision-Making in the Criminal Justice System: Toward the Rational Exercise of Discretion”, Law, Society, and Policy, vol. 3, New York: Penum.
³ Besserer, S. and Trainor, C., (2000), p. 11.
⁴ Incident-based UCR Survey, Policing Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.
⁵ Cansim (on-line), Statistics Canada, Ottawa. Population Projections by Sex and age Group for Canada, matrix 6990. Internet address: <http://www.statcan.ca>.

Figure 1

Crime Rate and Selected Demographics, Canada, 1962-2000¹



¹ Note that the population 15 - 24 and population 55 and over lines refer to changes in the population for these age groups and not changes in crime rates.
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS and Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 Report.

Key terminology and definitions

Offence or crime
 These two terms refer to the number of *Criminal Code* "actual" incidents reported by police to CCJS, excluding traffic offences and other federal statutes such as drug offences, unless noted otherwise. "Actual" incidents are those which have been substantiated through police investigation.

Criminal Incident
 One incident can include more than one offence. **For incidents involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence in the incident is counted.** Unless otherwise stated, violent crime counts reflect the number of victims in the incident, whereas non-violent crime counts reflect the number of incidents or occurrences of crime.

Crime rate
 This is a technique that helps standardize the data for comparisons among geographic areas with different populations and across time, when populations can also vary. Crime rates are based on 100,000 population.

Accused Persons
 This includes all persons identified by police as having committed a crime as a result of an investigation, whether or not they have been formally charged.

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

For more information on the UCR Survey, refer to the Methodology section at the end of this report, and *Canadian Crime Statistics 1999*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Catalogue 85-205, December 2000.

2000 Crime Trends

Of the 2.4 million *Criminal Code* incidents (excluding traffic and drug incidents) reported in 2000 (Table 1), 13% were violent crimes, 53% were property crimes, and 34% were "other"

Criminal Code crimes (e.g. mischief, prostitution, arson, bail violations, disturbing the peace). This distribution of police-reported crime is dynamic: the proportion of crimes that are property-related has generally been falling since 1971, when they accounted for 69% of all crimes. At the same time, the proportion that are violent has increased from 9% in 1971.

In addition, there were approximately 117,000 *Criminal Code* traffic incidents (7 out of 10 were impaired driving offences), 88,000 drug incidents and 35,000 other federal statute incidents (e.g. *Excise Act*, *Immigration Act*, *Canada Shipping Act*) reported. In total, police reported 2.6 million federal statute criminal incidents in 2000.

Lowest crime rate since 1978

After peaking in the early 1990s, Canada's crime rate has been falling steadily. In 2000, the police-reported crime rate (7,655 incidents per 100,000 population) dropped for the ninth consecutive year (-1%), an unprecedented stretch since the UCR survey began in 1962 (Table 2). Over these nine years, the crime rate has decreased by an average of 3% per year, resulting in the 2000 rate being the lowest since 1978 (Table 2). However, the 2000 crime rate is still 47% higher than 30 years ago.

The decrease in the crime rate in 2000 was driven by a 5% drop in property crime. However, the violent crime rate increased by 3% in 2000, primarily due to an increase in assaults. The rate for "other" *Criminal Code* incidents increased by 4%, driven by higher counts of mischief and disturbing the peace.

Crime rate down in most provinces

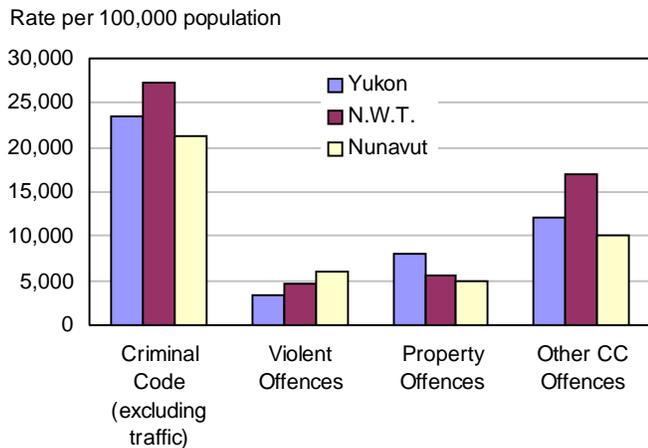
There is considerable regional variation in crime rates across Canada (Table 3). Historically, crime rates generally increase from east to west in Canada. Nova Scotia and Alberta are the exceptions to this general trend, with Nova Scotia's crime rate being higher than its neighbouring provinces, while Alberta's is lower.

In 2000, provincial crime rates ranged from 5,711 incidents per 100,000 population in Newfoundland to 12,730 in Saskatchewan. All three territories reported crime rates higher than any of the provinces. Among the territories, Nunavut reported the highest violent crime rate (6,074), the Yukon reported the highest property crime rate (8,160), and the Northwest Territories showed the highest rate for other *Criminal Code* offences (16,978) (Figure 2). This latter observation is explained by the fact that the mischief rate in the N.W.T. was nearly double that of the other two territories.

Increases in the overall crime rate in 2000 were reported in four of the ten provinces: Saskatchewan (+5%), Newfoundland (+3%), Quebec (+1%) and Manitoba (+1%), and in all three territories: Yukon (+21%), Nunavut (+17%) and the Northwest Territories (+13%). Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, accounting for just over 60% of the total Canadian population, reported drops of 1%, 3%, and 3%, respectively, contributing to the overall decline of 1% in the national crime rate. Three of the four Atlantic provinces reported decreases: Nova Scotia (-9%), Prince Edward Island (-5%) and New Brunswick (-4%).

Figure 2

Crime rates in the Territories, by type of offence, 2000



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Crime also down in a majority of census metropolitan areas

In 2000, crime rates declined in six of the nine largest census metropolitan areas (CMAs)⁶ (Table 4). These nine CMAs represent nearly half (46%) of all offences reported by police services in Canada. The largest drops were reported in Ottawa⁷ (-11%), Calgary (-7%), Vancouver (-3%), and Hamilton (-3%). Increases were observed in Winnipeg (+7%), Québec (+5%), and Montréal (+1%).

Most of the other metropolitan areas, which had populations between 100,000 and 499,999, also reported declines, the largest being in Saint John (-12%) and Victoria (-11%) (Table 5). The largest increase was seen in Saskatoon (+11%), followed by St.John's (+10%) and Windsor (+7%).

Among all 25⁸ CMAs, the lowest crime rates were reported in Chicoutimi-Jonqui re (5,104 incidents per 100,000 population), Qu bec (5,108), Trois-Rivi res (5,207) and Toronto (5,290). Although down slightly in 2000, Regina had the highest crime rate (14,769) for the sixth consecutive year, followed by Saskatoon (12,891), Vancouver (11,210), Victoria (10,594) and Winnipeg (10,377).

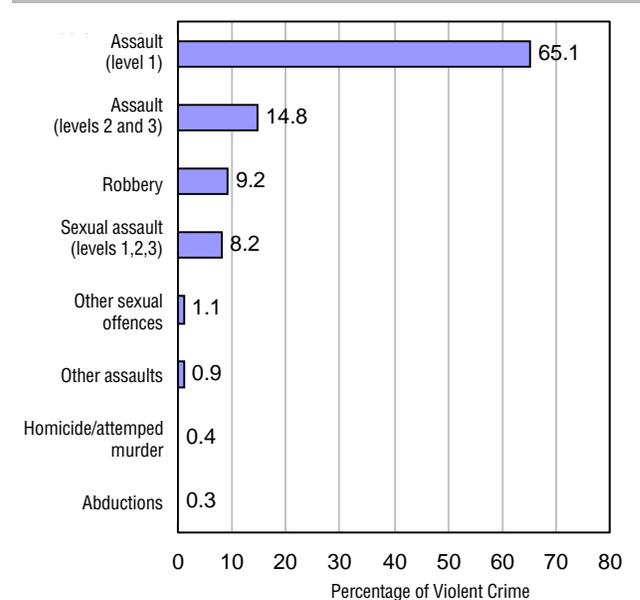
Crime is also falling in other industrialized countries

Other industrialized countries have also experienced declines in their crime rates over the past few years. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the preliminary 2000 indexed crime rate in the United States dropped for the ninth year in a row, but only slightly (-0.3%), including a 0.3% decrease in both violent crime and property crime. Of the eight crimes included in the index, four decreased in 2000 (murder, robbery, burglary and arson), and four increased (forcible rape, aggravated assault, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft).

Reported crime in England and Wales has also fallen annually since 1992, including a very small decrease (-0.2%) in total criminal incidents between October 1999 and September 2000.⁹ Total violent criminal incidents, however, rose by 8%, while the number of property crime incidents declined 1%.

Figure 3

Violent Crime, by category, Canada, 2000



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Violent Crime

Violent crime increases after seven years of decline

Violent crime incidents (numbering 301,875 in 2000) include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual assault, other assaults, other sexual offences, abduction and robbery (Figure 3). The national violent crime rate increased 3% between 1999 and 2000 following seven consecutive years of

⁶ A CMA refers to a large urban core (over 100,000 population) together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration. The areas that police forces serve may differ in their mix of urban/suburban populations, making the comparability of crime rates among these forces difficult. This lack of comparability is addressed by analyzing crime rates by CMA. Usually, more than one police force is responsible for enforcing the law within the boundaries of a CMA.

⁷ "Ottawa" in this report refers to the Ontario portion of the Ottawa-Hull CMA.

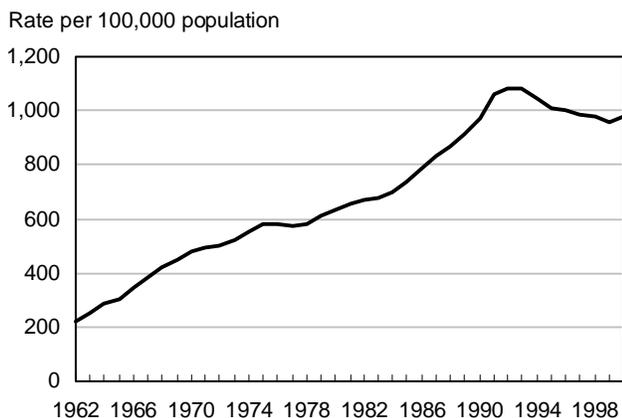
⁸ The Oshawa Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is excluded from this analysis due to incongruity between the police agency jurisdictional boundaries and CMA boundaries.

⁹ See Povey, D., et al, Recorded Crime Statistics, England and Wales, Home Office, England, January 2001. This annual report is based on the 12 months ending September 2000 and the percentage change figures are based on the actual numbers of incidents and not rates.

declines. Prior to these declines, the violent crime rate had increased for 15 straight years (Figure 4).

