

**Crime Statistics in New Brunswick  
Reported by Municipal Police Forces  
2007-2009**

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In 2009, the national Crime Severity Index (CSI) was 87.2 while New Brunswick's value was 70.7. The B.N.P.P. Regional Police Force and the Rothesay Regional Police Force had total CSI values below the provincial value in 2009 (63.6 and 28.7, respectively). Of the nine municipal/regional police forces, Rothesay Regional had the lowest crime severity across all categories: total, violent, and non-violent. Woodstock Police Force ranked highest. Its total CSI value increased 26.3% between 2008 and 2009, the greatest increase reported by a municipal police force that year. During the same time period, the Saint John Police Force reported the largest decrease in total CSI (-7.1%).

In 2009, Canada's violent CSI was 93.7 compared to NB's 72.0. Five police forces had violent CSI values below the provincial value (Bathurst, B.N.P.P. Regional, Edmundston, Miramichi, and Rothesay Regional). The Bathurst Police Force reported the greatest decrease in violent CSI between 2008 and 2009 (-35.1%) while B.N.P.P. Regional reported the largest increase (+30.7%).

With the exception of the Saint John Police Force, each municipal/regional police force's non-violent CSI was greater than their violent CSI in 2009. The national non-violent CSI that year was 84.7 and NB's was 70.2. The B.N.P.P. Regional and Rothesay Regional Police Forces were the only police forces to have values below the provincial value. The Fredericton Police Force reported the largest decrease in non-violent CSI between 2008 and 2009 (-8.8%) while Woodstock Police Force reported the greatest increase (+25.4%). See page 18 of this report for more information about the CSI.

Municipal/Regional Police Force	Total Crime Severity Index		Violent Crime Severity Index		Non-violent Crime Severity Index	
	2009 Index	Percent change 2008 to 2009	2009 Index	Percent change 2008 to 2009	2009 Index	Percent change 2008 to 2009
Bathurst Police Force	82.0	-6.9	52.0	-35.1	93.5	2.7
B.N.P.P. Regional Police Force	63.6	13.1	53.4	30.7	67.6	8.7
Edmundston Police Force	72.4	3.1	44.4	-4.6	83.2	4.9
Fredericton Police Force	84.8	-5.1	83.3	6.4	85.3	-8.8
Grand Falls Police Force	101.4	1.0	72.8	-7.9	112.4	3.4
Miramichi Police Force	75.9	-4.9	55.9	-24.8	83.6	2.1
Rothesay Regional Police Force	28.7	0.1	24.6	13.7	30.3	-3.5
Saint John Police Force	126.4	-7.1	134.0	-10.1	123.5	-5.8
Woodstock Police Force	202.8	26.3	144.7	29.8	225.1	25.4

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

## BATHURST POLICE FORCE

In 2009, there were 31 police officers employed by the Bathurst Police Force (BPF).

A case load of 32 *Criminal Code* offences per police officer was recorded for BPF in 2009.

The total population of the region policed by BPF was 12,737 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 411.

In 2009, there were 992 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) within this region, or 7.5% fewer offences than were reported in 2008. The overall crime rate was 77.9 offences per 1,000 population, higher than the provincial crime rate of 56.3, but 7.0% lower than the region's 2008 crime rate of 83.7 offences per 1,000 people.

In 2009, 254 violent crimes were reported by BPF, a 14.2% decrease from the 296 reported in 2008. The rate of violent crime in this region was 19.9 offences per 1,000 people, greater than the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

More than half (53%) of all violent crimes reported by BPF in 2009 were level 1 assaults. That year, there were 134 common assaults, 13 more incidents than in the previous year (10.7% increase). The 2009 level 1 assault rate was 10.5 offences per 1,000 people in this region, an increase of 10.5% since 2008, and higher than the provincial common assault rate of 6.8 offences per 1,000 population.

In 2009, there were 600 property crimes reported by BPF, representing a 8.5% decrease from the 656 property offences reported in 2008. The 2009 property crime rate for this region was 47.1 offences per 1,000 population, a 8.0% decrease from the 2008 rate of 51.2. The region's 2009 property crime rate was more than the provincial property crime rate of 33.5 property offences per 1,000 population.

Bathurst Police Force reported 300 thefts in 2009, 58 fewer thefts than the number reported in 2008, which is a 16.2% reduction. The region's 2009 theft rate of 23.6 thefts per 1,000 people was higher than the provincial theft rate of 13.3 that year.

In 2009, BPF reported 152 mischief offences, or 11.9 incidents for every 1,000 residents in the region. The region's 2009 mischief rate was slightly greater than the provincial mischief rate of 10.4

BATHURST POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	12,877	12,801	12,737
<b>Police Strength</b>	30	30	31
Case Load Per Officer	44	36	32
Population Served Per Officer	429	427	411
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	405	296	254
Rate per 1,000	31.5	23.1	19.9
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	759	656	600
Rate per 1,000	58.9	51.2	47.1
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	170	120	138
Rate per 1,000	13.2	9.4	10.8
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>1,072</b>	<b>992</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>103.6</b>	<b>83.7</b>	<b>77.9</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	153	121	134
Rate per 1,000	11.9	9.5	10.5
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	356	358	300
Rate per 1,000	27.6	28.0	23.6
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	239	162	152
Rate per 1,000	18.6	12.7	11.9
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	46	51	25
Rate per 1,000	3.6	4.0	2.0
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	38	38	39
Rate per 1,000	3.0	3.0	3.1

**Bathurst Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

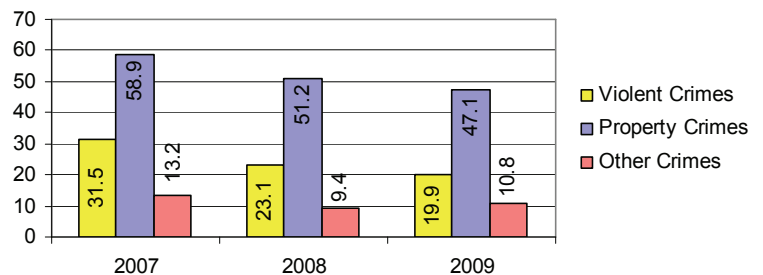


Figure 1.

**Bathurst Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009**

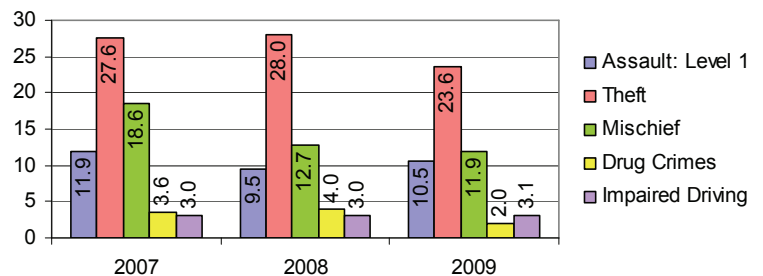


Figure 2.

offences per 1,000 population. Between 2007 and 2009, the number of mischief offences decreased 36.4%, and the rate per 1,000 dropped 36.0%, in this region.

