

SAFETY DIAGNOSIS TOOL KIT
FOR LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Guide to Analyzing Crime Using Official Statistics

2nd EDITION

[charting a course > to safe living]

vol. 8

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*Institut national
de santé publique*

Québec 

In cooperation with:
• Ministère de la Sécurité publique

AUTHOR

Louise Motard

Direction de la prévention et de l'organisation policière, ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec

COLLABORATORS

Catherine Belley

Direction du développement des individus et des communautés, Institut national de santé publique du Québec

Louise Marie Bouchard

Direction du développement des individus et des communautés, Institut national de santé publique du Québec

Robert Lavertue

Direction de la prévention et de l'organisation policière, ministère de la Sécurité publique du Québec

Pierre Maurice

Direction du développement des individus et des communautés, Institut national de santé publique du Québec

Monique Rainville

Direction du développement des individus et des communautés, Institut national de santé publique du Québec

TYPOGRAPHY AND LAYOUT

N Pixel

COVER PAGE GRAPHIC DESIGN

Lucie Chagnon

TRANSLATION

Alison McGain

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Ce document est aussi disponible en version française sous le titre de Trousse diagnostique de sécurité à l'intention des collectivités locales – Guide sur l'analyse de la criminalité à partir des statistiques officielles – 2^e édition. Il est accessible dans chacun des sites Internet mentionnés ci-dessus.

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The [charting a course › to safe living] collection

This document is part of a collection prepared to foster and support safety promotion in life settings. Volumes 6 to 12 are the main components of a safety diagnosis tool kit developed for local communities. To date, the following volumes have been compiled for this collection:

Please note that the following list of volumes in the [charting a course to safe living] collection is different from the one provided in volumes 6, 10, 11 12 and 13, which were published prior to 2011.

VOLUME 1

Renée Levaque, Laurence Le Hénaff and Pierre Maurice. *Formation pour l'amélioration de la sécurité et la prévention de la criminalité à l'intention des collectivités locales*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2006.

VOLUME 2

Josephina Alvarez. *Réalisation d'un diagnostic de sécurité. Trousse à l'intention des collectivités locales – Les diagnostics locaux de sécurité: une étude comparée pour mieux comprendre et mieux agir*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2006.

VOLUME 3

Julie Laforest. *Indicateurs de vulnérabilité associés à la sécurité d'un territoire*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2007.

VOLUME 4 (forthcoming)

VOLUME 5

Louise Marie Bouchard, Monique Rainville, Pierre Maurice and Mélanie Tessier. *Survey on Personal Safety and Victimization in Life Settings - Questionnaires and Instructions for Using a Computerized Data Capture, Processing and Analysis Tool*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec (forthcoming in 2012).

VOLUME 6

Louise Marie Bouchard, Pierre Maurice and Monique Rainville. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Safety Diagnosis Handbook*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2012.

VOLUME 7

Louise Marie Bouchard, Pierre Maurice, Daniel Rochette and Robert Lavertue. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Guide to Developing a General Portrait of Life Settings*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2012.

VOLUME 8

Louise Motard. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Guide to Analyzing Crime Using Official Statistics - 2nd edition*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2012.

VOLUME 9

Catherine Goulet-Cloutier, Louise Marie Bouchard and Pierre Maurice. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Guide to Conducting Surveys on Personal Safety in Life Settings*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2012.

VOLUME 10

Monique Rainville, Louise Marie Bouchard and Pierre Maurice. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Guide to Organizing Focus Groups - 2nd edition*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2011.

VOLUME 11

Julie Laforest, Louise Marie Bouchard and Pierre Maurice. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Guide to Organizing Semi-Structured Interviews With Key Informants - 2nd edition*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2012.

VOLUME 12

Louise Marie Bouchard, Pierre Maurice and Monique Rainville. *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities - Guide to Direct Observation of Community Safety - 2nd edition*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2012.

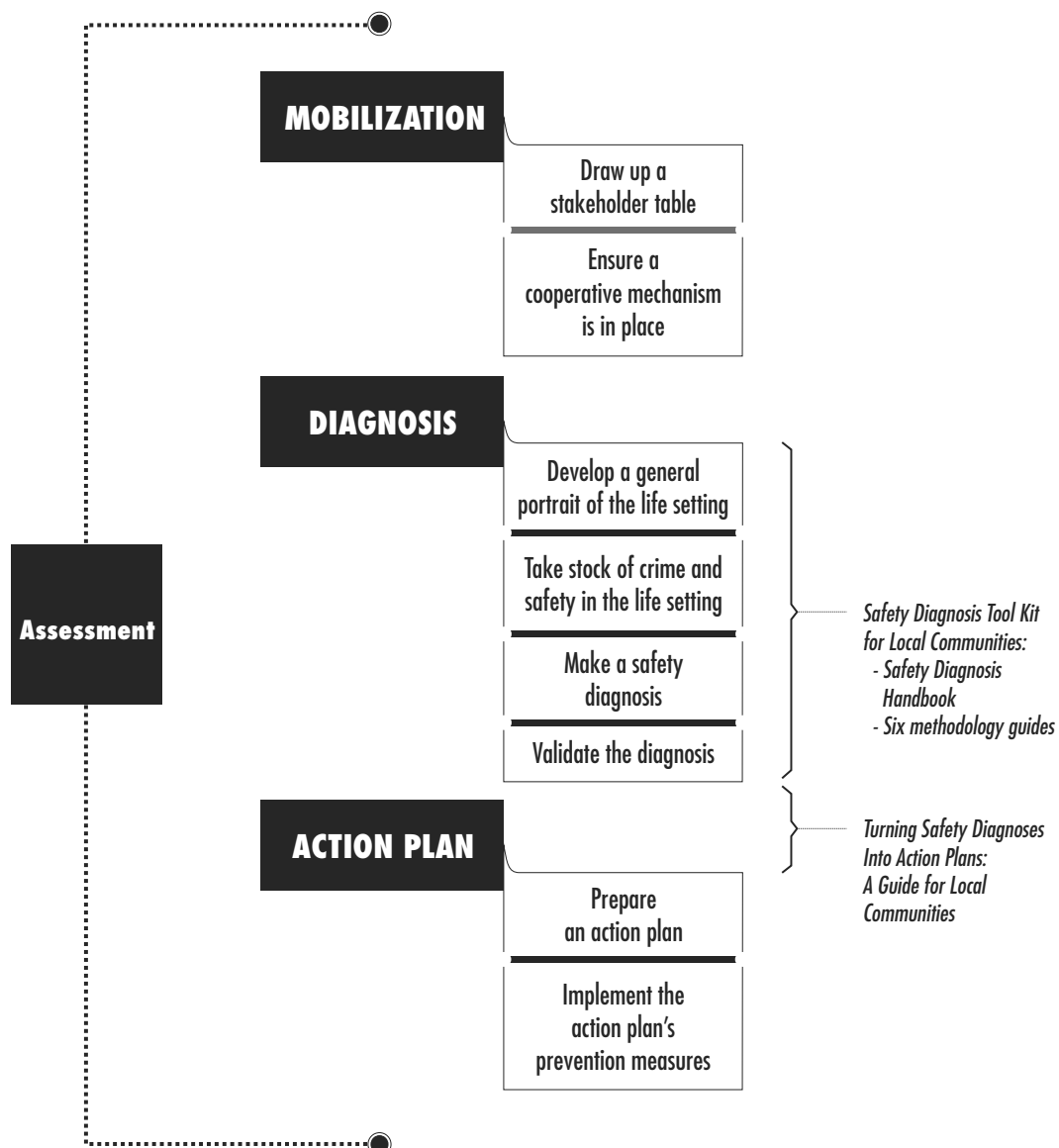
VOLUME 13

Julie Laforest, Louise Marie Bouchard and Pierre Maurice. *Turning Safety Diagnoses Into Action Plans: A Guide for Local Communities*, Québec, Institut national de santé publique du Québec, 2010.