The 2000 violent crime rate is about the same as a decade ago, 54% higher than 20 years ago, and more than double the rate of 30 years ago. However, if common assaults (the least serious form of assault, which accounts for more than 6 in 10 violent crimes) were excluded, the violent crime rate would actually be 15% lower than 10 years ago.

Figure 4



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Six of the ten provinces reported an increase in violent crime: Quebec (+8%), Prince Edward Island (+5%), Manitoba (+4%), Saskatchewan (+4%), Ontario (+4%) and Newfoundland (+1%). All other provinces showed small drops, with the largest being in British Columbia (-2%).

Violent crime rates in the west were much higher than in the rest of the country (Figure 5). Saskatchewan (1,663 violent incidents per 100,000 population) and Manitoba (1,638) reported the highest rates. All three territories had violent crime rates in 2000 that were at least double that of the highest province (Table 3). Quebec and Prince Edward Island (with rates of 718 and 719, respectively) continued to report the lowest violent crime rates, a pattern consistent with previous years.

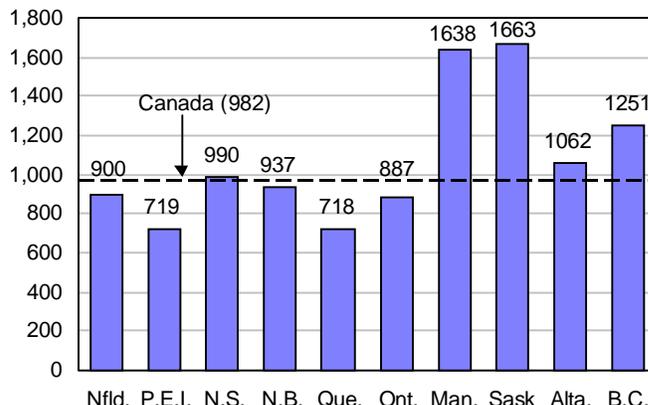
Nine CMAAs recorded a decrease in their violent crime rate in 2000, with the largest reported in Victoria (-12%). The largest increases in the violent crime rate in 2000 were in Hull (+18%), Halifax (+12%), Saskatoon (+11%), Québec (+11%) and Winnipeg (+10%).

Despite a 7% decline, Regina reported the highest violent crime rate (1,590 violent incidents per 100,000 population) for the second consecutive year, followed by Saskatoon (1,485) and Thunder Bay (1,384). Thunder Bay had shown the highest violent crime rate from 1991 to 1998. The lowest violent crime rates were reported in Sherbrooke (438) and Trois-Rivières (456).

Figure 5



Rate per 100,000 population



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Among the nine largest CMAAs, Winnipeg (1,356) and Vancouver (1,107) reported the highest violent crime rates in 2000, while Québec (514) and Ottawa (690) reported the lowest (Table 5).

Attempted murder incidents increase in 2000

Homicide includes first and second-degree murder, manslaughter, and infanticide. In 2000, there were 542 homicides and 766 attempted murders. Together these crimes account for less than a half of one percent of reported violent incidents. The homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s. In 2000, there were four more homicides than the previous year, resulting in a rate of 1.8 homicides per 100,000 population, virtually the same as in 1999. The rate for attempted murder increased by 11% in 2000, the largest single year-over-year increase in the attempted murder rate since 1991. Figure 6 clearly illustrates the parallel trend over the past 10 years between homicides and attempted murders.

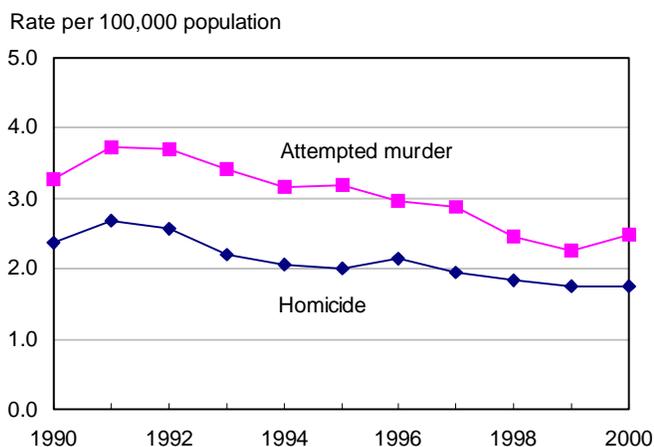
The homicide rate increased in all provinces except British Columbia (-23%), Alberta (-6%) and Ontario (-6%). Among the provinces, Manitoba (2.6 homicides per 100,000 population) and Saskatchewan (2.5) had the highest rates and Newfoundland the lowest (1.1). Both Nunavut (10.8) and the Yukon (6.5) each reported higher rates than any of the provinces.

In 2000, the homicide rate dropped in 11 CMAAs. The highest rates were found in Regina (3.5), Saskatoon (3.0), Trois-Rivières (2.8), Chicoutimi-Jonquière (2.8) and Sherbrooke (2.6). The lowest homicide rates were found in Hull (0.4), London (0.5), Sudbury (0.6), Saint John (0.7) and Thunder Bay (0.8).¹⁰

¹⁰ For further information, see Federowycz, O., "Homicide in Canada, 2000", Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, (scheduled for release in October, 2001).

Figure 6

Homicide and attempted murder incidents, Canada, 1990-2000



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Sexual assault rate stable

Sexual assault is classified into one of three levels according to the seriousness of the incident: level 1 sexual assault (the category of least physical injury to the victim); level 2 sexual assault (with a weapon, threats to use a weapon, or causing bodily harm); and, level 3 aggravated sexual assault (wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the victim). Sexual assaults accounted for less than 1 in 10 violent crimes in 2000. The vast majority (98%) of the 24,049 reported incidents of sexual assault were classified by police as level 1 (Table 1).

The rate for all sexual assaults remained stable in 2000 (at 78 per 100,000 population), following six consecutive years of decline. The 2000 rates for the two most serious levels of sexual assault were down compared to the previous year, while the 2000 rate for level 1 sexual assaults remained unchanged relative to 1999. Sexual assault with a weapon (level 2) declined 17% and aggravated sexual assault dropped by 15%. Since 1993, however, the rates for all three levels of sexual assault have declined by between 35 and 60%.

Rates of sexual assault declined in 12 CMAs. The highest rates of sexual assault were reported in Saskatoon (135 sexual assaults per 100,000 population) and Saint John (125). The lowest rates were in Sherbrooke (33) and Québec (39).

Assaults on the increase in 2000

The largest category of violent crime is assault. The *Criminal Code* defines several categories of assault: common assault (level 1), assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (level 2), aggravated assault (level 3), and other assaults (i.e., assault on a peace officer, unlawfully causing bodily harm, discharge of firearm with intent and all other assaults).

In 2000, police recorded 233,517 incidents of assault levels 1, 2 and 3 (Table 1). After four years of stability, and a small decline in 1999 (-2%), the rate of assaults increased by 5% in 2000. This increase was mainly due to a 4% increase in the rate of common assault, which accounts for just over 8 in 10 assaults, and 6 in 10 reported violent incidents. It is clear that common assault has a large impact on the total rate of violent crime because of its magnitude. This offence includes behaviours such as pushing, slapping, punching, and threats by an act or gesture. The rate for assaults with weapons (level 2) increased by 7%, while aggravated assaults (level 3) remained stable.

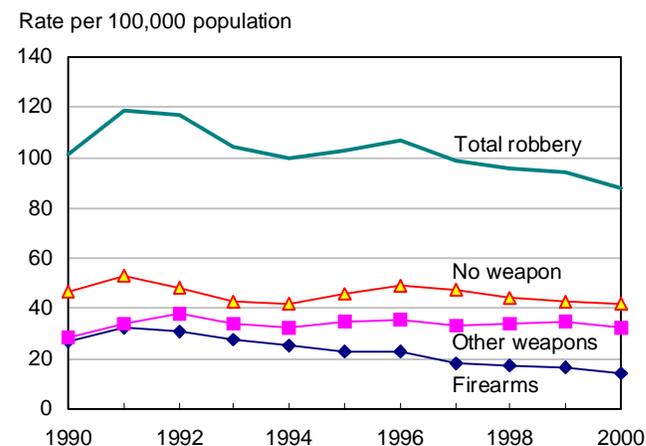
The rate of assault (levels 1, 2 and 3) increased in the majority of the CMAs. As in previous years, Regina (1,264 assaults per 100,000 population) and Thunder Bay (1,155) reported the highest rates and Trois-Rivières (288) and Sherbrooke (301) reported the lowest.

Firearm and other robberies continue to decline

The 27,012 robberies in 2000 accounted for less than 1 in 10 of all violent crimes. The rate for all robberies decreased for the fourth consecutive year in 2000, with a 7% decline (Figure 7). Consistent with the overall trend in the crime rate, the total rate for robbery has generally been declining since 1991. Rates of robberies involving the use of a firearm and those with no weapon have been decreasing since 1996. Rates for robberies with other weapons, such as knives, had increased in 1998 and 1999, but declined in 2000.

Figure 7

Robbery incidents by type, Canada, 1990-2000



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Similar to previous years, there were large differences among the CMAs in rates of robbery, with the highest reported in Winnipeg (251) and Saskatoon (205) and the lowest in St. John's (22) and Chicoutimi-Jonquière (23).

Compared to other violent crimes, robbery is more likely to involve youths. In 2000, 34% of persons charged with robbery were youths, compared with only 15% of persons charged with all other violent crimes.

Criminal harassment incidents on the rise

Data on criminal harassment are only available from those police services providing data to the UCR2 survey. In order to permit trend analysis, a separate UCR2 Trend Database has been created for a subset of all respondents who have been reporting data to this survey since 1995.¹¹

In 2000, police services representing 41% of the national volume of crime reported 6,249 incidents of criminal harassment. The number of these incidents has been increasing since 1996, when only 4,072 were reported. It is difficult to determine if this 53% increase represents a real increase in stalking behaviour or is, in part, reflective of the increased awareness of this relatively new offence and its potential seriousness.

These figures represent all offences of criminal harassment, regardless of whether or not it was the most serious offence committed in an incident with multiple offences.

