



J

ur i s t a t

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



Statistics Canada – Catalogue no. 85-002-X, Vol. 28, no. 7

Crime Statistics in Canada, 2007

by Mia Dauvergne

Highlights

- The 2007 national crime rate reached its lowest point in 30 years. Canadian police services reported a 7% decline in crime, the third consecutive annual decrease.
- The drop in crime was driven by decreases in virtually all high-volume offences: theft under \$5,000, mischief under \$5,000, break and enter, common assault, motor vehicle theft, disturbing the peace, fraud and counterfeiting currency.
- Crime rates fell in all provinces and territories except Newfoundland and Labrador, Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Despite a 4% decline, Saskatchewan reported the highest provincial crime rate for the tenth year in a row.
- Declines were reported in most of Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs), including the nine largest. The most substantial decreases were reported in Kitchener, Montréal and Winnipeg.
- The violent crime rate fell by 3%, marking its lowest point since 1989. Following increases in most serious violent crimes over the past two years, the 2007 rates of homicide, attempted murder, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, assault with a weapon, forcible confinement and abduction declined or remained stable.
- The property crime rate dropped by 8% and reached its lowest point since 1969. Break and enters were at their lowest level in 40 years, dropping by 9% in 2007. Likewise, motor vehicle thefts declined by 9%.
- Among the few crimes to increase in 2007 were drug offences and impaired driving, both of which tend to be influenced by police enforcement practices. Drug offences were up 4%, with cannabis possession accounting for most of the increase. The rate of impaired driving rose 3%, following two consecutive annual decreases.
- The youth crime rate dropped by 2% in 2007, following a 3% increase in 2006. Violent crimes committed by youth remained stable, while declines were seen in most non-violent offences.
- There was a 2% increase in the rate of youth charged by police. However, the rate of youth cleared by other means, such as diversion programs, dropped 4%.



Statistics
Canada

Statistique
Canada

Canada

To access and order this product

This product, Catalogue no. 85-002-X, is available free in electronic format. To obtain a single issue, visit our website at www.statcan.ca and select "Publications" > "Free Internet publications."

ISSN 1209-6393

This product, Catalogue no. 85-002-X, is also available as a standard printed publication at a price of CAN\$11.00 per issue and CAN\$100.00 for a one-year subscription. The printed version can be ordered by telephone at 1-800-267-6677.

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.

July 2008

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada

© Minister of Industry, 2008

All rights reserved. The content of this electronic publication may be reproduced, in whole or in part, and by any means, without further permission from Statistics Canada, subject to the following conditions: that it be done solely for the purposes of private study, research, criticism, review or newspaper summary, and/or for non-commercial purposes; and that Statistics Canada be fully acknowledged as follows: Source (or "Adapted from", if appropriate): Statistics Canada, year of publication, name of product, catalogue number, volume and issue numbers, reference period and page(s). Otherwise, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form, by any means—electronic, mechanical or photocopy—or for any purposes without prior written permission of Licensing Services, Client Services Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

Note of appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses and governments. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner. To this end, Statistics Canada has developed standards of service that its employees observe. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact Statistics Canada toll-free at 1-800-263-1136. The service standards are also published on www.statcan.ca under "About us" > "Providing services to Canadians."

The paper used in this publication meets the minimum requirements of American national Standard for Information Sciences – Permanence of Paper for Printed Library Materials, ANSI Z39.48 – 1984.



Introduction

Each July, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) releases its annual report on police-reported crime in Canada. This report presents information on the short and long-term trends in overall, violent, property-related and drug crime at the national, provincial/territorial and census metropolitan area (CMA) levels.¹

The data are drawn from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, a census survey of all crime known to and substantiated by police services. These crime statistics conform to a nationally-approved set of common crime categories and definitions and have been systematically reported by police services and submitted to the CCJS each year since 1962.

Police-reported crime statistics represent one way to measure the nature and extent of crime in Canada. A complementary source of information can be obtained from the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization. Information obtained from the GSS reflects self-reported data from a sample of Canadians, aged 15 years or older, who report having been victimized by a crime. The GSS is conducted every five years and collects crime data on eight offences: sexual assault, robbery, assault, break and enter, theft of personal property, theft of household property, motor vehicle/parts theft, and vandalism.

Typically, the GSS yields much higher rates of criminal victimization than the UCR Survey. Reasons for the disparity have been well-documented and include the fact that not all incidents are reported to police. According to the 2004 GSS, about one-third (34%) of criminal victimizations were reported to police. For further information on the findings from the GSS on victimization, see Gannon and Mihorean, 2005.

2007 Crime

Police-reported crime reaches its lowest level since 1977

Following a near 30-year low in 2006, the national crime rate² fell again in 2007, marking its lowest point since 1977 (Table 1). The 7% drop represented the third consecutive annual decrease and continues the general decline seen in police-reported crime since the rate peaked in 1991 (Chart 1).

Canadian police services reported approximately 2.3 million *Criminal Code* incidents in 2007 (Table 2). About half (48%) of all incidents were property-related, 13% were violent and 39% were classified as other offences (such as mischief and bail violations).

Ten crime types accounted for about 8 in 10 police-reported incidents in 2007: theft under \$5,000 (25%); mischief (16%); break and enter (10%); common assault (8%); motor vehicle theft (6%); disturbing the peace (5%); bail violations (5%); fraud (4%); counterfeiting currency (2%); and, assault with a weapon (2%).

The 2007 drop in crime was driven by decreases in virtually all of these high-volume, predominately non-violent offences (Table 2). Most notably, there were nearly 64,000 fewer incidents of counterfeiting currency. There were also about 38,600 fewer thefts under \$5,000, 20,500 fewer break and enters and 12,500 fewer motor vehicle thefts in 2007.

Crime falls in most provinces and territories

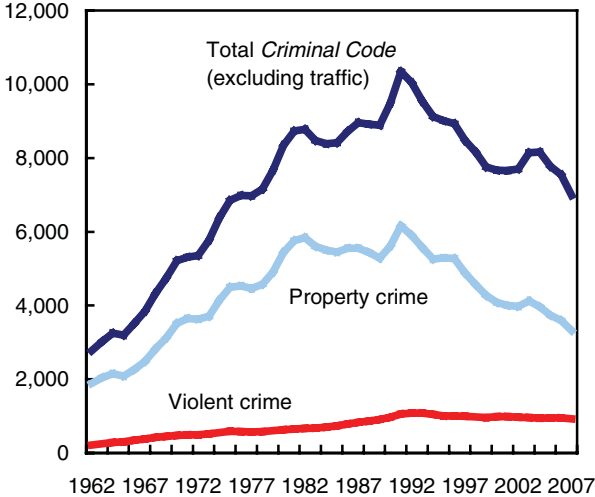
The drop in crime occurred in all provinces and territories other than the Northwest Territories (+6%), Yukon (+3%) and Newfoundland and Labrador (+3%) (Table 3). The most substantial decreases were reported by police in Prince Edward Island (-12%) and Quebec (-10%).

1. The data presented in this report reflect aggregate counts of crime. More detailed information from the UCR Incident-based Survey are available upon request.
2. The crime rate is based upon total *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences and other federal statute violations such as drug offences.

Chart 1

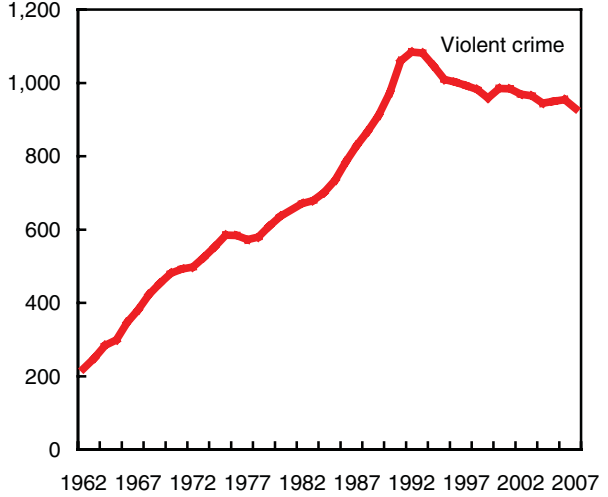
Crime rate, Canada, 1962 to 2007

rate per 100,000 population



Violent crime rate, Canada, 1962 to 2007

rate per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Continuing the pattern observed over the past 30 years, the highest provincial crime rates in 2007 were reported in the west. Despite a 4% decline, Saskatchewan recorded the highest rate among the provinces for the tenth year in a row, followed by Manitoba, British Columbia and Alberta (Chart 2). Crime rates in the territories were well above the rest of Canada, also consistent with findings from previous years. For the fourth year in a row, Ontario and Quebec reported the lowest 2007 police-reported crime rates.

