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ur i s t a t

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 27, no. 8

Homicide in Canada, 2006

by Geoffrey Li

Highlights

- Police reported 605 homicides in Canada during 2006, 58 fewer than the previous year. Following two years of increases, the national homicide rate fell by 10% to 1.85 homicides per 100,000 population.
- The largest decreases were seen in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. Quebec's homicide rate was the lowest in that province in 40 years. British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were the only provinces to report an increase in the number of homicides.
- After three years of increase, the rate of firearm-related homicides decreased 16% in 2006. There were 190 people killed with a firearm in 2006, 33 fewer than 2005. The longer-term trend in the use of firearms to commit homicide shows a general decline since the mid-1970s, similar to the trend in total homicides.
- Declines were reported in 2006 for both the rate of homicides involving handguns as well as the rate for rifles/shotguns. The use of rifles/shotguns has generally been declining since the mid-1970s, while the use of handguns has remained relatively stable over the last 15 years.
- Of the 45 recovered firearms where ownership could be determined, police reported that 26 were owned by the accused and 2 by the victim. The remaining 17 firearms were owned by someone other than the accused or victim, of which 10 were reported to have been stolen.
- The rate of youth (aged 12 to 17) accused of homicide was at its highest since data were first collected in 1961. A total of 84 youth were accused in 2006, 12 more than in 2005.
- Police reported that one in six homicides were gang-related in 2006, unchanged from 2005. Quebec reported the highest proportion of homicides involving gangs of any province, at just over one in four incidents.
- Most victims (83%) knew at least one of their attackers. Just over one-third were killed by a family member and another third were killed by an acquaintance. An additional 12% were killed by someone known to them through criminal activities, with strangers accounting for the remaining 17%.
- After four years of decline, the spousal homicide rate increased slightly in 2006. There were 78 spousal homicides, 4 more than in 2005. The spousal homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970s.



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ISSN 1209-6393

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ISSN 0715-271X

The following additional shipping charges apply for delivery outside Canada:

	Single issue	Annual subscription
United States	CAN\$6.00	CAN\$78.00
Other countries	CAN\$10.00	CAN\$130.00

All prices exclude sales taxes.

October 2007

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

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Introduction

Homicides account for only a relatively small proportion (0.02%) of all crime known to police in Canada each year. There are four types of *Criminal Code* offences that constitute homicide: first-degree murder, second-degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide.¹ As part of the Homicide Survey, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) collects detailed police-reported information on all homicides that occur in Canada.

This *Juristat* examines homicide trends at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area (CMA) levels. Information describing the methods used to commit homicide (including the use of firearms), accused-victim relationships (such as spousal or other family-related homicides), gang-related homicides, involvement in illegal activities, and youth homicides is also presented.

National homicide rate drops 10% in 2006

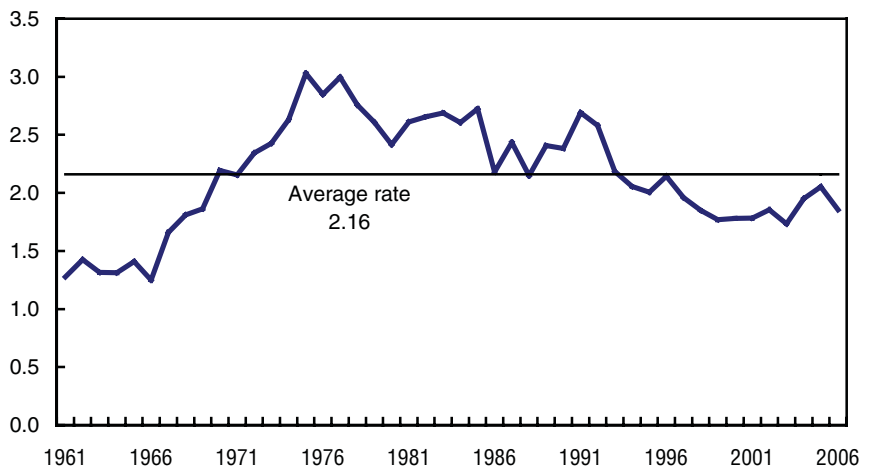
Following two years of increase, the homicide rate fell in 2006. Police reported 605 homicides in 2006, 58 fewer than the previous year (Table 1). Overall, there were 1.85 homicide victims per 100,000 population, a 10% decrease from the previous year (Table 2). In comparison, rates for many other types of violent crimes increased in 2006; attempted murder (+3%), aggravated assault (+5%), assault with a weapon/causing bodily harm (+4%), robbery (+6%) and kidnapping/forcible confinement (+12%) (Silver 2007).

Since 1961, when national homicide statistics were first collected, there have been two distinct trends. Following a period of stability between 1961 and 1966, the homicide rate more than doubled over the next ten years, reaching a peak of 3.03 homicide victims per 100,000 population in 1975. Since 1975, the rate has gradually declined, with some year-to-year fluctuations. However, the 2006 rate remains higher than rates in the early 1960s.

Figure 1

Homicides peaked in mid-1970s

rate per 100,000 population



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

International comparisons

The homicide rate in Canada in 2006 (1.85) is about one-third that of the United States (5.69). While the Canadian rate dropped by 10% in 2006, the rate in the U.S. remained virtually the same. When comparing to other countries, it was found that Canada's homicide rate was close to that of Scotland, and below such nations as Germany, Sweden, Finland and New Zealand. Canada's 2006 rate above that of England and Wales, Northern Ireland, Australia and Japan.

Text table

Homicide rates for selected countries, 2006

Country	Rate per 100,000 population
Turkey ¹	6.23
United States	5.69
Germany ¹	2.90
Switzerland ¹	2.73
Sweden ¹	2.64
New Zealand	2.37
Finland	2.12
Canada	1.85
Scotland ²	1.83
Hungary ¹	1.64
England and Wales ³	1.41
France	1.39
Northern Ireland ³	1.32
Australia	1.06
Denmark	0.90
Japan ¹	0.64
Hong Kong	0.51
Singapore	0.38

1. Figures reflect 2005 data.

2. Figures reflect 2005/2006 data.

3. Figures reflect 2006/2007 data.

Source: National Central Bureau, Interpol Ottawa and National Statistical Office websites.

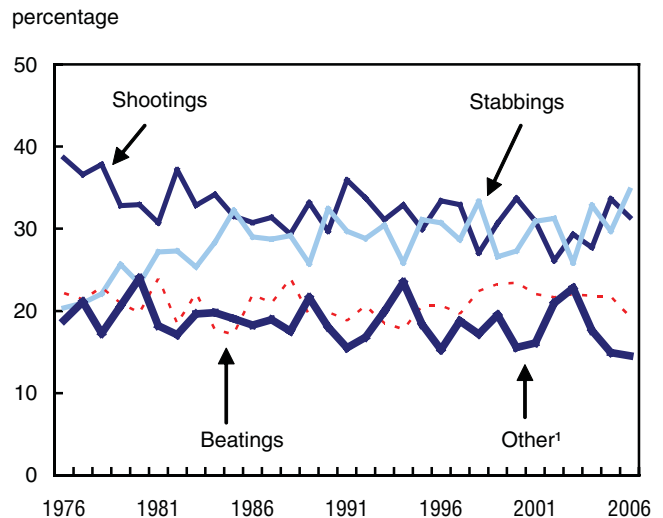
Shootings down after three consecutive years of increase

After three years of increases, the rate of firearm-related homicides decreased 16% in 2006 to about the same level as 20 years ago. In 2006, 190 people (31% of homicide victims) were killed with a firearm, 33 fewer than the previous year (Table 3). The longer-term trend in the use of firearms to commit homicide shows a general decline since the mid-1970s, similar to the trend in total homicides.

