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**OTTAWA POLICE SERVICE
SERVICE DE POLICE D'OTTAWA**

*Working together for a safer community
La sécurité de notre communauté, un travail d'équipe*

**Crime, Police, and Traffic
Statistics Report**

Prepared By: Corporate Planning Section

Working together for a safer community

About this Report

The 2006 Crime, Police, and Traffic Statistics Report provides a snapshot of police activity for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2006.

This document is available electronically on the Ottawa Police Service Website at www.ottawapolice.ca. Please visit the website for additional information on our organization or contact the Corporate Planning Section by email at info@ottawapolice.ca. Specific inquiries about the information contained in this report may be directed to Cameron Hopgood, Corporate Planning Section, (613) 236-1222, ext. 5998, or via e-mail at info@ottawapolice.ca

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Highlights

- The number of crimes of violence continued to decline in 2006, decreasing by 5 percent to 5,091 incidents and a rate of 580 crimes per 100,000 residents.
- Assaults decreased by 7 percent, from a rate of 524 incidents per 100,000 residents in 2005 to 480 incidents in 2006. The number of assaults remains below the five-year average.
- Bail violations increased by 8 percent in 2005 and by nearly 9 percent in 2006. This is the result of proactive measures taken by the Ottawa Police Service to monitor compliance with bail conditions (street checks, residence visits, etc).
- The average response times for Priority 1 calls in 2006 was 9.3 minutes – 3 percent faster than 2005.
- The Ottawa Police Service handed out 135,499 tickets (Provincial Offence Notices) in 2006, the majority of which were for speeding (32%), failure to surrender insurance (10%), and disobey official signs (9%).
- Following a decline in the total number of fatal collisions on public roadways for the past two years, the number of fatal collisions increased by 11 percent (or 3 incidents) in 2006.
- There were 358,417 calls for service that resulted in police action in 2006 – a 2 percent decline from the previous year; however, Priority 1 calls (urgent and/or life-threatening situation) grew by 2 percent from 2005, rising above the five-year average.

Annual Crime Trends and Statistics

This section examines all *Criminal Code of Canada* Offences that were reported to the Ottawa Police from 2002 to 2006. Offences have been categorized in a manner that is consistent with the annual statistics reported by Statistics Canada through the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). The Centre is also the source of the following crime statistics and solvency rates using the Uniform Crime Reporting codes version one (UCR1).

The crime statistics published in this report are accurate on the day that they were produced. Due to ongoing police investigations and internal data quality control efforts, this information is subject to change, including addition, deletion and reclassification of any and all data. Rates and percentages have been rounded.

- The level of crime in the City of Ottawa peaked in 2003. Declining in 2004, crime has remained stable through 2005 and 2006. There was a minor increase (less than one percent) in the total number of Criminal Code offences in 2006 - a rate of 5,780 offences per 100,000 residents.
- Greater than 50 percent of all Criminal Code Offences have been property crimes in the past five years. The number of property crimes has remained consistent with 2005 levels, exhibiting a rate of 3,075 offences per 100,000 residents. As in 2005, the number of property crimes remains below the five-year average.
- The number of crimes of violence continued to decline in 2006, decreasing by 5 percent to 5,091 incidents and a rate of 580 crimes per 100,000 residents. Nearly two thirds of all violent crimes were solved in 2006.
- Other Criminal Code offences (not considered violent, property, or traffic offences) have risen in the past year by 2 percent to 1,850 crimes per 100,000 residents. The 2006 Other Criminal Code offences remain above the five-year average and are nearing the peak levels experienced in 2003.
- Criminal Code Traffic Offences have exhibited a 12 percent increase in 2006, to 275 incidents per 100,000 residents.