There were 138 other crimes reported in 2009 by BPF, an increase of 15.0% from the number reported in 2008, but a decrease of 18.8% from the 170 other crimes reported in 2007. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 10.8 per 1,000 people, higher than the provincial rate of 7.4.

In 2009, drug crimes decreased 51.0% in the Bathurst region, from 51 incidents reported to police in 2008 to 25 incidents in 2009. Similarly, the drug crime rate dropped from 4.0 in 2008 to 2.0 offences per 1,000 population in 2009. This region's drug crime rate was less than the provincial drug crime rate of 2.6 offences per 1,000 New Brunswickers in 2009.

In 2009, 39 impaired driving offences were reported by BPF, one more incident than in 2008. The rate of impaired driving offences was 3.1 per 1,000 population in 2009. The region's 2009 impaired driving rate was comparable to the provincial impaired driving rate of 3.2 offences per 1,000 people.

**B.N.P.P. REGIONAL POLICE FORCE**

In 2009, 17 police officers were employed by the B.N.P.P. Regional Police Force.

That year, a case load of 24 *Criminal Code* offences per B.N.P.P. police officer was recorded.

The total population of the region policed by B.N.P.P. was 8,607 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 506.

In 2009, 407 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) were reported by B.N.P.P. This was an 8.0% increase from the 377 reported in 2008. The overall crime rate was 47.3 offences per 1,000 population, lower than the provincial crime rate of 56.3, but 8.7% higher than the region's 2008 crime rate and 23.8% higher than the region's 2007 crime rate.

In 2009, 115 violent crimes were reported by B.N.P.P., 2.5% fewer violent crimes than were reported in 2008. The rate of violent crime was 13.4 offences per 1,000 people, which is less than the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

**Rate Per 1,000 of Criminal Code Offences (excluding traffic) by Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009**

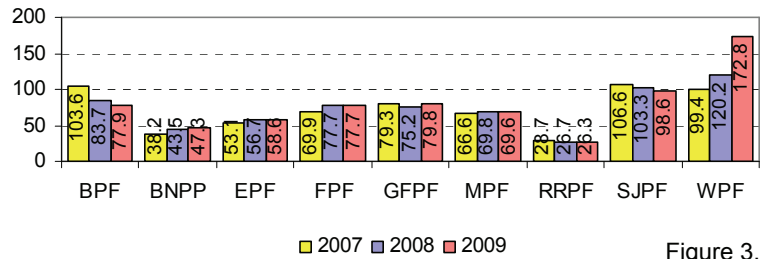


Figure 3.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of total *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

B.N.P.P. REGIONAL POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	8,738	8,671	8,607
<b>Police Strength</b>	17	16	17
Case Load Per Officer	20	24	24
Population Served Per Officer	514	542	506
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	103	118	115
Rate per 1,000	11.8	13.6	13.4
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	184	222	238
Rate per 1,000	21.1	25.6	27.7
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	47	37	54
Rate per 1,000	5.4	4.3	6.3
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>			
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>38.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>47.3</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	35	33	34
Rate per 1,000	4.0	3.8	4.0
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	71	89	72
Rate per 1,000	8.1	10.3	8.4
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	69	56	71
Rate per 1,000	7.9	6.5	8.2
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	12	16	16
Rate per 1,000	1.4	1.8	1.9
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	21	20	22
Rate per 1,000	2.4	2.3	2.6

Of all violent crimes reported by B.N.P.P. in 2009, 30% were level 1 assaults, 29% were uttering threats, and 14% were threatening/harassing phone calls. The remaining 27% of violent crimes were comprised of nine level 1 sexual assaults, seven level 2 assaults, seven criminal harassment offences, three sexual violations against children, two level 3 assaults, two assaults on a peace officer, and one firearms offence.

The level 1 assault rate of 4.0 offences per 1,000 people remained relatively unchanged in this region since 2007. In 2009, it was lower than the provincial common assault rate of 6.8 offences per 1,000 population.

In 2009, 238 property crimes were reported by B.N.P.P., a 7.2% increase from the 222 property offences reported in 2008 and a 29.3% increase from the 184 reported in 2007. The 2009 property crime rate for this region was 27.7 offences per 1,000 population, less than the provincial rate of 33.5 property offences per 1,000 population.

Seventy-two thefts were reported by B.N.P.P. Regional Police in 2009, 17 fewer thefts than in 2008, which is a 19.1% reduction. The region's 2009 theft rate of 8.4 thefts per 1,000 people was less than the provincial theft rate of 13.3 that year.

In 2009, B.N.P.P. reported 71 mischief offences. This was an increase of 27% from the 56 reported in 2008. The region's 2009 mischief rate of 8.2 was smaller than the provincial mischief rate of 10.4 offences per 1,000 population that year.

In 2009, 54 other crimes were reported by B.N.P.P. This was an increase of 46% from the number reported in 2008, but only 14.9% higher than the number reported in 2007. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 6.3 per 1,000 people, which was less than the provincial rate of 7.4.

The number of drug crimes reported by the B.N.P.P. Police Force stayed the same in 2009 from 2008. Sixteen drug crimes were reported in both years. The 2009 drug crime rate of 1.9 per 1,000 people in this region was less than the provincial rate of 2.6.

Similarly, the number of impaired driving offences reported by B.N.P.P. has remained relatively unchanged between 2007 and 2009. The 22 offences reported in 2009 translates into a rate of 2.6 per 1,000 people, which was less than the provincial rate of 3.2 per 1,000 New Brunswickers.

**B.N.P.P. Regional Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

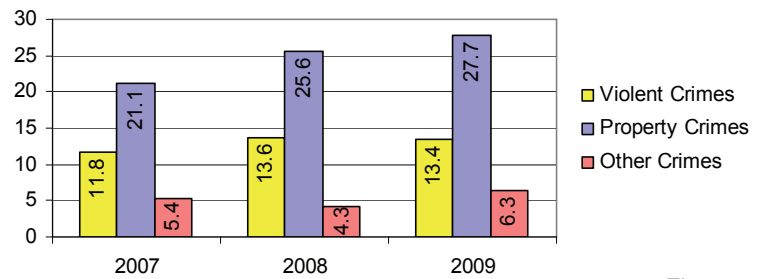


Figure 4.

**B.N.P.P. Regional Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009**

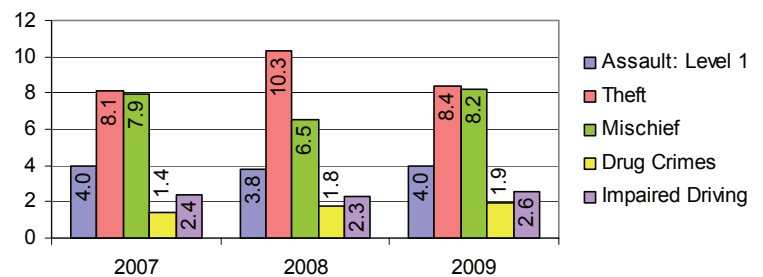


Figure 5.

