



Statistics Canada

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Table 252-0082 [1](#), [2](#), [29](#)**Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Territories**
annual (number unless otherwise noted)

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Data table

The data below is a part of CANSIM table 252-0082. Use the [Add/Remove data](#) tab to customize your table.

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Violations	Statistics	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total, all Criminal Code violations (including traffic) [0025]	Actual incidents	21,308	21,802	21,595	20,538	19,828
	Rate per 100,000 population	49,235.18	50,118.39	49,485.55	46,846.56	45,453.09
Total, all Criminal Code violations (excluding traffic) [0050]	Actual incidents	20,426	21,049	20,816	19,981	19,158
	Rate per 100,000 population	47,197.19	48,387.39	47,700.45	45,576.06	43,917.20
Total violent Criminal Code violations [0100] 3	Actual incidents	3,717	3,730	3,467	3,263	3,015
	Rate per 100,000 population	8,588.66	8,574.52	7,944.73	7,442.80	6,911.49
Total property crime violations [0200]	Actual incidents	9,814	10,134	10,406	10,556	10,108
	Rate per 100,000 population	22,676.65	23,296.02	23,845.64	24,077.92	23,171.26

Violations	Statistics	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total other Criminal Code violations [0300]	Actual incidents	6,895	7,185	6,943	6,162	6,035
	Rate per 100,000 population	15,931.88	16,516.86	15,910.08	14,055.34	13,834.45
Total Criminal Code traffic violations [0900]	Actual incidents	882	753	779	557	670
	Rate per 100,000 population	2,037.99	1,730.99	1,785.10	1,270.50	1,535.89

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Footnotes:

1. For the period from 1998 to 2008 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) data are not available for all respondents. In order to report this level of detail for police services still reporting to the Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) over this time, a process of imputation was applied to derive counts for violations that do not exist on their own in the aggregate survey. For approximately 80% of the aggregate offence codes, there is a 1:1 mapping with a new incident-based violation code. For violations where this was not the case, such as the aggregate other Criminal Code category, it was necessary to estimate (impute) this figure using the distribution of other Criminal Code offences from existing Incident-based UCR2 respondents.
2. During the production of each year's crime statistics, data from the previous year are revised to reflect any updates or changes that have been received from the police services. For more information on the concepts, methods and quality of the data contained in this table, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at ccjccsj@statcan.gc.ca or at 1-800-387-2231.
3. The violent crime category has been expanded under the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) to include a number of offences not previously included in the violent crime category, including uttering threats, criminal harassment and forcible confinement. Therefore, total violent crime counts in this table will not match total violent crime counts from the Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR).
4. Homicide data are extracted from the homicide survey database. For further information, refer to <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/imdb-bmdi/3315-eng.htm>.
5. Robbery counts have been revised for the years 1998 to 2007. This change has resulted in an increase of approximately 12% annually in the number of reported robbery incidents for this time period. Use caution when comparing these data with prior years.
6. Counterfeiting counts have been revised for the years 1998 to 2007. This change has resulted in a significant decrease in counterfeiting incidents over this time period. Use with caution when comparing these data with prior years.
7. There is a break in the time series in the offensive weapons category due to different offences being assigned to the weapons offence codes in 1999. Use with caution when comparing these data with prior years.
8. Any increase in disturbing the peace violations may be, in part, attributable to a national data quality initiative undertaken by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to properly account for the types of offences that are aggregated under this offence.
9. This represents the year-over-year (current year over last year) percentage change in the rate of actual incidents.
10. Total persons charged is the total of adults charged and youth charged.
11. In general, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) counts any adult and youth charged for the year in which the charge was laid. The homicide totals, which come from The Homicide