Handguns remain the most commonly used firearm, accounting for over half (57%) of all firearm-related homicides in 2006. Rifles/shotguns (19%) and sawed-off rifles/shotguns (13%) represented the majority of other firearms used (Table 4). The rate at which both handguns and rifles/shotguns were used to commit homicide decreased in 2006. However, the 24 victims killed with a sawed-off rifle/shotgun were the highest in over a decade.

Figure 2

Shootings and stabbings each account for one-third of all homicides



1. Other includes strangulation, poisoning, deaths caused by fire (smoke inhalation), exposure/hypothermia, Shaken Baby Syndrome, deaths caused by vehicles, etc.

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

The type of firearm used during the commission of homicides has changed over the past three decades. Prior to 1990, rifles/shotguns were used far more frequently than handguns. However, while the use of rifles/shotguns began decreasing in the late 1970s, handguns increased sharply in the late 1980s, overtaking rifles/shotguns as the weapon of choice by 1991. Since then, the use of rifles/shotguns generally continued to decline, while the use of handguns has remained relatively stable.

There were 168 incidents of homicide involving firearms, accounting for 190 victims. Among the 61 firearms used to commit homicide that were recovered by police in 2006, 18 were reported as having been registered with the Canadian Firearms Registry, of which 12 were rifles/shotguns, 4 were handguns, and 2 were sawed-off rifles/shotguns. Of the remaining recovered firearms, 30 were reported as not registered while the registration status was unknown for the remaining 13 firearms.

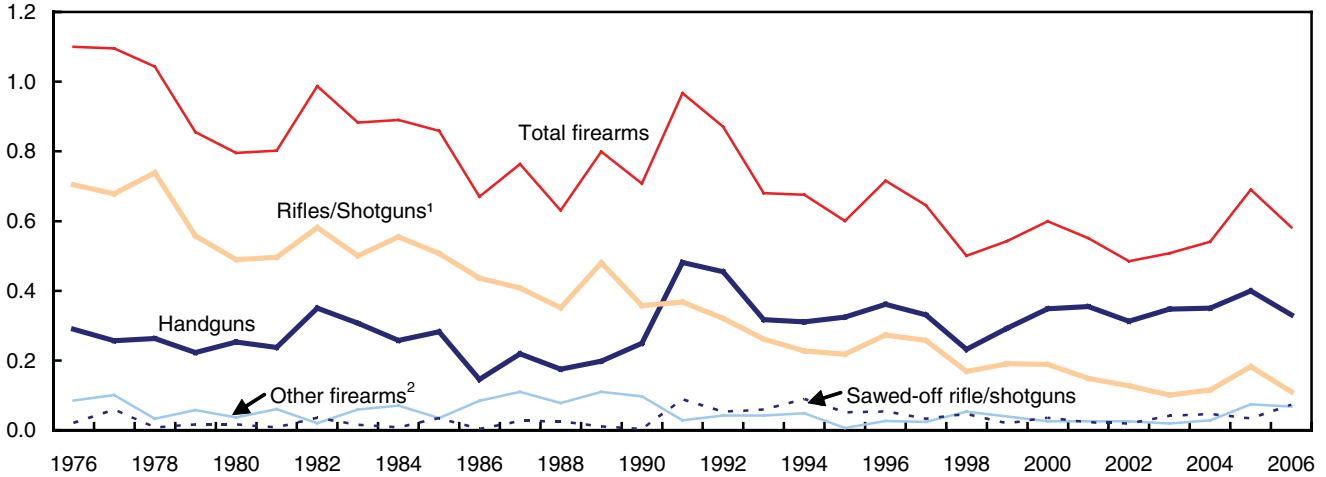
For the 45 of 61 incidents where the firearm was recovered and ownership could be determined, 26 were owned by the accused, 2 by the victim, and 17 by another person. The firearm was reported as stolen in 10 of these incidents.

In 2006, more victims were killed by stabbings than by shootings. There were 210 homicides committed by stabbings, 13 more than the previous year. This represented just over one-third (35%) of all homicides. Historically, stabbings and shootings have each accounted for about a third of all homicides annually.

Figure 3

Drop in both handguns and rifles/shotguns in 2006

rate per 100,000 population

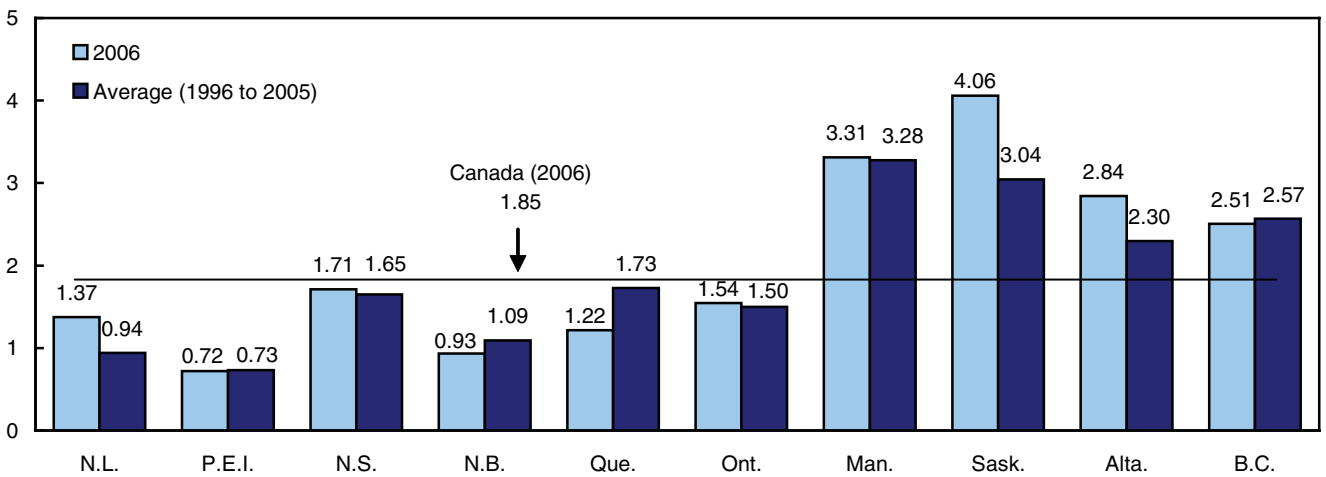


1. Excludes sawed-off rifles/shotguns.
 2. Includes firearm-like weapons (e.g. nail gun, pellet gun) and unknown type of firearm.
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

Figure 4

Highest homicide rates usually in Manitoba and Saskatchewan

rate per 100,000 population



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

Other common methods used to commit homicide in 2006 included beatings (19% of all homicides) and strangulation/suffocation (8%). These proportions were slightly less than in previous years.

Data from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) Survey² suggest most violent offences are committed without a weapon. In 2006, about one in six (18%) of the approximately 300,000 violent incidents involved a weapon. The most common weapon present during the commission of a violent crime was a knife (5% of all incidents). Firearms were present in 2% of all violent incidents. Handguns accounted for almost two-thirds (63%) of these firearms, with rifle/shotguns accounting for a further 11%.

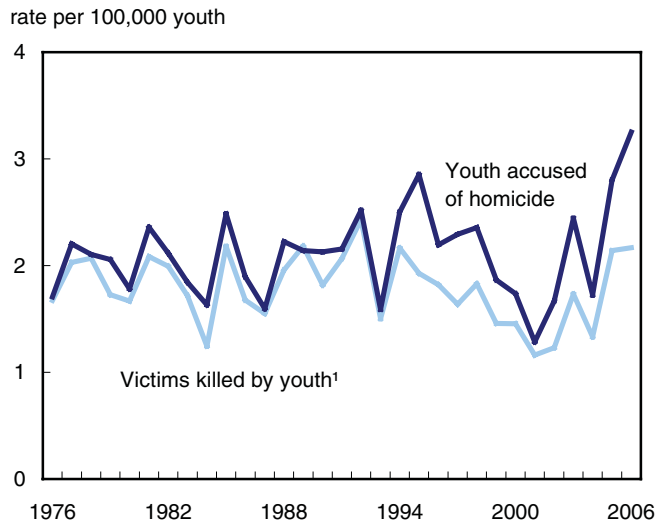
Homicides drop in most provinces

The largest decreases were seen in Ontario, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec (Table 1). Quebec's homicide rate was the lowest in that province in 40 years (Table 2). British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were the only provinces to report an increase in the number of homicides.