**Rate Per 1,000 of Violent Crimes by  
Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009**

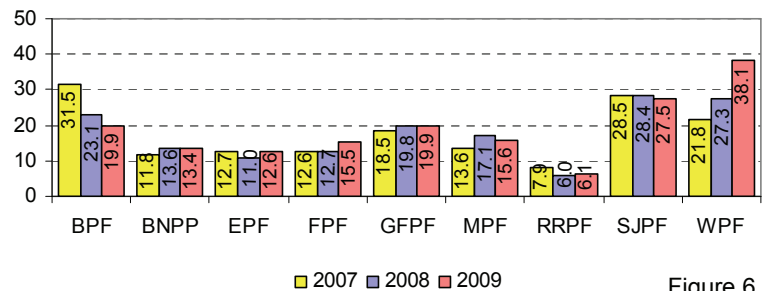


Figure 6.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of violent crimes per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

## EDMUNDSTON POLICE FORCE

In 2009, the Edmundston Police Force (EPF) employed 34 police officers.

The case load per Edmundston police officer in 2009 was 29 *Criminal Code* offences.

The total population of the region policed by EPF was 16,602 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 488.

In 2009, 973 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) were reported by EPF, 2.4% more than in 2008 and 8.6% more than in 2007. The overall crime rate was 58.6 offences per 1,000 people, which was only slightly higher than the provincial crime rate of 56.3 in 2009.

In 2009, there were 210 violent crimes reported by EPF, 13.5% more than in 2008, but 2.3% fewer than in 2007. The rate of violent crime was 12.6 offences per 1,000 population, less than the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

Of the 210 violent crimes reported by EPF in 2009, 64 (or 30%) were level 1 assaults; 60 (or 29%) were uttering threats; 27 (or 13%) were threatening/harassing phone calls; 20 were criminal harassment offences (or 10%); 17 were level 2 assaults (or 8%); and 12 were level 1 sexual assaults (or 6%). The remaining 5% were assaults on a peace officer (4), other violent violations (3), level 3 assaults (2), and forcible confinement/kidnapping (1).

The 2009 level 1 assault rate of 3.9 offences per 1,000 people was lower than the provincial common assault rate of 6.8, but 21.9% greater than the region's 2008 rate of 3.2.

Property crimes reported by EPF increased 16.8% from 542 offences in 2007 to 633 in 2008. In 2009, property crimes decreased 1.7% to 622 reported offences. The region's 2009 property crime rate of 37.5 offences per 1,000 population was greater than the provincial property crime rate of 33.5.

Thefts accounted for 48% of all property crimes reported to EPF in 2009. That year, 300 thefts were committed, four fewer than in 2008 but 40 more than in 2007. In 2009, EPF recorded a rate of 18.1 thefts per 1,000 people, which was more than the provincial rate of 13.3.

EDMUNDSTON POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	16,876	16,749	16,602
<b>Police Strength</b>	35	33	34
Case Load Per Officer	26	29	29
Population Served Per Officer	482	508	488
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	215	185	210
Rate per 1,000	12.7	11.0	12.6
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	542	633	622
Rate per 1,000	32.1	37.8	37.5
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	139	132	141
Rate per 1,000	8.2	7.9	8.5
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>973</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>58.6</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	59	53	64
Rate per 1,000	3.5	3.2	3.9
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	260	304	300
Rate per 1,000	15.4	18.2	18.1
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	135	159	133
Rate per 1,000	8.0	9.5	8.0
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	73	72	74
Rate per 1,000	4.3	4.3	4.5
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	42	38	24
Rate per 1,000	2.5	2.3	1.4

Edmundston Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009

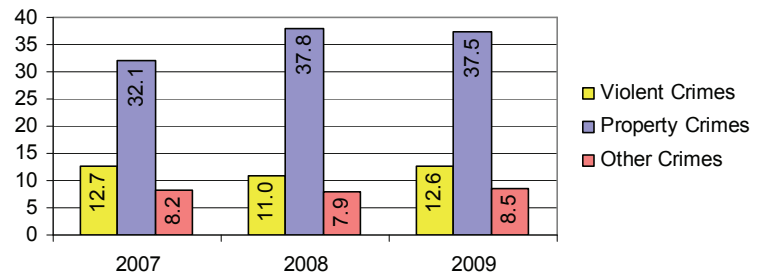


Figure 7.

Edmundston Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009

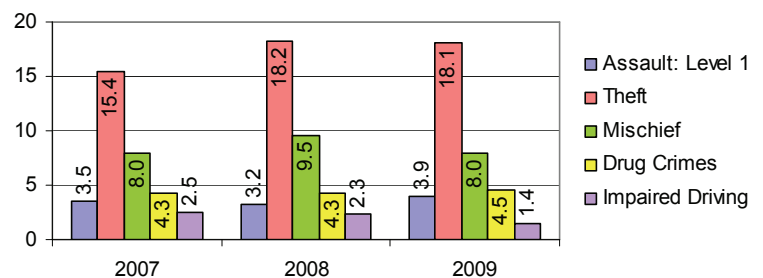


Figure 8.

The second most prevalent property crime reported by EPF in 2009 was mischief at 21%. A total of 133 mischief offences were committed that year, a decrease of 16.4% from 2008 or 26 fewer offences. The mischief rate was the same in 2009 as it was in 2007, at 8.0 mischief offences per 1,000 people. This was lower than the 2009 provincial rate of 10.4 offences per 1,000 population.

In 2009, 141 other crimes were reported by EPF, representing an increase of 6.8% from the 132 other crimes reported in 2008. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 8.5 per 1,000 people, slightly higher than the 2009 provincial rate of 7.4.

The number of drug crimes reported by EPF remained relatively stable between 2007 and 2009. In the most recent year, 74 drug crimes were reported. The 2009 drug crime rate of 4.5 offences per 1,000 population for EPF was greater than the provincial rate of 2.6.

Twenty-four impaired driving offences were reported by EPF in 2009, 36.8% fewer than in 2008 and 42.9% fewer than in 2007. Of the nine municipal police forces, EPF recorded the lowest impaired driving rate at 1.4 offences per 1,000 population in 2009. The provincial rate that year was 3.2.

### FREDERICTON POLICE FORCE

In 2009, there were 113 police officers employed by the Fredericton Police Force (FPF).

A case load of 38 *Criminal Code* offences per officer was recorded for FPF in 2009.

The total population policed by FPF was 54,789 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 485.

In 2009, there were 4,257 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) reported by FPF, or 1.5% more than were reported in 2008 and 14.4% more than in 2007. The overall crime rate stayed the same in 2009 as in 2008 at 77.7 offences per 1,000 population. This was higher than the 2009 provincial crime rate of 56.3.

In 2009, 850 violent crimes were reported by FPF, an increase of 23.7% from the 687 violent offences reported in 2008. The region's 2009 violent crime rate was 15.5, which was comparable to the provincial violent crime rate that year (15.4 offences per 1,000 people).