ABOUT THIS GUIDE...

Promoting safety and preventing crime through a setting-oriented approach requires a structured procedure for planning the various activities to be carried out. The procedure involves mobilizing the population and intersectoral partners, making safety diagnoses and drawing up action plans. The *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities* was prepared to assist with this procedure. It comprises several tools, including the *Safety Diagnosis Handbook* and six methodology guides. The document *Turning Safety Diagnoses Into Action Plans: A Guide for Local Communities* was prepared in addition to the tool kit, to facilitate the process of translating diagnoses into effective action plans.

Structured activity-planning procedure



The present document, *Guide to Analyzing Crime Using Official Statistics – 2nd edition*, is one of the methodology guides included in the *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities*. The goal of this guide is to enable local communities to use official crime statistics for making safety diagnoses.

It should be noted that when a local community submits a request for crime statistics on its territory to the ministère de la Sécurité publique (MSP), the statistics are usually processed and analyzed before being sent to the community. Therefore, the purpose of this guide is not to equip you for doing your own analyses, but to help you better understand the results you obtain from the MSP, by explaining the various activities it carries out in order to prepare its report.

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Organization of the guide

THIS GUIDE IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS.

The first part discusses the content, sources and limitations of official crime data.

1

DATA

The second part explains how official statistics are analyzed to develop general portraits of crime and identify the most worrisome offences.

2

ANALYSIS

The guide concludes with sample crime statistics tables and an explanation of how to obtain analyses of crime in a given area from the MSP.

APPENDICES

Official crime statistics

The ministère de la Sécurité publique (MSP) produces official crime statistics in Québec for the territory under its jurisdiction, and it posts these statistics on its Web site at www.securitepublique.gouv.qc.ca. The MSP can also analyze and provide statistics on specific topics or geographic areas in response to specific needs.

SOURCES OF OFFICIAL CRIME DATA

Official crime data are derived from information on criminal events¹ gathered by police services. The police are responsible for compiling information on criminal events that they observe or are reported to them. This information may concern, for example, the number and type of offences committed, the place and time the offences occurred and the characteristics of the people involved (e.g. sex, age).

COMPILATION OF DATA

Generally speaking, information on criminal events is recorded in an information system known as the "Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey" (UCR2 Survey).² This system is administered by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) and makes it possible to compile data according to a uniform set of rules throughout Canada.

The UCR2 Survey consists of three databanks, the first of which concerns criminal events, the second, alleged offenders and the third, victims of violence. Each bank contains many different types of information that can be used to characterize events, offenders and victims. Combining information from the three banks can lead to a better understanding of the offences reported for a particular area by revealing their specific characteristics. It can also reveal the characteristics of the alleged offenders and the victims of violence.

The UCR2 Survey is modified at regular intervals to incorporate information on new *Criminal Code* offences or emerging criminal phenomena. For example, changes were made in 2008 to incorporate data on organized crime, street gang activities, cybercrime and hate crimes.

1. A criminal event is defined as a criminal situation that involves a particular person or group of people and that occurs, for the most part, in a particular place at a particular time.
2. The Sûreté du Québec and all municipal police forces report information to the UCR2 Survey. As for Aboriginal police services, four of them use the survey: two are located in the Côte-Nord region (Sécurité publique de Pessamit and Sécurité publique Uashat Mak Mani-Utenam), one in the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region (Sécurité publique Mashteuiatsh) and one in Nord-du-Québec (Kativik Regional Government). The other Aboriginal police services report crime data to another CCJS survey, the UCR Aggregate Survey. The data submitted to this survey cannot be combined with those of the UCR2 Survey, mainly because they are not sufficiently detailed.

CLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

Information on criminal events can be used to generate offence statistics based on a series of categories and definitions approved by police organizations. Criminal offences, for example, fall into four different categories: offences against the person, offences against property, other *Criminal Code* offences and offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle.

Table 1
Classification of criminal offences

Category	Offences
Offences against the person	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Homicide, criminal negligence and other offences causing death, attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder, assault, sexual assault, other sexual offences, kidnapping or forcible confinement, robbery or extortion, criminal harassment, threats and other offences against the person.
Offences against property	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Arson, breaking and entering, motor vehicle theft, theft over \$5 000, theft \$5 000 and under, possession of stolen property, fraud and mischief.
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prostitution, firearms and other weapons offences, offences against the administration of law and justice,³ acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct⁴ and other crimes.⁵
Offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impaired driving, failure to stop or remain and other offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle.⁶

Note that information on criminal offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle is usually not included in analyses of crime because of its instability. Therefore, the examples given in this guide concern mainly offences against the person and offences against property.

3. Offences against the administration of law and justice include, for example: bail offences, breach of probation, escape from lawful custody, resisting or obstructing a public officer or peace officer, failure to attend court and prisoner unlawfully at large.

4. Acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct include, for example: indecent acts, disturbing the peace, production, distribution or possession of child pornography, trespassing at night and common nuisances.

5. Other crimes in this category include, for example: use or production of counterfeit money, gaming and betting, offences against public order, offences or activities related to terrorism or for the benefit of a criminal organization and laundering proceeds of crime.

6. Other offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle include, for example: dangerous driving, pursuits, driving during a prohibition period and failure or refusal to provide a sample.

RECORDING OF OFFENCES

Except in the case of most offences against the person, only one offence is recorded per criminal event. If a criminal event involves more than one offence, only the most serious one, i.e. the offence for which the *Criminal Code* provides the most serious sanctions, is recorded.

As regards offences against the person, the number of offences corresponds to the number of victims, except in the case of robbery or extortion. For example, in an event where threats are made to two people, two threat offences are recorded. On the other hand, if a person is the victim of more than one offence during the same event, only the most serious offence is recorded.

In accordance with UCR2 Survey rules, offences against the person always take precedence over offences in other categories. Similarly, priority is given within each category to offences for which the *Criminal Code* provides the most serious sanctions. As a result, the prevalence of less serious offences is underestimated in the statistics produced by the survey.

1
DATA

MAIN LIMITATIONS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS

Official crime statistics have two main limitations. First of all, they are affected by police practices, particularly the number of officers assigned to a specific problem. For example, when a police force focuses its operations on a specific problem, official statistics usually show an increase in the number of offences related to that problem. Indeed, a force that ensures an ongoing police presence in a high school is likely to record more school-based offences than a force that only responds to offences in schools when it is actually called to the scene. Similarly, the number of impaired driving-related offences is influenced by the frequency of police operations aimed at combating impaired driving.

Secondly, official statistics provide only a partial portrait of criminal activity because they include only those crimes for which the following three steps have been taken: the crimes have been detected, they have been brought to the attention of police authorities and they have been reported by the police to the UCR2 Survey. If one of these steps has not been taken, the crime becomes part of what is known as the "dark figure of crime", i.e. offences that do not appear in official statistics. Note, however, that offences of a more serious nature are underestimated to a lesser extent in the statistics than less serious ones are.

Surveys are conducted to gain an idea of the dark figure of crime. However, unlike official statistics, the data derived from these surveys apply to only certain years, cover only a limited number of criminal offences and cannot be accessed by region, RCM or municipality. Therefore, even though official crime statistics have certain limitations, they are still the most commonly used and most reliable measure of crime in a given area.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MSP AND POLICE STATISTICS

Differences are sometimes observed between the crime statistics disseminated by the police and those disseminated by the MSP for areas served by specific police forces. These differences are due to the fact that the MSP controls the quality of information recorded by the police by ensuring that this information complies with UCR2 Survey requirements. Accordingly, if the MSP detects a major error pertaining to a criminal event, it will ask the police force that made the error to correct it. The data pertaining to the event will not be incorporated into the statistics until it has been corrected and resubmitted. However, differences between police and MSP data are usually minor.