Similar to previous years, homicide rates were higher in the western provinces. In 2006, the highest homicide rates were found in Saskatchewan, followed by Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The lowest rates were in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Figure 5

Youth accused (12 to 17) homicide rate at highest point in 2006



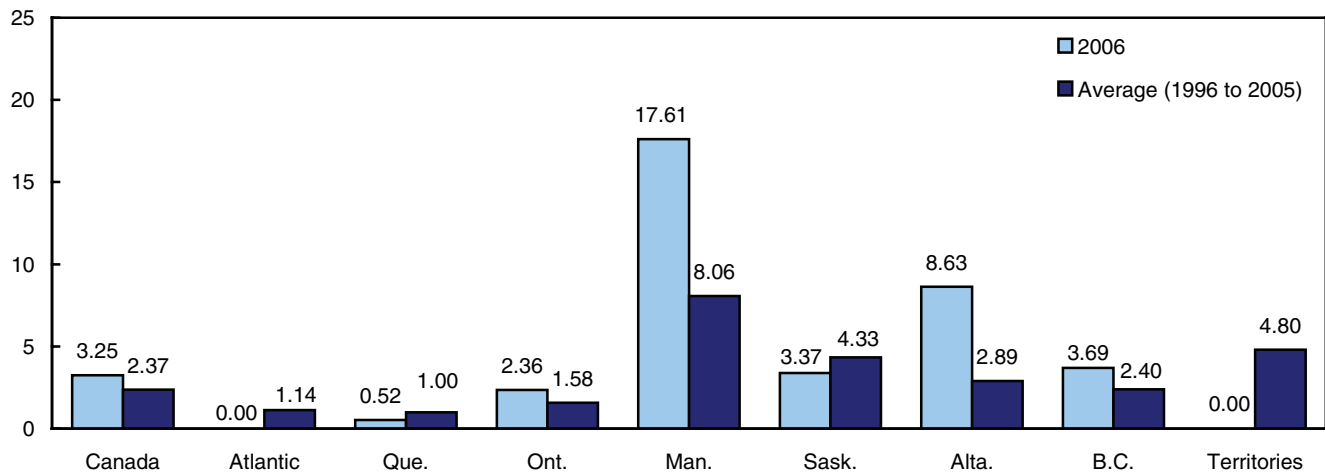
1. Represents a rate of homicide victims where there was at least one accused person between the age of 12 and 17.

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

Figure 6

Manitoba has highest rate of youth (12 to 17) accused of homicide

rate per 100,000 youth



0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

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

Youth accused rate of homicide at its highest since 1961

Both the number and rate of youth (aged 12 to 17) accused of homicide reached their highest point since data were first collected in 1961. A total of 84 youth (72 male and 12 female) were implicated in 54 homicides, representing 15% of all persons accused of homicide in 2006 (Table 5).

While the youth accused rate peaked in 2006, five years ago the youth rate was at a 30-year low. Youth accused of homicide can vary greatly from year-to-year due to the relatively small number of youth who commit homicide.

Youth accused rates are lower in the eastern provinces, and higher in the west, similar to the overall homicide rates. The youth accused rate in Manitoba is much higher than the rates of other provinces and more than double the rate in Alberta, the province with the next highest rate.

While the number of youth accused of homicide increased in 2006, their number of victims remained about the same as 2005. Compared to adults, a higher proportion of homicides with youth accused of homicide involve multiple accused. Of all incidents involving youth in 2006, about half (52%) involved more than one accused, compared to 15% of incidents involving adults.

Gang involvement was more prevalent in homicides where youth were implicated. Police reported that there was evidence of gang involvement in 22% of homicide incidents where youth were accused, compared to 9% of incidents where adults were accused.

Youth used firearms to commit homicide less frequently than adults. In 2006, 17% of homicides with youth accused were shootings compared to 22% of homicides involving adults. Youth were slightly more likely to use knives and physical force (44% and 33%) than adults (42% and 23%).

Youth are more likely to kill strangers than adults. In 2006, 30% of all homicides with a youth accused were against a stranger compared to 16% of those where an adult was the perpetrator. Youths are also more likely to kill other youth and young adults (58% of all incidents with a youth accused) than are adults who commit homicide (22%).

1 in 6 homicides were gang-related

In 2006, police reported virtually the same number of gang-related homicides as in 2005. About 1 in 6 homicides, 104, were linked to organized crime or street gangs, of which 61 were reported by police as “confirmed” as being gang-related and 43 more were reported as “suspected” of being gang-related (Table 6).

Among the provinces, Quebec reported the highest proportion of homicides involving gangs. Just over one in four homicides in Quebec (25 of the 93 homicides) were gang-related in 2006.

Similar to previous years, shootings were the most common method used to commit gang-related homicides. Almost three-quarters of the gang-related homicides were committed with a firearm, usually a handgun. In comparison, less than one-quarter (23%) of non-gang-related homicides were shootings.

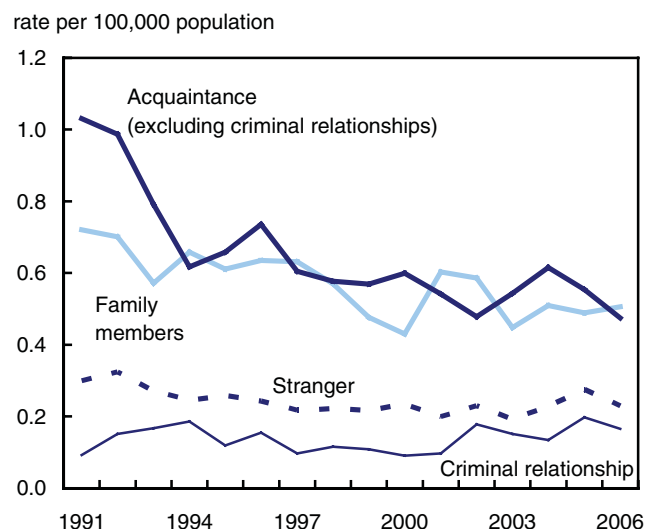
A previous study indicated that gang-related homicides tend to be more difficult for police to solve (Dauvergne and Li, 2006), and the most recent data support this finding. Less than half (45%) of gang-related homicides were solved by police in 2006, compared to about 80% of non-gang-related homicides.

Victims more likely to be killed by someone known to them

The data show year after year that homicide victims in Canada are more likely than not to know their killer. Of the solved homicides occurring in 2006, 83% of the victims knew at least one of their attackers. Just over one-third were killed by a family member and another third were killed by an acquaintance. An additional 12% were killed by someone known to them through criminal activities, such as a drug dealer, a gang member or a prostitute’s client. The remaining 75 homicides, representing about 1 in 6 homicides in 2006, were committed by strangers to the victim. The rate of stranger homicides has been fairly stable over the past decade (Table 7).