Rate Per 1,000 of Property Crimes by Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009

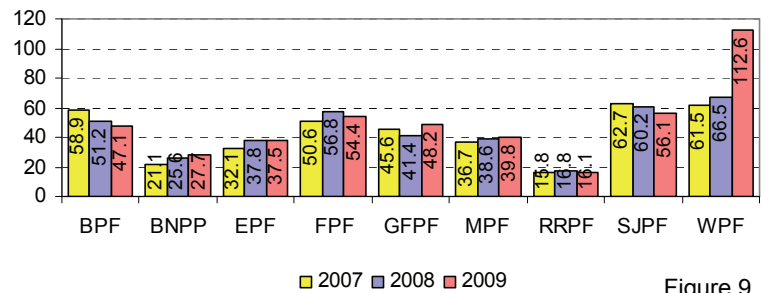


Figure 9.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of property crimes per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

FREDERICTON POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	53,269	53,983	54,789
<b>Police Strength</b>	100	112	113
Case Load Per Officer	37	37	38
Population Served Per Officer	533	482	485
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	673	687	850
Rate per 1,000	12.6	12.7	15.5
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	2,695	3,065	2,979
Rate per 1,000	50.6	56.8	54.4
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	354	444	428
Rate per 1,000	6.6	8.2	7.8
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>3,722</b>	<b>4,196</b>	<b>4,257</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>77.7</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	298	278	412
Rate per 1,000	5.6	5.2	7.5
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	1,223	1,629	1,540
Rate per 1,000	23.0	30.2	28.1
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	711	708	848
Rate per 1,000	13.3	13.1	15.5
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	68	82	92
Rate per 1,000	1.3	1.5	1.7
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	197	196	191
Rate per 1,000	3.7	3.6	3.5



The volume of level 1 assaults (common assault) was the major driver of the violent crime rate in the region policed by FPF. In 2009, almost half (48%) of all violent crimes reported by FPF were common assaults. That year, there were 412 common assaults, 134 more incidents than in the previous year (48.2% increase). The second most prevalent violent crime reported by FPF in 2009 was uttering threats at 16% (or 138 incidents), followed by level 2 assaults at 10% (or 88 incidents). While not as common as assault, the number of sexual violations against children jumped from eight incidents in 2008 to 17 in 2009, a 112.5% increase. In 2009, 94 incidents of sexual violations against children were reported across the province, an increase of 84.3% over the previous year.

The 2009 level 1 assault rate reported by FPF was 7.5 offences per 1,000 people, 44.2% higher than in 2008. The region's 2009 level 1 assault rate was greater than the provincial rate of 6.8.

In 2009, there were 2,979 property crimes reported by FPF, a reduction of 2.8% from the 3,065 property offences reported in 2008. The 2009 property crime rate for this region was 54.4 offences per 1,000 population, a decrease of 4.2% from the 2008 rate of 56.8. The region's 2009 property crime rate was more than the provincial property crime rate of 33.5 property offences per 1,000 people.

Theft and mischief combined accounted for 80% of all property crimes reported by FPF in 2009. FPF reported 1,540 thefts that year, 89 fewer incidents than the number reported in 2008, which is a 5.5% reduction. The region's 2009 theft rate of 28.1 offences per 1,000 was higher than the provincial theft rate of 13.3 that year.

In 2009, FPF reported 848 mischief offences, or 15.5 incidents for every 1,000 residents in the region. The number of mischief offences reported by FPF increased 19.8% between 2008 and 2009. The mischief rate increased 18.3% during the same time period. The 2009 mischief rate of 15.5 was greater than the 2009 provincial mischief rate of 10.4.

There were 428 other crimes reported in 2009 by FPF, a decrease of 3.6% from the previous year. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 7.8 per 1,000 people, slightly higher than the provincial rate of 7.4.

**Fredericton Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

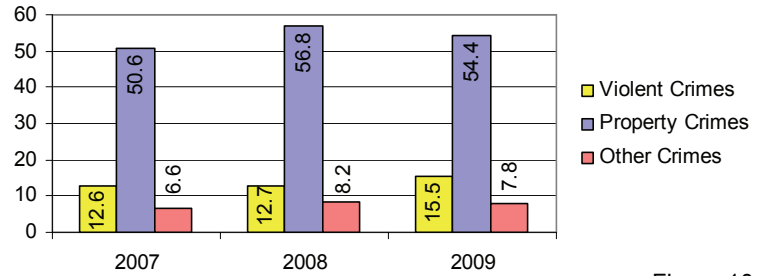


Figure 10.

**Fredericton Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009**

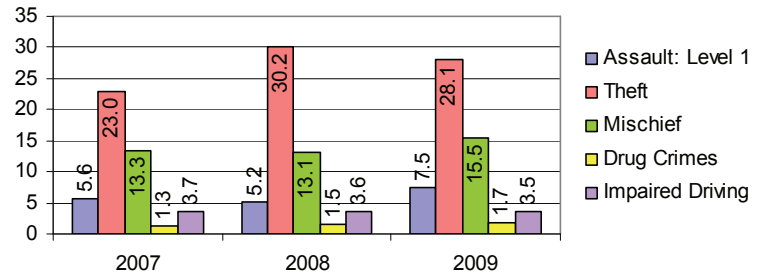


Figure 11.

**Rate Per 1,000 of Other Crimes by  
Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009**

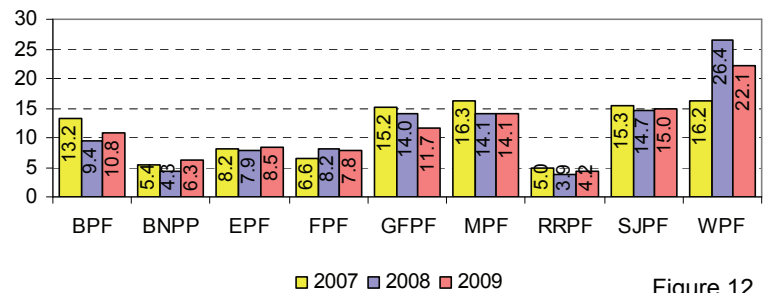


Figure 12.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of other crimes per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

In 2009, drug crimes increased 12.2% in the Fredericton region, from 82 incidents in 2008 to 92 in 2009. Since 2007, the number of drug crimes reported by FPF increased 35.3%. The drug crime rate reported by FPF in 2009 was 1.7 offences per 1,000 population, which was less than the provincial drug crime rate of 2.6 in 2009.

In 2009, 191 impaired driving offences were reported by FPF, five fewer incidents than in 2008. The rate of impaired driving offences was 3.5 in 2009, which is comparable to the provincial impaired driving rate of 3.2 offences per 1,000 people.

### GRAND FALLS POLICE FORCE

In 2009, 14 police officers were employed by the Grand Falls Police Force (GFPF).

That year, a case load of 32 *Criminal Code* offences per police officer was recorded.

The total population policed by GFPF was 5,565 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 398.

In 2009, 444 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) were reported by GFPF. This was a 4.5% increase from the 425 offences reported in 2008. The overall crime rate was 79.8 offences per 1,000 population, greater than the provincial crime rate of 56.3 and higher than the region's 2008 crime rate of 75.2.

In 2009, 111 violent crimes were reported by GFPF, one less incident than in 2008. The rate of violent crime was 19.9 offences per 1,000 people, which is greater than the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

Of all violent crimes reported by GFPF in 2009, 40% were level 1 assaults (44), 30% were uttering threats (34), and 10% were threatening/harassing phone calls (11). The remaining 20% were comprised of seven criminal harassment offences, three level 3 assaults, three assaults on a peace officer, two level 1 sexual assaults, two voyeurism offences, two other violent violations, one level 2 assault, one firearms offence, and one robbery.