Analyzing official crime statistics

Analysis of official crime statistics for a particular geographic area provides information on the main offences committed there and can thus be useful for taking stock of crime and safety in that area. This section of the guide explains, using examples, the analysis procedure followed by the MSP when it responds to requests from municipalities and RCMs for official statistics on crime in areas under their jurisdiction. The procedure involves three steps: 1) develop a portrait of reported crime for the area concerned; 2) identify the most worrisome offences; and 3) characterize those offences in greater depth so as to facilitate the process of turning the safety diagnosis for that area into an action plan.

The procedure may be summarized as follows:

Develop a general portrait of crime in the area under study

- Rank the offence categories in the study area by the number of offences in each category.
- Compare each offence category in the study area with the corresponding category in one or two comparison areas using offence rates (see the box below).
- Compare the recent change in each offence category in the study area with the change in each comparison area using offence rates.

Identify the most worrisome offences

- Identify the most worrisome offences in the study area on the basis of certain criteria.

Characterize the most worrisome offences

- Study the change in the most worrisome offences.
- Describe the characteristics of the offences and, if need be, those of the victims and alleged offenders.
- Target the sectors most affected by these offences in the study area.

Using offence rates for comparison purposes

Since population size generally affects crime counts, and an RCM's population is smaller than that of the region to which the RCM belongs, it is impossible to compare criminal activity in an RCM and its region using the number of crimes committed in both areas. For example, knowing that 151 offences against the person were committed in an MRC compared with 1 014 such offences in Québec as a whole does not make it possible to determine the prevalence of this type of crime in the RCM compared with the situation in Québec as a whole.

To get around this problem, the offence rate (also known as the crime rate) can be used to compare crime in two different-sized areas. This rate represents the relationship between the number of offences committed in a given area and the area's population, and it is calculated using 100 000 as a common denominator. A smaller denominator (1 000 or 10 000) may also be used, but 100 000 is the one most commonly employed in crime analyses. The offence rate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of offences in the area}}{\text{Population of the area}} \times 100\,000$$

The population figures used in calculating offence rates are derived from the demographic data determined annually by government order in council and published in the *Gazette officielle du Québec*.

DEVELOPING GENERAL PORTRAITS OF CRIME

Developing a general portrait of reported crime for a particular area requires information on the total number of offences in each offence category and on overall criminal activity. It involves the following three steps.

Step 1 Rank the offence categories in the study area by the number of offences in each category.

This step makes it possible to determine the relative prevalence of the offences in each category for the study area.

Step 2 Compare each offence category in the study area with the corresponding category in one or two comparison areas using offence rates.

The aim of this step is to determine if the study area is affected to a greater or lesser extent by a particular type of crime or by crime in general than other areas. To that end, information on the study area has to be compared with information on one or two other areas using offence rates. Generally speaking, administrative regions and the province of Québec as a whole are used as comparison areas for RCMs. Other territorial entities that provide good benchmarks for the study area may be used as well. However, to prevent the analysis from becoming too complicated, it is important to utilize no more than two comparison areas.

Step 3 Compare the recent change in each offence category in the study area with the change in each comparison area using offence rates.

This step involves determining whether or not crime has increased in the study area in recent years and if the change is similar to or different from that observed in the two comparison areas used in Step 2.

The following example illustrates the three steps in this analysis process. It compares reported crime in a fictitious RCM with reported crime in two comparison areas, namely, the administrative region to which the RCM belongs and the province of Québec.

Exemple

The example of the Le Vallon RCM

Table 2 shows the data used to develop a general portrait of crime in the Le Vallon RCM for 2010.

Table 2
Number of offences in the Le Vallon RCM and offence rates for the RCM, the region and the province of Québec, by offence category, 2010

Offence category	Number		Rate per 100 000	
	RCM	RCM	Region	Québec
Offences against the person	151	776.3	855.9	1 014.0
Offenses against property	435	2 236.3	2 218.6	3 712.4
Other <i>Criminal Code</i> offences	54	277.6	538.4	485.1
CRIMINAL CODE – TOTAL	640	3 290.2	3 613.0	5 211.5

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from Table 6 in Appendix 1.

The following meaningful information can be derived from the table based on the number of offences in the RCM (first column) by category (Step 1):

- In 2010, offences against property (435) were the most common type of offence in the Le Vallon RCM.
- Offences against the person (151) ranked a fairly distant second.
- Other *Criminal Code* offences (54) accounted for the fewest number of offences.

The following meaningful information can be derived from the table when the offence rates for the RCM are compared with those for the comparison areas (Step 2):

- In 2010, the offence rates per 100 000 inhabitants were lower in Le Vallon RCM than in the region or the province for:
 - ☑ total criminal offences (3 290 compared to 3 613 and 5 211);
 - ☑ offences against the person (776 compared to 856 and 1 014);
 - ☑ other *Criminal Code* offences (278 compared to 538 and 485).
- On the other hand, the rate for offences against property in the RCM (2 236) was slightly higher than in the region (2 219), but lower than in Québec as a whole (3 712).

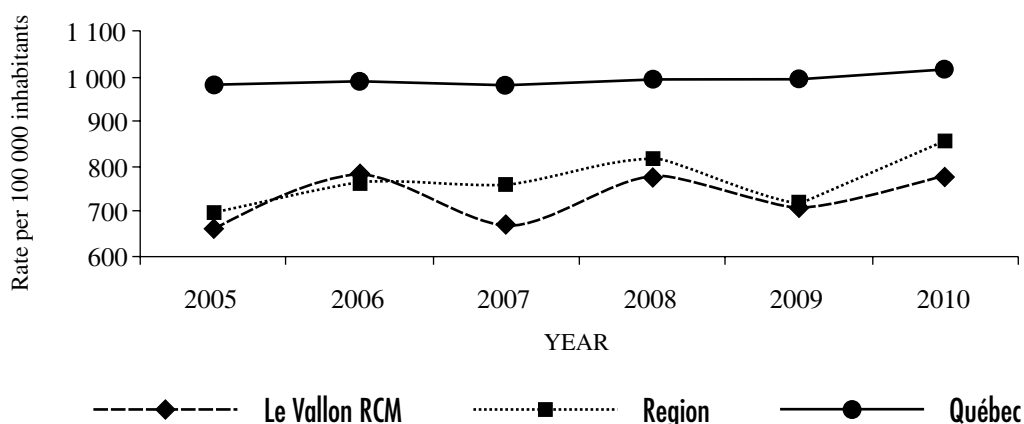
2 ANALYSIS

Exemple

Generally speaking, therefore, criminal activity in the RCM was no greater than in the region or the province in 2010. To find out whether the same situation prevailed in recent years, it is necessary to compare the change in the offences in each offence category in the RCM with the change in the two comparison areas

Figure 1 shows the change in the rate of offences against the person between 2005 and 2010 in the study area and the two comparison areas.

Figure 1
Change in the rate (per 100 000) of offences against the person in the RCM, the region and the province of Québec, 2005 to 2010



Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from tables 7, 8 and 9 in Appendix 1.

The following meaningful information can be derived from this figure:

- The rate of offences against the person in the RCM was fairly similar to that in the region and lower than that in Québec as a whole throughout the study period.
- In both the RCM and the region, the rate of offences against the person fluctuated while following an upward trend over the study period, whereas, in the province, it remained fairly stable throughout the period, except in 2010 when it rose slightly.

Note that, to complete the general portrait of crime in the Le Vallon RCM, the same comparisons would have to be made with the offences in the two other categories (offences against property and other *Criminal Code* offences).

IDENTIFYING THE MOST WORRISOME OFFENCES

Although all offences constitute problems in themselves, it is important to identify those that are most prevalent so as to focus the analysis on them. The method used for this purpose consists in ascertaining which offences occur more often in the study area than in the comparison areas.