Figure 7

Most homicides committed by someone known to victim¹



1. Criminal relationship data unavailable prior to 1991.

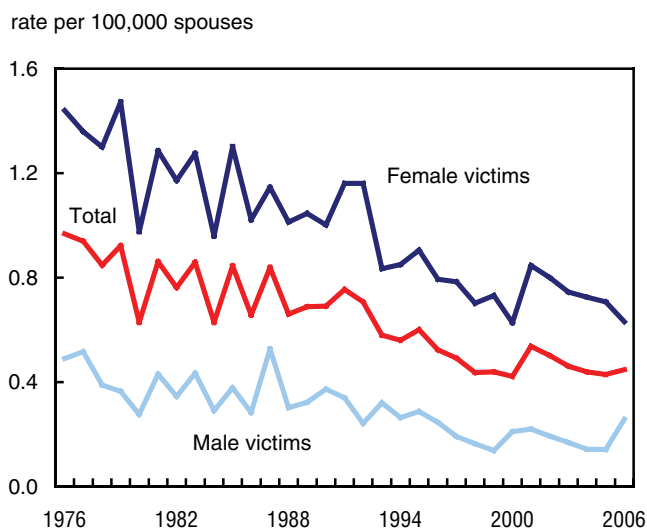
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.

After four years of decline, the spousal homicide rate increased slightly in 2006 to 0.44 homicides per 100,000 spouses. In 2006, there were 78 spousal homicides, 4 more than in 2005. Generally, spousal homicide rates have been declining since the mid-1970s, but do vary from year to year. Spousal homicides are those that involve persons in legal marriages, persons who are separated or divorced from such unions and persons in common-law relationships (including same-sex spouses).

Women are generally more likely than men to be victims of spousal homicide and 2006 was no exception. There were 56 women killed by their husband (including common-law, separated, and divorced) and 21 men killed by their wife. The female victim spousal homicide rate was 2.6 times higher than the rate for male victims.³ However, in 2006, the rate for male spousal victims increased to its highest level in a decade, while the rate for females fell for the fifth consecutive year.

Figure 8

Spousal¹ homicides peaked in mid-1970s



1. Spouses include legally married, common-law, separated, and divorced persons age 15 years or older. Excludes same-sex spouses due to the unavailability of Census data on same-sex couples prior to 2006.

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

Examining other family homicides, there were 31 victims killed by a parent in 2006, lower than the average of 40 seen over the past decade, and 15 parents killed by a son or daughter, also down from an average of 21 over the past 10 years. For a more detailed analysis of family-related homicides, refer to the annual *Family Violence in Canada* publication.⁴

Data from the incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR2) survey⁵ for 2006 show that, for violent crime overall, most victims (70%) knew their attacker. One-quarter of all incidents involved a current or former spouse or a current or former boyfriend/girlfriend (15% and 10% of all incidents). A further 12% of incidents were committed by family members other than spouses, and one-third of total violent incidents were committed by an acquaintance of the victim. Strangers were involved in the remaining 30% of violent incidents.

Homicides down in most cities

Five of the nine largest CMAs⁶ (over 500,000 population) experienced declines in their homicide rate in 2006: Toronto, Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg and Hamilton. Rates increased in Montréal, Ottawa and Québec. Calgary's rate was unchanged from the previous year (Table 8).

Despite five fewer homicides than in 2005, Edmonton continued to report the highest rate (3.68 homicides per 100,000 population) among the largest CMAs in 2006, followed by Winnipeg (3.03). Québec and Hamilton, each with seven homicides, reported the lowest rates (0.96 and 1.00 respectively).

Among all 28 CMAs⁷ (over 100,000 population), Regina, for the third year in a row, reported the highest homicide rate (4.49). Along with Edmonton and Winnipeg, Saskatoon (3.27) and Gatineau (3.10) were the only other CMAs with rates over 3.0.

Bucking the general downward trend nationally was the Ottawa-Gatineau area, which reported an unusually high number of homicides in 2006. The rate in Gatineau was the highest in almost 20 years and Ottawa's rate of 1.81 was the highest in over a decade. However, the rate in Ottawa was still similar to the national average.

Large decreases in the homicide rate were reported in 3 southwestern Ontario communities (Kitchener, London, and St. Catharines-Niagara) and in Halifax. Two CMAs in Quebec reported no homicides in 2006: Trois-Rivières, for the second year in a row, and Saguenay.

A recent study⁸ found that homicide rates tend to be highest in rural areas of Canada and lowest in small cities. Data for 2006 support these findings, as the rate in rural areas (2.0 homicides per 100,000 population) was higher than the rate in small cities (1.8) and in large cities (CMAs – 1.8).

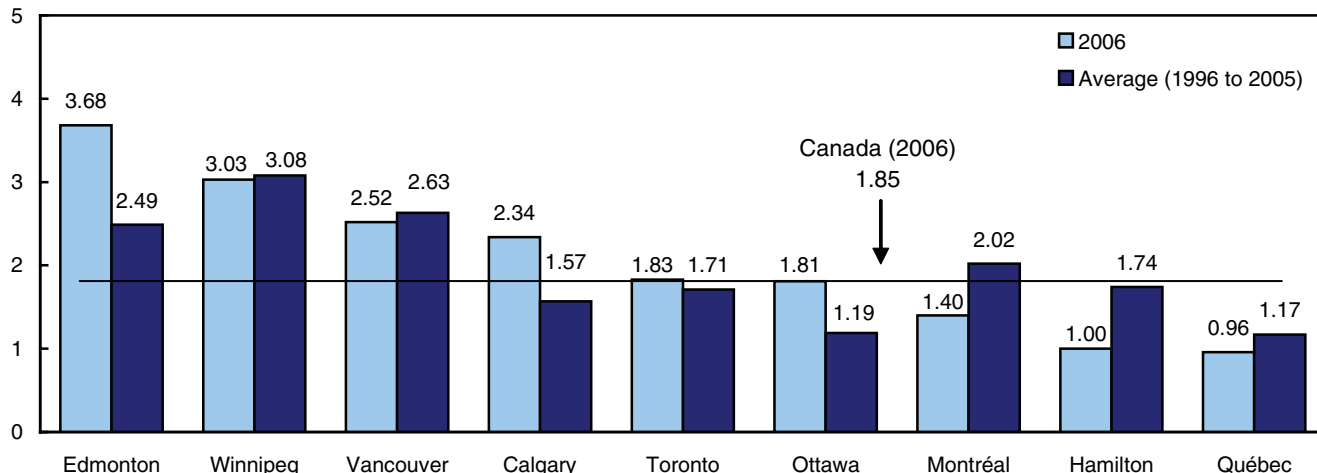
Three police officers killed in 2006

The Homicide Survey collects information on homicides that are related to a victim's occupation (legal or illegal). Because of the inherent dangers associated with particular occupations, there are those who may be at greater risk of being victims of violence and homicide. This analysis includes only those victims whose deaths were directly related to their profession.

Figure 9

Among largest CMAs, rates highest in west

rate per 100,000 population



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

For example, if a police officer was killed in a domestic dispute that was not related to his/her work, this homicide would not be counted as an occupation-related homicide.

It is relatively rare to be a victim of a homicide that is a direct result of legal employment. Since this information became available from the Homicide Survey in 1997,⁹ an average of 17 victims have been killed each year while “on-the-job”.

In 2006, there were 12 occupation-related homicides, 3 of which involved police officers. Since 1961, there have been 128 police officers killed in the line of duty (an average of almost 3 per year). By comparison, figures for 2005 from the United States, with a population about 8 times greater than Canada’s, reported 55 police officers feloniously killed in the line of duty.¹⁰

There were nine other homicides in Canada in 2006 that occurred as a result of the victim’s legal employment. In 2006, these included transport truck drivers, taxi drivers and convenience store/gas station attendants.

Many victims involved in illegal activities

Data from the Homicide Survey show that homicides are often associated with a victim’s involvement in illegal activities, such as gang activities, drug trafficking and prostitution. A total of 12 prostitutes were killed in 2006, similar to the average number reported each year prior to the discovery of the

homicides in Port Coquitlam, British Columbia. Police were able to establish that five of the prostitutes were killed as a direct result of their profession, three were killed for reasons not directly related to their profession, and police were unable to make this distinction for the remaining four.