- Survey, count any adult or youth charged with a homicide that occurred in the reference year, regardless of when the charge was laid.
12. Any reference to Police Officer has been changed to read Peace Officer, as per the Canadian Criminal Code. Peace officer refers to any person employed for the preservation and maintenance of the public peace or for the service or execution of civil process. Examples of a Peace Officer are a mayor, warden, police officer, or bailiff constable. Please see the Canadian Criminal Code for a complete list of designates.
13. Sexual violations against children is a new crime category with only partial data available prior to 2008. As a result, numbers and rates should not be directly compared to data from previous years.
14. In 2002, legislative changes were made to include the use of the Internet for the purpose of committing child pornography offences. As such, the percent change in this offence is calculated from 2003 to 2009.
15. In January 2010, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) was modified to create new violation codes for identity fraud and identity theft. Prior to 2010, those offences would have been coded as fraud.
16. Historically police services have reported kidnapping and forcible confinement under a single combined violation code. In 2008 the Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) introduced separate codes for these violations which police services utilize as their Records Management Systems are updated to allow them. As a result, comparison with previous years should be done with caution.
17. In 2009, legislation was introduced to create the offences of assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm to a peace officer (level 2) and aggravated assault to a peace officer (level 3). The introduction of these new codes into the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) created a system anomaly which resulted in some non-peace officer assaults being coded as peace officer assaults in 2010. Comparisons to 2010 should be made with caution.
18. For the period from 1998 to 2007 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) data on criminal harassment are not available for all respondents. In order to report this violation for police services still reporting to the aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) over this time, a process of imputation was applied to derive counts using the distribution of 'other' Criminal Code offences from existing Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) respondents.
19. Data on youth charged and youth not charged may include a small number of people under the age of 12.
20. Data for youth charged and youth not charged for impaired driving are not available prior to 2007. As a result, comparisons of Total all violations and Total Criminal Code violations (including traffic) over time should be made with caution.
21. In April 2011, legislation came into effect making it an offence to traffic in property obtained by crime, including possession with intent to traffic property obtained by crime. In addition to creating new Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) violation codes to capture these offences, the existing UCR violation code pertaining to possession of stolen property was modified. The UCR now separates possession of stolen property into possession of stolen property under \$5,000 and possession of stolen property over \$5,000 in order to be more in line with the Criminal Code of Canada. As a result of this change, a number of incidents of possession of stolen property under \$5,000 are now being reported as secondary offences when they occur in conjunction with more serious offences, leading to a decrease in the number of possession of stolen property incidents reported in 2011.
22. In April 2011, legislation came into effect making it an offence to traffic in property obtained by crime, including possession with intent to traffic property obtained by crime. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) introduced two new violations codes to collect this information. They are Trafficking in Stolen Goods over \$5,000 (including possession with intent to traffic) and Trafficking in Stolen Goods under \$5,000 (including possession with intent to traffic).
23. In 2011, the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act was amended to make it illegal for anyone to possess, produce, sell or import anything knowing it will be used to produce or traffic in crystal meth or ecstasy. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) introduced a new violation code to collect this information.
- 24.

In 2011, the Criminal Code was amended to make it illegal for anyone to alter, destroy or remove a Vehicle Identification Number (VIN). The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) introduced a new violation code to collect this information.

25. Detailed information of this category is available upon request.
26. 1998 data in this table for Northwest Territories also includes Nunavut. In 1999, Nunavut, which comprises the eastern part of the old Northwest Territories, officially became a Canadian territory. Starting in 1999, data are displayed separately for the Northwest Territories and Nunavut.
27. With the release of 2012 data, revised population estimates at the respondent level were applied back to and including 2004.
28. In August 2012, legislation came into effect making it an offence to make sexually explicit material available to a child for the purpose of facilitating sexual offences against children/youth. The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) introduced a new violation code to collect this information.
29. Police reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might choose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than Criminal Code provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident.
30. Due to the complexity of these incidents, the data likely reflect the number of active or closed investigations for the year rather than the total number of incidents reported to police.
31. Starting in 2003, populations for all police services including all rural/provincial detachments have been presented. Prior to 2003, populations for rural detachments are not available.
32. In 2014, legislation was introduced to create the offence of Mischief to war memorials (Bill C-217). The offence of mischief in relation to cultural property was also introduced as a result of this legislation. Police services are able to utilise these codes as their Records Management Systems are updated to allow them. As a result, these data may be under-counted and should therefore be interpreted with caution.
33. The following violations officially expired on December 20, 2013: bawdy house, living off the avails of prostitution of a person under 18, procuring, obtains/communicates with a person under 18 for purpose of sex, and other prostitution. As a result of the new Protection of Communities and Exploited Persons Act: Bill C-36 (effective December 2014) the following violation codes were introduced: communicate for the purpose of procuring sex near school or playground, stopping motor vehicle/impeding traffic, communicating for the purpose of obtaining sex, communicating for the purpose of obtaining sex <18, material benefit from sexual services, material benefit from sexual services <18, procuring, procuring <18, advertising sexual services, parent/guardian procuring sexual activity <16, parent/guardian procuring sexual activity (16-17), householder permit sexual activity <16, and householder permit sexual activity (16-17). Comparisons of 2014 data to previous years should be made with caution.
34. In April of 2013, the Government of Canada introduced a new bill entitled "An Act to amend the Criminal Code, the Canada Evidence Act and the Security of Information Act" (Bill S-7). As a result of this new legislation, the following UCR violation codes were introduced: leave Canada to participate in activity of a terrorist group, leave Canada to facilitate terrorist activity, leave Canada to commit an offence for a terrorist group, leave Canada to commit an offence that is a terrorist activity, harbour/conceal known terrorist where terrorist activity had max = life, harbour/conceal known terrorist where terrorist activity had max not = life, harbour/conceal person likely to carry out terrorist activity. Police services are able to utilise these codes as their Records Management Systems are updated to allow them. As a result, these data may be under-counted and should therefore be interpreted with caution.
35. On June 19, 2014, the Canadian Government granted royal assent to Bill C-394 "An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the National Defence Act (criminal organization recruitment)". The Come into Force date for this Act was June 19, 2014. As a result, the following violation was introduced: recruitment of members by a criminal organization. Police services are able to utilise this code as their Records Management Systems are updated to allow it. As a result, these data should be interpreted with caution.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 252-0082 - Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations and police services, Territories, annual (number unless otherwise noted)*, CANSIM (database). (accessed: 2015-07-28)

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