Essentially, it involves singling out each offence that accounts for 10% or more of the total number⁷ of offences in its category, provided the offence meets one of the following criteria:

1. Its rate per 100 000 inhabitants is equal to or above that observed in at least one of the comparison areas.
2. Its rate per 100 000 inhabitants has increased in recent years.
3. In cases where the study area can be divided into different sectors (e.g. municipalities in the case of an RCM and districts or boroughs in the case of a municipality), the rate per 100 000 inhabitants in one or more sectors is higher than the rate in at least one comparison area.

Note that a threshold of less than 10% may be used for more serious offences since they usually occur less often. For instance, if robberies have started to be committed in a small community that up until now was not affected by this type of offence, it might be decided that this offence should be considered worrisome even though it accounts for less than 10% of the total number of offences against the person committed in that community.

The example below, which concerns offences against the person, illustrates the procedure used to identify the most worrisome offences.

7. The number of offences must be high enough to warrant prevention measures.

The example of the Le Vallon RCM

The data concerning offences against the person in the Le Vallon RCM, the region and the province of Québec are shown in Table 3.

Table 3
Number of offences against the person in the Le Vallon RCM and offence rates for the Le Vallon RCM, the region and the province of Québec, by type of offence, 2010

Offence	Number		Rate per 100 000	
	RCM	RCM	Region	Québec
Homicide	0	0.0	2.5	1.3
Criminal negligence and other offences causing death	0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder	2	10.3	1.5	3.7
Assault	75	385.6	437.4	545.6
Sexual assault	15	77.1	66.4	63.7
Other sexual offences	0	0.0	14.4	13.7
Kidnapping or forcible confinement	0	0.0	10.9	17.7
Robbery or extortion	3	15.4	21.8	93.8
Criminal harassment	16	82.3	83.7	60.5
Threats	40	205.6	215.0	212.6
Other	0	0.0	2.0	1.0
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	151	776.3	855.9	1 014.0

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from Table 6 in Appendix 1.

The following meaningful information can be derived from the data in this table:

- In 2010, four types of offences accounted for 10% or more of the total number of offences against the person in the RCM: assault (49.6%; 75/151), threats (26%; 40/151), criminal harassment (11%; 16/151) and sexual assault (10%; 15/151).
- The sexual assault and criminal harassment rates per 100 000 inhabitants in the RCM were equal to or above those observed in the region and the province. These offences thus meet the first criterion for being singled out as worrisome. In comparison, assault and threat rates were lower in the RCM than in the two comparison areas. Therefore, these offences do not meet this criterion.
- However, when the assault and threat rates per 100 000 habitants in the RCM's municipalities are taken into account (Table 10 in Appendix 1), these offences meet the third criterion:
 - ☑ The assault rate in three of the RCM's municipalities was higher than that observed in at least one of the comparison areas.
 - ☑ The threat rates in six of the RCM's municipalities were higher than those observed in at least one of the comparison areas.

Based on the meaningful information derived from this table, the most worrisome offences in the Le Vallon RCM are as follows:

- sexual assault (RCM as a whole);
- criminal harassment (RCM as a whole);
- assault (three municipalities in the RCM);
- threats (six municipalities in the RCM).

In this example, we examined only offences against the person. Had we also analyzed offences in another category (e.g. offences against property), some of them would most probably have been identified as worrisome as well.

Ultimately, all of the problems identified as worrisome will be taken into account in making the safety diagnosis.⁸ In addition, these problems will be characterized using the procedure described below. The results of this characterization exercise will be useful for turning the safety diagnosis into an action plan.⁹

CHARACTERIZING THE MOST WORRISOME OFFENCES

Additional Information may be provided on each of the offences that has been deemed worrisome. This information might concern, for example:

- the changes observed in the offences;
- the characteristics of the offences and, if need be, of the victims and alleged offenders;
- the sectors most affected by the offences (i.e. sectors with the highest rates per 100 000 inhabitants).

This additional information may help to target prevention needs more effectively.

Studying the change in the most worrisome offences

To rank the most worrisome offences by order of importance, it is necessary to look at the change in these offences in recent years and compare it with the change in the comparison areas.

8. This step is described in the section “Make a diagnosis” in the *Safety Diagnosis Handbook* of the *Safety Diagnosis Tool Kit for Local Communities*, available for consultation at www.crpssc.qc.ca.

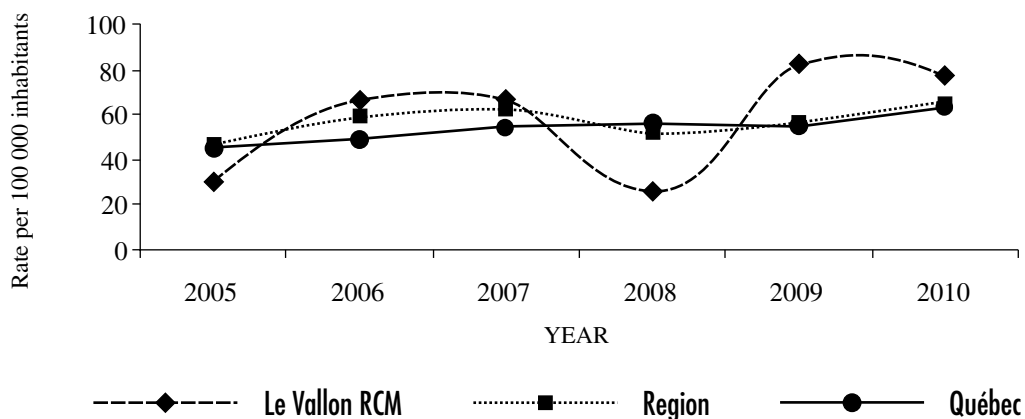
9. A guide has been prepared to assist with the process of translating diagnoses into action plans: *Turning Safety Diagnoses Into Action Plans: A Guide for Local Communities*. This guide is available for consultation at www.crpssc.qc.ca.

Exemple

The example of the Le Vallon RCM

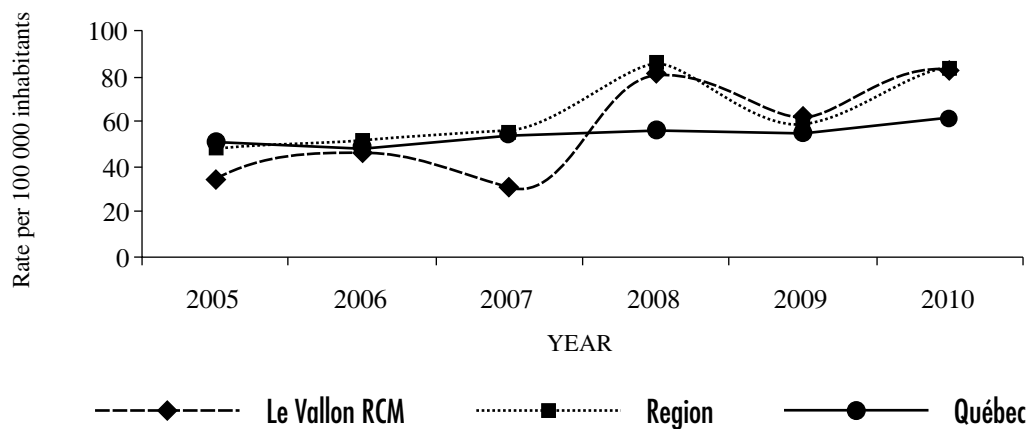
The following figures show the change in the offences identified earlier.

Figure 2
 Change in sexual assault rate, Le Vallon RCM,
 2005 to 2010



Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from tables 7, 8 and 9 of Appendix 1.