Key Crime Trend Statistics							
Criminal Code of Canada (CCC) Offences	2005		2006		5 Year Average	% Change 2005-2006	Solvency Rate 2006
	Actual	Rate ¹	Actual	Rate ¹			
Crimes of Violence	5,361	619.4	5,091	580.3	5,695	-5.0%	63.7%
Property Crimes	26,998	3,119.4	26,976	3,074.9	28,146	-0.1%	21.7%
Other Criminal Code Offences ²	15,885	1,835.4	16,226	1,849.5	15,816	2.1%	34.3%
Total CCC Offences Excluding Traffic	48,244	5,574.1	48,293	5,504.7	49,997	0.1%	30.4%
Criminal Code Traffic Offences	2,149	248.3	2,412	274.9	1,944	12.2%	47.1%
Total CCC Offences Including Traffic	50,393	5,822.4	50,705	5,779.7	51,825	0.6%	31.2%

1 Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

2 Other Criminal Code Offences captures those offences that are not considered to be crimes of violence, property crimes or traffic offences as per the Criminal Code of Canada. Specifically, this category includes: prostitution, gaming and betting, offensive weapons, arson, bail violations, counterfeiting, bail violations, disturb the peace, escape custody, indecent acts, kidnapping, public morals, obstruct public peace officer, prisoner unlawfully at large, trespass at night, mischief and other criminal code offences.

Crimes of Violence

Crimes of violence have declined for the past three consecutive years – by 5 percent in 2006. Greater than 80 percent of all crimes of violence are assaults, which have decreased by 7 percent from 2005 to a rate of 480 crimes per 100,000 residents.

While the total numbers of crimes of violence and assaults have shown a decline in 2006, homicides, attempted murder, other sexual offences, and robbery have all increased. Homicides and attempted murders have risen to peak levels in 2006, above the five-year average. Robbery increased by 6 percent (55 offences) to 811 in 2006.

Solvency rates for crimes of violence remain high, with over 80 percent of the homicides solved in 2006, and the majority of attempted murders (73%) and assaults (71%) being solved. The solvency rates for violent crimes improved by nearly 2 percent in 2006 to 64 percent.

Crimes of Violence							
Offence	2005		2006		5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006	Solvency Rate 2006
	Actual	Rate ¹	Actual	Rate ¹			
Homicide (Victims)	11	1.3	16	1.8	11	45.5%	87.5%
Attempted Murder	14	1.6	22	2.5	15	57.1%	72.7%
Assault (incl. Sexual Assault)	4,539	523.8	4,211	480.0	4,831	-7.2%	71.0%
Other Sexual Offences	22	2.5	29	3.3	38	31.8%	82.8%
Robbery	766	88.4	811	92.4	789	5.9%	24.4%
Abduction	9	1.0	3	0.3	12	-66.7%	100.0%
Total Crimes of Violence	5,361	618.7	5,091	580.3	5,695	-5.0%	63.7%

¹ Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

Property Crimes

Since 2003, property crimes in the City of Ottawa have remained relatively constant. 2006 exhibited a marginal decline (-0.1%) in the overall number of offences from the previous year. Property crimes continue to remain below the five-year average in all categories.

Following a 10 percent increase in the number of Break and Enters last year, 2006 demonstrated a 12 percent decline – 538 offences per 100,000 residents. Moreover, the solvency rate improved by approximately 2 percent to 13 percent. The volume of fraud offences also declined in 2006 by 11 percent, to a rate of 356 offences per 100,000 residents.

While below the five-year average, thefts of motor vehicles, thefts over \$5,000 and thefts under \$5,000 all increased in 2006. The greatest increase (6%) has been seen in thefts under \$5,000 – a rate of 1,784 offences per 100,000 residents. Overall, the Ottawa Police Service improved the solvency rate in 2006, solving approximately 22% of all property crimes.