Drops in crime were also reported in most of Canada's census metropolitan areas (CMAs),³ including the nine largest (Table 4). The most substantial decreases occurred in Kitchener (-17%), Montréal (-14%) and Winnipeg (-13%). The only areas to report increases were the smaller CMAs of St. John's, Saguenay, Saint John and Gatineau.⁴

As in previous years, the highest crime rates were in the western CMAs: Regina, Saskatoon, Abbotsford, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver. In contrast, the lowest crime rates were in the central part of the country: Saguenay, Toronto and Trois-Rivières.

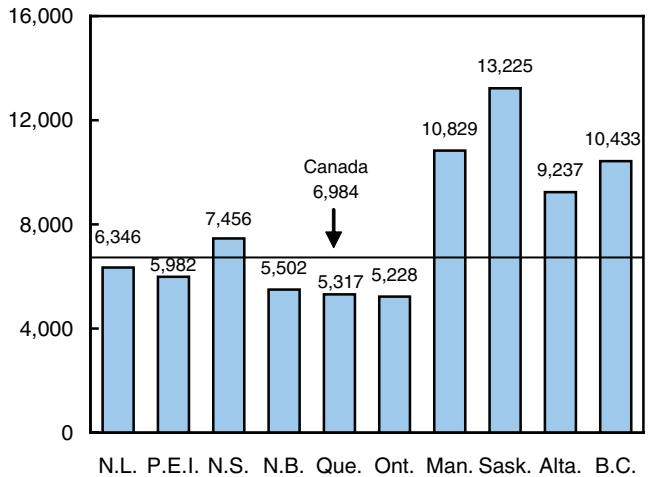
3. A CMA refers to a large urban core (at least 100,000 population) combined with adjacent urban and rural areas that have a high degree of economic and social integration. In 2007, there were 27 CMAs in Canada, representing almost two-thirds of the Canadian population. Due to an incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries, the Oshawa CMA is excluded from this analysis.

4. Part of the 2007 increase in crime in St. John's and Saint John can be attributed to changes in police reporting practices rather than actual increases in criminal activity.

Chart 2

Crime rate by province, 2007

rate per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Violent crime

Violent crime reaches a near 20-year low

Violent crime, accounting for about 1 in 8 criminal incidents, decreased in 2007, although to a lesser extent than did property crime and other non-violent offences. The 3% drop continued the downward trend in violent crime evident since the early 1990s and marked the lowest rate in nearly 20 years (Table 1).

The drop in total violent crime was due to decreases in common assault, robbery and sexual assault (Table 2). Common assault, the most frequent form of violent crime, fell by 3%, the seventh consecutive annual decline.

Other serious violent crimes, including homicide, attempted murder and abduction, also decreased while aggravated assault, assault with a weapon and forcible confinement remained stable. The stable rate of assault with a weapon follows seven years of previous increases.

Newfoundland and Labrador was the only province to report an increase in violent crime, up by 11%. This rise was driven primarily by an increase in common assaults. In line with the province as a whole, St. John's reported the largest increase in violent crime among all CMAs, up by 20%.

As in 2006, the lowest rate of violent crime in 2007 was in Prince Edward Island, followed by Quebec and Ontario. The rates in the western provinces, particularly Saskatchewan, were higher than those in the eastern and central parts of the country. The CMAs of Saint John, Thunder Bay and Halifax were exceptions to the general pattern, each reporting violent crime rates that were similar to or higher than those in the west.

Manitoba reports a record high in homicide

The homicide rate decreased for the second year in a row, down by 3% in 2007. Police reported 594 victims, 12 fewer than in 2006, representing a rate of 1.8 homicides per 100,000 population (Table 3). The homicide rate has been generally declining since the mid-1970s (Chart 3).

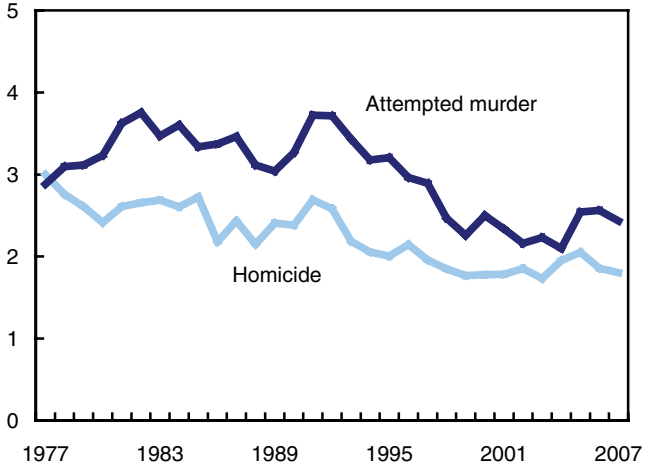
Declines in homicide were reported in all provinces except New Brunswick, Ontario and Manitoba. The largest drop was in British Columbia, with 20 fewer homicides than in 2006, resulting in the lowest rate in that province since 1964. The rate in Quebec also reached its lowest point in over 40 years.

These decreases, however, were offset by a substantial increase in Manitoba where 62 homicides were reported, 23 more than the year before. The increase in Manitoba resulted in a rate of 5.2 victims per 100,000 population, the highest in Canada (Chart 4) and the highest rate in that province since recording began in 1961. The increase in Manitoba was primarily the result of a higher number of homicides committed in small urban and rural areas.

Chart 3

Homicide and attempted murder rate, Canada, 1977 to 2007

rate per 100,000 population

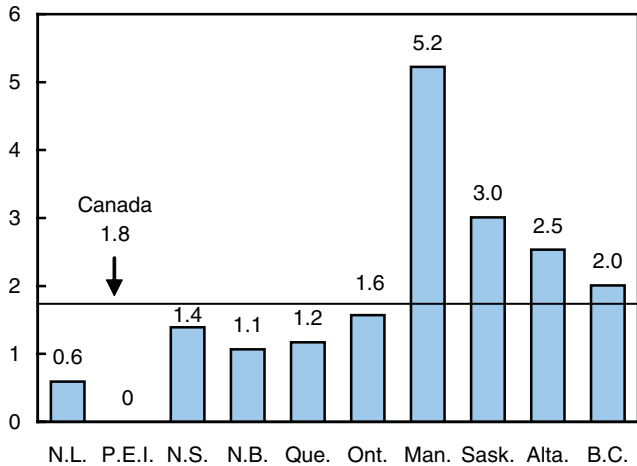


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Chart 4

Homicide rate by province, 2007

rate per 100,000 population



0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

With 111 homicides in 2007, Toronto reported the most homicides of any CMA and its highest rate (2.0) since 1992. However, when population differences were taken into account, homicide rates were higher in Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Trois-Rivières, Greater Sudbury, Regina and Vancouver.

For the first time since recording began in 1981, the CMA of Québec reported no homicides. The rates in the smaller CMAs of St. John's, Kingston, Gatineau, Saguenay and St. Catherine's-Niagara were each below 1 victim per 100,000 population.

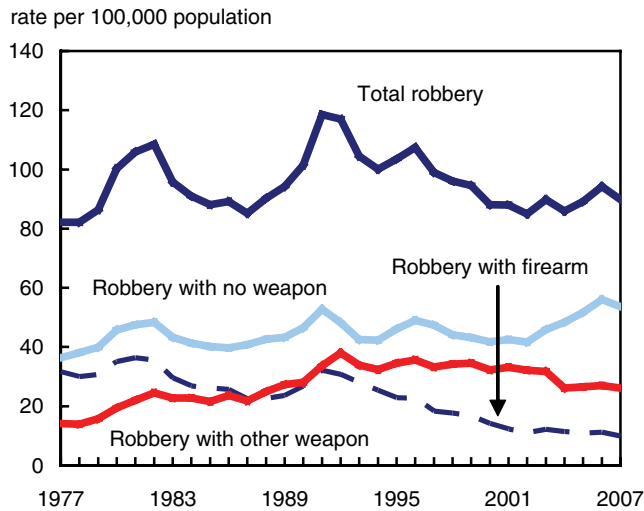
There were 35 fewer attempted murders in 2007, resulting in a 5% decline in the rate for this offence. Manitoba and British Columbia were the only provinces to report increases, up by 53% and 19% respectively. Although the rate of attempted murder has remained consistently higher than that of homicide since 1978, it has generally paralleled the gradual decline seen in homicide (Chart 3).