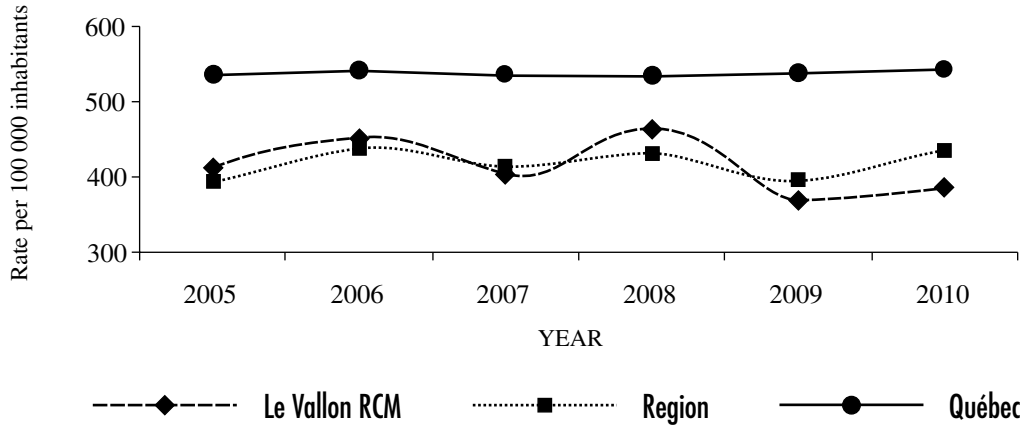
Figure 3
 Change in criminal harassment rate, Le Vallon RCM,
 2005 to 2010



Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from tables 7, 8 and 9 of Appendix 1

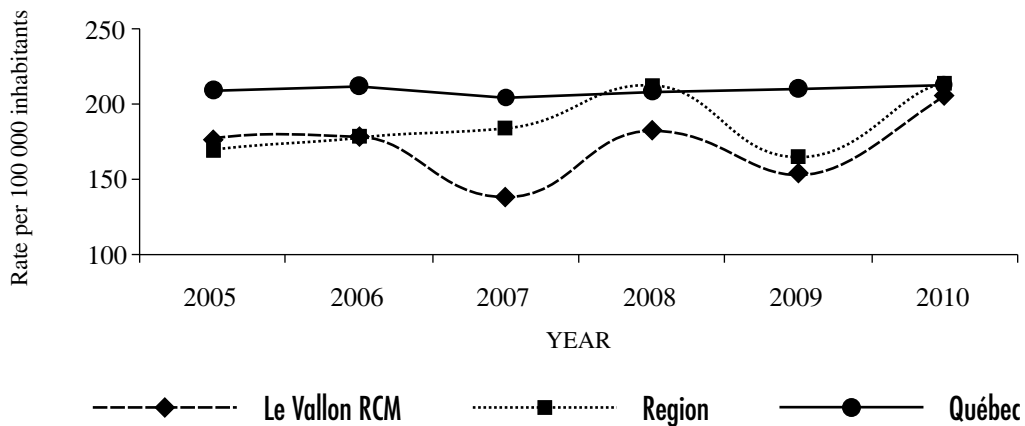
Exemple

Figure 4
 Change in assault rate,
 Le Vallon RCM, 2005 to 2010



Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from tables 7, 8 and 9 of Appendix 1.

Figure 5
 Change in threat rate,
 Le Vallon RCM, 2005 to 2010



Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from tables 7, 8 and 9 of Appendix 1.

2
 ANALYSIS

The conclusions drawn from each figure are grouped in a summary table (Table 4) for final analysis.

Table 4
Comparison of the change in the most worrisome offences in the Le Vallon RCM (sexual assault, criminal harassment, assaults and threats) with the change in these offences in the region and the province of Québec, 2005 to 2010

MOST WORRISOME OFFENCES	RATE IN THE RCM COMPARED WITH THAT IN THE REGION	RATE IN THE RCM COMPARED WITH THAT IN THE PROVINCE	GENERAL TREND IN THE RCM COMPARED WITH THAT IN THE REGION AND THE PROVINCE
Sexual assault	Rate in the RCM > in 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010	Rate in the RCM > in 2006, 2007, 2009 and 2010	Downward trend everywhere, especially in the RCM
Criminal harassment	Rate in the RCM > only in 2009 and < in the other years	Rate in the RCM > in 2008, 2009 and 2010 and < in 2005, 2006 and 2007	Upward trend everywhere, especially in the RCM and the region
Assault	Rate in the RCM > in 2005, 2006 and 2007 and < in 2008, 2009 and 2010	Rate in the RCM < throughout the period	RCM: downward trend Province and region: stable
Threats	Rate in the RCM > in 2005 and 2006 and < from 2007 to 2010	Rate in the RCM < throughout the period	RCM and region: upward trend Province: stable

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data; data derived from tables 7, 8 and 9 of Appendix 1.

The following meaningful information can be derived from this table:

- There has been an upward trend in sexual assault in all three areas. However, the increase has been more pronounced in the RCM than in the region and Québec as a whole. Moreover, the sexual assault rate per 100 000 inhabitants was higher in the RCM than in the region and the province for almost the entire period.
- There has been an upward trend in criminal harassment in all three areas, but especially in the RCM. Since 2008, the criminal harassment rate in the RCM has been fairly similar to that in the region and higher than that in Québec as a whole.
- The assault rate has decreased slightly in the RCM since 2008, but remained more stable in the region and very stable in Québec as a whole. Since 2009, the rate per 100 000 inhabitants in the RCM has been slightly lower than in the region. The rate was much lower in both the RCM and the region than in the province from 2005 to 2010. The change in the assault rate should be studied more closely in those municipalities of the RCM where the rate per 100 000 inhabitants in 2010 was higher than in the region or the province.
- Threats have tended to increase in the RCM and the region, while remaining more stable in Québec as a whole. However, the threat rate in the RCM has been lower than in the region since 2007 and was lower than in the province for the entire period. As in the case of assaults, the change in the threat rate should be studied more closely in those municipalities of the RCM where the rate per 100 000 inhabitants in 2010 was higher than in the region or the province.

Presenting the characteristics of the most worrisome offences

All relevant information providing a better understanding of the nature and prevalence of the most worrisome offences must be presented. This information might concern, for example, the main places where these offences were committed, the age and sex of the victims and their relationship to the alleged offender. In the analyses done by the MSP, this information may be presented in the form of figures and accompanied by a brief discussion of the results.

Exemple

The example of the Le Vallon RCM

This example pertains to only one of the four offences against the person that were deemed worrisome, namely, assault.

Figure 6
 Assault victims by sex and age group,
 Le Vallon RCM, 2010

AGE GROUP	Women (%)	Men (%)	Total (%)
Under 12	~6	~6	~6
12 to 17	~14	~18	~16
18 to 24	~14	~20	~18
25 to 44	~42	~22	~31
45 to 64	~23	~33	~28
65 and over	~2	~2	~2

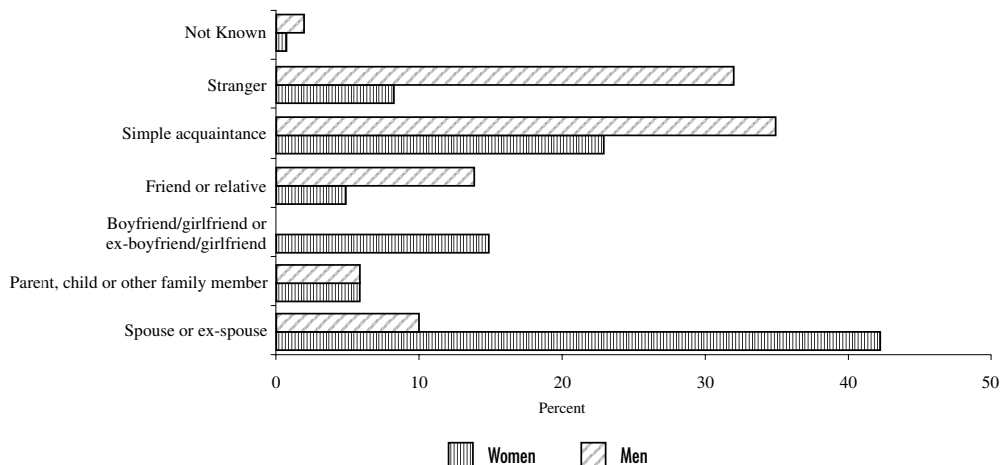
Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data, data not shown.