Property Crimes							
Offence	2005		2006		5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006	Solvency Rate 2006
	Actual	Rate¹	Actual	Rate¹			
Break and Enter	5,354	617.9	4,720	538.0	5,128	-11.8%	12.7%
Have Stolen Goods	472	54.5	440	50.2	407	-6.8%	94.5%
Theft - Motor Vehicle	2,691	310.6	2,809	320.2	3,122	4.4%	8.7%
Theft Over \$5000 (excl. MV)	233	26.9	235	26.8	328	0.9%	15.3%
Theft Under \$5000 (excl. MV)	14,755	1,702.8	15,648	1,783.7	15,893	6.1%	23.3%
Fraud	3,493	403.1	3,124	356.1	3,269	-10.6%	29.7%
Total Property Crimes	26,998	3,115.8	26,976	3,074.9	28,146	-0.1%	21.7%

1 Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

Other Crimes

In the past three years, other criminal code offences have increased by 6 percent (2 percent from 2005 to 2006). The greatest increase in other crimes has been offensive weapons, growing by 16 percent in 2006 – a rate of 38 per 100,000 residents. Although the number of incidents has increased, the Ottawa Police Service has been effective in solving weapons related offences (73%).

The increase in the number of Offensive Weapons related occurrences is partly the result of a program that was introduced in January 2006 to support the ongoing anti-gun initiatives of the OPS. The three elements of the program include: the Gun Amnesty Program, Gun Crime Stoppers, and the creation of a five-officer Firearms Task Force (now the Guns and Gangs Unit).

Incidences of mischief continued to increase in 2006. Growing for the past three years, mischief has risen by 8 percent to 966 offences per 100,000 residents, above the three-year average. The occurrence of counterfeit currency has fluctuated over the past three years. Peaking in 2004, the following year displayed a 39 percent decline. In 2006 this trend reversed, exhibiting a 36 percent increase. The solvency rate for counterfeit currency remains low at 4 percent.

Bail violations increased by 8 percent in 2005 and by nearly 9 percent in 2006. This is the result of proactive measures taken by the Ottawa Police Service to monitor compliance with bail conditions (street checks, residence visits, etc).

Other Criminal Code Offences							
Offence	2005		2006		3-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006	Solvency Rate 2006
	Actual	Rate¹	Actual	Rate¹			
Offensive Weapons	285	32.9	330	37.6	309.0	15.8%	72.7%
Bail Violations	1,920	221.6	2,084	237.5	1,928.7	8.5%	91.8%
Counterfeiting Currency	418	48.2	569	64.9	557.7	36.1%	3.7%
Mischief	7,879	909.3	8,473	965.8	7,788.0	7.5%	12.4%
Other Criminal Code Offences	5,383	621.2	4,770	543.7	5,238.3	-11.4%	44.4%
Total Other Crimes	15,885	1,833.2	16,226	1,849.5	15,821.7	2.1%	34.3%

1 Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

Criminal Code Traffic Offences

Criminal Code of Canada traffic offences dealt with by the Ottawa Police increased by 12 percent in 2006. A decrease of approximately 9 percent was observed in both dangerous operation of a motor vehicle and driving a motor vehicle while prohibited. Failure to stop or remain has shown the greatest increase in 2006, rising by 22 percent - a rate of 169 offences per 100,000 residents. The impaired operation of a vehicle also showed an increase in 2006 of 2 percent.

Solvency rates for most Criminal Code traffic offences are high, with the exception of failure to stop or remain. The overall solvency rate for Criminal Code traffic offences in 2006 was 47 percent, down slightly from 53 percent in 2005.