Firearm-related robberies reach a 30-year low

With about 30,000 incidents, the rate of robbery was 5% lower in 2007 than in 2006. In general, robbery rates declined throughout the 1990s and, despite annual fluctuations, have remained relatively stable since 2000 (Chart 5).

Chart 5

Robbery rate, Canada, 1977 to 2007



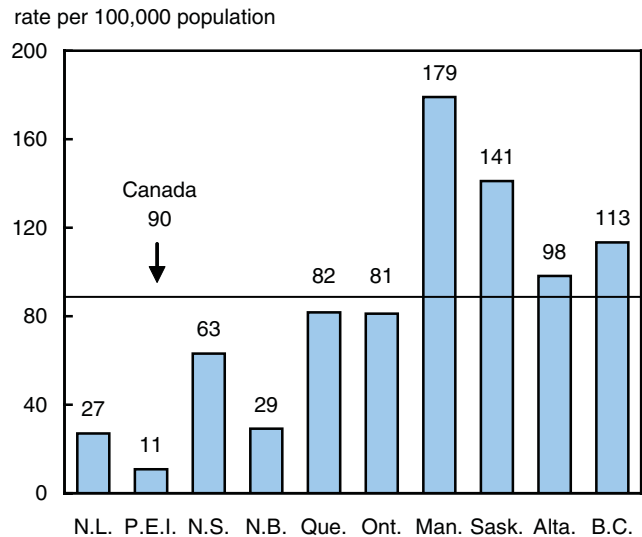
Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Declines in the rate of robbery in 2007 were reported in all provinces except Newfoundland and Labrador (+17%), Alberta (+5%), British Columbia (+3%) and New Brunswick (+1%). Of particular note was a 40% drop in the rate of robbery in Prince Edward Island and a 25% drop in Nova Scotia.

Led by Manitoba and Saskatchewan, robbery rates in the western provinces were well above the rest of Canada (Chart 6). Manitoba has reported the highest robbery rate since 1994, while Saskatchewan has reported the second highest rate since 2003.

Chart 6

Robbery rate by province, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Most robberies in 2007 were committed without the use of a weapon (60%). The rate of robberies involving firearms, which accounted for about 11% of all robbery incidents, fell in all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia. As a result, the national firearm-related robbery rate was at its lowest point since this information became available in 1977.

Property crime

Property-related offences at lowest level in nearly 40 years

In 2007, police-reported property offences dropped 8% from the year before and reached their lowest rate since 1969 (Table 1). Historically, property offences accounted for about two-thirds of all crime; however, beginning in the mid-1980s, the proportion began to shift. In 2007, property offences accounted for just under half (48%) of all criminal incidents.

The four most common types of property-related offences all declined in 2007: break and enter (-9%), theft of motor vehicle (-9%), theft under \$5,000 (-7%) and fraud (-6%) (Table 2). The only property-related offence category not to decrease in 2007 was theft over \$5,000 which remained stable.

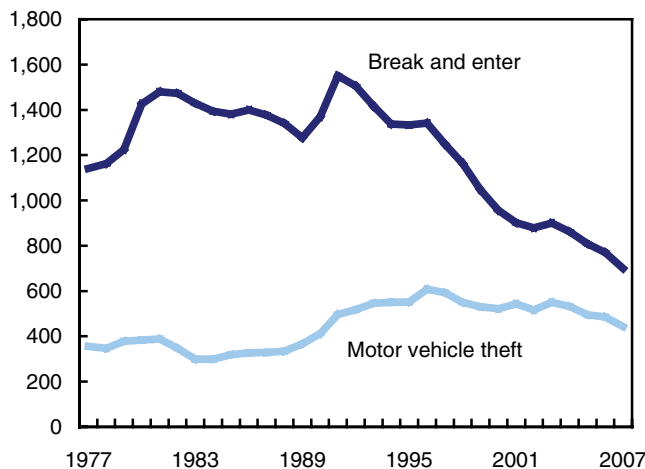
Break and enters reach lowest point in four decades

The 2007 rate of break and enter was at its lowest point in four decades and 55% lower than its peak in 1991 (Chart 7). Police reported about 231,000 break and enters, of which nearly 6 in 10 were residential. Another 30% were businesses and 11% were other locations such as schools, sheds and detached garages. Long-term data show that the rates for all three categories of break and enter have generally declined since the early 1990s.

Chart 7

Break and enter and motor vehicle theft rate, Canada, 1977 to 2007

rate per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

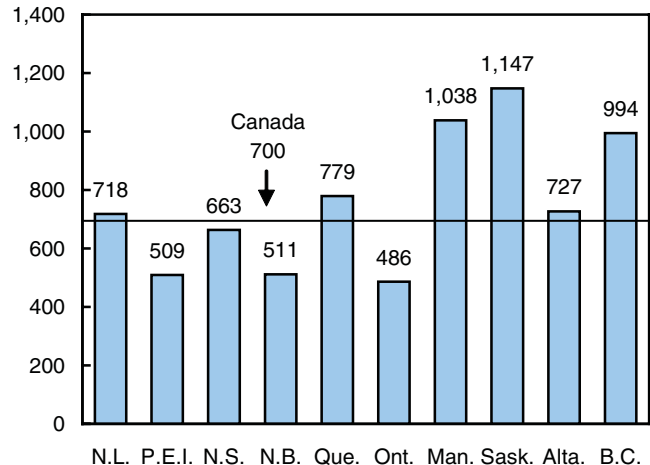
Declines in the rate of break and enter were reported in all provinces, ranging from 3% in Newfoundland and Labrador and Manitoba to 15% in New Brunswick. As has been the case for the past 10 years, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate of break and enter (Chart 8).

Some of the decrease in break and enters may be related to specialized policing programs as well as an increasing use of home security devices, such as burglar alarms, motion detectors and new locks/security bars (Gannon and Taylor-Butts, 2006). Increases in insurance deductibles could also be related to fewer break and enters being reported to police (Fedorowycz, 2004).

Chart 8

Break and enter rate by province, 2007

rate per 100,000 population



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Motor vehicle thefts decrease in all provinces except PEI

While most crimes peaked in the early 1990s, motor vehicle theft climbed until 1996 and has gradually declined since, including a 9% drop in 2007 (Chart 7). Between 2006 and 2007, decreases were reported in every province except Prince Edward Island. The most substantial decline among the provinces occurred in Nova Scotia, down by 23%.

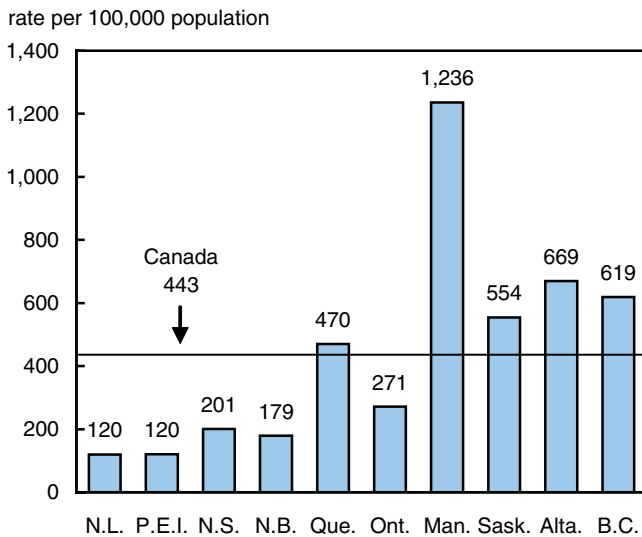
Part of the overall decrease in motor vehicle theft over the past 10 years may be due to such factors as increased use of anti-theft devices (e.g. car alarms, vehicle immobilizers), specialized enforcement teams within some police services and targeted initiatives, such as the “bait car” program.⁵

As has been the case for the past decade, the 2007 rate in Manitoba was the highest in the country, despite a 10% drop (Chart 9). About 86% of Manitoba’s motor vehicle thefts occurred in the CMA of Winnipeg.⁶

5. Bait car programs use police-owned decoy vehicles that, if stolen, are monitored through surveillance and GPS tracking, enabling police to observe, follow and apprehend offenders.
6. It should be noted that approximately half of the vehicle thefts in Winnipeg in 2007 were “attempts”, higher than the national average of about 15%. Both the decrease in the number of “completed” vehicle thefts in Winnipeg, as well as the increase in “attempted” thefts, may be attributed to the new provincial requirement for specific high-risk vehicles to be equipped with immobilizers, rendering these vehicles much more difficult to steal.