Property Crime

Property crime rate continues to drop

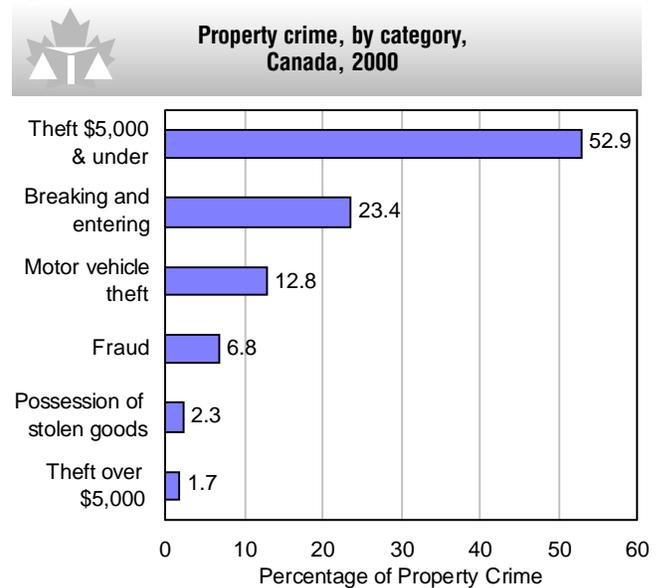
Property crime incidents involve unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but do not involve the use or threat of violence. Theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods are among the most frequently reported property crimes (Figure 8). In 2000, there were approximately 1.3 million property crime incidents reported by police. The rate for these crimes has generally been decreasing since 1991, including a 5% drop in 2000. All categories contributed to this decline, particularly theft and break and enter. The 2000 property crime rate was the lowest recorded by police services since 1973.

With the exception of Saskatchewan (+2%), rates of property crime dropped in all provinces in 2000. The largest drops occurred in Nova Scotia (-11%), Alberta (-7%), British Columbia (-6%) and Ontario (-5%). (Table 3). Despite decreases in property crimes over the last four years, British Columbia continues to show the highest property crime rate (6,359 incidents per 100,000 population) among the provinces (Figure 9). Newfoundland reported the lowest rate (2,411), followed by New Brunswick (2,876) and Prince Edward Island (2,972).

In the Yukon and Nunavut, the property crime rate increased substantially between 1999 and 2000, (+15% and +14%, respectively), while the Northwest Territories reported a 2% decline (Table 3).

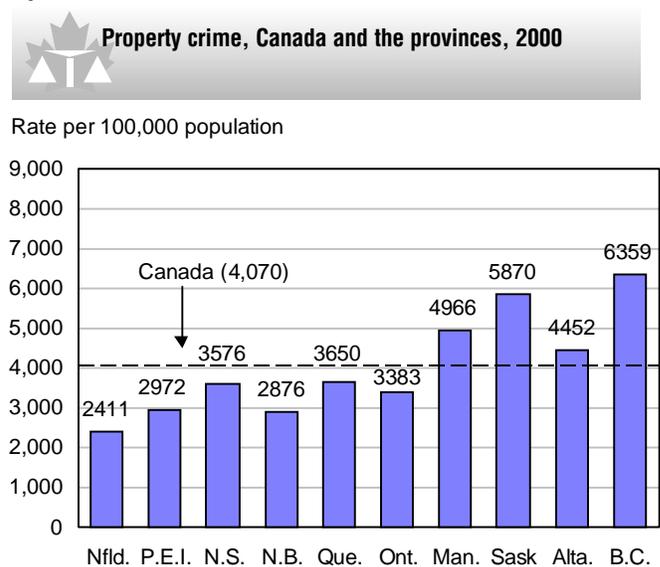
Sixteen CMAs reported a decrease in their property crime rate in 2000. Regina reported the highest property crime rate (8,414) followed by Vancouver (7,263), while Saint John (2,836) and Toronto (2,939) reported the lowest.

Figure 8



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Figure 9



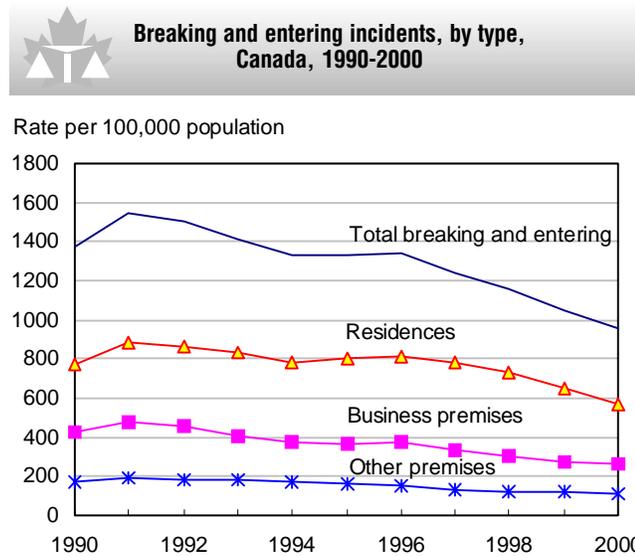
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

¹¹ The UCR2 Trend Database represents a sub-set of all respondents who have been providing UCR2 data for the past six years to enable the analysis of trends in the characteristics of accused, victims and, criminal incidents. The 2000 Trend Database contains 106 police services, representing 41% of the national volume of crime. The entire 2000 UCR2 Database contains 166 police services, representing 53% of the national volume of crime.

Another large drop in break-ins

In total, there were 293,416 reported incidents of breaking and entering (B&E) in 2000, representing nearly one-quarter of all property crimes. B&E rates have generally been falling since 1991, including a 9% decrease in 2000 (Table 1 and Figure 10). Given the number of B&Es, a decrease of this magnitude has an impact on the total property crime rate as well as on the overall crime rate. Almost four in ten persons charged with this offence were youths (Table 6).¹²

Figure 10



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

The majority (60%) of B&Es in 2000 occurred at private residences. Businesses accounted for a further 28%, with the remaining 12% including other places such as sheds and storage facilities. Decreases in all three categories contributed to the general decline in B&E rates: residential B&Es dropped 12%; commercial B&Es declined 3%; and, "other" B&Es decreased by 5%.

The 2000 rate of residential B&E decreased in all CMAs except Thunder Bay (+57%), Windsor (+12%), St. John's (+4%), Saint John (+2%) and Hull (where the rate remained virtually unchanged). The highest rates of residential B&Es were reported by Regina (1,260) and Saskatoon (1,039), while the lowest rates were in Toronto (324) and Calgary (422).

According to the Insurance Information Centre of Canada¹³, the average claim by home-owners and tenants for losses through B&E amounted to \$2,499 in 1999-2000 and the average claim for commercial businesses amounted to \$4,954. In total, property losses associated with B&Es cost the insurance industry about \$296 million in 1999-2000.

Motor vehicle thefts decline for the fourth year in a row

Motor vehicle theft accounted for a little more than 1 in 10 property crimes in 2000 (160,268 incidents). After steady

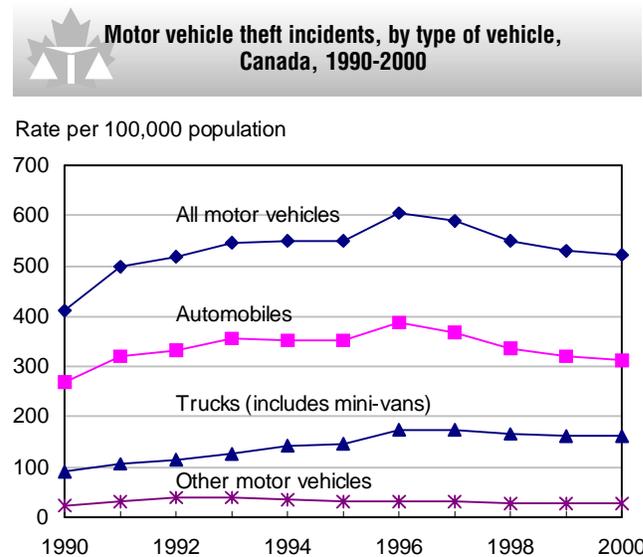
growth for over a decade, the rate of motor vehicle theft decreased for the fourth consecutive year in 2000 (-2%) (Figure 11). The current rate, however, is still much higher (+27%) than ten years ago.

The most recent data available from the insurance industry shows a decrease in auto theft of 5% from 1998 to 1999¹⁴, compared to a 3% decrease as reported by the police for the same period.

Over the past decade, there has been a large increase in the number of "trucks" stolen, a category which includes mini-vans and sport-utility vehicles. This is not surprising given that the number of mini-vans and sport-utility vehicles on the road increased 78% between 1995 and 1999, while the total number of vehicles on the road grew by 22% over the same period.¹⁵ In 2000, the rate for the theft of trucks dropped for the third year in a row (-1%), after having increased for the previous 15 years.

Currently, the most common vehicles stolen are relatively new (less than 5 years old) sport utility and luxury cars.¹⁶

Figure 11



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

¹² For further information, see Kowalski, M., (2000), "Break and Enter, 1999", Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 20, No. 13.
¹³ Insurance Information Centre of Canada, (special request data). Members of the Insurance Information Centre of Canada represent about 80% of the total insurance industry. The data provided are based on the period of October 1st 1999 to September 30th 2000.
¹⁴ Ibid. The data provided are based on the normal, calendar year, from January 1st to December 31st. The police reported (UCR survey) figure relates to actual incidents.
¹⁵ Vehicle Information Centre of Canada, (special request, data from 1995 to 1999).
¹⁶ For more information, see the Insurance Council of Canada, (2000), "Facts of the General Insurance Industry in Canada".

Along with the decrease recorded at the national level, the rate of motor vehicle thefts declined in the majority (15) of CMAs. Regina reported the highest rate (1,594 incidents per 100,000 population), followed by Winnipeg (1,425). The lowest rates were reported by Saint John (109) and St. John's (187). Theft of vehicles and their components cost Canadian consumers about \$600 million in insurance premiums in 1998.¹⁷

As with incidents of breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft is a crime associated with young offenders. In 2000, 41% of persons charged with motor vehicle theft were youths aged 12 to 17 years, compared to only 20% of persons charged with all other *Criminal Code* offences (Table 6).

Thefts account for over half of all property crime

In 2000, the 683,997 incidents of theft (excluding motor vehicle thefts and property stolen in the course of break-ins) accounted for almost one-third of all *Criminal Code* incidents and over one-half (55%) of property crimes. As a result, any large variation in thefts will have a marked influence on the property crime rate as well as the overall crime rate. The 2000 theft rate was 3% lower than the previous year and has generally been declining since 1991, similar to the overall trend in property crime.

Of all thefts reported to police in 2000, 39% were thefts from motor vehicles, 12% were shoplifting, 8% were bicycle thefts, and 39% were in the category of "other" types of theft. Decreases were reported for all these types of theft in 2000, with the exception of "other" types of theft.