The following meaningful information can be derived from Figure 6:

- Victims of assault are found in every age group. However, female victims are concentrated primarily in the 25 to 44 age group, whereas male victims are more numerous in the 45 to 64 age group.
- The proportion of victims under age 12 and the proportion aged 65 and over are more or less the same regardless of sex.
- Proportionally speaking, there are more female victims than male victims in the 25 to 44 age group and fewer female victims than male victims in the 12 to 17, 18 to 24 and 45 to 64 age groups.

Exemple

Figure 7
Assault victims by sex and relationship to alleged offender,
Le Vallon RCM, 2010

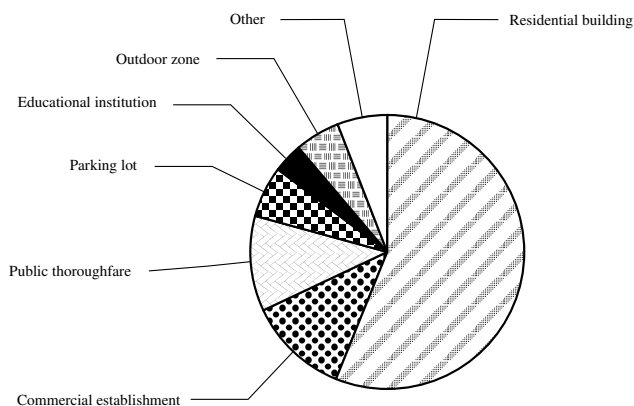


Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data, data not shown.

The following meaningful information can be derived from figure 7:

- Most of the female victims (57%) were assaulted in the context of a conjugal or love relationship, that is, by their spouse or ex-spouse (42%) or by their boyfriend or ex-boyfriend (15%).
- Most of the male victims (67%) were assaulted by an acquaintance (35%) or a stranger (32%).
- 6% of both the male and female victims were assaulted by a family member other than their spouse.

Figure 8
Assault by location,
Le Vallon RCM, 2010



The following meaningful information can be derived from Figure 8:

- More than half of the assaults (56%) were committed in private residences. The other locations were primarily commercial establishments, public thoroughfares and parking lots.

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data, data not shown.

Targeting the most affected sectors

This step involves identifying the sectors that are most affected by worrisome offences in the area under study. The goal is to help ensure that future prevention measures are better tailored to local needs. The sectors most affected by worrisome offences are those in which the rate for each of the offences is higher than the rate in at least one comparison area. The number of offences must also be considered, for it must be high enough to warrant prevention measures. In short, this step consists in applying the same criteria as those used to analyze crime in the RCM as a whole.

The following example concerns four offences against the person that have been identified as worrisome in the RCM: assault, sexual assault, criminal harassment and threats. The sectors analyzed correspond to the municipalities of the RCM.

Exemple

The example of the Le Vallon RCM

Table 5
Number and rate of the most worrisome offences against the person in the Le Vallon RCM (by municipality), the region and the province of Québec, 2010

Municipality	Assault		Sexual assault		Criminal harassment		Threats	
	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number
1	0.0	0	753.1	4	0.0	0	753.3	4
2	917.4	3	0.0	0	0.0	0	305.8	1
3	309.4	4	0.0	0	154.7	2	232.0	3
4	647.5	7	92.5	1	0.0	0	462.5	5
5	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	727.3	2
6	319.5	2	319.5	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
7	390.6	2	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
8	365.0	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
9	284.9	5	114.0	2	0.0	0	0.0	0
10	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
11	601.1	40	45.1	3	240.5	13	240.5	16
REGION	437.4		66.4		83.7		215.0	
PROVINCE	545.6		63.7		60.5		212.6	

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey; data derived from Table 10 in Appendix 1.

The following meaningful information can be derived from this table:

■ **Assault:**

Three municipalities, i.e. 2, 4 and 11, have assault rates that are higher than those of the region and the province. Municipality 11, with 40 assaults, is clearly a case apart. The situation is not as clear in Municipality 4, where only 7 assaults were reported. Lastly, only 3 assaults were reported in Municipality 2.

This assault problem will definitely have to be considered in the action plan for Municipality 11. However, in the case of Municipality 4, more concrete information will have to be collected about the municipality before a final decision can be made as to whether the assault problem should be singled out for attention there. This decision should be made at the local level.

■ **Sexual assault:**

The sexual assault rate per 100 000 in four of the RCM's municipalities is higher than in the region and the province. However, Municipality 1 stands out with a rate 10 times higher than elsewhere and the largest number of offences.

This sexual assault problem will definitely have to be considered in the action plan for Municipality 1.

■ **Criminal harassment:**

The criminal harassment rate per 100 000 inhabitants in municipalities 3 and 11 is higher than in the region and the province. However, Municipality 11 is the only one with a fairly high number of offences of this type.

This criminal harassment problem will definitely have to be considered in the action plan for Municipality 11.

■ **Threats:**

The threat rate per 100 000 inhabitants in six municipalities is higher than in the region and the province. However, municipalities 1, 4 and 11 have the highest number of offences of this type.

This threat problem will definitely have to be considered in the action plan for municipalities 1, 4 and 11.

This last step in the analysis of an area's official crime statistics is aimed at providing additional information on the most worrisome offences in that area. It offers a better grasp of criminal activity in the area and thereby ensures that preventive measures will be tailored to the area's needs. More in-depth analysis of crime data can thus provide food for thought when it comes to turning safety diagnoses into action plans.



In short...

On account of their availability, official crime statistics are the most commonly used source of information within the framework of safety diagnoses. Even though these statistics do not reflect overall criminal activity in a given area, they provide a fairly reliable portrait that can be used in targeting certain crime and safety problems in that area.

It is important to note, however, that analyses of official crime statistics cannot alone provide all the information needed for a thorough safety diagnosis. The offences described in these analyses must be put into perspective, particularly against the backdrop of the population's sociodemographic and economic characteristics (e.g. age structure, education and employment rate). Other information must also be considered regarding the various resources available in the area under study and the needs, perceptions and opinions expressed by the population or their representatives with respect to safety. Therefore, analyses of official crime statistics must usually be supplemented with information obtained using other data collection strategies, such as focus groups, semi-structured interviews with key informants, direct community observation or surveys.

Appendix 1

Sample crime statistics tables

Sample crime statistics tables

Table 6
Number of offences in the Le Vallon RCM and offence rates for the RCM, the region and the province of Québec,
by offence category, 2010

OFFENCE CATEGORY	Number		Rate per 100 000	
	RCM	RCM	Region	Québec
Homicide				
Criminal negligence and other offences causing death	0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder	2	10.3	1.5	3.7
Assault	75	385.6	437.4	545.6
Sexual assault	15	77.1	66.4	63.7
Other sexual offences	0	0.0	14.4	13.7
Kidnapping or forcible confinement	0	0.0	10.9	17.7
Robbery or extortion	3	15.4	21.8	93.8
Criminal harassment	16	82.3	83.7	60.5
Threats	40	205.6	215.0	212.6
Other	0	0.0	2.0	1.0
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	151	776.3	855.9	1 014.0
Arson	5	25.7	19.3	40.7
Breaking and entering	110	565.5	546.9	847.3
Motor vehicle theft	48	246.8	171.4	502.4
Theft over \$5 000	2	10.3	21.8	65.1
Theft \$5 000 and under	138	709.4	792.5	1 419.1
Possession of stolen property	8	41.1	23.8	37.4
Fraud	18	92.5	141.7	226.9
Mischief	106	544.9	501.3	573.5
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	435	2 236.3	2 218.6	3 712.4
Prostitution	0	0.0	0.0	16.8
Firearms and other weapons offences	1	5.1	20.8	22.2
Offences against the administration of law and justice	42	215.9	450.8	356.5
Acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct	3	15.4	20.8	19.5
Indecent or harassing telephone calls	1	5.1	15.9	26.1
Other	7	36.0	30.2	44.1
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	54	277.6	538.4	485.1
CRIMINAL CODE – TOTAL	640	3 290.2	3 613.0	5 211.5

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data.