Chart 9

Motor vehicle theft rate by province, 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Other offences

Counterfeiting currency drops by half

“Other” *Criminal Code* offences represent a general catch-all category of crimes that are classified as neither violent nor property-related. There are four high-volume crime types included in this group, three of which remained relatively stable in 2007: mischief under \$5,000, bail violations, and disturbing the peace.

The fourth major category is counterfeiting currency. This offence is somewhat unique in that, for a relatively high-volume offence, it is subject to large year-to-year fluctuations. For example, between 2002 and 2004, the rate increased by 147%. Since then, the rate has declined by 73%, including a 54% drop between 2006 and 2007.

The large decrease in counterfeiting in recent years may be partially attributed to enhanced security features that make the replication of bills more difficult, increased education and awareness by merchants and retailers in detecting counterfeit bills, and to law enforcement efforts. In 2006, the RCMP partnered with the Bank of Canada and created strategically located enforcement teams to combat organized crime counterfeiting operations (Bank of Canada, 2007).

Drug and impaired driving offences increase in 2007

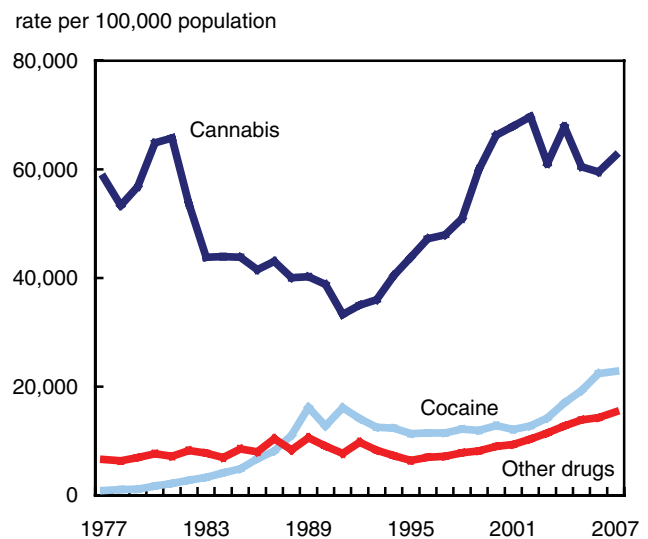
Drug crimes, including possession, trafficking, importing, exporting and production-related offences, fall under the authority of the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* and are not included in

the calculation of the overall crime rate. Drug crime rates tend to vary considerably from year to year as police charging practices can be influenced by changes in local enforcement initiatives and available resources.

In 2007, there were about 101,000 drug offences reported to police, a 4% increase from 2006 (Table 5). Drug offences generally increased throughout the 1990s, and have been relatively stable since. Consistent with reporting rates since the early 1980s, the rate of drug offences was far higher in British Columbia than in any other province.

Chart 10

Drug offences, Canada, 1977 to 2007



Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

The overall rate of drug offences was driven by cannabis offences, which accounted for about 6 in 10 drug offences. Possession of cannabis, which comprised three-quarters of all cannabis offences in 2007, rose 6% (Chart 10). Following five consecutive increases, cocaine offences remained stable while other drug offences, such as heroin, crystal meth and ecstasy, were up by 6% (Table 5).

Similar to drug-related crimes, the number of impaired driving offences reported by police can be influenced by many factors including legislative changes, enforcement practices (e.g. increased use of roadside suspensions), shifts in demographics and changing attitudes on drinking and driving. Although the 2007 rate of impaired driving offences increased by 3%, the rate of this offence has been generally declining over the past 25 years.

Among the provinces, Newfoundland and Labrador (+25%) and Alberta (+19%) reported the most substantial increases in 2007. With a 4% increase, Saskatchewan reported the highest rate for the 16th straight year.

Youth crime⁷

Youth crime relatively stable since 1998

There were about 176,000 youth (aged 12 to 17 years) accused⁸ of a criminal offence in 2007 (Table 6). The rate of youth accused (the youth crime rate) decreased by 2% in 2007, following a 3% increase in 2006. Following substantial declines after peaking in 1991, the youth crime rate has remained relatively stable over the past decade (Chart 11).

As with crime in general, the highest rate of youth crime was in Saskatchewan. The rate in Saskatchewan was nearly double the rates reported in Manitoba and Nova Scotia, the next highest provinces.

In contrast to the pattern of the youth crime rate, the rate of violent youth crime has been steadily increasing since the mid-1980s⁹ (Chart 11). While the 2007 rate was stable compared to the previous year, it was double the rate from 20 years ago. The rise in violent crime can be largely attributed to increases in common assault, which comprise approximately 6 in 10 violent incidents committed by youth.

Following a record high in the youth homicide rate in 2006, the number of youth accused of homicide in 2007 decreased from 85 to 74, representing a 13% drop in the rate.¹⁰ Despite this decrease, the 2007 youth homicide rate was the second highest since 1961. The rates in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, reached record highs (Table 7). It is important to note that youth homicide rates can vary considerably from year-to-year due to the relatively small number of youth who commit this offence.

One of the key objectives of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, enacted in 2003, is to divert youth who have committed non-violent and less serious crimes away from the formal criminal justice system by encouraging the use of extrajudicial (non-court) measures (Department of Justice, 2003). These measures include taking no further action, informal police warnings, referrals to community programs, formal police cautions, Crown cautions and extrajudicial sanctions programs. In 2007, the rate of youth cleared by other means, such as diversion programs, dropped 4%.

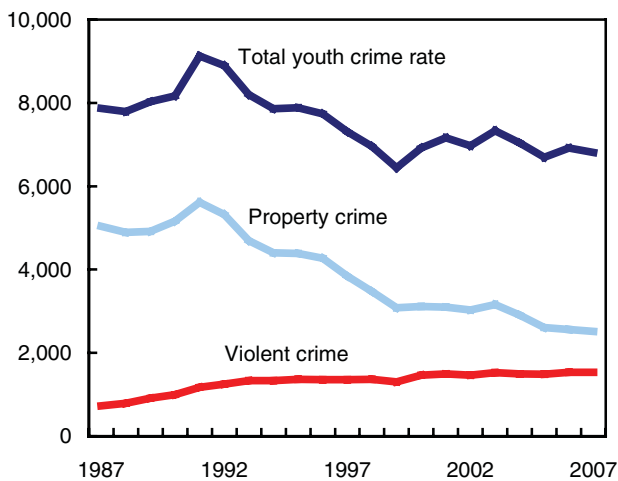
In 2007, the rate of youth against whom charges had been laid or recommended by police increased by 2%. Despite this increase, the proportion of youth charged or recommended for charging by police for property or "other" criminal offences has fallen from 54% in 2002 (pre-YCJA) to 40% in 2007. For serious violent crimes (excluding common assaults), about 7 in 10 youth were charged or recommended for charging by police in 2007, also lower than in 2002 (79%).

7. For a detailed analysis of 2006 youth crime in Canada, see Taylor-Butts and Bressan, 2008.
8. Includes youth formally charged or recommended to the Crown for charging as well as youth cleared by means other than the laying of a charge (e.g. extrajudicial sanctions). Also includes a small number of young persons under the age of 12 years.
9. Comparable youth crime data are available beginning in 1986 following the implementation of uniform jurisdictional age classifications in April 1985.
10. Persons under 12 years of age have been excluded and will therefore not match the youth homicide data presented in Tables 6 and 7.

Chart 11

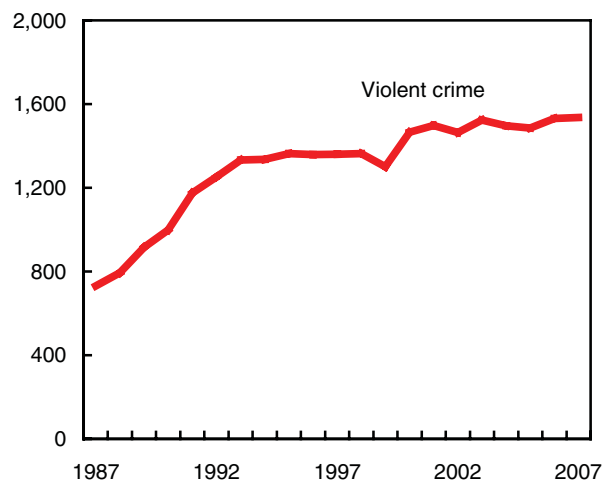
Youth accused, 1987 to 2007

rate per 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years)



Youth accused of violent crime, 1987 to 2007

rate per 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years)



Note: Comparable youth crime data are available beginning in 1986 following the implementation of uniform jurisdictional age classifications in April 1985.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Factors affecting crime rates

As mentioned periodically throughout this report, many factors can influence crime rates. These may include, but are certainly not limited to, local enforcement strategies, different reporting mechanisms among police services and various social and economic factors.