Other Criminal Code Incidents

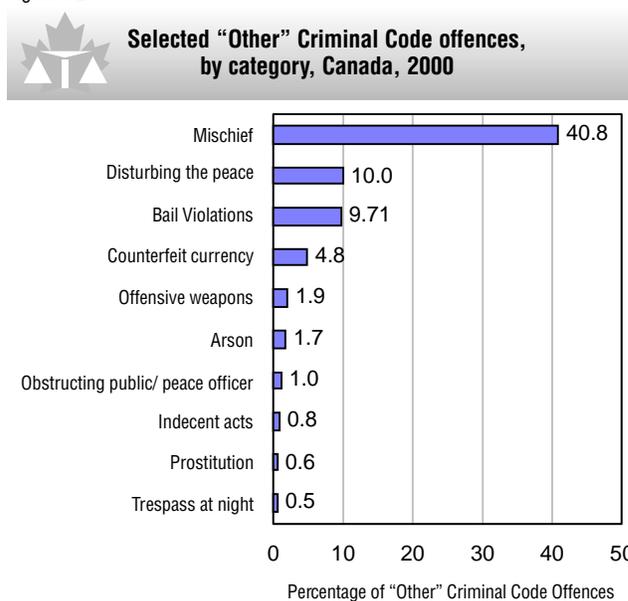
The 800,384 *Criminal Code* crimes that are not in the violent or property crime categories are reported under the category "Other *Criminal Code*". These crimes account for one-third of all *Criminal Code* incidents and include such crimes as mischief, weapons offences, prostitution, arson, counterfeiting, bail violations and disturbing the peace (Figure 12).

Offensive weapons crimes decrease

The new *Firearms Act*, adopted by Parliament in 1995, began its gradual introduction in 1998. To better respond to information needs of this new law, four new categories of criminal offences related to offensive weapons have been created in the UCR survey to replace the previous categories: illegal use of a firearm or replica; illegal possession of a weapon; weapon importation, exportation and trafficking; and, a category for all other offences related to weapons. This latter category includes offences related to non-secure storage, documentation and administration of firearms, as well as all other *Criminal Code* firearm and other offensive weapons¹⁸.

The categories of "other" weapons offences and "illegal possession" of weapons accounted for the great majority (85%) of these offences, followed by illegal firearms usage (14%), and importation/exportation/trafficking offences (1%). The 15,306 offensive weapons crimes reported by police in 2000 were 5% lower than the previous year.

Figure 12



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Mischief rate increases in 2000

The 326,369 mischief incidents (including vandalism) reported by police accounted for 14% of total *Criminal Code* crimes and 41% of "other" *Criminal Code* incidents. The general decline in the rate of mischief incidents since 1991 halted in 2000, with a 4% increase relative to 1999 (Table 1). Consistent with previous years, youths aged 12 to 17 years comprised one-third of persons charged with this offence in 2000 (Table 6).

Criminal Code Traffic Incidents

In 2000, the rate of *Criminal Code* traffic crimes dropped slightly (-1%). Police reported 117,060 *Criminal Code* traffic incidents in 2000 (Table 1). Impaired driving accounted for 72% of these incidents, failure to stop and/or remain at the scene of an accident accounted for 17%, and dangerous driving and driving while prohibited comprised the remaining 11%.

Impaired driving offences decline in 2000

Impaired driving offences include impaired operation of a motor vehicle, boat or aircraft causing death or bodily harm; driving with over 80 mg of alcohol per 100 ml of blood; and, failing to provide a breath and/or blood sample when requested by a police officer. In 2000, police charged 69,192 persons with impaired driving, a drop of 5% relative to 1999.¹⁹ This decline follows two years of stability in 1998 and 1999 (Figure 13).

¹⁷ Ibid.

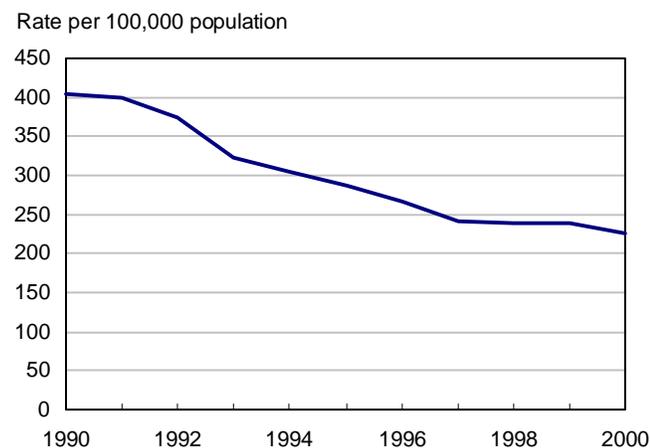
¹⁸ Refer to Part III, (Firearms and Other Weapons), of the *Criminal Code of Canada and Sections 106 to 114 of the Firearms Act for exact definitions and conditions.*

¹⁹ Note that impaired driving numbers in Table 1 refer to the "actual" number of incidents, while the analyses in this section uses "persons charged" with impaired driving offences.

While the number of road-side checks by police has an influence on the number of persons charged with impaired driving, it is not sufficient on its own to explain the general decline in persons charged with impaired driving observed since 1983. Part of the decline could be attributed to a growing tendency by police to issue a road-side suspension (rather than laying a charge) to drivers found to have a blood-alcohol reading slightly above the legal limit.²⁰ Other factors that, no doubt, have contributed to the decline in impaired driving are the changing attitudes of drivers and the public through numerous programs sensitizing drivers to the dangers of drinking and driving and increasingly severe penalties for drinking and driving from the criminal justice system.²¹

Figure 13

 **Rate of persons charged with impaired driving, Canada, 1990-2000¹**



¹ These data are based on "persons charged by police". The data shown in Table 2 are based on "actual" incidents of impaired driving.
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Drugs

Increase in most drug categories

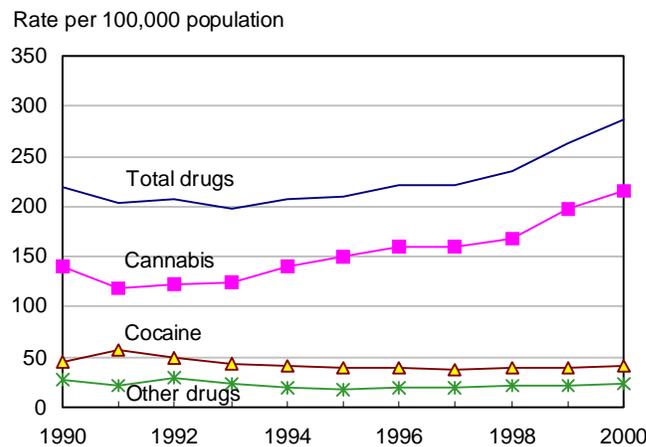
In 2000, a total of 87,945 incidents related to the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* (CDSA) were reported by Canadian police services. It should be noted that police-reported drug statistics tend to reflect the level of police enforcement more so than the actual demand on the street for illegal drugs.

Fuelled by an increase in the rate of cannabis-related offences (+9%), the rate of drug offences increased 9% in 2000 (Table 1). With the exception of heroin-related offences, all of the major drug categories increased in 2000. This latest rise in drug incidents continues the upward trend that began in 1994 (Figure 14). Cannabis offences accounted for three-quarters of all drug-related incidents reported in 2000, of which 68% were for possession, 16% for trafficking, 14% for cultivation, and 2% for importation. It should be noted that, in 10% of incidents where possession of cannabis was the most serious

offence reported by police, other offences were also present in these incidents. The most common of these other offences were possession of other illegal drugs (excluding heroin and cocaine), breach of probation, bail violation and obstructing a peace-public officer.

Figure 14

 **Drug incidents, by type of drug, Canada, 1990-2000**



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

The illegal cultivation of cannabis, particularly in cases where it is being grown without landowners' consent, has recently become an important issue. This type of offence has also seen an increase over the past decade: from a rate of 5 incidents per 100,000 population in 1990 to 29 in 2000.

The rate of cocaine offences increased by 6% and heroin offences dropped by 8%. The rate for all other types of drugs increased (+12%) for the fourth consecutive year.²²

The proportion of youths accused of drug offences decreases with the seriousness of the type of drug offence: in 2000, 20% of persons charged with possession of cannabis were youths 12-17 years of age, compared to only 6% of persons charged with trafficking of cocaine.

Youth Crime

Measuring youth crime

Since the enactment of the *Young Offenders Act* in 1984, a growing number of youth have been diverted from the formal justice system by some form of alternate action rather than the laying of a charge. In effect, this law prescribes certain

²⁰ For further information, see Sauvé, J., (1999), "Impaired Driving in Canada, 1998", *Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 19, No. 11*.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² For further information, please see Tremblay, S., (1999), "Illicit Drugs and Crime", *Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 19, No. 1*.

conditions for admissibility to an alternative measures (AM) program, with the objective of avoiding court proceedings for young persons. In addition, when dealing with first-time offenders involved in minor incidents, police may choose to deal with a youth informally by giving a warning or discussing the incident with the youth's parents.

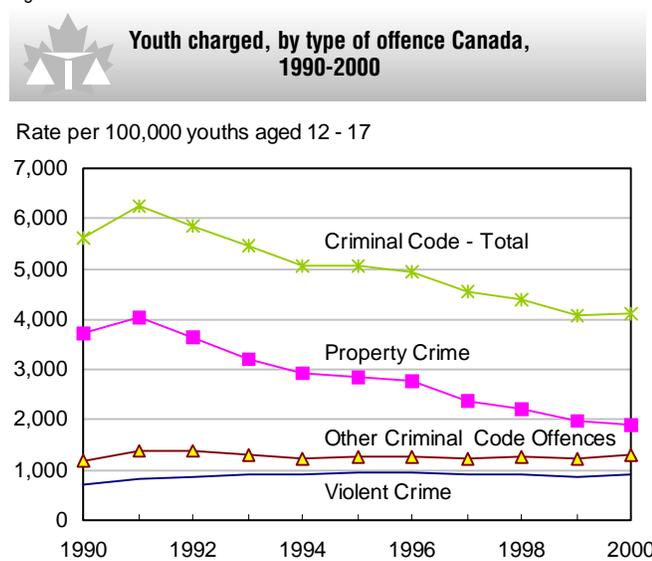
One advantage of AM programs is that they avoid interactions with "normal" judicial proceedings and correction systems that may have more negative than positive consequences, including "labelling" young individuals as "offenders" and reinforcing a "criminal" self-perception in the individual.²³

Depending on the province, AM can be used at the pre- or post-charge stage. Consequently, the number of youths charged by police is influenced by the approach used by each police service and each province.²⁴ It is clear that the rate of youths charged is not a perfect indicator of youth crime, particularly with respect to measuring relatively minor offences committed by first-time offenders, and readers are cautioned against making comparisons among provinces and territories.

Slight increase in youth crime

The rate of youths aged 12 to 17 charged with criminal offences increased slightly (+1%) in 2000, after having decreased in the previous eight years. Similar to the trend for all crimes, the rate of youths charged with property crimes decreased (-4%) while increases were seen for youth violent crime (+7%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (+6%).