There were another 125 homicides committed against persons working in other types of criminal activities such as drug dealers, or members of an organized crime group or gang (82 of which were reported by police as directly related to their involvement in these activities), 19 fewer than in 2005.

Majority of victims and accused persons are male

In 2006, as in previous years, almost nine in ten (87%) persons accused of homicide were male (Table 9). The homicide rate for both accused males and females peaked at 18 to 24 years of age and steadily declined with increasing age.

Almost three-quarters (73%) of homicide victims in 2006 were male. There were 442 male victims and 162 female victims. The victimization rate for both males and females also peaked at 18 to 24 years of age.

Previous studies have identified homicide to be a leading cause of injury-related death among pregnant women and new mothers (Chang et al., 2005; Krulewitch, C. et al., 2001). In 2005, a new question on whether the victim was pregnant at the time of the homicide was added to the Homicide survey.

In the two years that this information has been collected, police reported 10 of 342 female homicide victims as being pregnant. Of the 9 solved homicides committed against pregnant women, seven were committed by a current or former spouse or partner. The incidence of homicide against pregnant women may be under-reported, particularly among women who may be newly pregnant, as an autopsy may not necessarily include an examination of the woman's uterus.

Survey Methodology

The Homicide Survey began collecting police-reported data on homicide incidents, victims and accused persons in Canada in 1961. Until 1974, cases of manslaughter and infanticide were not included in the survey. However, while the detailed characteristics of the manslaughter and infanticide incidents prior to 1974 are not available, the counts are available from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey and are included in the historical aggregate totals.

Whenever a homicide becomes known to police, the investigating police department completes a survey questionnaire, which is then sent to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. The total count of homicides recorded each year equals the total number of homicides *known* by police departments and *reported* to the Homicide Survey during that year. Given that some homicides only become known to police long after they occur, some incidents that actually occurred in previous years are counted in the year they are reported by police to the Homicide Survey.

Information on persons accused of homicide are only available for solved incidents (i.e., where at least one accused has been identified). Accused characteristics are updated as homicide cases are solved and new information is submitted to the Homicide Survey. In incidents where there are multiple accused persons, only the relationship between the victim and the closest accused is recorded.

Glossary of terms

For a list of terms and definitions, please go to <http://www.statcan.ca/english/sdds/3315.htm>, or call the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 at 613-951-9023 or toll-free 1-800-387-2231.

Endnotes

1. The classification of homicide incidents in this report is based upon initial police investigation. In the transition period from initial police investigation to final court disposition, the legal classification of an incident may change; however, this change will not be reflected in this report.
2. Coverage of the UCR2 survey for 2006 was 90% of the population in Canada.

3. Rates are calculated per 100,000 spouses (includes legally married, common-law, separated, and divorced persons age 15 years or older). Population estimates were derived from 2006 preliminary postcensal population estimates. Excludes same-sex spousal homicides due to the unavailability of Census data on same-sex couples.
4. Ogrodnik, L. 2006. *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2006*. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-224-XIE, Ottawa.
5. Coverage of the UCR2 survey for 2006 was 90% of the population in Canada.
6. A census metropolitan area (CMA) refers to a large urban core (at least 100,000 population) together with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration. In this report, the CMA boundaries have been adjusted slightly in order to more accurately reflect policing boundaries. 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 single CMA.
7. The Ottawa-Gatineau CMA is split into its separate Ontario and Quebec portions for police reporting.
8. Francisco J. and C. Chénier. 2007. "A comparison of large urban, small urban and rural crime rates, 2005." *Juristat*. Statistics Canada Catalogue 85-002 XIE. Vol. 27, no. 3. Ottawa.
9. Before 1997, data are only available for police officers and correctional officers.
10. U.S. Department of Justice, 2006.

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Table 1

Number of homicides by province/territory, 1961 to 2006¹

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. ²	Y.T.	N.W.T. ³	Nvt.	Canada
1961	1	1	6	2	52	89	15	14	18	34	1	0	...	233
1962	0	1	10	8	62	76	19	13	18	55	3	0	...	265
1963	3	0	6	5	69	76	16	8	27	35	3	1	...	249
1964	5	0	13	5	52	81	16	20	25	32	1	3	...	253
1965	6	4	10	5	63	77	15	15	20	57	3	2	...	277
1966	3	1	9	6	56	71	17	12	27	48	0	0	...	250
1967	1	0	10	5	75	114	15	25	38	47	6	2	...	338
1968	5	0	9	5	102	104	28	23	25	73	1	0	...	375
1969	5	1	12	1	126	111	28	33	23	50	0	1	...	391
1970	1	1	15	8	141	115	29	24	42	78	6	7	...	467
1971	2	0	16	10	124	151	33	29	45	61	0	2	...	473
1972	2	2	14	11	157	141	36	28	37	88	3	2	...	521
1973	3	0	19	17	155	160	38	23	36	87	4	4	...	546
1974	3	2	8	21	169	160	42	31	44	107	5	8	...	600
1975	4	0	14	12	226	206	37	36	57	98	6	5	...	701
1976	6	2	25	14	205	183	31	34	68	88	4	8	...	668
1977	8	1	14	38	197	192	44	46	70	91	6	4	...	711
1978	9	4	13	27	180	182	39	32	84	85	2	4	...	661
1979	5	0	17	11	186	175	44	36	56	90	4	7	...	631
1980	3	1	12	9	181	158	31	31	55	105	2	4	...	592
1981	4	1	11	17	186	170	41	29	73	110	1	5	...	648
1982	6	0	12	13	190	184	35	39	70	109	2	7	...	667
1983	6	0	13	11	190	202	40	33	75	108	1	3	...	682
1984	6	0	15	14	198	190	43	30	54	110	2	5	...	667
1985 ⁴	5	1	26	14	219	193	26	28	63	113	6	10	...	704
1986	4	0	15	12	156	139	47	26	64	89	3	14	...	569
1987	5	0	14	20	174	204	44	30	73	78	0	2	...	644
1988	7	1	11	8	154	186	31	23	66	80	1	8	...	576
1989	5	1	16	18	215	175	43	22	67	86	2	7	...	657
1990	0	1	9	12	184	182	39	36	74	110	1	12	...	660
1991	10	2	21	17	181	245	42	21	84	128	0	3	...	754
1992	2	0	21	11	166	242	29	32	92	122	2	13	...	732
1993	7	2	19	11	159	192	31	30	49	120	0	7	...	627
1994	4	1	19	15	126	192	29	24	66	113	3	4	...	596
1995	5	1	17	14	135	181	27	21	60	120	4	3	...	588
1996	7	1	18	9	154	187	45	32	53	125	0	4	...	635
1997	7	0	24	8	132	178	31	25	61	116	1	3	...	586
1998	7	1	24	5	137	156	33	33	64	90	3	5	...	558
1999	2	1	13	9	137	162	26	13	61	110	1	1	2	538
2000	6	3	15	10	150	156	30	26	59	85	2	1	3	546
2001	1	2	9	8	140	170	34	27	70	84	1	4	3	553
2002	2	1	9	9	118	178	36	27	70	126	0	4	2	582
2003	5	1	8	8	99	178	43	41	64	94	1	4	3	549
2004	2	0	14	7	111	187	50	39	86	113	7	4	4	624
2005 ^r	11	0	20	9	100	219	49	43	108	101	1	0	2	663
2006	7	1	16	7	93	196	39	40	96	108	0	0	2	605

... figures not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

^r revised

1. There are some homicides that are included in a given year's total that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police file the report.