For example, a recent study examining patterns in crime data found that shifts in inflation were associated with changes in financially-motivated crimes (namely robbery, break and enter and motor vehicle theft) and that alcohol consumption and unemployment rates were correlated with homicide rates (Pottie-Bunge, Johnson and Baldé, 2005). Other studies have found an association between neighbourhood crime rates and income levels (Savoie, 2008).

Crime statistics can also be affected by changes in societal responses and perceptions of certain crimes (such as sexual assault or spousal violence) which can lead to differences in reporting rates to police. Similarly, changes to the criminal justice system, such as the introduction of a new offence, can impact the number of police-reported criminal incidents.

Differences in the reporting structures of police services can also influence crime rates. For example, some police services maintain call centres to receive and record criminal incidents, while others require victims to report crimes in person. The ease of public reporting can impact whether a criminal incident becomes known to police and subsequently reported to the CCJS through the UCR Survey.

Data source

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey was established in 1962 with the co-operation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The survey is a compilation of police-reported crimes that have been substantiated through investigation from all federal, provincial and municipal police services in Canada.

There are currently two versions of the UCR survey: aggregate and incident-based microdata. Data from the aggregate version are used in this report and include the number of actual offences, offences cleared by charge or cleared otherwise, persons charged (by sex and by adult/youth breakdown) and youth not charged. It does not include victim or incident characteristics (which are available from the incident-based version). Coverage of the UCR aggregate data reflects virtually 100% of the total caseload for all police services in Canada.

Bibliography

Bank of Canada. 2007. "Fighting counterfeiting crime through education." *Anti-Counterfeiting Connections*. Summer 2007.

Department of Justice. 2003. *The Youth Criminal Justice Act: Summary and Background*. Ottawa. <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/yj-ij/ycja-lsipa/back-hist.html> (accessed June 24, 2008).

Fedorowycz, Orest. 2004. "Breaking and entering in Canada – 2002." *Juristat*. Vol. 24, no. 5. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE. Ottawa.

Gannon, Marie and Andrea Taylor-Butts. 2006. "Canadians' use of crime prevention measures, 2004." *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series*. No. 12. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85F0033MIE. Ottawa.

Gannon, Maire and Karen Mihorean. 2005. "Criminal victimization in Canada, 2004." *Juristat*. Vol. 25, no. 7. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-XPE. Ottawa.

Pottie-Bunge, Valerie, Holly Johnson and Thierno Baldé. 2005. "Exploring crime patterns in Canada." *Crime and Justice Research Paper Series*. No. 005. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-561-MIE. Ottawa.

Savoie, Josée. 2008. "Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime: Edmonton, Halifax and Thunder Bay." *Crime and Justice Research Paper Series*. No. 010. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-561-MIE. Ottawa.

Taylor-Butts, Andrea and Angela Bressan. 2008. "Youth crime in Canada, 2006." *Juristat*. Vol. 28, no. 3. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-XIE. Ottawa.

Table 1

Rates of *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada, 1962 to 2007

	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents ¹		Violent crime		Property crime		Other <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	
	rate	percent change	rate	percent change	rate	percent change	rate	percent 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	6,388	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	5.0
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	8,957	2.6	829	5.7	5,553	0.1	2,575	7.6
1988	8,919	-0.4	868	4.7	5,439	-2.0	2,613	1.5
1989	8,892	-0.3	911	5.0	5,289	-2.7	2,692	3.0
1990	9,485	6.7	973	6.8	5,612	6.1	2,900	7.8
1991	10,342	9.0	1,059	8.9	6,160	9.8	3,122	7.7
1992	10,040	-2.9	1,084	2.3	5,904	-4.2	3,052	-2.3
1993	9,538	-5.0	1,082	-0.2	5,575	-5.6	2,881	-5.6
1994	9,125	-4.3	1,047	-3.2	5,257	-5.7	2,821	-2.1
1995	9,008	-1.3	1,009	-3.7	5,292	0.7	2,707	-4.0
1996	8,932	-0.8	1,002	-0.7	5,274	-0.3	2,656	-1.9
1997	8,475	-5.1	993	-0.9	4,880	-7.5	2,603	-2.0
1998	8,161	-3.7	982	-1.1	4,569	-6.4	2,610	0.3
1999	7,752	-5.0	958	-2.4	4,276	-6.4	2,518	-3.5
2000	7,666	-1.1	984	2.7	4,081	-4.6	2,601	3.3
2001	7,655	-0.1	984	-0.1	4,004	-1.9	2,668	2.6
2002	7,706	0.7	969	-1.5	3,973	-0.8	2,764	3.6
2003	8,142	5.7	965	-0.4	4,121	3.7	3,057	10.6
2004	8,161	0.2	944	-2.1	3,969	-3.7	3,247	6.2
2005	7,769	-4.8	949	0.5	3,736	-5.9	3,085	-5.0
2006 ^r	7,543	-2.9	954	0.5	3,596	-3.7	2,993	-3.0
2007	6,984	-7.4	930	-2.5	3,320	-7.7	2,734	-8.6

... not applicable

^r revised

 1. The crime rate is based upon total *Criminal Code* incidents, excluding traffic offences and other federal statute violations such as drug offences.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: estimates are final intercensal from 1961 to 1970; revised intercensal from 1971 to 1995; final intercensal from 1996 to 2000; final postcensal from 2001 to 2004; updated postcensal for 2005 and 2006 and preliminary postcensal for 2007. Percent change based on unrounded rates and are in comparison to the previous year's rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 2

Selected *Criminal Code* incidents, by most serious offence, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006 ^r		2007		Percent change in rate 2006 to 2007	Percent change in rate 1998 to 2007
	number	rate	number	rate	percent	percent
Population	32,649,482		32,976,026	
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic) - crime rate	2,462,641	7,543	2,302,900	6,984	-7.4	-14.4
Violent crime	311,419	954	306,559	930	-2.5	-5.3
Homicide	606	1.9	594	1.8	-3.0	-2.6
Attempted murder	837	2.6	802	2.4	-5.1	-1.6
Robbery	30,752	94	29,600	90	-4.7	-6.5
Firearms	3,678	11	3,281	10	-11.7	-43.6
Other weapons	8,795	27	8,619	26	-3.0	-23.7
No weapons	18,279	56	17,700	54	-4.1	21.6
Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3)	22,245	68	21,449	65	-4.5	-23.2
Level 1	21,675	66	20,933	63	-4.4	-22.8
Level 2 - weapon	389	1	375	1	-4.6	-35.2
Level 3 - aggravated	181	1	141	0	-22.9	-41.1
Other sexual offences	2,758	8	2,784	8	-0.1	-26.1
Assault (levels 1,2,3)	240,629	737	236,934	719	-2.5	-3.2
Level 1	183,920	563	179,586	545	-3.3	-10.7
Level 2 - weapon/causing bodily harm	53,357	163	53,945	164	0.1	32.3
Level 3 - aggravated	3,352	10	3,403	10	0.5	18.6
Other assaults	13,075	40	13,917	42	5.4	4.8
Abduction	517	2	479	1	-8.3	-47.2
Property crime	1,174,068	3,596	1,094,703	3,320	-7.7	-27.3
Breaking and entering	251,361	770	230,920	700	-9.0	-39.8
Residential	147,230	451	135,109	410	-9.1	-44.2
Business	74,937	230	69,794	212	-7.8	-31.1
Other	29,194	89	26,017	79	-11.8	-35.4
Motor vehicle theft	158,638	486	146,142	443	-8.8	-19.4
Theft over \$5,000	17,094	52	17,369	53	0.6	-32.7
Theft \$5,000 and under	617,818	1,892	579,211	1,756	-7.2	-25.8
Possession of stolen goods	35,982	110	32,775	99	-9.8	2.8
Fraud	93,175	285	88,286	268	-6.2	-14.8
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> incidents	977,154	2,993	901,638	2,734	-8.6	4.8
Mischief	379,043	1,161	375,816	1,140	-1.8	5.1
Counterfeiting currency	119,405	366	55,517	168	-54.0	27.5
Bail violations	108,810	333	110,115	334	0.2	37.9
Disturbing the peace ¹	117,166	359	116,978	355	-1.1	63.3
Offensive weapons	19,344	59	18,709	57	-4.2	2.0
Prostitution	5,679	17	4,724	14	-17.6	-27.6
Arson	13,594	42	13,202	40	-3.8	-6.7
Forcible confinement/kidnapping	4,509	14	4,595	14	0.9	121.5
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (not listed above)	209,604	642	201,982	613	-4.6	-24.4

