

Topic: Police-Reported Crime Rate
2013
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Background: In 2013, Nunavut had the third highest police-reported crime rate among the North region (**32,345** incidents per 100,000 population).

By comparison, Canada's total crime rate was **5,190** incidents per 100,000 population in 2013.

Details:

Police-Reported Crime Rate, by Province and Territory and by North-South Region, 2013			
	North	South	Total
	Crime Rate (Total) per 100,000 Population		
Nunavut	32,345	...	32,345
Canada	11,674	4,749	5,190
Newfoundland and Labrador	19,368	5,204	5,955
Prince Edward Island	...	5,854	5,854
Nova Scotia	...	5,632	5,632
New Brunswick	...	4,813	4,813
Quebec	4,404	3,833	3,861
Ontario	6,290	3,512	3,678
Manitoba	31,225	6,062	7,967
Saskatchewan	54,978	9,114	10,644
Alberta	13,140	6,300	7,018
British Columbia	12,711	7,050	7,454
Yukon	23,523	...	23,523
Northwest Territories	45,763	...	45,763

Notes:

1. Rates are calculated on the basis of 100,000 population.
2. ... Not Applicable

Note to Readers:

This release is based on a *Juristat* article that uses data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey to examine the nature and extent of police-reported crime in the Provincial North and territories, compared with police-reported crime in the South. The analysis focuses on types of crime and characteristics of the accused and victims in these different regions.

For this analysis, the **North** is broadly defined as the three territories and the northern regions of Newfoundland and Labrador, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia (the Provincial North). **South** refers to the southern regions of these provinces as well as Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

This definition of the North is defined as a variant of the 2011 Standard Geographical Classification (SGC). The definition of the North is the one used by the Conference Board of Canada's Centre for the North, based on the Northern Development Ministers Forum definition. In this definition, North is based on provincially determined definitions that generally reflect administrative regions

For more statistical information, visit our website at <http://www.stats.gov.nu.ca/en/home.aspx>.