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

3. Includes Nunavut before 1999.

4. Excludes 329 victims in the Air India incident.

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

Table 2

Homicide rates¹ by province/territory, 1961 to 2006

Year	N.L.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C. ²	Y.T.	N.W.T. ³	Nvt.	Canada	Percent change Canada
1961	0.22	0.96	0.81	0.33	0.99	1.43	1.63	1.51	1.35	2.09	6.84	0.00	...	1.28	...
1962	0.00	0.93	1.34	1.32	1.15	1.20	2.03	1.40	1.31	3.31	19.99	0.00	...	1.43	11.6
1963	0.63	0.00	0.80	0.82	1.26	1.17	1.69	0.86	1.92	2.06	20.01	3.89	...	1.32	-7.8
1964	1.04	0.00	1.72	0.82	0.93	1.22	1.67	2.12	1.75	1.83	6.69	11.18	...	1.31	-0.3
1965	1.23	3.69	1.32	0.81	1.11	1.13	1.55	1.58	1.38	3.17	20.57	7.29	...	1.41	7.5
1966	0.61	0.92	1.19	0.97	0.97	1.02	1.77	1.26	1.85	2.56	0.00	0.00	...	1.25	-11.4
1967	0.20	0.00	1.32	0.81	1.28	1.60	1.56	2.61	2.55	2.42	39.97	6.89	...	1.66	32.8
1968	0.99	0.00	1.17	0.80	1.72	1.43	2.88	2.40	1.64	3.64	6.65	0.00	...	1.81	9.2
1969	0.97	0.90	1.55	0.16	2.11	1.50	2.86	3.44	1.48	2.43	0.00	3.22	...	1.86	2.8
1970	0.19	0.91	1.92	1.28	2.34	1.52	2.95	2.55	2.63	3.67	35.25	21.21	...	2.19	17.8
1971	0.38	0.00	2.01	1.56	2.02	1.92	3.30	3.11	2.70	2.72	0.00	5.49	...	2.15	-1.8
1972	0.37	1.76	1.75	1.70	2.54	1.77	3.59	3.04	2.18	3.82	14.89	5.16	...	2.34	8.9
1973	0.55	0.00	2.34	2.59	2.49	1.98	3.77	2.52	2.09	3.68	18.91	9.82	...	2.43	3.5
1974	0.55	1.72	0.98	3.16	2.70	1.95	4.12	3.41	2.51	4.38	23.73	19.45	...	2.63	8.4
1975	0.72	0.00	1.69	1.77	3.57	2.48	3.61	3.92	3.15	3.92	27.39	11.67	...	3.03	15.1
1976	1.07	1.69	2.99	2.03	3.20	2.17	3.00	3.65	3.64	3.47	17.80	18.05	...	2.85	-6.0
1977	1.42	0.83	1.67	5.46	3.06	2.26	4.24	4.87	3.59	3.54	26.27	8.96	...	3.00	5.2
1978	1.59	3.29	1.54	3.86	2.79	2.12	3.75	3.36	4.15	3.25	8.42	8.84	...	2.76	-8.0
1979	0.88	0.00	2.00	1.56	2.88	2.02	4.24	3.75	2.67	3.38	16.67	15.31	...	2.61	-5.5
1980	0.52	0.81	1.41	1.27	2.78	1.81	3.00	3.20	2.51	3.83	8.22	8.64	...	2.41	-7.4
1981	0.70	0.81	1.29	2.41	2.84	1.93	3.96	2.97	3.18	3.90	4.18	10.51	...	2.61	8.1
1982	1.04	0.00	1.40	1.84	2.89	2.06	3.34	3.95	2.96	3.79	8.17	14.14	...	2.66	1.7
1983	1.04	0.00	1.50	1.54	2.88	2.23	3.77	3.29	3.14	3.72	4.23	5.88	...	2.69	1.2
1984	1.03	0.00	1.71	1.94	2.99	2.07	4.01	2.95	2.26	3.73	8.36	9.51	...	2.60	-3.1
1985 ⁴	0.86	0.78	2.94	1.93	3.29	2.08	2.40	2.73	2.62	3.80	24.63	18.38	...	2.72	4.6
1986	0.69	0.00	1.69	1.65	2.33	1.47	4.31	2.53	2.63	2.96	12.26	25.60	...	2.18	-20.0
1987	0.87	0.00	1.57	2.75	2.57	2.12	4.01	2.90	3.00	2.56	0.00	3.63	...	2.43	11.7
1988	1.22	0.77	1.23	1.10	2.25	1.89	2.81	2.24	2.69	2.57	3.76	14.37	...	2.15	-11.7
1989	0.87	0.77	1.77	2.45	3.10	1.73	3.90	2.16	2.69	2.69	7.38	12.27	...	2.41	12.0
1990	0.00	0.77	0.99	1.62	2.63	1.77	3.53	3.57	2.91	3.34	3.60	20.37	...	2.38	-1.1
1991	1.73	1.53	2.29	2.28	2.56	2.35	3.79	2.09	3.24	3.79	0.00	4.92	...	2.69	12.9
1992	0.34	0.00	2.28	1.47	2.34	2.29	2.61	3.19	3.49	3.52	6.64	20.86	...	2.58	-4.1
1993	1.21	1.51	2.06	1.47	2.22	1.80	2.77	2.98	1.84	3.36	0.00	11.04	...	2.19	-15.3
1994	0.70	0.75	2.05	2.00	1.75	1.77	2.58	2.38	2.44	3.07	10.10	6.15	...	2.06	-6.0
1995	0.88	0.74	1.83	1.86	1.87	1.65	2.39	2.07	2.19	3.18	13.14	4.52	...	2.01	-2.4
1996	1.25	0.74	1.93	1.20	2.13	1.69	3.97	3.14	1.91	3.23	0.00	5.93	...	2.14	6.9
1997	1.27	0.00	2.57	1.06	1.81	1.59	2.73	2.46	2.16	2.94	3.15	4.44	...	1.96	-8.6
1998	1.30	0.74	2.58	0.67	1.88	1.37	2.90	3.24	2.21	2.26	9.63	7.44	...	1.85	-5.6
1999	0.37	0.73	1.39	1.20	1.87	1.41	2.28	1.28	2.07	2.74	3.25	2.46	7.46	1.77	-4.4
2000	1.14	2.20	1.61	1.33	2.04	1.34	2.61	2.58	1.96	2.10	6.57	2.47	10.91	1.78	0.5
2001	0.19	1.46	0.97	1.07	1.89	1.43	2.95	2.70	2.29	2.06	3.32	9.80	10.67	1.78	0.2
2002	0.39	0.73	0.96	1.20	1.58	1.47	3.12	2.71	2.25	3.06	0.00	9.64	6.96	1.86	4.1
2003	0.96	0.73	0.85	1.06	1.32	1.45	3.70	4.12	2.02	2.26	3.27	9.47	10.29	1.73	-6.6
2004	0.39	0.00	1.49	0.93	1.47	1.51	4.27	3.92	2.68	2.69	22.66	9.35	13.50	1.95	12.5
2005 ^r	2.14	0.00	2.14	1.20	1.32	1.74	4.17	4.34	3.30	2.37	3.21	0.00	6.66	2.05	5.2
2006	1.37	0.72	1.71	0.93	1.22	1.54	3.31	4.06	2.84	2.51	0.00	0.00	6.50	1.85	-9.7

... figures not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

^r revised

- Rates are calculated per 100,000 population. Population estimates at July 1st provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. 1961 to 1970: final intercensal estimates; 1971 to 1995: revised intercensal estimates; 1996 to 2000: final intercensal estimates; 2001 to 2003: final postcensal estimates; 2004 to 2005: updated postcensal estimates; 2006: preliminary postcensal estimates.
- As a result of ongoing investigations in Port Coquitlam, B.C., there were 5 homicides reported in 2004, 7 reported in 2003 and 15 included in 2002 that occurred in previous years. Homicides are counted according to the year in which police file the report.
- Includes Nunavut before 1999.
- Excludes 329 victims in the Air India incident.