... not applicable

^r revised

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

 1. Note that certain police services clear some minor offences, such as disturb the peace, under a municipal by-law or provincial statute offence rather than under the *Criminal Code*.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 2006 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2007. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 3

Selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2007

	Homicide			Attempted murder			Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3)			Assault (levels 2 and 3)		
	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change
			in rate			in rate			in rate			in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	3	0.6	-56.8	1	0.2	-79.9	411	81	20.0	692	137	5.4
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	-100.0	1	0.7	-50.2	73	53	21.1	106	76	-16.2
Nova Scotia	13	1.4	-18.7	25	2.7	-3.8	702	75	-12.7	1,567	168	-2.7
New Brunswick	8	1.1	14.2	4	0.5	-55.6	492	66	-5.8	910	121	3.8
Quebec	90	1.2	-3.9	233	3.0	-0.6	4,346	56	-14.3	11,256	146	3.2
Ontario	201	1.6	1.8	282	2.2	-12.0	7,230	56	-0.2	16,436	128	-2.8
Manitoba	62	5.2	57.9	37	3.1	53.1	1,248	105	-4.6	4,116	347	-5.3
Saskatchewan	30	3.0	-29.2	41	4.1	-21.9	1,211	121	-2.3	4,431	444	5.1
Alberta	88	2.5	-10.1	66	1.9	-15.7	2,233	64	-0.5	7,359	212	0.0
British Columbia	88	2.0	-19.6	106	2.4	18.8	3,025	69	-6.1	9,538	218	1.0
Yukon	2	6.5	...	0	0.0	...	60	194	2.4	184	594	18.0
Northwest Territories	2	4.7	...	2	4.7	...	210	493	30.5	396	929	2.0
Nunavut	7	22.5	242.0	4	12.9	-2.3	208	669	11.7	357	1,147	4.1
Canada	594	1.8	-3.0	802	2.4	-5.1	21,449	65	-4.5	57,348	174	0.1

	Assault (level 1)			Robbery			Total violent crime			Break and enter		
	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change
			in rate			in rate			in rate			in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,427	677	11.5	137	27	16.9	4,806	949	11.1	3,634	718	-2.5
Prince Edward Island	703	507	-3.9	15	11	-40.3	920	664	-5.8	706	509	-6.0
Nova Scotia	6,632	710	-5.0	590	63	-25.4	9,948	1,065	-6.3	6,192	663	-9.7
New Brunswick	4,326	577	-2.3	219	29	1.3	6,384	851	-0.1	3,834	511	-15.0
Quebec	30,167	392	-1.9	6,290	82	-10.7	56,538	734	-2.8	59,967	779	-10.2
Ontario	53,440	417	-4.1	10,393	81	-6.4	94,029	734	-3.5	62,217	486	-11.0
Manitoba	9,741	821	-5.9	2,125	179	-1.8	17,952	1,513	-5.0	12,316	1,038	-3.3
Saskatchewan	12,160	1,220	-1.6	1,407	141	-5.6	20,130	2,019	-0.5	11,438	1,147	-6.8
Alberta	23,447	675	-1.6	3,409	98	4.7	38,369	1,104	-0.7	25,251	727	-5.9
British Columbia	31,035	709	-7.2	4,963	113	2.9	51,333	1,172	-3.6	43,552	994	-8.4
Yukon	634	2,046	-5.3	15	48	-11.1	906	2,924	-2.7	341	1,100	-25.3
Northwest Territories	2,320	5,441	11.5	25	59	30.9	3,015	7,071	10.4	886	2,078	-10.4
Nunavut	1,554	4,995	2.7	12	39	-9.8	2,229	7,164	4.6	586	1,883	-5.0
Canada	179,586	545	-3.3	29,600	90	-4.7	306,559	930	-2.5	230,920	700	-9.0

	Motor vehicle theft ¹			Total property crime			Total other <i>Criminal Code</i>			Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic)		
	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change	number	rate	percent change
			in rate			in rate			in rate			in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	606	120	-8.2	11,557	2,283	-3.4	15,766	3,114	6.3	32,129	6,346	3.2
Prince Edward Island	167	120	6.6	3,687	2,660	-12.0	3,686	2,659	-13.7	8,293	5,982	-12.1
Nova Scotia	1,875	201	-23.3	28,700	3,072	-12.5	30,998	3,318	-3.4	69,646	7,456	-7.7
New Brunswick	1,343	179	-3.0	17,284	2,305	-9.7	17,582	2,345	-9.4	41,250	5,502	-8.2
Quebec	36,216	470	-6.8	220,934	2,869	-7.9	131,964	1,714	-16.1	409,436	5,317	-10.1
Ontario	34,737	271	-10.2	337,432	2,635	-6.9	237,878	1,858	-12.8	669,339	5,228	-8.6
Manitoba	14,671	1,236	-9.9	52,293	4,407	-11.0	58,265	4,910	-4.2	128,510	10,829	-7.2
Saskatchewan	5,526	554	-12.1	43,002	4,314	-9.5	68,706	6,892	-0.2	131,838	13,225	-3.5
Alberta	23,248	669	-7.9	147,953	4,259	-5.4	134,556	3,873	-2.8	320,878	9,237	-3.8
British Columbia	27,112	619	-9.0	226,750	5,177	-8.8	178,925	4,085	-9.2	457,008	10,433	-8.4
Yukon	134	432	-3.6	1,354	4,369	-14.5	4,346	14,024	12.1	6,606	21,317	3.4
Northwest Territories	300	704	-23.3	2,471	5,795	-8.3	13,173	30,896	8.5	18,659	43,762	6.2
Nunavut	207	665	5.3	1,286	4,133	-4.2	5,793	18,619	-8.9	9,308	29,917	-5.3
Canada	146,142	443	-8.8	1,094,703	3,320	-7.7	901,638	2,734	-8.6	2,302,900	6,984	-7.4

... not applicable

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. It should be noted that approximately half of the vehicle thefts in Winnipeg in 2007 were "attempts", higher than the national average of about 15%. Both the decrease in the number of "completed" vehicle thefts in Winnipeg, as well as the increase in "attempted" thefts, may be attributed to the new provincial requirement for specific high-risk vehicles to be equipped with immobilizers, rendering these vehicles much more difficult to steal.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: preliminary postcensal for 2007. Percent change based on unrounded rates and are in comparison to the previous year's rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 4

Rates of selected *Criminal Code* incidents, by census metropolitan area (CMA),¹ Canada, 2007

	Total <i>Criminal Code</i> offences (excluding traffic)	percent change 2006 to 2007	Total violent offences	Homicide	Robbery	Total property offences	Break and enter	Motor vehicle theft ²	Total other <i>Criminal Code</i>
	rate					rate			
500,000 and over population									
Winnipeg	9,644	-12.9	1,082	3.6	268	5,090	1,022	1,714	3,471
Edmonton	9,572	-5.4	1,031	3.3	157	5,166	817	832	3,375
Vancouver	9,136	-11.3	989	2.4	155	5,100	995	630	3,047
Calgary	6,202	-8.4	712	3.1	106	3,825	602	639	1,665
Montréal	5,958	-13.8	777	1.6	133	3,282	755	601	1,899
Hamilton	5,511	-2.2	776	1.6	116	2,985	594	481	1,750
Ottawa ³	5,457	-5.1	599	1.6	80	2,915	451	264	1,943
Québec	4,524	-8.0	645	0.0	54	2,579	716	216	1,301
Toronto	4,461	-11.0	709	2.0	113	2,307	362	279	1,445
100,000 to less than 500,000 population									
Regina	11,827	-5.5	1,478	2.5	225	5,703	1,618	735	4,646
Saskatoon	11,560	-5.2	1,612	3.6	272	4,520	899	616	5,428
Abbotsford	10,341	-8.2	944	1.2	103	5,868	1,263	1,001	3,529
Victoria	9,335	-8.5	911	1.2	72	4,941	801	355	3,483
Thunder Bay	8,819	-2.8	1,335	1.6	142	3,942	878	233	3,542
Saint John ⁴	8,292	5.4	1,431	2.0	59	3,441	649	168	3,420
Halifax	7,954	-8.5	1,145	1.8	119	3,774	670	269	3,035
St. John's ⁴	7,325	8.6	926	0.5	62	3,689	1,028	210	2,710
London	7,296	-10.2	730	1.3	61	3,867	667	489	2,699
Windsor	6,138	-9.3	644	1.2	57	3,321	730	231	2,174
Kingston	5,970	-11.7	689	0.7	37	3,001	546	176	2,280
Gatineau ⁵	5,718	1.0	796	0.7	44	2,902	852	294	2,020
St. Catharines-Niagara	5,711	-4.6	571	0.7	65	3,206	722	253	1,934
Greater Sudbury	5,627	-9.3	888	2.5	72	2,691	580	226	2,048
Kitchener	4,906	-16.8	565	1.4	54	2,721	487	239	1,620
Sherbrooke	4,831	-10.0	503	1.3	60	2,512	694	350	1,816
Trois-Rivières	4,478	-8.2	599	2.7	33	2,391	636	363	1,488
Saguenay	4,398	8.1	720	0.7	41	2,107	629	265	1,572
Canada	6,984	-7.4	930	1.8	90	3,320	700	443	2,734