Figure 15



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Property crimes accounted for nearly one-half (46%) of youth crime, compared to only 33% of adult crime. A further 22% of youths were charged with violent crimes, compared to 31% of adults. This distribution has changed from a decade ago when only 12% of youths were charged with violent crimes and 66% were charged with property crimes. Increases in youths charged with common assault (level 1) and decreases in charges for theft and breaking & entering account for much of this shift. The remaining 32% of youths were charged with other *Criminal Code* offences, such as mischief and offences against the administration of justice (e.g. bail violations or escapes from custody).

Rate of youths charged with violent crime increases

In 2000, the rate of youths charged with violent crime increased 7%, after four straight years of decline. This was also the largest year-over-year increase since 1991 (Table 7). The 2000 youth violent crime rate is 33% higher than 10 years ago (Figure 15).

Nearly all categories of youth violent crime increased in 2000: sexual assault (+18%), assault (+7%), and robbery (+2%). The rate of youths charged with homicide, however, dropped in 2000 (-9%). A total of 41 youths, aged 12 to 17 years were charged with homicide, 4 less than in 1999. Between 1990 and 2000, the number of youths charged with homicide ranged from a low of 36 in 1993 to a high of 68 in 1995. On average, 51 youths per year were charged with homicide over the past 10 years.²⁵

In recent years, concern has been raised about increasing violence among females, particularly young females. Over the last decade, the increase in the rate of female youths charged with violent crimes (+61%) was more than double that for male youths (+25%) (Figure 16). In 2000, however, the rate of female and male youths charged with violent crimes each increased by about the same amount. The rate of male youths charged with violent crime (1,342 per 100,000 population) is still almost three times that of female youth (481 per 100,000 population).

The rate of youths charged with property crimes dropped for the ninth straight year in 2000 (-4%). The rate of youths charged declined for two of the three major property crime categories, including breaking and entering (-6%) and other theft (-7%), but increased slightly for motor vehicle theft (+3%).

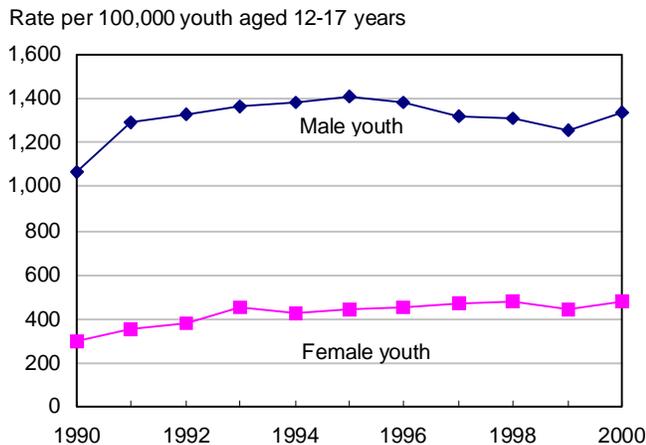
²³ For further information, please see Engler, C. and Crowe, S., (2000), "Alternative Measures in Canada, 1998-99", *Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 20, No. 6*, and MacKillop, B., (1999), "Alternative Measures in Canada, 1998", *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Catalogue 85-545*.

²⁴ For further information, please refer to Stevenson, K. et al. (Besserer, S., editor), (1998), "A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada," *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Catalogue 85-544*.

²⁵ For further information, please see Savoie, J., (1999), "Youth Violent Crime in Canada", *Juristat, Catalogue 85-002, Vol. 19, No. 13*.

Figure 16

Youths Charged with Violent Offences, by Gender, Canada, 1990-2000



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Methodology

The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

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

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

1. Aggregate UCR Survey

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

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

The aggregate UCR survey scores violent incidents (except robbery) differently from other types of crime. For violent crime, a separate incident is recorded for each victim (i.e. if one person assaults three people, then three incidents are recorded; but if three people assault one person, only one incident is recorded). Robbery, however, is counted as if it were a non-violent crime in order to avoid inflating the number of victims (e.g. for a bank robbery, counting everyone present in the bank would result in an over-counting of robbery incidents). For non-violent crimes, one incident (categorized according to the *most serious offence*) is counted for every distinct or separate occurrence.

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

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

In 2000, detailed data were collected from 166 police services in 9 provinces through the UCR2 survey. These data represent 53% of the national volume of reported actual *Criminal Code* crimes. The incidents contained in the 2000 database were distributed as follows: 35% from Quebec, 33% from Ontario, 11% from Alberta, 6% from British Columbia, 6% from Manitoba, 5% from Saskatchewan, 2% from Nova Scotia, 1% from New Brunswick, and 1% from Newfoundland. Other than Quebec, the data are primarily from urban police departments. The reader is cautioned that these data are not geographically representative at the national level. Continuity with the UCR aggregate survey data is maintained by a conversion of the incident-based data to aggregate counts at year-end.

The UCR2 Trend Database contains historical data, which permits the analysis of trends in the characteristics of the incidents, accused and victims, such as weapon use and victim/accused relationships. This database currently includes 106 police services who have reported to the UCR2 survey constantly since 1995. These respondents accounted for 41% of the national volume of crime in 2000. This list of respondents will remain unchanged until such time as large police services such as the RCMP and OPP have been providing at least 5 years of data to the UCR2 survey, at which point they will become part of this trend database.

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

Table 1

Federal Statute Incidents Reported to Police, by Most Serious Offence, Canada, 1996-2000¹

	1996		1997		1998		1999 ^r		2000		% change in rate [*] 1999-2000	% change in rate [*] 1996-2000
	Number	Rate										
Population	29,671,892		29,987,214		30,247,949		30,493,433		30,750,087			
Homicide	635	2.1	586	2.0	558	1.8	538	1.8	542	1.8	-0.1	-17.6
Attempted murder	878	3.0	865	2.9	745	2.5	687	2.3	766	2.5	10.6	-15.8
Assaults - Total	219,919	741.2	222,397	741.6	223,926	740.3	221,348	725.9	233,517	759.4	4.6	2.5
Level 1	181,545	611.8	183,087	610.6	183,999	608.3	181,330	594.7	190,350	619.0	4.1	1.2
Level 2-Weapon	35,626	120.1	36,665	122.3	37,302	123.3	37,501	123.0	40,600	132.0	7.4	10.0
Level 3-Aggravated	2,748	9.3	2,645	8.8	2,625	8.7	2,517	8.3	2,567	8.3	1.1	-9.9
Other assaults	12,171	41.0	11,807	39.4	12,147	40.2	12,126	39.8	12,133	39.5	-0.8	-3.8
Sexual assaults - Total	27,026	91.1	27,013	90.1	25,553	84.5	23,859	78.2	24,049	78.2	0.0	-14.1
Level 1	26,076	87.9	26,142	87.2	24,805	82.0	23,185	76.0	23,481	76.4	0.4	-13.1
Level 2-Weapon	653	2.2	602	2.0	529	1.7	461	1.5	385	1.3	-17.2	-43.1
Level 3-Aggravated	297	1.0	269	0.9	219	0.7	213	0.7	183	0.6	-14.8	-40.5
Other sexual offences	3,343	11.3	3,650	12.2	3,445	11.4	3,300	10.8	3,105	10.1	-6.7	-10.4
Abduction	977	3.3	985	3.3	829	2.7	729	2.4	751	2.4	2.2	-25.8
Robbery - Total	31,797	107.2	29,587	98.7	28,963	95.8	28,740	94.2	27,012	87.8	-6.8	-18.0
Firearms	6,737	22.7	5,486	18.3	5,324	17.6	5,122	16.8	4,322	14.1	-16.3	-38.1
Other Weapons	10,543	35.5	9,945	33.2	10,326	34.1	10,500	34.4	9,893	32.2	-6.6	-9.5
No Weapons	14,517	48.9	14,156	47.2	13,313	44.0	13,118	43.0	12,797	41.6	-3.3	-14.9
Violent crime - Total	296,746	1,000.1	296,890	990.1	296,166	979.1	291,327	955.4	301,875	981.7	2.8	-1.8
Break & enter - Total	397,057	1,338.2	373,316	1,244.9	350,774	1,159.7	318,054	1,043.0	293,416	954.2	-8.5	-28.7
Business	110,196	371.4	100,696	335.8	92,590	306.1	83,971	275.4	82,123	267.1	-3.0	-28.1
Residential	242,639	817.7	233,724	779.4	221,366	731.8	197,022	646.1	175,795	571.7	-11.5	-30.1
Other	44,222	149.0	38,896	129.7	36,818	121.7	37,061	121.5	35,498	115.4	-5.0	-22.5
Motor vehicle theft	180,123	607.0	177,130	590.7	165,920	548.5	161,388	529.3	160,268	521.2	-1.5	-14.1
Theft over \$5,000	27,075	91.2	24,035	80.2	23,600	78.0	22,493	73.8	21,381	69.5	-5.7	-23.8
Theft \$5,000 and under	823,732	2,776.1	758,292	2,528.7	713,632	2,359.3	678,367	2,224.6	662,616	2,154.8	-3.1	-22.4
Possession of stolen goods	31,772	107.1	29,799	99.4	29,156	96.4	29,308	96.1	28,317	92.1	-4.2	-14.0
Fraud	102,052	343.9	96,964	323.4	94,819	313.5	90,371	296.4	85,669	278.6	-6.0	-19.0
Property crime - Total	1,561,811	5,263.6	1,459,536	4,867.2	1,377,901	4,555.4	1,299,981	4,263.2	1,251,667	4,070.5	-4.5	-22.7
Mischief	365,830	1,232.9	341,854	1,140.0	326,918	1,080.8	312,266	1,024.0	326,369	1,061.4	3.6	-13.9
Counterfeiting currency	20,378	68.7	33,272	111.0	39,830	131.7	36,265	118.9	38,562	125.4	5.4	82.6
Bail violation	68,949	232.4	70,367	234.7	73,034	241.5	72,192	236.7	77,684	252.6	6.7	8.7
Disturbing the peace	54,563	183.9	57,704	192.4	65,513	216.6	69,570	228.1	80,095	260.5	14.2	41.6
Offensive weapons	16,400	55.3	16,103	53.7	16,766	55.4	16,007	52.5	15,306	49.8	-5.2	-9.9
Prostitution	6,397	21.6	5,828	19.4	5,969	19.7	5,255	17.2	5,036	16.4	-5.0	-24.0
Arson	12,830	43.2	12,693	42.3	12,947	42.8	12,756	41.8	13,724	44.6	6.7	3.2
Other	240,989	812.2	240,519	802.1	246,112	813.6	241,212	791.0	243,608	792.2	0.2	-2.5
Other Criminal Code - Total	786,336	2,650.1	778,340	2,595.6	787,089	2,602.1	765,523	2,510.5	800,384	2,602.9	3.7	-1.8
CRIMINAL CODE WITHOUT TRAFFIC - TOTAL	2,644,893	8,913.8	2,534,766	8,452.8	2,461,156	8,136.6	2,356,831	7,729.0	2,353,926	7,655.0	-1.0	-14.1
Impaired driving - Total ²	96,280	324.5	90,145	300.6	87,660	289.8	85,997	282.0	83,939	273.0	-3.2	-15.9
Fail to stop/remain ³	49,896	168.2	49,781	166.0	39,087	129.2	17,972	58.9	19,514	63.5	7.7	-62.3
Other	16,286	54.9	15,302	51.0	14,406	47.6	13,681	44.9	13,607	44.3	-1.4	-19.4
Criminal Code Traffic - Total	162,462	547.5	155,228	517.6	141,153	466.7	117,650	385.8	117,060	380.7	-1.3	-30.5
CRIMINAL CODE - TOTAL	2,807,355	9,461.3	2,689,994	8,970.5	2,602,309	8,603.3	2,474,481	8,114.8	2,470,986	8,035.7	-1.0	-15.1
DRUGS	65,729	221.5	66,593	222.1	70,922	234.5	80,142	262.8	87,945	286.0	8.8	29.1
Cannabis	47,234	159.2	47,933	159.8	50,917	168.3	60,011	196.8	66,171	215.2	9.3	35.2
Cocaine	11,478	38.7	11,468	38.2	12,183	40.3	11,963	39.2	12,812	41.7	6.2	7.7
Heroin	1,287	4.3	1,235	4.1	1,323	4.4	1,323	4.3	1,226	4.0	-8.1	-8.1
Other drugs	5,730	19.3	5,957	19.9	6,509	21.5	6,845	22.4	7,736	25.2	12.1	30.3
OTHER FEDERAL STATUTES	34,274	115.5	35,204	117.4	35,816	118.4	38,942	127.7	34,649	112.7	-11.8	-2.5
TOTAL FEDERAL STATUTES	2,907,358	9,798.4	2,791,791	9,309.9	2,709,047	8,956.1	2,593,565	8,505.3	2,593,580	8,434.4	-0.8	-13.9