Criminal Code Traffic Offences							
Offence	2005		2006		5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006	Solvency Rate 2006
	Actual	Rate¹	Actual	Rate¹			
Dangerous Operation of Motor Vehicle	140	16.2	127	14.5	142	-9.3%	93.3%
Impaired Operation of Vehicle	724	83.6	736	83.9	823	1.7%	99.0%
Failure to Stop or Remain	1,209	139.5	1,480	168.7	898	22.4%	13.8%
Driving Motor Vehicle While Prohibited	76	8.8	69	7.9	82	-9.2%	101.4%
Total Criminal Code Offences - Traffic	2,149	248.0	2,412	274.9	1,945	12.2%	46.7%

¹ Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

Other Traffic Offences

The Ottawa Police Service handed out 135,499 tickets (Provincial Offence Notices) in 2006, the majority of which were for speeding (32%), failure to surrender insurance (10%), and disobey official signs (9%). Highway Traffic Act Offences increased by 2 percent in 2006 to 99,844. All Other Traffic Offences exhibited levels above the five-year average. While other provincial/ municipal offences have declined by 4 percent, they remain above the five-year average.

Other Traffic Offences						
Offence	2005		2006		5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006
	Actual	Rate¹	Actual	Rate¹		
Highway Traffic Act Offences	97,624	11,266.5	99,844	11,380.8	81,787	2.3%
Other Provincial/Municipal Offences	37,242	4,298.0	35,655	4,064.2	28,928	-4.3%
Provincial Offence Notices - Part I (Traffic Related)	134,866	15,564.5	135,499	15,445.0	104,519	0.5%

¹ Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

Traffic Collisions

Following a decline in the total number of fatal collisions on public roadways for the past two years, the volume of fatal collisions increased by 11 percent (or 3 incidents) in 2006. Fatal collisions have increased from 19 in 2005 to 21 in 2006.

Traffic fatalities have risen by 5 percent from 21 in 2005 to 22 in 2006. The number of injuries resulting from traffic collisions has declined by 3 percent in 2006. Moreover, the number of public roadway collisions declined slightly from 13,146 in 2005 to 12,987 in 2006, and the number of serious injuries from traffic collisions increased for the second consecutive year, from 142 in 2005 to 156 in 2006. The increase in serious injuries has exceeded the five year average and is nearing 2002 peak levels.

Overall total injuries resulting from collisions has decline for the past five consecutive years, down again in 2006 by 5 percent. Although collisions with serious injuries and fatalities have risen slightly in 2006, collisions with minor injuries have declined, driving the overall reduction in total injuries resulting from collisions.

Reportable Traffic Collisions²						
Offence	2005		2006		5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006
	Actual	Rate¹	Actual	Rate¹		
Fatal Collisions	19	2.2	21	2.4	23	10.5%
Collisions with Injuries	2,739	316.1	2,658	303.0	2,763	-3.0%
Collisions with Property Damage	10,388	1,198.8	10,308	1,175.0	10,170	-0.8%
Public Roadway Collisions	13,146	1,517.1	12,987	1,480.3	12,955	-1.2%
Traffic Fatalities	21	2.4	22	2.5	24	4.8%
Serious Injuries	142	16.4	156	17.8	144	9.9%
Minor / Minimal Injuries	3,649	421.1	3,442	392.3	3,638	-5.7%
Total Injuries Resulting from Collisions	3,812	439.9	3,620	412.6	3,806	-5.0%

1 Rate is calculated on a per 100,000 residents basis for each year. As provided by the City of Ottawa's Planning and Growth Management Department, 2005 population was 865,500 and 2006 population was 877,300

2 Collision & Injury Data is supplied by the City of Ottawa, Traffic & Parking Operations Branch and includes only motor vehicle collisions attended by the Ottawa Police Service on public roadways. The data does not include collisions on private property or those collisions attended by RCMP or OPP.

Calls for Service

There were 358,417 calls for service that resulted in police action in 2006 – a 2 percent decline from the previous year. Priority 1 calls (urgent and/or life-threatening situation) represented 20 percent of all calls for service, growing by 2 percent from 2005, and rising above the five-year average.

Consistently in the past five years, the majority of calls (58%) were Priority 2 (urgent, but not life threatening situations). Overall, Priority 2 calls declined in 2006 by 2 percent, which was driven by an 18 percent drop in the number of alternative response calls. This decline was the result of a continued reduction in the number of false 9-1-1 calls for service or no emergency identified. Conversely, mobile response calls increased slightly from 171,947 calls in 2005 to 173, 928 in 2006. Priority 3 calls (non-urgent and other inquiries) represent 22 percent of all calls for service, and declined by 3 percent in 2006.