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Note that a CMA typically comprises more than one police service and that populations for all CMAs have been adjusted to follow policing boundaries. Also note that the Oshawa CMA is excluded from this table due to the incongruity between the police service jurisdictional boundaries and the CMA boundaries.

2. It should be noted that approximately half of the vehicle thefts in Winnipeg in 2007 were "attempts", higher than the national average of about 15%. Both the decrease in the number of "completed" vehicle thefts in Winnipeg, as well as the increase in "attempted" thefts, may be attributed to the new provincial requirement for specific high-risk vehicles to be equipped with immobilizers, rendering these vehicles much more difficult to steal.

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

4. Part of the 2007 increase in crime in Saint John and St. John's can be attributed to changes in police reporting practices rather than actual increases in criminal activity.

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

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Percent change based on unrounded rates.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 5

Drug and impaired driving incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2007

	Cannabis									
	Cannabis possession			Other cannabis ¹			Total cannabis			percent change in rate
	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate		
Newfoundland and Labrador	424	84	33.5	200	40	17.1	624	123	27.7	
Prince Edward Island	65	47	-4.8	49	35	1.6	114	82	-2.1	
Nova Scotia	1,216	130	26.0	587	63	17.7	1,803	193	23.2	
New Brunswick	859	115	1.6	417	56	-11.0	1,276	170	-2.9	
Quebec	9,457	123	1.8	4,737	62	-7.9	14,194	184	-1.6	
Ontario	14,830	116	3.0	3,823	30	-7.2	18,653	146	0.7	
Manitoba	854	72	14.5	555	47	8.3	1,409	119	11.9	
Saskatchewan	1,588	159	3.3	374	38	7.1	1,962	197	4.0	
Alberta	3,989	115	4.1	887	26	-2.0	4,876	140	3.0	
British Columbia	13,443	307	10.9	3,591	82	9.6	17,034	389	10.6	
Yukon	97	313	39.6	24	77	-24.5	121	390	19.5	
Northwest Territories	213	500	32.4	91	213	25.7	304	713	30.3	
Nunavut	66	212	-5.2	74	238	-43.1	140	450	-29.9	
Canada	47,101	143	6.1	15,409	47	-2.1	62,510	190	4.0	

	Cocaine		Other drugs ²			Total drugs			Impaired driving ³			
	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	142	28	60.7	91	18	6.6	857	169	29.4	1,389	274	25.3
Prince Edward Island	45	32	72.3	38	27	-9.9	197	142	6.6	599	432	3.5
Nova Scotia	352	38	19.8	351	38	10.8	2,506	268	20.8	2,550	273	-5.4
New Brunswick	256	34	33.2	342	46	9.5	1,874	250	3.1	2,092	279	9.0
Quebec	2,275	30	-4.3	3,888	50	6.5	20,357	264	-0.5	16,208	210	-1.5
Ontario	7,493	59	-0.6	4,872	38	-6.4	31,018	242	-0.8	17,846	139	-0.2
Manitoba	780	66	29.3	277	23	-19.6	2,466	208	11.8	2,993	252	3.6
Saskatchewan	508	51	7.3	381	38	6.3	2,851	286	4.9	5,431	545	4.4
Alberta	3,272	94	-1.7	944	27	-12.2	9,092	262	-0.5	14,439	416	18.7
British Columbia	7,505	171	-1.5	4,093	93	37.9	28,632	654	10.2	14,569	333	-2.0
Yukon	66	213	146.2	22	71	38.5	209	674	45.2	347	1,120	49.4
Northwest Territories	115	270	25.7	37	87	41.5	456	1,069	29.9	768	1,801	4.5
Nunavut	10	32	225.7	10	32	-18.6	160	514	-25.6	282	906	-0.2
Canada	22,819	69	0.9	15,346	47	6.5	100,675	305	3.6	79,513	241	3.4

0 true zero or a value rounded to zero

1. Other cannabis includes trafficking, importation and production.

2. Includes other drugs such as heroin, crystal meth and ecstasy.

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

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: preliminary postcensal for 2007. Percent change based on unrounded rates and are in comparison to the previous year's rate.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 6

Youth accused^{1,2} of selected *Criminal Code* incidents, by most serious offence, Canada, 2006 and 2007

	2006				2007				Percent change in rate 2006 to 2007
	Number charged	Number cleared otherwise ³	Total number	Total rate	Number charged	Number cleared otherwise ³	Total number	Total rate	
	number		rate		number		rate		percent
Population (aged 12 to 17)	2,585,745				2,586,808				
Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic) - youth crime rate	73,871	104,981	178,852	6,917	75,622	100,553	176,175	6,811	-1.5
Violent crime	20,468	19,108	39,576	1,531	21,388	18,359	39,747	1,537	0.4
Homicide ⁴	84	2	86	3.3	74	3	77	3.0	-10.5
Attempted murder	70	6	76	2.9	50	0	50	1.9	-34.2
Robbery	3,726	851	4,577	177	4,099	595	4,694	181	2.5
Firearms	320	48	368	14	262	26	288	11	-21.8
Other weapons	1,074	149	1,223	47	1,187	89	1,276	49	4.3
No weapons	2,332	654	2,986	115	2,650	480	3,130	121	4.8
Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3)	1,209	986	2,195	85	1,181	1,026	2,207	85	0.5
Level 1	1,185	967	2,152	83	1,144	1,012	2,156	83	0.1
Level 2 - weapon	23	13	36	1	34	14	48	2	33.3
Level 3 - aggravated	1	6	7	0	3	0	3	0	-57.2
Other sexual offences	138	160	298	12	138	164	302	12	1.3
Assault (levels 1,2,3)	14,083	16,802	30,885	1,194	14,609	16,233	30,842	1,192	-0.2
Level 1	8,849	14,152	23,001	890	9,015	13,580	22,595	873	-1.8
Level 2 - weapon/causing bodily harm	4,800	2,608	7,408	286	5,132	2,613	7,745	299	4.5
Level 3 - aggravated	434	42	476	18	462	40	502	19	5.4
Other assaults	1,153	296	1,449	56	1,235	336	1,571	61	8.4
Abduction	5	5	10	0	2	2	4	0	-60.0
Property crime	25,778	40,425	66,203	2,560	25,266	39,832	65,098	2,517	-1.7
Breaking and entering	7,579	5,604	13,183	510	7,433	5,403	12,836	496	-2.7
Residential	4,457	3,238	7,695	298	4,251	3,129	7,380	285	-4.1
Business	2,204	1,431	3,635	141	2,202	1,344	3,546	137	-2.5
Other	918	935	1,853	72	980	930	1,910	74	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	2,961	2,153	5,114	198	2,489	1,975	4,464	173	-12.7
Theft over \$5,000	161	159	320	12	167	120	287	11	-10.3
Theft \$5,000 and under	8,972	28,102	37,074	1,434	9,308	28,037	37,345	1,444	0.7
Possession of stolen goods	4,994	3,085	8,079	312	4,794	3,018	7,812	302	-3.3
Fraud	1,111	1,322	2,433	94	1,075	1,279	2,354	91	-3.3
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	27,625	45,448	73,073	2,826	28,968	42,362	71,330	2,757	-2.4
Mischief	5,690	21,474	27,164	1,051	6,308	20,455	26,763	1,035	-1.5
Counterfeiting currency	108	147	255	10	52	114	166	6	-34.9
Bail violations	11,418	1,329	12,747	493	11,993	1,217	13,210	511	3.6
Disturbing the peace	542	8,295	8,837	342	636	7,241	7,877	305	-10.9
Offensive weapons	1,788	1,869	3,657	141	1,756	1,767	3,523	136	-3.7
Prostitution	22	26	48	2	21	13	34	1	-29.2
Arson	513	1,009	1,522	59	613	933	1,546	60	1.5
Forcible confinement/kidnapping	275	39	314	12	271	46	317	12	0.9
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> (not listed above)	7,269	11,260	18,529	717	7,318	10,576	17,894	692	-3.5