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

^r Revised figures.

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: final postcensal estimates for 1996 and 1997, updated postcensal estimates for 1998 and 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

² Includes impaired operation of a vehicle causing death, causing bodily harm, alcohol rate over 80mg, failure/refusal to provide a breath/blood sample.

³ Beginning in 1999, "fail to stop or remain" incidents for Toronto are now included under "provincial statutes" instead of the Criminal Code.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 2

	Rates of Criminal Code Incidents, Canada, 1962 - 2000 ¹							
	Total Criminal Code ²		Violent crime		Property crime		Other Criminal Code	
	Rate	% Change*	Rate	% Change*	Rate	% Change*	Rate	% Change*
		%	%		%		%	
1962	2,771	...	221	...	1,891	...	659	...
1963	3,022	9.0	249	13.0	2,047	8.2	726	10.1
1964	3,245	7.4	284	13.8	2,146	4.9	815	12.3
1965	3,199	-1.4	299	5.4	2,091	-2.6	809	-0.7
1966	3,511	9.8	347	15.9	2,258	8.0	907	12.0
1967	3,850	9.6	381	9.9	2,484	10.0	985	8.7
1968	4,336	12.6	423	11.0	2,826	13.8	1,087	10.3
1969	4,737	9.3	453	7.1	3,120	10.4	1,164	7.1
1970	5,212	10.0	481	6.2	3,515	12.6	1,217	4.6
1971	5,311	1.9	492	2.4	3,649	3.8	1,170	-3.9
1972	5,355	0.8	497	1.0	3,634	-0.4	1,224	4.6
1973	5,773	7.8	524	5.3	3,704	1.9	1,546	26.3
1974	6,387	10.6	553	5.6	4,151	12.1	1,684	8.9
1975	6,852	7.3	585	5.9	4,498	8.4	1,769	5.1
1976	6,984	1.9	584	-0.2	4,533	0.8	1,867	5.6
1977	6,971	-0.2	572	-2.0	4,466	-1.5	1,933	3.5
1978	7,154	2.6	580	1.4	4,579	2.5	1,995	3.2
1979	7,666	7.2	610	5.1	4,903	7.1	2,153	7.9
1980	8,343	8.8	636	4.3	5,444	11.0	2,263	5.1
1981	8,736	4.7	654	2.8	5,759	5.8	2,322	2.6
1982	8,773	0.4	671	2.7	5,840	1.4	2,262	-2.6
1983	8,470	-3.5	679	1.2	5,608	-4.0	2,182	-3.5
1984	8,387	-1.0	701	3.1	5,501	-1.9	2,185	0.1
1985	8,413	0.3	735	4.8	5,451	-0.9	2,227	1.9
1986	8,727	3.7	785	6.9	5,550	1.8	2,392	7.4
1987	8,956	2.6	829	5.6	5,552	0.0	2,575	7.6
1988	8,919	-0.4	868	4.6	5,438	-2.1	2,612	1.5
1989	8,891	-0.3	911	5.0	5,289	-2.8	2,691	3.0
1990	9,484	6.7	973	6.8	5,611	6.1	2,900	7.8
1991	10,342	9.0	1,059	8.9	6,160	9.8	3,122	7.7
1992	10,036	-3.0	1,084	2.3	5,902	-4.2	3,051	-2.3
1993	9,531	-5.0	1,081	-0.3	5,571	-5.6	2,879	-5.6
1994	9,114	-4.4	1,046	-3.2	5,250	-5.8	2,817	-2.2
1995	8,993	-1.3	1,007	-3.7	5,283	0.6	2,702	-4.1
1996	8,914	-0.9	1,000	-0.7	5,264	-0.4	2,650	-1.9
1997	8,453	-5.2	990	-1.0	4,867	-7.5	2,596	-2.1
1998	8,137	-3.7	979	-1.1	4,556	-6.4	2,602	0.2
1999 ^r	7,729	-5.0	955	-2.4	4,263	-6.4	2,510	-3.5
2000	7,655	-1.0	982	2.8	4,070	-4.5	2,603	3.7

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

... Figures not applicable

^r Revised figures.

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of June 1st: intercensal estimates for 1962 to 1970, without adjustment for net census undercoverage. Populations as of July 1st: revised intercensal estimates for 1971 to 1990, final intercensal estimates for 1991 to 1995, final postcensal estimates for 1996 and 1997, updated postcensal estimates for 1998 and 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

² Excluding traffic offences.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 3

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
Population, 2000	538,823	138,928	940,996	756,598	7,372,448	11,669,344	1,147,880	1,023,636	2,997,236	4,063,760	30,663	42,083	27,692	30,750,087
Homicide														
number	6	3	15	10	148	155	30	26	58	85	2	1	3	542
rate	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	2.1	6.5	2.4	10.8	1.8
% change in rate*	201.1	197.2	15.2	10.8	7.7	-5.6	14.9	100.4	-6.1	-23.4	102.7	-2.3	46.3	-0.1
Sexual Assault (1,2,3)														
number	572	105	750	771	3,424	8,825	1,365	1,525	2,497	3,727	86	181	221	24,049
rate	106	76	80	102	46	76	119	149	83	92	280	430	798	78
% change in rate*	-0.3	-0.9	-16.2	-0.8	-0.6	5.3	4.0	11.1	-9.2	-5.6	-3.1	-12.5	5.6	0.0
Assault (1,2,3)														
number	4,057	824	7,580	5,646	37,442	79,913	14,930	13,627	25,071	40,616	842	1,648	1,321	233,517
rate	753	593	806	746	508	685	1,301	1,331	836	999	2,746	3,916	4,770	759
% change in rate*	1.7	5.7	-0.9	-2.4	13.8	4.6	8.1	5.5	1.7	-0.2	5.8	-3.4	15.5	4.6
Robbery														
number	57	14	521	166	7,642	8,396	1,845	919	2,532	4,877	13	18	12	27,012
rate	11	10	55	22	104	72	161	90	84	120	42	43	43	88
% change in rate*	-10.6	-27.0	25.0	2.2	-8.1	-5.0	-7.6	3.8	-1.6	-13.9	-12.1	-7.4	67.2	-6.8
Violent crime - Total														
number	4,849	999	9,319	7,089	52,911	103,540	18,805	17,025	31,830	50,819	1,020	1,987	1,682	301,875
rate	900	719	990	937	718	887	1,638	1,663	1,062	1,251	3,326	4,722	6,074	982
% change in rate*	1.3	4.7	-1.6	-2.1	7.8	4.1	4.1	4.4	-0.1	-2.5	6.4	-4.9	15.7	2.8
Breaking & Entering														
number	3,519	809	7,673	5,209	79,984	85,408	14,184	15,815	26,781	51,839	774	817	604	293,416
rate	653	582	815	688	1,085	732	1,236	1,545	894	1,276	2,524	1,941	2,181	954
% change in rate*	-7.1	-10.5	-15.4	-5.1	-6.2	-8.9	-7.2	-6.1	-9.7	-11.5	40.1	-9.5	18.0	-8.5
Motor Vehicle Theft														
number	642	218	2,864	1,556	42,458	48,284	11,797	7,635	14,893	29,266	245	211	199	160,268
rate	119	157	304	206	576	414	1,028	746	497	720	799	501	719	521
% change in rate*	21.8	13.1	-1.4	-4.9	-1.7	-4.8	9.5	8.1	-1.0	-2.4	8.9	-8.4	14.8	-1.5
Other Theft														
number	7,349	2,655	18,730	11,972	126,441	219,392	27,638	30,361	75,663	160,802	1,291	1,207	496	683,997
rate	1,364	1,911	1,990	1,582	1,715	1,880	2,408	2,966	2,524	3,957	4,210	2,868	1,791	2,224
% change in rate*	1.0	-0.9	-12.0	1.5	1.3	-4.6	-4.1	7.3	-6.5	-4.4	9.2	5.0	9.9	-3.2
Property crime - Total														
number	12,991	4,129	33,652	21,760	269,124	394,786	57,008	60,088	133,447	258,410	2,502	2,394	1,376	1,251,667
rate	2,411	2,972	3,576	2,876	3,650	3,383	4,966	5,870	4,452	6,359	8,160	5,689	4,969	4,070
% change in rate*	-1.4	-4.8	-11.0	-3.7	-1.9	-5.3	-2.4	1.8	-7.0	-6.0	14.7	-1.6	14.1	-4.5
Offensive weapons														
number	176	33	502	346	1,150	6,279	1,063	701	1,622	3,261	78	56	39	15,306
rate	33	24	53	46	16	54	93	68	54	80	254	133	141	50
% change in rate*	36.9	12.7	6.6	-10.6	0.9	-5.7	-9.1	-17.7	-3.9	-6.0	34.0	-18.3	-7.2	-5.2
Mischief														
number	5,230	1,703	11,430	7,138	54,605	101,373	22,218	19,512	40,464	57,156	1,120	3,108	1,312	326,369
rate	971	1,226	1,215	943	741	869	1,936	1,906	1,350	1,406	3,653	7,385	4,738	1,061
% change in rate*	10.9	-5.4	-8.2	-3.1	6.3	2.9	-3.1	16.2	5.1	2.5	41.4	11.2	21.7	3.6
Other Criminal Code - Total														
number	12,932	4,161	28,272	20,471	122,307	250,907	47,271	53,193	99,146	148,073	3,696	7,145	2,810	800,384
rate	2,400	2,995	3,004	2,706	1,659	2,150	4,118	5,196	3,308	3,644	12,054	16,978	10,147	2,603
% change in rate*	7.5	-6.3	-9.2	-5.9	6.8	3.5	5.0	7.8	3.0	2.8	29.8	25.0	19.4	3.7
CRIMINAL CODE - TOTAL - without traffic offences														
number	30,772	9,289	71,243	49,320	444,342	749,233	123,084	130,306	264,423	457,302	7,218	11,526	5,868	2,353,926
rate	5,711	6,686	7,571	6,519	6,027	6,421	10,723	12,730	8,822	11,253	23,540	27,389	21,190	7,655
% change in rate*	2.6	-4.5	-9.1	-4.4	1.5	-1.3	1.3	4.5	-2.7	-2.9	20.5	12.6	17.1	-1.0