Table 7
***Criminal Code* offences in the Le Vallon RCM: change in number and offence rates, 2005 to 2010 (rate per 100 000)**

OFFENCE CATEGORY	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Homicide	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Criminal negligence and other offences causing death	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	10.2	0	0.0	2	10.3
Assault	82	410.6	88	451.7	79	403.6	91	464.1	72	371.0	75	385.6
Sexual assault	6	30.0	13	66.7	13	66.4	5	25.5	16	82.4	15	77.1
Other sexual offences	2	10.0	1	5.1	1	5.1	0	0.0	2	10.3	0	0.0
Kidnapping or forcible confinement	0	0.0	3	15.4	3	15.3	1	5.1	4	20.6	0	0.0
Robbery or extortion	0	0.0	2	10.3	2	10.2	1	5.1	2	10.3	3	15.4
Criminal harassment	7	35.1	9	46.2	6	30.7	16	81.6	12	61.8	16	82.3
Threats	35	175.3	35	179.6	27	138.0	36	183.6	30	154.6	40	205.6
Other	0	0.0	1	5.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	132	661.0	152	780.1	131	669.3	152	775.2	138	711.1	151	776.3
Arson	6	30.0	6	30.8	3	15.3	3	15.3	11	56.7	5	25.7
Breaking and entering	146	731.1	121	621.0	123	628.4	121	617.1	125	644.1	110	565.5
Motor vehicle theft	25	125.2	30	154.0	42	214.6	49	249.9	59	304.0	48	246.8
Theft over \$5 000	0	0.0	1	5.1	6	30.7	4	20.4	4	20.6	2	10.3
Theft \$5 000 and under	159	796.2	157	805.8	182	929.9	200	1 019.9	132	680.2	138	709.4
Possession of stolen property	5	25.0	2	10.3	3	15.3	3	15.3	10	51.5	8	41.1
Fraud	21	105.2	16	82.1	16	81.7	16	81.6	15	77.3	18	92.5
Mischief	107	535.8	92	472.2	150	766.4	137	698.7	104	535.9	106	544.9
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	469	2 348.4	425	2 181.3	525	2 682.4	533	2 718.1	460	2 370.3	435	2 236.3
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Firearms and other weapons offences	8	40.1	4	20.5	5	25.5	3	15.3	6	30.9	1	5.1
Offences against the administration of law and justice	33	165.2	42	215.6	39	199.3	79	402.9	50	257.6	42	215.9
Acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct	4	20.0	9	46.2	2	10.2	2	10.2	2	10.3	3	15.4
Indecent or harassing telephone calls	10	50.1	5	25.7	5	25.5	6	30.6	4	20.6	1	5.1
Other	7	35.1	2	10.3	3	15.3	6	30.6	7	36.1	7	36.0
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	62	310.5	62	318.2	54	275.9	96	489.6	69	355.5	54	277.6
CRIMINAL CODE (except offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle)	663	3 319.8	639	3 279.6	710	3 627.6	781	3 982.9	667	3 436.9	640	3 290.2

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data.

Table 8
Criminal Code offences in the region: change in number and offence rates, 2005 to 2010 (rate per 100 000)

OFFENCE CATEGORY	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Homicide	1	0.5	4	2.0	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	5	2.5
Criminal negligence and other offences causing death	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.5	2	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder	3	1.5	3	1.5	3	1.5	2	1.0	3	1.5	3	1.5
Assault	810	395.4	888	436.2	846	416.9	882	435.9	806	398.9	883	437.4
Sexual assault	96	46.9	123	60.4	125	61.6	105	51.9	115	56.9	134	66.4
Other sexual offences	25	12.2	10	4.9	15	7.4	15	7.4	19	9.4	29	14.4
Kidnapping or forcible confinement	7	3.4	18	8.8	18	8.9	6	3.0	17	8.4	22	10.9
Robbery or extortion	41	20.0	34	16.7	44	21.7	36	17.8	36	17.8	44	21.8
Criminal harassment	102	49.8	107	52.6	110	54.2	175	86.5	116	57.4	169	83.7
Threats	344	167.9	364	178.8	376	185.3	430	212.5	335	165.8	434	215.0
Other	3	1.5	1	0.5	1	0.5	3	1.5	2	1.0	4	2.0
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	1 432	699.1	1 553	762.8	1 541	759.4	1 656	818.5	1 450	717.7	1 728	855.9
Arson	75	36.6	57	28.0	41	20.2	45	22.2	46	22.8	39	19.3
Breaking and entering	1 243	606.8	1 299	638.1	1 024	504.6	1 171	578.8	1 183	585.5	1 104	546.9
Motor vehicle theft	387	188.9	374	183.7	333	164.1	382	188.8	374	185.1	346	171.4
Theft over \$5 000	43	21.0	38	18.7	44	21.7	34	16.8	34	16.8	44	21.8
Theft \$5 000 and under	1 932	943.2	1 758	863.5	1 654	815.0	1 657	819.0	1 632	807.8	1 600	792.5
Possession of stolen property	46	22.5	52	25.5	42	20.7	48	23.7	53	26.2	48	23.8
Fraud	246	120.1	260	127.7	295	145.4	321	158.7	344	170.3	286	141.7
Mischief	1 231	601.0	1 150	564.9	1 182	582.5	1 179	582.7	937	463.8	1 012	501.3
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	5 203	2 540.0	4 988	2 450.1	4 615	2 274.1	4 837	2 390.7	4 603	2 278.3	4 479	2 218.6
Prostitution	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	0	0.0
Firearms and other weapons offences	43	21.0	35	17.2	37	18.2	37	18.3	40	19.8	42	20.8
Offences against the administration of law and justice	466	227.5	644	316.3	617	304.0	727	359.3	814	402.9	910	450.8
Acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct	47	22.9	41	20.1	53	26.1	48	23.7	62	30.7	42	20.8
Indecent or harassing telephone calls	70	34.2	61	30.0	71	35.0	66	32.6	48	23.8	32	15.9
Other	92	44.9	68	33.4	152	74.9	127	62.8	81	40.1	61	30.2
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	718	350.5	849	417.0	930	458.3	1 005	496.7	1 046	517.7	1 087	538.4
CRIMINAL CODE (except offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle)	7 353	3 589.6	7 390	3 629.9	7 086	3 491.8	7 498	3 705.9	7 099	3 513.7	7 294	3 613.0

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data.