The level 1 assault rate of 7.9 offences per 1,000 people in 2009 was an increase of 21.5% over the previous year. It was also greater than the provincial common assault rate of 6.8 offences per 1,000 population.

GRAND FALLS POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	5,727	5,652	5,565
<b>Police Strength</b>	14	16	14
Case Load Per Officer	32	27	32
Population Served Per Officer	409	353	398
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	106	112	111
Rate per 1,000	18.5	19.8	19.9
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	261	234	268
Rate per 1,000	45.6	41.4	48.2
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	87	79	65
Rate per 1,000	15.2	14.0	11.7
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>79.8</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	43	37	44
Rate per 1,000	7.5	6.5	7.9
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	101	97	105
Rate per 1,000	17.6	17.2	18.9
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	80	71	84
Rate per 1,000	14.0	12.6	15.1
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	20	13	23
Rate per 1,000	3.5	2.3	4.1
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	20	16	17
Rate per 1,000	3.5	2.8	3.1

Grand Falls Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009

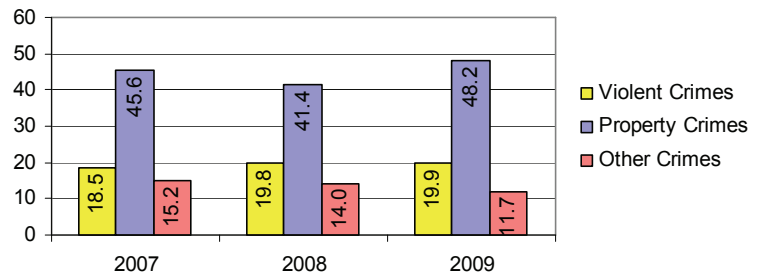


Figure 13.

Grand Falls Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009

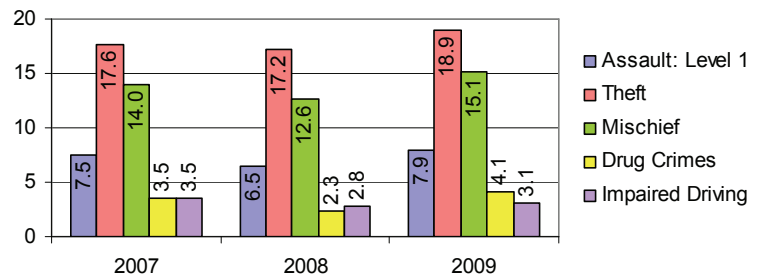


Figure 14.

In 2009, 268 property crimes were reported by GFPF, a 14.5% increase from the 234 property offences reported in 2008. The 2009 property crime rate for this region was 48.2 offences per 1,000 population, greater than the provincial rate of 33.5 that year.

A total of 105 thefts were reported by the Grand Falls Police Force in 2009, eight more thefts than in 2008, which is an increase of 8.2%. The region's 2009 theft rate of 18.9 thefts per 1,000 people was higher than the provincial theft rate of 13.3 in 2009.

In 2009, GFPF reported 84 mischief offences. This was an increase of 18.3% from the 71 reported in 2008. However, the number of mischief offences reported in 2009 was only 5.0% more (+4 incidents) than the number reported in 2007. The region's 2009 mischief rate of 15.1 was larger than the provincial mischief rate of 10.4 offences per 1,000 population that year.

In 2009, 65 other crimes were reported by GFPF. This was a decrease of 17.7% from the number reported in 2008, and 25.3% less than the number reported in 2007. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 11.7 per 1,000 people, which was greater than the provincial rate of 7.4.

Ten more drug crimes were reported by GFPF in 2009 than in 2008, for an increase of 76.9%. The 23 drug crimes reported in 2009 was closer to the region's 2007 number of 20 reported drug crimes. The 2009 drug crime rate of 4.1 per 1,000 people was higher than the provincial rate of 2.6.

The number of impaired driving offences reported by GFPF only increased by one, from 16 reported incidents in 2008 to 17 in 2009. The 2009 rate of impaired driving was 3.1, which is comparable to the provincial rate of 3.2 per 1,000 population.

### MIRAMICHI POLICE FORCE

In 2009, the Miramichi Police Force (MPF) employed 35 police officers.

The case load per Miramichi police officer in 2009 was 36 *Criminal Code* offences.

The total population of the region policed by MPF was 17,964 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 513.

In 2009, 1,250 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) were reported by MPF, 2.0% more than in

Rate Per 1,000 of Drug Crimes by Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009

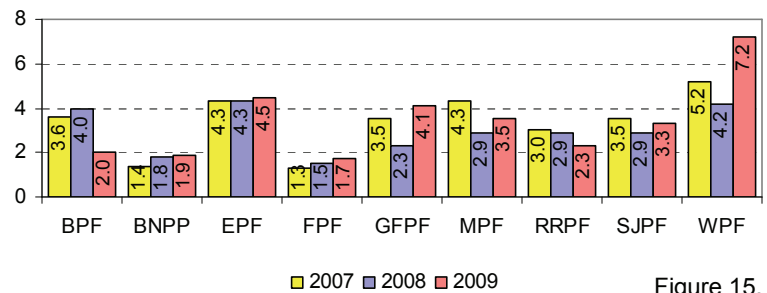


Figure 15.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of drug crimes per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Fredericton reported the lowest rate.

MIRAMICHI POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	18,320	17,576	17,964
<b>Police Strength</b>	35	35	35
Case Load Per Officer	35	35	36
Population Served Per Officer	523	519	513
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	250	310	281
Rate per 1,000	13.6	17.1	15.6
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	672	700	715
Rate per 1,000	36.7	38.6	39.8
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	298	256	254
Rate per 1,000	16.3	14.1	14.1
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,226</b>	<b>1,250</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>69.8</b>	<b>69.6</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	108	118	101
Rate per 1,000	5.9	6.5	5.6
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	312	332	310
Rate per 1,000	17.0	18.3	17.3
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	174	161	191
Rate per 1,000	9.5	8.9	10.6
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	78	52	62
Rate per 1,000	4.3	2.9	3.5
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	108	121	115
Rate per 1,000	5.9	6.7	6.4

2008 and 2.5% more than in 2007. The overall crime rate was 69.6 offences per 1,000 people, higher than the provincial crime rate of 56.3 in 2009.

In 2009, there were 281 violent crimes reported by MPF, 9.4% less than in 2008, but 12.4% more than in 2007. The rate of violent crime was 15.6 offences per 1,000 population, similar to the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

Of the 281 violent crimes reported by MPF in 2009, 101 (or 36%) were level 1 assaults; 79 (or 28%) were uttering threats; 29 (or 10%) were level 2 assaults; 22 (or 8%) were criminal harassment offences; 21 (or 7%) were assaults on a peace officer; and 10 (or 4%) were level 1 sexual assaults. The remaining 7% of violent crimes were threatening/harassing phone calls (8), sexual violations against children (5), other sexual violations (2), level 3 assault (1), other assault (1), robbery (1), and forcible confinement/kidnapping (1).