- Figures presented here include a small number of accused under the age of 12.
- Youth accused equals youth cleared by charge and youth cleared otherwise (e.g. application of extrajudicial measures).
- An incident is "cleared otherwise" when police have identified at least one accused and there is sufficient evidence to lay a charge in connection with the incident, but the accused is processed by other means. In the case of youths, this could include formal measures such as a Crown caution or extrajudicial sanctions, or informal measures such as a police warning or diversion to a community program.
- Homicide data presented in this table include 1 accused person in 2006 and 3 accused persons in 2007 under the age of 12 years, whereas the text analysis refers to accused aged 12 to 17 years.

Note: Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 youth aged 12 to 17. The population estimates come from Statistics Canada, Demography Division. Populations as of July 1st: updated postcensal estimates for 2006 and preliminary postcensal estimates for 2007.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.

Table 7

Youth accused^{1,2} of selected *Criminal Code* incidents, Canada and the provinces/territories, 2007

	Homicide ³			Attempted murder			Sexual assault (levels 1,2,3)			Assault (levels 2 and 3)		
	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...	31	83	3.2	123	329	3.2
Prince Edward Island	0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...	9	77	-8.9	20	172	-19.0
Nova Scotia	3	4.2	...	4	5.7	...	69	98	21.3	328	464	31.6
New Brunswick	0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...	64	114	10.0	156	278	4.1
Quebec	4	0.7	...	4	0.7	...	526	90	0.3	1,492	257	16.5
Ontario	16	1.6	...	25	2.4	...	871	85	6.3	2,629	257	1.5
Manitoba	33	32.1	...	9	8.8	...	109	106	-3.2	753	733	-0.2
Saskatchewan	16	18.2	...	5	5.7	...	118	134	2.0	786	892	13.4
Alberta	5	1.8	...	1	0.4	...	196	70	-14.7	994	357	3.3
British Columbia	0	0.0	...	1	0.3	...	170	52	-16.7	855	262	-10.3
Yukon	0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...	2	76	-77.3	27	1,020	10.4
Northwest Territories	0	0.0	...	0	0.0	...	23	548	157.0	56	1,335	25.1
Nunavut	0	0.0	...	1	26.2	...	19	498	19.2	28	734	-22.0
Canada	77	3.0	-10.5	50	1.9	-34.2	2,207	85	0.5	8,247	319	4.6

	Assault (level 1)			Robbery			Total violent crime			Break and enter		
	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	519	1,388	18.0	16	43	50.2	715	1,912	16.1	350	936	-20.9
Prince Edward Island	108	927	-3.2	4	34	102.5	144	1,236	-5.9	39	335	-61.3
Nova Scotia	1,025	1,451	-9.5	113	160	5.7	1,598	2,262	-0.2	534	756	-0.8
New Brunswick	740	1,317	22.4	23	41	22.8	1,032	1,837	18.1	294	523	-23.9
Quebec	3,727	641	1.8	553	95	-17.9	6,720	1,156	3.5	1,964	338	-1.7
Ontario	7,945	776	-4.0	2,536	248	4.6	14,717	1,438	-0.7	3,818	373	-1.0
Manitoba	1,496	1,455	-2.1	248	241	-5.1	2,735	2,661	-2.0	1,084	1,055	4.2
Saskatchewan	1,716	1,947	4.5	363	412	-0.3	3,140	3,562	6.5	1,717	1,948	1.0
Alberta	2,725	978	-1.6	431	155	24.1	4,542	1,630	0.7	1,400	502	-0.4
British Columbia	2,151	660	-7.8	396	122	11.6	3,768	1,157	-7.9	1,132	347	4.5
Yukon	72	2,720	-9.1	2	76	-70.8	107	4,042	-13.8	72	2,720	3.7
Northwest Territories	229	5,460	-11.1	5	119	0.5	321	7,654	-1.9	213	5,079	-29.5
Nunavut	142	3,721	-7.5	4	105	-42.7	208	5,451	-4.3	219	5,739	-4.9
Canada	22,595	873	-1.8	4,694	181	2.5	39,747	1,537	0.4	12,836	496	-2.7

	Motor vehicle theft			Total property crime			Total other <i>Criminal Code</i>			Total <i>Criminal Code</i> (excluding traffic)		
	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate	number	rate	percent change in rate
Newfoundland and Labrador	55	147	-40.2	1,037	2,773	-8.9	1,605	4,292	0.9	3,357	8,977	0.4
Prince Edward Island	23	197	-31.5	295	2,533	-33.3	384	3,297	-21.9	823	7,066	-24.3
Nova Scotia	155	219	-20.2	2,477	3,507	-6.2	3,496	4,950	-3.8	7,571	10,719	-3.9
New Brunswick	80	142	-2.3	1,521	2,708	1.7	2,179	3,879	8.2	4,732	8,424	8.0
Quebec	789	136	-9.7	9,016	1,551	1.6	6,913	1,189	2.5	22,649	3,897	2.4
Ontario	1,115	109	-3.2	25,064	2,449	-1.4	21,001	2,052	-1.4	60,782	5,938	-1.2
Manitoba	425	413	-14.9	3,485	3,390	-1.3	4,926	4,792	-4.3	11,146	10,843	-2.8
Saskatchewan	563	639	-16.3	5,316	6,031	-6.0	9,499	10,777	6.5	17,955	20,371	2.4

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

For further information about this product, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0T6 at 613-951-9023 or call toll-free 1-800-387-2231.

For information about this product or the wide range of services and data available from Statistics Canada, visit our website at www.statcan.ca, e-mail us at infostats@statcan.ca, or telephone us, Monday to Friday from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., at the following numbers:

Statistics Canada's National Contract Centre

Toll-free telephone (Canada and the United States):

Inquiries line	1-800-263-1136
National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired	1-800-363-7629
Fax line	1-877-287-4369

Local or international calls:

Inquiries line	1-613-951-8116
Fax line	1-613-951-0581

Depository Services Program

Inquiries line	1-800-635-7943
Fax line	1-800-565-7757

Recent *Juristat* releases

Catalogue no. 85-002-X

2006

Vol. 26, no. 1	Offences against the administration of justice, 1994/95 to 2003/04
Vol. 26, no. 2	Youth custody and community services in Canada, 2003/04
Vol. 26, no. 3	Victimization and offending among the Aboriginal population in Canada
Vol. 26, no. 4	Crime statistics in Canada, 2005
Vol. 26, no. 5	Adult correctional services in Canada, 2004/2005
Vol. 26, no. 6	Homicide in Canada, 2005
Vol. 26, no. 7	Outcomes of probation and conditional sentence supervision: An analysis of Newfoundland and Labrador, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 2003/2004 to 2004/2005

2007

Vol. 27, no. 1	Impacts and consequences of victimization, GSS 2004
Vol. 27, no. 2	Youth custody and community services in Canada, 2004/2005
Vol. 27, no. 3	A comparison of large urban, small urban and rural crime rates, 2005
Vol. 27, no. 4	Canada's shelters for abused women, 2005/2006
Vol. 27, no. 5	Crime statistics in Canada, 2006
Vol. 27, no. 6	Youth self-reported delinquency, Toronto, 2006
Vol. 27, no. 7	Victim services in Canada, 2005/2006
Vol. 27, no. 8	Homicide in Canada, 2006

2008

Vol. 28, no. 1	Female offenders in Canada
Vol. 28, no. 2	Firearms and violent crime
Vol. 28, no. 3	Youth crime in Canada, 2006
Vol. 28, no. 4	Youth court statistics, 2006/2007
Vol. 28, no. 5	Adult criminal court statistics, 2006/2007
Vol. 28, no. 6	Adult correctional services in Canada, 2005/2006