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

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 4

	Toronto	Montréal	Vancouver ³	Calgary	Edmonton	Ottawa ⁴	Québec	Winnipeg	Hamilton
Population, 2000	4,751,408	3,480,342	2,048,823	952,960	944,194	822,933	689,654	681,146	671,679
Homicide									
number	81	72	42	16	19	8	12	17	9
rate	1.7	2.1	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.0	1.7	2.5	1.3
% change in rate *	30.4	0.4	-27.1	19.5	-6.6	-34.2	19.8	13.1	-44.4
Sexual assault (1,2,3)									
number	2,817	1,630	1,286	582	735	374	269	596	525
rate	59	47	63	61	78	45	39	87	78
% change in rate *	8.6	0.0	5.4	-7.9	1.8	-18.8	-2.4	24.2	11.2
Assault (1,2,3)									
number	31,424	22,238	16,919	6,416	6,276	4,309	2,589	6,711	5,452
rate	661	639	826	673	665	524	375	985	812
% change in rate *	9.5	17.6	2.4	4.8	12.7	-2.6	17.8	20.0	1.7
Robbery									
number	5,084	6,011	3,833	997	1,269	788	481	1,707	578
rate	107	173	187	105	134	96	70	251	86
% change in rate *	-7.3	-10.7	-13.4	-4.7	-1.8	-8.2	2.6	-6.1	2.5
Violent crime - Total									
number	41,250	32,045	22,690	8,375	8,882	5,679	3,544	9,239	6,766
rate	868	921	1,107	879	941	690	514	1,356	1,007
% change in rate *	7.5	9.0	-0.7	2.7	8.2	-5.3	10.5	10.5	2.5
Break & enter									
number	26,266	41,595	29,288	7,758	9,310	5,675	6,378	8,363	5,475
rate	553	1,195	1,430	814	986	690	925	1,228	815
% change in rate *	-9.9	-8.7	-10.3	-20.4	-3.2	-21.6	4.7	-0.3	-10.8
Motor vehicle theft									
number	17,353	27,846	21,686	5,528	5,093	4,590	1,583	9,707	4,690
rate	365	800	1,058	580	539	558	230	1,425	698
% change in rate *	-8.9	-4.1	1.3	-13.4	16.0	-13.8	-22.2	9.3	-11.7
Other theft									
number	80,407	71,964	90,464	24,928	24,162	15,104	12,211	18,929	12,305
rate	1,692	2,068	4,415	2,616	2,559	1,835	1,771	2,779	1,832
% change in rate *	-6.5	1.1	-6.5	-8.5	-3.8	-15.4	3.3	-0.9	-5.5
Property crime - Total									
number	139,655	153,083	148,807	42,975	44,191	27,391	21,565	38,874	23,946
rate	2,939	4,399	7,263	4,510	4,680	3,328	3,127	5,707	3,565
% change in rate *	-6.8	-3.0	-6.2	-11.2	-2.6	-15.7	0.9	2.5	-7.8
Offensive weapons									
number	1,973	491	1,615	300	437	253	41	405	282
rate	42	14	79	31	46	31	6	59	42
% change in rate *	11.0	19.2	2.3	14.7	-0.8	-3.2	-4.8	0.6	11.1
Mischief -									
number	26,428	27,238	23,181	8,945	11,567	6,922	5,764	12,975	5,415
rate	556	783	1,131	939	1,225	841	836	1,905	806
% change in rate *	-0.8	5.5	1.9	0.1	2.9	-0.9	10.2	-1.4	3.3
Other Criminal Code - Total									
number	70,427	66,629	58,166	16,452	26,022	13,673	10,119	22,572	13,384
rate	1,482	1,914	2,839	1,726	2,756	1,661	1,467	3,314	1,993
% change in rate *	2.7	8.0	6.0	2.4	-3.8	-4.5	12.0	13.1	4.8
CRIMINAL CODE - TOTAL - excluding Traffic									
number	251,332	251,757	229,663	67,802	79,095	46,743	35,228	70,685	44,096
rate	5,290	7,234	11,210	7,115	8,377	5,680	5,108	10,377	6,565
% change in rate *	-2.1	1.1	-2.8	-6.6	-1.9	-11.5	4.8	6.7	-2.7

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

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

² Please note that a CMA typically comprises more than one police force.

³ As a result of labour action, from September to December 2000 there was a decrease in the number of theft crimes reported to Vancouver Police. This affects both the total property crime and the total Criminal Code figures when comparing to previous years.

⁴ Ottawa represents the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 5

	Population	Total CC Offences		Violent crime		Property crime		Other crimes	
		2000 rate	% change in rate*	2000 rate	% change in rate	2000 rate	% change in rate	2000 rate	% change in rate
CMA with population of 500,000 and over									
Vancouver ³	2,048,823	11,210	-2.8	1,107	-0.7	7,263	-6.2	2,839	6.0
Winnipeg	681,146	10,377	6.7	1,356	10.5	5,707	2.5	3,314	13.1
Edmonton	944,194	8,377	-1.9	941	8.2	4,680	-2.6	2,756	-3.8
Montréal	3,480,342	7,234	1.1	921	9.0	4,399	-3.0	1,914	8.0
Calgary	952,960	7,115	-6.6	879	2.7	4,510	-11.2	1,726	2.4
Hamilton	671,679	6,565	-2.7	1,007	2.5	3,565	-7.8	1,993	4.8
Ottawa ⁴	822,933	5,680	-11.5	690	-5.3	3,328	-15.7	1,661	-4.5
Toronto	4,751,408	5,290	-2.1	868	7.5	2,939	-6.8	1,482	2.7
Québec	689,654	5,108	4.8	514	10.5	3,127	0.9	1,467	12.0
CMA with population between 100,000 and 499,999									
Regina	200,455	14,769	-2.4	1,590	-6.6	8,414	-1.0	4,765	-3.3
Saskatoon	232,600	12,891	10.5	1,485	11.3	6,843	6.0	4,563	17.7
Victoria	317,492	10,594	-10.5	1,118	-11.6	5,540	-15.6	3,936	-1.9
Halifax	355,996	9,249	-3.7	1,164	12.0	5,402	-6.7	2,683	-3.5
Thunder Bay	126,343	8,900	-2.0	1,384	-8.9	4,275	2.7	3,240	-4.6
London ⁵	377,523	8,721	1.6	838	-5.3	5,307	0.9	2,575	5.6
Windsor	304,390	7,086	7.5	755	1.8	3,831	9.0	2,501	7.1
Sudbury	157,132	6,784	3.5	974	2.8	3,727	1.2	2,083	8.3
St. John's	175,062	6,759	9.6	851	-1.6	3,831	12.6	2,077	9.2
St. Catharines-Niagara ⁵	422,995	6,546	-4.5	623	0.7	3,705	-8.4	2,218	1.1
Hull ⁶	258,053	6,415	3.9	771	17.7	3,686	-2.9	1,958	13.7
Saint John ⁵	146,844	6,277	-12.4	1,046	1.2	2,836	-9.1	2,396	-20.6
Kitchener ⁵	446,311	6,110	-4.3	689	3.1	3,744	-7.3	1,677	0.1
Sherbrooke	152,897	5,829	0.0	438	10.0	3,927	0.8	1,464	-4.6
Trois-Rivières	141,785	5,207	-6.4	456	-3.8	3,280	-5.6	1,471	-9.1
Chicoutimi-Jonquière ⁵	145,014	5,104	-3.0	563	-1.1	3,138	-5.4	1,402	2.2

* In comparison to the previous year rate. Percent change based on un-rounded rates.

¹ Please note that a CMA typically comprises more than one police force. Also, please note that the Oshawa Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police agency jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

² Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

³ As a result of labour action, from September to December 2000 there was a decrease in the number of theft crimes reported to Vancouver Police. This affects both the total property crime and the total Criminal Code figures when comparing to previous years.

⁴ Ottawa refers to the Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA.

⁵ Populations were adjusted to follow policing boundaries.

⁶ Hull refers to the Quebec part of the Ottawa-Hull CMA.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 6


Persons Charged by Age Group and Sex, Selected Incidents, Canada, 2000

	Age Group by Sex				Total by Age Group	
	Adults (18 and over)		Youth (12 to 17)		Adult	Youth
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
	%		%		%	
Homicide ¹	90	10	88	12	92	8
Attempted murder	89	11	89	11	91	9
Assaults	84	16	71	29	85	15
Sexual assaults	98	2	96	4	82	18
Other sexual offences	97	3	96	4	83	17
Abduction	55	45	25	75	96	4
Robbery	91	9	85	15	66	34
Violent crime - Total	85	15	75	25	84	16
Break and enter	93	7	91	9	63	37
Motor vehicle theft	92	8	85	15	59	41
Fraud	70	30	63	37	92	8
Theft over \$5,000	77	23	85	15	87	13
Theft \$5,000 and under	71	29	66	34	73	27
Property crime - Total	78	22	77	23	73	27
Mischief	88	12	88	12	67	33
Arson	81	19	86	14	52	48
Prostitution	49	51	14	86	98	2
Offensive weapons	93	7	93	7	78	22
Criminal Code - Total	82	18	77	23	79	21
Impaired driving ²	88	12	87	13	99	1
Cannabis Offences	87	13	87	13	83	17
Cocaine Offences	82	18	79	21	95	5
Other Drug Offences	83	17	83	17	85	15

¹ These data are based on the Homicide Survey, CCJS.