The 2009 level 1 assault rate of 5.6 offences per 1,000 people was 13.8% less than the region's 2008 rate of 6.5 and lower than the provincial common assault rate of 6.8.

Property crimes reported by MPF increased 6.3% over the three-year period, from 672 offences in 2007 to 715 in 2009. The region's 2009 property crime rate of 39.8 offences per 1,000 population was greater than the provincial property crime rate of 33.5.

Theft was the most prevalent property crime reported by MPF in 2009, representing 43% of all property offences. That year, 310 thefts were committed, 22 fewer than in 2008. In 2009, MPF recorded a rate of 17.3 thefts per 1,000 people, which was more than the provincial rate of 13.3.

The second most prevalent property crime reported by MPF in 2009 was mischief at 27%. A total of 191 mischief offences were committed that year, an increase of 18.6% from 2008, or 30 more offences. The mischief rate recorded by MPF in 2009 was 10.6 offences per 1,000 population, similar to the provincial mischief rate that year of 10.4.

In 2009, 254 other crimes were reported by MPF, two fewer than in 2008. Since 2007, however, the number of other crimes dropped 14.8%. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 14.1, greater than the provincial rate of 7.4 per 1,000 population.

**Miramichi Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

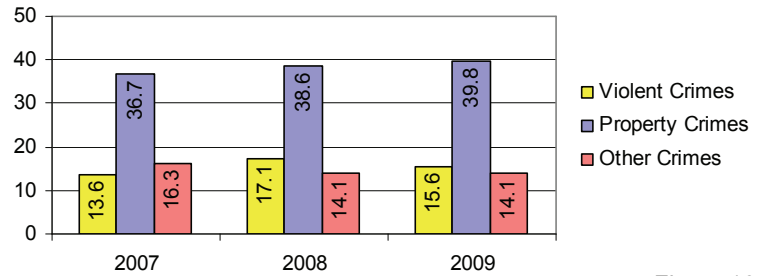


Figure 16.

**Miramichi Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009**

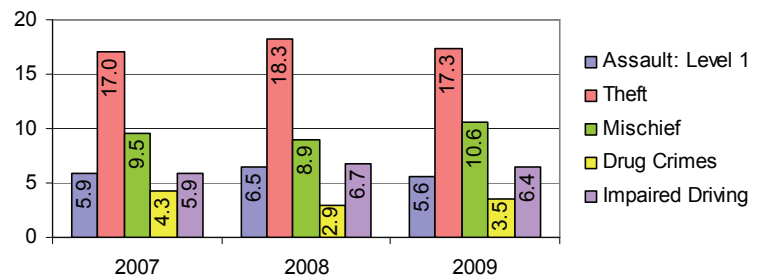


Figure 17.

**Rate Per 1,000 of Impaired Driving Offences by  
Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009**

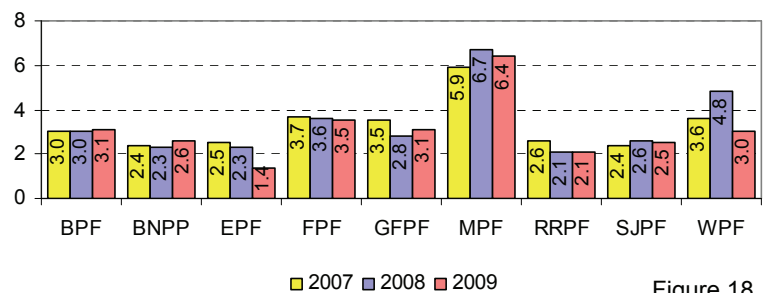


Figure 18.

In 2009, the Miramichi Police Force reported the highest rate of impaired driving offences per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Edmundston reported the lowest rate.

In 2009, drug crimes increased 19.2% in the Miramichi, from 52 incidents in 2008 to 62 in 2009. Since 2007, however, drug crimes reported by MPF dropped 25.8%. The drug crime rate recorded by MPF in 2009 was 3.5 offences per 1,000 people, which was greater than the provincial drug crime rate of 2.6 in 2009.

A total of 115 impaired driving offences were reported by MPF in 2009, 5.0% fewer than in 2008, but 6.5% more than in 2007. The 2009 impaired driving rate was 6.4 offences per 1,000 population, significantly higher than the provincial rate of 3.2.

**ROTHESAY REGIONAL POLICE FORCE**

In 2009, there were 36 police officers employed by the Rothesay Regional Police Force (RRPF).

A case load of 21 *Criminal Code* offences per officer was recorded for RRPF in 2009.

The total population policed by RRPF in 2009 was 28,351; the population served per police officer was 784.

In 2009, there were 747 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) reported by RRPF, or 1.0% fewer than were reported in 2008 and 7.1% less than in 2007. The overall crime rate remained stable at 26.3 offences per 1,000 population in 2009. This was lower than the 2009 provincial crime rate of 56.3.

In 2009, 172 violent crimes were reported by RRPF, two more incidents than in 2008 for an increase of 1.2%. Since 2007, the number of violent crimes reported by RRPF dropped 22.5%. The region's 2009 violent crime rate was 6.1, which was significantly less than the provincial violent crime rate that year of 15.4 offences per 1,000 people.

Forty-six percent of all violent crimes reported by RRPF in 2009 were level 1 assaults. That year, there were 79 common assaults, ten more incidents than in the previous year (14.5% increase). The second most prevalent violent crime reported by RRPF in 2009 was uttering threats at 17% (or 29 incidents), followed by threatening/harassing phone calls at 13% (or 23 incidents). In 2009, RRPF also reported 20 level 2 assaults, nine level 1 sexual assaults, four assaults on a peace officer, three robberies, two criminal harassment offences, one attempted murder, one extortion, and one voyeurism.

ROTHESAY REGIONAL POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	28,058	28,168	28,351
<b>Police Strength</b>	32	33	36
Case Load Per Officer	25	23	21
Population Served Per Member	877	854	784
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	222	170	172
Rate per 1,000	7.9	6.0	6.1
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	442	473	456
Rate per 1,000	15.8	16.8	16.1
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	140	109	119
Rate per 1,000	5.0	3.9	4.2
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>747</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>28.7</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>26.3</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	102	69	79
Rate per 1,000	3.6	2.5	2.8
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	226	257	233
Rate per 1,000	8.1	9.1	8.2
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	119	120	130
Rate per 1,000	4.2	4.3	4.6
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	83	82	65
Rate per 1,000	3.0	2.9	2.3
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	73	58	60
Rate per 1,000	2.6	2.1	2.1

**Rothesay Regional Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

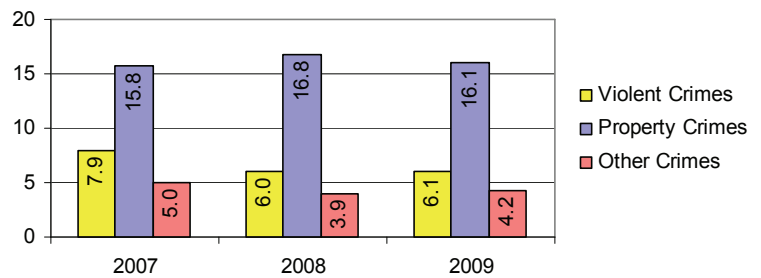


Figure 19.