Calls for Service					
Call Type	Response Type	2005	2006	5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006
Priority 1	Mobile Response	68,798	70,245	68,216.4	2.1%
	Alternative Response	36	33	26.8	-8.3%
	All Priority 1	68,834	70,278	68,243.2	2.1%
Priority 2	Mobile Response	171,947	173,928	174,920.6	1.2%
	Alternative Response	39,990	32,879	20,336.4	-17.8%
	All Priority 2	211,937	206,807	195,257.0	-2.4%
Priority 3	Mobile Response	33,444	28,093	26,341.2	-16.0%
	Alternative Response	50,502	53,239	51,848.8	5.4%
	All Priority 3	83,946	81,332	78,190.0	-3.1%
Total		364,717	358,417	341,690.2	-1.7%

Priority 1: Actual or potential danger for bodily injury or death. An officer requires immediate assistance, crimes in progress or imminent.

Priority 2: Crimes not in progress where witnesses are on scene; Crimes not in progress where evidence can be collected at the scene; All Break & Enters not in progress; Motor Vehicle Collisions where no injuries and meeting mobile dispatch criteria; All calls of a non-emergency nature where police presence at the scene is necessitated.

Priority 3: There is no physical evidence to gather; There is no injury or potential for injury; The suspect is not known and there is little likelihood of apprehension; There is no requirement to protect the scene; There is no witness waiting for police response at the scene; The complainant shows no signs of extraordinary emotion or trauma; The complainant is comfortable with reporting the incident over the phone.

Response Times

The average response times for Priority 1 calls in 2006 was 9.3 minutes – 3 percent faster than 2005. The Police Service responded within 15 minutes 86.5 percent of the time, a 1 percent improvement from the previous year. Since 2003, Priority 1 response times have improved by nearly a minute (on average). Response times for Priority 2 calls remained constant in 2006; however, the average response time for Priority 3 calls declined from 29.9 to 27.7 minutes, an improvement of 7 percent.

Percent of Response Meeting the Performance Standard					
Call Type	Performance Target	2005	2006	5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006
Priority 1	Response within 15 minutes	85.3%	86.5%	85.4%	1.4%
	90% of the time				
Priority 2	Response within 2 hours	96.5%	96.1%	96.0%	-0.4%
	100% of the time				
Priority 3	Response within 24 hours	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	0%
	100% of the time				

Response Times by Priority				
Call Type	2005	2006	5-Year Average	% Change 2005-2006
Priority 1	9.6	9.3	9.7	-3.4%
Priority 2	31.6	31.9	30.9	0.8%
Priority 3	29.9	27.7	34.2	-7.4%

Available On Our Website:

In addition to an up-to-date Ottawa Police organizational chart and jurisdiction map (including contact information of all Divisional Police Stations and Community Police Centres), the Ottawa Police Service provides detailed information to the community on crime activity and occurrences on its Web site. Visit ottawapolice.ca and click on Crime Analysis and Statistics (listed under the Resources heading in the navigation menu on the left) for any of the following reports:

- Monthly District/Zone Reports that summarize calls for service by block addresses, call types and collision locations;
- Neighbourhood Reports that drill down to the Ottawa Police-defined neighbourhood level, as opposed to the zone; and
- Weekly Activity Reports that show details for all robberies, stolen vehicles and break and enters occurring each week in the city.

Members of the public are also encouraged to access the Media Room to view media releases and crime alerts (visit ottawapolice.ca—the Media Room is listed under the Serving Ottawa heading in the navigation menu on the left). You can also take advantage of our Subscription Centre if you would like to be automatically notified by e-mail each time a new media release or crime alert is posted on this Web site.