² Includes impaired operation of a vehicle causing death, causing bodily harm, alcohol rate over 80 mg., failure/refusal to provide a breath/blood sample. Age of persons charged with impaired driving comes from the Incident-based survey (UCR2).

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 7

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999 ^r	2000
Population (aged 12-17)	2,256,094	2,273,918	2,305,122	2,330,853	2,359,067	2,386,301	2,417,604	2,439,553	2,449,696	2,449,097	2,451,701
Homicide											
number	47	48	58	36	58	68	49	54	56	45	41
rate	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
% change in rate*	-0.5	1.3	19.2	-38.6	59.2	15.9	-28.9	9.2	3.3	-19.6	-9.0
Assaults (levels 1, 2, 3)											
number	10,797	12,815	13,584	14,981	15,363	15,898	15,945	15,612	15,862	15,354	16,404
rate	479	564	589	643	651	666	660	640	648	627	669
% change in rate*	16.2	17.8	4.6	9.1	1.3	2.3	-1.0	-3.0	1.2	-3.2	6.7
Sexual assaults (levels 1, 2, 3)											
number	1,609	1,906	2,074	2,132	1,896	1,586	1,581	1,494	1,440	1,422	1,686
rate	71	84	90	91	80	66	65	61	59	58	69
% change in rate*	8.3	17.5	7.3	1.7	-12.1	-17.3	-1.6	-6.4	-4.0	-1.2	18.4
Robbery											
number	2,055	2,746	2,966	2,996	3,006	3,535	3,741	3,792	3,576	3,175	3,257
rate	91	121	129	129	127	148	155	155	146	130	133
% change in rate*	4.8	32.6	6.5	-0.1	-0.9	16.3	4.5	0.5	-6.1	-11.2	2.5
Total Violent Crime											
number	15,690	18,919	20,028	21,477	21,629	22,441	22,521	22,172	22,195	21,102	22,635
rate	695	832	869	921	917	940	932	909	906	862	923
% change in rate*	13.3	19.6	4.4	6.1	-0.5	2.6	-0.9	-2.4	-0.3	-4.9	7.2
Break and enter											
number	24,066	26,901	24,747	21,947	19,992	18,654	18,532	17,092	16,007	13,266	12,534
rate	1,067	1,183	1,074	942	847	782	767	701	653	542	511
% change in rate*	8.0	10.9	-9.3	-12.3	-10.0	-7.8	-1.9	-8.6	-6.7	-17.1	-5.6
Motor vehicle theft											
number	7,945	8,768	8,122	8,211	7,476	6,875	7,011	6,468	6,228	5,508	5,700
rate	352	386	352	352	317	288	290	265	254	225	232
% change in rate*	7.8	9.5	-8.6	0.0	-10.0	-9.1	0.7	-8.6	-4.1	-11.5	3.4
Other Theft											
number	42,514	45,221	39,648	35,301	32,228	33,762	32,473	27,060	24,744	21,879	20,415
rate	1,884	1,989	1,720	1,515	1,366	1,415	1,343	1,109	1,010	893	833
% change in rate*	8.7	5.5	-13.5	-11.9	-9.8	3.6	-5.1	-17.4	-8.9	-11.6	-6.8
Total Property crime											
number	83,741	91,656	83,603	74,981	68,907	68,105	66,702	58,340	54,104	48,009	46,248
rate	3,712	4,031	3,627	3,217	2,921	2,854	2,759	2,391	2,209	1,960	1,886
% change in rate*	9.1	8.6	-10.0	-11.3	-9.2	-2.3	-3.3	-13.3	-7.6	-11.2	-3.8
Offensive weapons											
number	1,809	2,020	1,906	1,932	1,963	1,693	1,551	1,478	1,457	1,438	1,528
rate	80	89	83	83	83	71	64	61	59	59	62
% change in rate*	5.7	10.8	-6.9	0.2	0.4	-14.7	-9.6	-5.6	-1.8	-1.3	6.1
Mischief											
number	8,647	9,725	9,066	8,214	7,687	7,745	7,695	7,005	6,926	6,623	7,000
rate	383	428	393	352	326	325	318	287	283	270	286
% change in rate*	1.3	11.6	-8.0	-10.4	-7.5	-0.4	-1.9	-9.8	-1.5	-4.4	5.6
Total Other Criminal Code											
number	27,118	31,741	31,651	30,429	29,089	30,117	30,187	30,329	31,153	30,211	31,978
rate	1,202	1,396	1,373	1,305	1,233	1,262	1,249	1,243	1,272	1,234	1,304
% change in rate*	4.3	16.1	-1.6	-4.9	-5.5	2.4	-1.1	-0.4	2.3	-3.0	5.7
Total Criminal Code (Excluding Traffic)											
number	126,549	142,316	135,282	126,887	119,625	120,663	119,410	110,841	107,452	99,322	100,861
rate	5,609	6,259	5,869	5,444	5,071	5,056	4,939	4,543	4,386	4,055	4,114
% change in rate*	8.5	11.6	-6.2	-7.2	-6.9	-0.3	-2.3	-8.0	-3.5	-7.5	1.4

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

^r Revised figures

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youths. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: revised intercensal estimates for 1989 to 1990, final intercensal estimates for 1991 to 1995, final postcensal estimates for 1996 and 1997, updated postcensal estimates from 1998 to 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Table 8

Youth Charged With Selected Criminal Code Incidents, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 2000¹

	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Qc	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon	N.W.T.	Nvt.	Canada
Population 2000	46,777	12,408	76,190	60,637	540,743	926,532	98,915	95,430	264,900	318,750	2,977	4,095	3,347	2,451,701
Homicide														
number	1	-	1	2	5	11	11	1	5	4	-	-	-	41
rate	2.1	-	1.3	3.3	0.9	1.2	11.1	1.0	1.9	1.3	-	-	-	1.7
% change in rate*	3.3	-	...	...	-43.5	8.6	173.1	-83.2	-44.7	-33.3	...	...	...	-9.0
Sexual Assault (1,2,3)														
number	58	5	55	43	144	755	94	111	182	211	9	8	11	1,686
rate	124	40	72	71	27	81	95	116	69	66	302	195	329	69
% change in rate*	30.2	-16.8	24.9	-5.8	-22.6	36.7	8.5	30.2	17.6	5.5	79.5	-22.3	108.4	18.4
Assault (1,2,3)														
number	334	27	392	449	2,055	7,232	1,062	966	1,807	1,954	38	36	52	16,404
rate	714	218	515	740	380	781	1,074	1,012	682	613	1,276	879	1,554	669
% change in rate*	6.4	22.5	-9.1	-3.9	5.2	7.6	6.6	9.0	5.4	8.8	-13.9	-5.5	33.2	6.7
Robbery														
number	18	3	70	26	461	1,396	275	231	465	309	1	-	2	3,257
rate	38	24	92	43	85	151	278	242	176	97	34	-	60	133
% change in rate*	54.9	-40.1	29.5	-18.1	-24.2	15.9	-4.5	55.4	13.4	-24.8	-85.8	-100.0	...	2.5
Violent crime - Total														
number	439	39	556	558	2,876	9,900	1,507	1,421	2,576	2,585	50	55	73	22,635
rate	938	314	730	920	532	1,069	1,524	1,489	972	811	1,680	1,343	2,181	923
% change in rate*	13.9	8.1	-4.4	-5.1	-3.3	11.8	3.8	16.9	6.6	2.9	38.5	-19.1	44.1	7.2
Breaking & Entering														
number	397	31	434	327	1,572	3,801	972	1,762	1,716	1,255	71	136	60	12,534
rate	849	250	570	539	291	410	983	1,846	648	394	2,385	3,321	1,793	511
% change in rate*	5.1	-40.5	-27.0	-15.7	-11.3	-1.6	-8.1	11.0	5.3	-17.6	31.1	-51.5	-43.7	-5.6
Motor Vehicle Theft														
number	76	47	192	109	596	1,762	790	686	807	555	26	30	24	5,700
rate	162	379	252	180	110	190	799	719	305	174	873	733	717	232
% change in rate*	24.6	113.2	35.1	-1.9	-20.1	12.6	6.7	-4.5	-1.5	6.8	52.5	-11.7	3.4	3.4
Other Theft														
number	376	65	511	685	2,011	7,936	1,315	1,430	2,779	3,178	65	52	12	20,415
rate	804	524	671	1,130	372	857	1,329	1,498	1,049	997	2,183	1,270	359	833
% change in rate*	-13.3	-20.9	-43.4	0.4	-17.3	1.8	-20.4	4.3	-2.0	-11.9	-11.2	32.9	-54.5	-6.8
Property crime - Total														
number	920	171	1,474	1,297	4,630	16,860	3,403	4,596	6,603	5,777	185	233	99	46,248
rate	1,967	1,378	1,935	2,139	856	1,820	3,440	4,816	2,493	1,812	6,214	5,690	2,958	1,886
% change in rate*	-5.3	-0.8	-26.6	-1.8	-13.9	1.9	-9.4	6.2	1.5	-10.8	16.0	-35.5	-37.1	-3.8
Offensive weapons														
number	10	5	24	13	56	741	156	78	233	203	4	1	4	1,528
rate	21	40	32	21	10	80	158	82	88	64	134	24	120	62
% change in rate*	-20.6	...	-33.4	-51.5	-13.8	9.0	-12.0	12.4	16.5	17.4	99.4	-67.6	89.5	6.1
Mischief														
number	178	30	299	233	693	2,388	515	742	1,042	805	29	40	6	7,000
rate	381	242	392	384	128	258	521	778	393	253	974	977	179	286
% change in rate*	14.9	10.9	-11.9	-6.4	3.7	5.3	14.1	15.7	12.3	-3.6	44.6	14.2	-74.2	5.6
Other Criminal Code - Total														
number	645	98	1,041	894	2,594	13,182	2,252	3,721	4,484	2,716	148	158	45	31,978
rate	1,379	790	1,366	1,474	480	1,423	2,277	3,899	1,693	852	4,971	3,858	1,344	1,304
% change in rate*	10.6	37.7	-10.1	-18.7	3.6	10.4	7.9	0.8	7.6	0.0	36.6	18.0	1.5	5.7
CRIMINAL CODE - TOTAL - (Excluding Traffic)														
number	2,004	308	3,071	2,749	10,100	39,942	7,162	9,738	13,663	11,078	383	446	217	100,861
rate	4,284	2,482	4,031	4,534	1,868	4,311	7,241	10,204	5,158	3,475	12,865	10,891	6,483	4,114
% change in rate*	3.3	10.2	-18.0	-8.6	-6.9	7.0	-1.8	5.5	4.4	-5.4	26.0	-20.8	-14.0	1.4

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

... Figures not appropriate or applicable

- Nil or zero

¹ Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from the Annual Demographic Statistics, 2000 report, produced by Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 1999 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2000.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, CCJS.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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