**Rothesay Regional Police Force Rates Per 1,000,  
2007-2009**

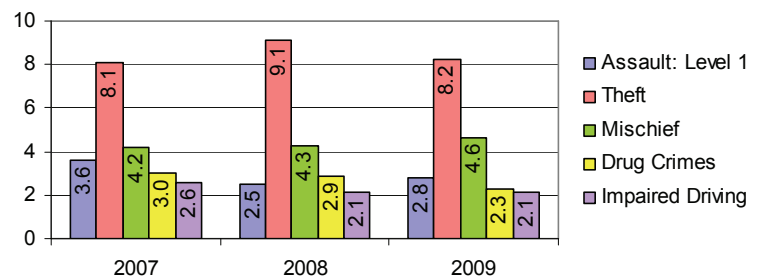


Figure 20.

The 2009 level 1 assault rate reported by RRPf was 2.8 offences per 1,000 people, which was less than the provincial rate of 6.8.

In 2009, there were 456 property crimes reported by RRPf, a reduction of 3.6% from the 473 property offences reported in 2008. The 2009 property crime rate for this region was 16.1 offences per 1,000 population, a decrease of 4.2% from the 2008 rate of 16.8. The region's 2009 property crime rate was less than the provincial property crime rate of 33.5 offences per 1,000 people.

Theft and mischief combined accounted for 80% of all property crimes reported by RRPf in 2009. RRPf reported 233 thefts that year, 24 fewer incidents than the number reported in 2008, which is a 9.3% decrease. The region's 2009 theft rate of 8.2 offences per 1,000 people was less than the provincial theft rate of 13.3.

In 2009, RRPf reported 130 mischief offences, ten more than in 2008 (an increase of 8.3%). The 2009 mischief rate reported by RRPf was 4.6, lower than the provincial mischief rate of 10.4.

After theft and mischief, the next most common property offence reported by RRPf in 2009 was break and enter. That year, 37 break and enters were committed, representing 8% of all property crimes. Six percent of property crimes were frauds (29 incidents); 3% were possession of stolen property (12 incidents); 2% were motor vehicle thefts (9 incidents); and 1% was arson (6 incidents).

There were 119 other crimes reported in 2009 by RRPf, an increase of 9.1% from the previous year, but a decrease of 15.0% from 2007. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 4.2 per 1,000 people. This was less than the provincial rate of 7.4 other crimes per 1,000 population.

In 2009, drug crimes dropped 20.7% in the region policed by RRPf, from 82 incidents in 2008 to 65 in 2009. The drug crime rate reported by RRPf in 2009 was 2.3 offences per 1,000 population. This was comparable to the 2009 provincial drug crime rate of 2.6.

In 2009, 60 impaired driving offences were reported by RRPf, two more incidents than in 2008, but 13 fewer than in 2007. The rate of impaired driving offences was 2.1 in 2009, which was less than the provincial impaired driving rate of 3.2 offences per 1,000 people.

Rate Per 1,000 of Level 1 Assault by Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009

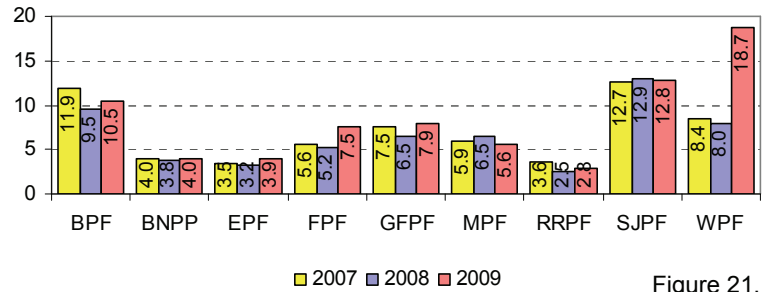


Figure 21.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of level 1 assaults per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

**SAINT JOHN POLICE FORCE**

In 2009, 170 police officers were employed by the Saint John Police Force (SJPF).

That year, a case load of 41 *Criminal Code* offences per police officer was recorded.

The total population policed by SJPF was 69,981 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 412.

In 2009, 6,900 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) were reported by SJPF, down 4.1% from the 7,197 offences reported in 2008 and down 6.7% from the 7,398 reported in 2007. The overall crime rate was 98.6 offences per 1,000 population, which was greater than the provincial crime rate of 56.3 in 2009.

In 2009, 1,924 violent crimes were reported by SJPF, 53 fewer incidents than in 2008. The rate of violent crime was 27.5 offences per 1,000 people, significantly higher than the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

Of all the violent crimes reported by SJPF in 2009, 47% were level 1 assaults (896 incidents), 20% were uttering threats (376), 9% were level 2 assaults (167), and 8% were criminal harassment offences (146). The remaining 16% of violent crimes were 81 level 1 sexual assaults, 76 robberies, 62 assaults on a peace officer, 61 threatening/harassing phone calls, 29 other sexual violations, nine forcible confinement/kidnappings, seven level 3 assaults, five firearms offences, five sexual violations against children, three attempted murders, and one other assault.

The level 1 assault rate of 12.8 offences per 1,000 people in 2009 was consistent with the rates reported in the two previous years (12.7 in 2007 and 12.9 in 2008). It was also greater than the provincial level 1 assault rate of 6.8 offences per 1,000 New Brunswickers.

In 2009, 3,923 property offences were reported by SJPF, 6.5% fewer than in 2008 and 9.9% fewer than in 2007. The 2009 property crime rate for the Saint John region was 56.1 offences per 1,000 population, which was higher than the provincial rate of 33.5 that year.

Since 2007, the number of thefts decreased 5.4% in Saint John. The 1,842 thefts committed in 2009 is equivalent to a rate of 26.3 thefts per 1,000 people. This was higher than the provincial theft rate

SAINT JOHN POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	69,424	69,671	69,981
<b>Police Strength</b>	160	170	170
Case Load Per Officer	46	42	41
Population Served Per Member	434	410	412
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	1,977	1,977	1,924
Rate per 1,000	28.5	28.4	27.5
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	4,356	4,195	3,923
Rate per 1,000	62.7	60.2	56.1
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	1,065	1,025	1,053
Rate per 1,000	15.3	14.7	15.0
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>	<b>7,398</b>	<b>7,197</b>	<b>6,900</b>
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>106.6</b>	<b>103.3</b>	<b>98.6</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	884	901	896
Rate per 1,000	12.7	12.9	12.8
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	1,948	1,879	1,842
Rate per 1,000	28.1	27.0	26.3
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	1,200	1,111	1,075
Rate per 1,000	17.3	15.9	15.4
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	241	205	275
Rate per 1,000	3.5	2.9	3.3
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	168	179	173
Rate per 1,000	2.4	2.6	2.5

**Saint John Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

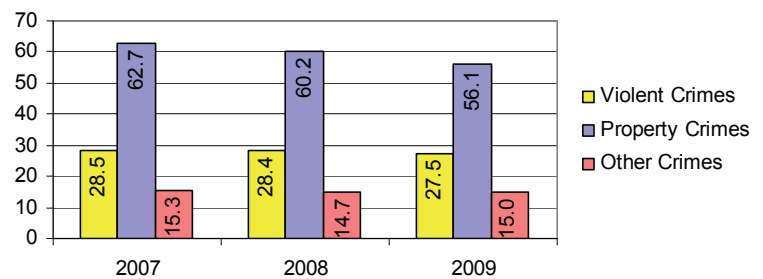


Figure 22.