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

Table 3

Methods used to commit homicide, Canada, 1996 to 2006

Year	Shooting		Stabbing		Beating		Strangulation/ Suffocation		Shaken Baby Syndrome ¹		Fire (smoke inhalation, burns)	
	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent
1996	212	33.4	195	30.7	132	20.8	59	9.3	...	...	8	1.3
1997	193	32.9	168	28.7	115	19.6	53	9.0	6	1.0	30	5.1
1998	151	27.1	186	33.3	125	22.4	61	10.9	6	1.1	12	2.2
1999	165	30.7	143	26.6	125	23.2	55	10.2	7	1.3	11	2.0
2000	184	33.7	149	27.3	128	23.4	40	7.3	13	2.4	5	0.9
2001	171	30.9	171	30.9	122	22.1	47	8.5	8	1.4	8	1.4
2002	152	26.1	182	31.3	126	21.6	67	11.5	8	1.4	9	1.5
2003	161	29.3	142	25.9	121	22.0	64	11.7	8	1.5	12	2.2
2004	173	27.7	205	32.9	136	21.8	63	10.1	6	1.0	13	2.1
2005 ^r	223	33.6	197	29.7	144	21.7	47	7.1	12	1.8	10	1.5
2006	190	31.4	210	34.7	117	19.3	48	7.9	3	0.5	12	2.0

	Poisoning		Vehicle ¹		Other ²		Unknown		Total	
	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent
1996	6	0.9	...	...	12	1.9	11	1.7	635	100.0
1997	8	1.4	6	1.0	2	0.3	5	0.9	586	100.0
1998	6	1.1	3	0.5	2	0.4	6	1.1	558	100.0
1999	5	0.9	13	2.4	4	0.7	10	1.9	538	100.0
2000	4	0.7	14	2.6	1	0.2	8	1.5	546	100.0
2001	8	1.4	5	0.9	5	0.9	8	1.4	553	100.0
2002	3	0.5	7	1.2	6	1.0	22	3.8	582	100.0
2003	6	1.1	6	1.1	7	1.3	22	4.0	549	100.0
2004	8	1.3	6	1.0	1	0.2	13	2.1	624	100.0
2005 ^r	7	1.1	4	0.6	3	0.5	16	2.4	663	100.0
2006	1	0.2	9	1.5	1	0.2	14	2.3	605	100.0

... figures not applicable

^r revised

1. Data became available in 1997.

2. Other includes exposure/hypothermia, starvation/dehydration and, prior to 1997, Shaken Baby Syndrome and deaths caused by vehicles.

Note: Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

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

Table 4

Homicides involving firearms, by type of firearm, Canada, 1996 to 2006

Year	Type of firearm														Total	Homicides involving firearms as a percent of total homicides
	Handgun		Rifle/shotgun		Fully automatic firearm		Sawed-off rifle/shotgun		Firearm-like weapons ¹		Unknown type		number of victims	percent of firearm homicides		
	number of victims	percent of firearm homicides	number of victims	percent of firearm homicides	number of victims	percent of firearm homicides	number of victims	percent of firearm homicides	number of victims	percent of firearm homicides	number of victims	percent of firearm homicides				
1996	107	50.5	81	38.2	8	3.8	16	7.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	212	33.4		
1997	99	51.3	77	39.9	2	1.0	10	5.2	0	0.0	5	2.6	193	32.9		
1998	70	46.4	51	33.8	12	7.9	14	9.3	0	0.0	4	2.6	151	27.1		
1999	89	53.9	58	35.2	6	3.6	6	3.6	2	1.2	4	2.4	165	30.7		
2000	107	58.2	58	31.5	4	2.2	11	6.0	0	0.0	4	2.2	184	33.7		
2001	110	64.3	46	26.9	3	1.8	7	4.1	2	1.2	3	1.8	171	30.9		
2002	98	64.5	40	26.3	3	2.0	6	3.9	0	0.0	5	3.3	152	26.1		
2003	110	68.3	32	19.9	2	1.2	13	8.1	0	0.0	4	2.5	161	29.3		
2004	112	64.7	37	21.4	2	1.2	15	8.7	0	0.0	7	4.0	173	27.7		
2005 ^r	129	57.8	59	26.5	7	3.1	11	4.9	1	0.4	16	7.2	223	33.6		
2006	108	56.8	36	18.9	2	1.1	24	12.6	2	1.1	18	9.5	190	31.4		
Average 1996 to 2005	103	57.8	54	30.2	5	2.7	11	6.1	1	0.3	5	2.9	179	30.6		

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero
^r revised

1. Firearm-like weapons includes nail gun, pellet gun, etc.

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

Table 5

Youth (12 to 17 years) accused of homicide, Canada, 1996 to 2006

Year	Number of youth accused			Rate per 100,000 youth population ¹			Total youth as percent of total accused
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1996	50	3	53	4.03	0.26	2.19	9.0
1997	45	11	56	3.59	0.93	2.29	10.8
1998	55	3	58	4.35	0.25	2.36	10.8
1999	37	9	46	2.92	0.75	1.86	9.3
2000	38	5	43	2.99	0.42	1.74	9.0
2001	27	5	32	2.11	0.41	1.28	6.2
2002	33	9	42	2.55	0.73	1.67	7.7
2003 ^r	52	10	62	4.00	0.81	2.44	11.3
2004	39	5	44	2.98	0.40	1.72	7.4
2005 ^r	62	10	72	4.71	0.80	2.80	11.2
2006	72	12	84	5.44	0.95	3.25	15.3
Average 1996 to 2005	44	7	51	3.42	0.58	2.04	9.3

^r revised

1. Population estimates at July 1st provided by Statistics Canada, Census and Demographic Statistics, Demography Division. 1996 to 2000: final intercensal estimates; 2001 to 2003: final postcensal estimates; 2004 to 2005: updated postcensal estimates; 2006: preliminary postcensal estimates.

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

Table 6

Gang-related homicides, by region, 1996 to 2006¹

Year	Atlantic	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Territories	Canada	Victims of gang-related homicides as a percent of all homicides
1996	1	13	3	4	0	2	6	0	29	4.6
1997	1	17	1	2	0	1	6	0	28	4.8
1998	1	31	6	2	2	2	7	0	51	9.1
1999	0	30	5	1	0	4	5	0	45	8.4
2000	4	38	11	3	1	5	10	0	72	13.2
2001	0	23	19	4	1	4	10	0	61	11.0
2002	0	7	19	4	0	9	7	0	46	7.9
2003	1	15	38	6	4	8	12	0	84	15.3
2004 ^r	0	18	17	5	4	15	16	0	75	12.0
2005 ^r	1	24	31	5	5	24	16	0	106	16.0
2006	1	25	28	7	9	21	13	0	104	17.2
Average 1996 to 2005	1	22	15	4	2	7	10	0	60	8.7

^r revised

1. Previous to 2005, police were asked if the homicide was "gang-related". Beginning 2005, the question was amended to give police the option of specifying whether the homicide was: (a) confirmed as gang-related or (b) "suspected" as being gang-related. While it is unknown if "suspected" gang-related incidents were included in these numbers prior to 2005, indications from police officers are that they would have been in the majority of cases.