Table 9
Criminal Code offences in Québec as a whole: change in number and offence rates, 2005 to 2010 (rate per 100 000)

OFFENCE CATEGORY	2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Homicide	147	2.0	142	1.9	121	1.6	103	1.4	109	1.4	99	1.3
Criminal negligence and other offences causing death	12	0.2	12	0.2	18	0.2	28	0.4	26	0.3	24	0.3
Attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder	308	4.2	273	3.7	257	3.5	260	3.5	268	3.6	283	3.7
Assault	39 646	537.4	40 338	543.8	40 098	538.7	40 313	538.1	40 753	539.9	41 459	545.6
Sexual assault	3 324	45.1	3 629	48.9	4 051	54.4	4 184	55.8	4 164	55.2	4 842	63.7
Other sexual offences	1 060	14.4	1 024	13.8	1 052	14.1	991	13.2	980	13.0	1 041	13.7
Kidnapping or forcible confinement	838	11.4	990	13.3	1 131	15.2	1 172	15.6	1 193	15.8	1 343	17.7
Robbery or extortion	7 941	107.6	7 479	100.8	7 210	96.9	7 436	99.2	7 204	95.4	7 128	93.8
Criminal harassment	3 793	51.4	3 656	49.3	3 961	53.2	4 254	56.8	4 474	59.3	4 597	60.5
Threats	15 313	207.6	15 611	210.5	15 120	203.1	15 563	207.7	15 834	209.8	16 153	212.6
Other	91	1.2	95	1.3	96	1.3	94	1.3	89	1.2	73	1.0
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	72 473	982.3	73 249	987.5	73 115	982.3	74 398	993.0	75 094	994.9	77 042	1 014.0
Arson	4 225	57.3	4 132	55.7	3 531	47.4	3 574	47.7	3 429	45.4	3 089	40.7
Breaking and entering	79 497	1 077.5	73 720	993.8	69 867	938.6	67 352	898.9	64 442	853.8	64 378	847.3
Motor vehicle theft	45 287	613.8	45 097	608.0	39 963	536.9	40 105	535.3	38 923	515.7	38 176	502.4
Theft over \$5 000	4 769	64.6	4 571	61.6	4 684	62.9	4 995	66.7	4 682	62.0	4 950	65.1
Theft \$5 000 and under	118 034	1 599.9	115 476	1 556.8	111 056	1 492.0	112 876	1 506.6	111 045	1 471.2	107 824	1 419.1
Possession of stolen property	3 042	41.2	3 112	42.0	3 138	42.2	2 902	38.7	2 824	37.4	2 843	37.4
Fraud	17 264	234.0	17 349	233.9	17 791	239.0	16 577	221.3	17 921	237.4	17 240	226.9
Mischief	53 644	727.1	51 156	689.6	48 946	657.6	50 224	670.3	46 721	619.0	43 575	573.5
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	325 762	4 415.5	314 613	4 241.4	298 976	4 016.6	298 605	3 985.5	289 987	3 842.0	282 075	3 712.4
Prostitution	860	11.7	687	9.3	835	11.2	1 168	15.6	1 593	21.1	1 274	16.8
Firearms and other weapons offences	1 070	14.5	1 172	15.8	1 130	15.2	1 256	16.8	1 171	15.5	1 684	22.2
Offences against the administration of law and justice	20 681	280.3	23 276	313.8	23 544	316.3	24 304	324.4	25 222	334.2	27 088	356.5
Acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct	2 350	31.9	1 848	24.9	1 675	22.5	1 572	21.0	1 520	20.1	1 480	19.5
Indecent or harassing telephone calls	2 881	39.1	2 400	32.4	2 329	31.3	2 052	27.4	1 967	26.1	1 980	26.1
Other	2 909	39.4	3 918	52.8	6 776	91.0	5 928	79.1	4 416	58.5	3 351	44.1
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	30 751	416.8	33 301	448.9	36 289	487.5	36 280	484.2	35 889	475.5	36 857	485.1
CRIMINAL CODE (except offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle)	428 986	5 814.7	421 163	5 677.8	408 380	5 486.4	409 283	5 462.7	400 970	5 312.5	395 974	5 211.5

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data.

Table 10 Criminal Code offence rates for Québec as a whole, the region, the Le Vallon RCM and each municipality in the RCM, 2010 (rate per 100 000)

OFFENCE CATEGORY	Municipality											RCM	Region	Québec		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11					
Homicide	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.3
Criminal negligence and other offences causing death	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	3.7
Assault	0.0	917.4	309.4	647.5	0.0	319.5	390.6	365.0	284.9	0.0	601.1	385.6	437.4	545.6		
Sexual assault	753.3	0.0	0.0	92.5	0.0	319.5	0.0	0.0	114.0	0.0	45.1	77.1	66.4	63.7		
Other sexual offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.4	13.7		
Kidnapping or forcible confinement	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	17.7		
Robbery or extortion	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	15.4	21.8	93.8		
Criminal harassment	0.0	0.0	154.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	0.0	195.4	82.3	83.7	60.5		
Threats	753.3	305.8	232.0	462.5	727.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	240.5	205.6	215.0	212.6		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.0		
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON	1506.6	1223.2	696.1	1202.6	727.3	639.0	390.6	365.0	455.8	0.0	1127.1	776.3	855.9	1 014.0		
Assault	0.0	0.0	77.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	114.0	0.0	30.1	25.7	19.3	40.7		
Breaking and entering	1318.3	917.4	464.0	370.0	727.3	1278.0	585.9	2919.7	341.9	350.3	495.9	565.5	546.9	847.3		
Motor vehicle theft	376.6	0.0	77.3	370.0	363.6	0.0	0.0	729.9	284.9	0.0	285.5	246.8	171.4	502.4		
Theft over \$5 000	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.1	10.3	21.8	65.1		
Theft \$5 000 and under	188.3	611.6	154.7	462.5	363.6	159.7	390.6	1459.9	284.9	0.0	1412.7	709.4	792.5	1 419.1		
Possession of stolen property	0.0	0.0	77.3	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	41.1	23.8	37.4		
Fraud	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	0.0	159.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	180.3	92.5	141.7	226.9		
Mischief	376.6	0.0	232.0	277.5	0.0	159.7	390.6	365.0	569.8	0.0	1037.0	544.9	501.3	573.5		
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY	2259.9	1529.1	1082.8	1665.1	1454.5	1757.2	1367.2	5474.5	1595.4	350.3	3516.7	2236.3	2 218.6	3 712.4		
Prostitution	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.8		
Firearms and other weapons offences	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	5.1	20.8	22.2		
Offences against the administration of law and justice	188.3	305.8	232.0	185.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.0	455.8	0.0	270.5	215.9	450.8	356.5		
Acts contrary to public morals or disorderly conduct	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.1	15.4	20.8	19.5		
Indecent or harassing telephone calls	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	15.9	26.1		
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	75.1	36.0	30.2	44.1		
OTHER CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES	188.3	305.8	232.0	277.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	365.0	512.8	0.0	405.8	277.6	538.4	485.1		
CRIMINAL CODE (except offences related to the operation of a motor vehicle)	3 954.8	3 058.1	2010.8	3145.2	2181.8	2396.2	1757.8	6204.4	2564.1	350.3	5049.6	3290.2	3 613.0	5 211.5		

Source: ministère de la Sécurité publique, UCR2 Survey data.

Appendix 2

How to obtain analyses of crime

How to obtain analyses of crime

A municipality or an RCM that is carrying out a safety diagnosis in compliance with the MSP's crime prevention policy may obtain analyses of official crime statistics by submitting a written request to the MSP. The request must be signed by the director of the municipality or the RCM concerned and contain the following information:

- the director's name and contact information;
- the names of comparison areas, if applicable;
- the data analysis level (RCM, individual municipalities or groups of municipalities). Meaningful zones, identified using the procedure laid out in the *Guide to Developing a General Portrait of Life Settings*, should be used for this purpose (see the section “Division of the area into zones”);
- the name and contact information of the local coordinator;
- written consent from the police force(s) concerned by the data used in the analysis.

The request must be sent to the team in charge at the MSP, whose contact information is as follows:

Direction de la prévention et de l'organisation policière
2525, boulevard Laurier, 9^e étage
Québec (Québec) G1V 2L2

418 646-6777, ext. 60127
infocom@msp.gouv.qc.ca

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Québec 

In cooperation with:

• Ministère de la Sécurité publique