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

Table 7

Solved homicides by accused-victim relationship,¹ Canada

	2006		2005 ^r		Average 1996 to 2005	
	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent	number of victims	percent
Relationship type (Victims killed by)						
Family relationship						
Spousal relationship						
Husband (legal)	26	5.8	23	4.7	23	5.0
Husband (common-law)	16	3.5	21	4.3	21	4.5
Husband (legal, separated and divorced) ²	9	2.0	10	2.0	17	3.7
Husband (common-law, separated)	5	1.1	8	1.6	...	...
Wife (legal)	4	0.9	1	0.2	4	0.9
Wife (common-law)	16	3.5	10	2.0	8	1.7
Wife (legal, separated and divorced) ²	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.4
Wife (common-law, separated)	1	0.2	1	0.2	...	...
Same-sex spouse ^{3,4} (current and former)	1	0.2	0	0.0	1	0.2
Total spousal	78	17.3	74	15.0	77	16.7
Non-spousal relationship						
Father ⁵	18	4.0	14	2.8	26	5.6
Mother ⁵	13	2.9	8	1.6	14	3.0
Son/daughter ⁵	15	3.3	27	5.5	21	4.5
Sibling	7	1.5	14	2.8	9	1.9
Other family relation ⁶	34	7.5	21	4.3	20	4.3
Total non-spousal	87	19.2	84	17.0	89	19.3
Total family	165	36.5	158	32.0	166	35.9
Acquaintance						
Boyfriend/girlfriend/other intimate (current or former)	15	3.3	17	3.4	19	4.1
Close friend	35	7.7	37	7.5	31	6.7
Neighbour	7	1.5	23	4.7	17	3.7
Authority figure ³	0	0.0	3	0.6	3	0.6
Business relationship (legal)	7	1.5	8	1.6	10	2.2
Casual acquaintance	91	20.1	91	18.5	101	21.9
Total acquaintance	155	34.3	179	36.3	180	39.0
Criminal relationship ⁷						
Stranger	54	11.9	64	13.0	41	8.9
Unknown relationship	75	16.6	89	18.1	70	15.2
	3	0.7	3	0.6	6	1.3
Total solved homicides	452	100.0	493	100.0	462	100.0
Unsolved homicides	153	...	170	...	121	...
Total homicides	605	...	663	...	583	...

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

... figures not applicable

^r revised

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

2. Includes separated common-law prior to 2005.

3. Authority figure and same-sex spouse were added to the survey in 1997; therefore, the average is calculated from 1997 to 2005.

4. Separate variables for same-sex spouse and ex-same-sex spouse were created in 2005.

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

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

7. Include prostitutes, drug dealers and their clients, loansharks, gang members, etc.

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

Table 8

Homicides by census metropolitan area (CMA)

Census metropolitan area ¹	2006 ²			2005 ^{r,3}			Average 1996 to 2005	
	Population ⁴	number of victims	rate ⁵	Population ⁴	number of victims	rate ⁵	number of victims	rate ⁵
500,000 and over population								
Toronto	5,418,989	99	1.83	5,320,617	104	1.95	84	1.74
Montréal ⁶	3,706,698	52	1.40	3,676,239	48	1.31	67	1.92
Vancouver	2,181,591	55	2.52	2,159,526	62	2.87	53	2.58
Calgary	1,108,907	26	2.34	1,069,309	25	2.34	16	1.60
Edmonton ⁶	1,059,826	39	3.68	1,032,104	44	4.26	26	2.71
Ottawa ⁷	884,765	16	1.81	880,773	12	1.36	9	1.03
Québec	726,227	7	0.96	719,250	5	0.70	8	1.18
Winnipeg	726,138	22	3.03	696,538	26	3.73	22	3.22
Hamilton	701,691	7	1.00	696,913	11	1.58	11	1.63
Total	16,514,832	323	1.96	16,251,269	337	2.07	295	1.94
100,000 to less than 500,000 population								
Kitchener	491,635	2	0.41	485,177	7	1.44	5	1.09
London	473,364	5	1.06	471,009	14	2.97	6	1.26
St. Catharines-Niagara	435,125	4	0.92	434,171	14	3.22	7	1.65
Halifax	382,203	6	1.57	380,583	11	2.89	8	2.11
Oshawa	585,560	3	0.88	333,313	1	0.30	3	0.48
Victoria	338,570	4	1.18	336,437	2	0.59	6	1.80
Windsor	333,706	5	1.50	332,823	5	1.50	6	1.85
Gatineau ^{8,9}	290,392	9	3.10	288,925	3	1.04	3	1.27
Saskatoon	244,619	8	3.27	243,913	9	3.69	6	2.72
Regina	200,447	9	4.49	200,522	8	3.99	7	3.45
St. John's	180,543	1	0.55	180,082	2	1.11	2	1.03
Abbotsford ¹⁰	164,947	3	1.82	163,558	4	2.45	5	2.90
Greater Sudbury	161,821	2	1.24	161,583	2	1.24	3	1.47
Kingston ^{10,11}	153,584	2	1.30	154,130	5	3.24	4	1.96
Sherbrooke	148,102	1	0.68	148,379	0	0.00	3	1.14
Trois-Rivières	145,611	0	0.00	145,246	0	0.00	2	0.90
Saguenay	145,321	0	0.00	146,713	1	0.68	2	0.76
Thunder Bay	123,105	2	1.62	124,163	3	2.42	2	1.66
Saint John	98,657	1	1.01	101,793	0	0.00	1	0.74
Total	4,851,377	67	1.38	4,832,520	91	1.88	71	1.57
CMA totals¹²	21,366,209	390	1.83	21,083,790	428	2.03	371	1.86
Less than 100,000 population	11,257,281	215	1.91	11,215,706	235	2.10	217	1.93
Canada	32,623,490	605	1.85	32,299,496	663	2.05	583	1.88

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

^r revised

1. Note that a CMA usually comprises more than one police force.

2. A total of 13 homicides were reported and included in 2006 but occurred in previous years: 1 in Montréal; 1 in Toronto; 1 in Edmonton; and 10 in areas less than 100,000 population.

3. A total of 16 homicides were reported and included in 2005 but occurred in previous years: 2 in Montréal; 1 in Ottawa; 1 in Toronto; 1 in Kitchener; 1 in Edmonton; 3 in Vancouver; and 7 in areas less than 100,000 population.

4. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 2005 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2006, but are adjusted to correspond to police boundaries.

5. Rates are calculated per 100,000 population.

6. Includes 1 homicide that occurred in a correctional institution in 2005.

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

8. Includes 1 homicide that occurred in a correctional institution in 2006.

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

10. Abbotsford and Kingston became CMAs in 2001. Average number and rate are calculated from 2001 to 2005.

11. Includes 1 homicide that occurred in a correctional institution and 1 that occurred in a halfway house in 2005.

12. Includes 4 homicides that occurred in a correctional institution in 2006.

Note: Due to rounding, the sum of the averages may not add up to the total.

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

Table 9

Victims of homicide and accused persons, by sex, Canada, 1996 to 2006

Year	Victims					Accused				
	Males		Females		Total	Males		Females		Total
	number	percent	number	percent		number	percent	number	percent	
1996 ¹	435	68.5	200	31.5	635	520	88.4	68	11.6	588
1997 ¹	381	65.0	205	35.0	586	445	85.7	74	14.3	519
1998	381	68.3	177	31.7	558	474	87.9	65	12.1	539
1999 ^r	365	67.8	173	32.2	538	446	90.3	48	9.7	494
2000 ^{r,2}	397	72.7	149	27.3	546	423	88.1	57	11.9	480
2001 ²	392	70.9	161	29.1	553	449	87.5	64	12.5	513
2002 ^{r,1}	376	64.6	206	35.4	582	484	89.3	58	10.7	542
2003 ^r	391	71.2	158	28.8	549	488	88.7	62	11.3	550
2004 ^r	425	68.1	199	31.9	624	532	89.6	62	10.4	594
2005 ^r	483	72.9	180	27.1	663	580	90.2	63	9.8	643
2006 ³	442	73.2	162	26.8	604	476	86.7	73	13.3	549
Average 1996 to 2005	403	69.0	181	31.0	583	484	88.6	62	11.4	546

^r revised

1. Total of accused excludes one person whose gender was reported by police as unknown.
2. Total of accused excludes two persons whose gender was reported by police as unknown.
3. Total of victims excludes one person whose gender was reported by police as unknown.

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

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

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