**Saint John Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009**

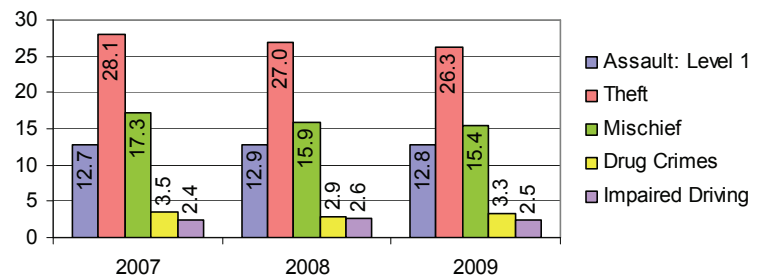


Figure 23.

of 13.3 in 2009.

A total of 1,075 mischief offences were reported by SJPF in 2009, 36 fewer incidents than in 2008, which is a 3.2% reduction. Since 2007, the number of mischief offences dropped 10.4% in the region. The region's 2009 mischief rate of 15.4 was larger than the provincial mischief rate of 10.4 offences per 1,000 population that year.

In 2009, 1,053 other crimes were reported by SJPF. This was an increase of 2.7% (+28 incidents) from the number reported in 2008, but 1.1% less than the number reported in 2007 (-12 incidents). The 2009 rate of other crimes was 15.0 per 1,000 people, which was greater than the provincial rate of 7.4.

Seventy more drug crimes were reported by SJPF in 2009 than in 2008, for an increase of 34.1%. The 2009 drug crime rate of 3.3 per 1,000 population was higher than the provincial rate of 2.6 that year.

The number of impaired driving offences reported by SFPF decreased by six, from 179 reported incidents in 2008 to 173 in 2009. The 2009 rate of impaired driving was 2.5, which is less than the provincial rate of 3.2 per 1,000 population.

**WOODSTOCK POLICE FORCE**

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force (WPF) employed 14 police officers.

The case load per Woodstock police officer in 2009 was 65 *Criminal Code* offences.

The total population of the region policed by WPF was 5,250 in 2009; the population served per police officer was 375.

In 2009, 907 *Criminal Code* offences (excluding traffic) were reported to WPF, an increase of 44.2% from the 629 incidents in 2008 and an increase of 74.1% from the 521 incidents in 2007. The overall crime rate in 2009 was 172.8 offences per 1,000 people, 43.8% higher than the 2008 crime rate and 73.8% higher than the 2007 crime rate. In 2009, the provincial crime rate was 56.3 offences per 1,000 population.

Between 2007 and 2008, the number of violent crimes reported by WPF increased 25.4%, from 114 incidents to 143 incidents. In 2009, 200 violent crimes were reported by WPF, an increase of 39.8% over the previous year. The rate of violent

**Rate Per 1,000 of Thefts by Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009**

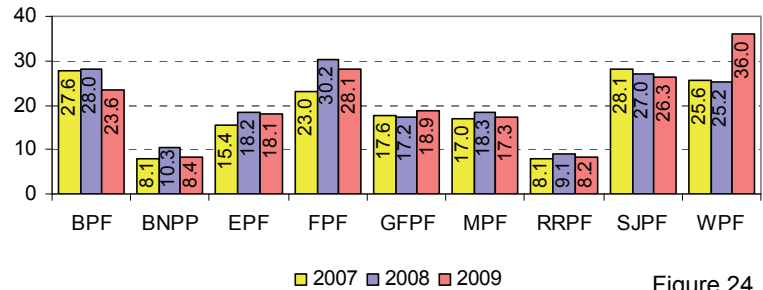


Figure 24.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of thefts per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

WOODSTOCK POLICE FORCE	2007	2008	2009
<b>Population</b>	5,239	5,234	5,250
<b>Police Strength</b>	13	13	14
Case Load Per Officer	40	48	65
Population Served Per Officer	403	403	375
<b>Violations Against the Person</b>			
Number of Offences	114	143	200
Rate per 1,000	21.8	27.3	38.1
<b>Violations Against Property</b>			
Number of Offences	322	348	591
Rate per 1,000	61.5	66.5	112.6
<b>Other Non-Violent C.C. Violations</b>			
Number of Offences	85	138	116
Rate per 1,000	16.2	26.4	22.1
<b>TOTAL CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES</b>			
<b>CRIME RATE per 1,000</b>	<b>99.4</b>	<b>120.2</b>	<b>172.8</b>
<b>Assault: Level 1</b>			
Number of Offences	44	42	98
Rate per 1,000	8.4	8.0	18.7
<b>Theft</b>			
Number of Offences	134	132	189
Rate per 1,000	25.6	25.2	36.0
<b>Mischief</b>			
Number of Offences	120	118	241
Rate per 1,000	22.9	22.5	45.9
<b>Drug Crimes</b>			
Number of Offences	27	22	38
Rate per 1,000	5.2	4.2	7.2
<b>Impaired Driving</b>			
Number of Offences	19	25	16
Rate per 1,000	3.6	4.8	3.0



crime was 38.1 offences per 1,000 population, greater than the provincial violent crime rate of 15.4.

Of the 200 violent crimes reported by WPF in 2009, 98 (or 49%) were level 1 assaults; 37 (or 18.5%) were uttering threats; 18 (or 9%) were threatening/harassing phone calls; 15 (or 7.5%) were level 2 assaults; 12 were level 1 sexual assaults (or 6%); and 11 were criminal harassment offences (or 5.5%). The remaining 4.5% of violent crimes were sexual violations against children (3), assaults on a peace officer (3), attempted murder (1), robbery (1), and forcible confinement/kidnapping (1).

Between 2008 and 2009, level 1 assault increased 133% in Woodstock (from 42 reported incidents to 98 reported incidents). During the same time period, threatening/harassing phone calls increased 157% (from seven incidents to 18 incidents); level 1 sexual assaults increased 20% (from 10 incidents to 12); and criminal harassment offences increased 22% (from nine incidents to 11). The number of level 2 assaults dropped 46% (from 28 incidents in 2008 to 15 incidents in 2009); and assaults on peace officers decreased 40% (from five incidents in 2008 to three incidents in 2009).

The 2009 level 1 assault rate recorded by WPF was 18.7 offences per 1,000 people. This was greater than the provincial common assault rate of 6.8 that year.

Property crimes reported by WPF increased 8.1% between 2007 and 2008, and 69.8% between 2008 and 2009. The 591 property crimes reported by WPF in 2009 was equivalent to a property crime rate of 112.6 offences per 1,000 population. In 2009, the provincial property crime rate was 56.3.

Of the 591 property crimes reported by WPF in 2009, 241 were mischief offences (or 41%); 189 were thefts (or 32%); 70 were break and enters (or 12%); 36 were frauds (or 6%); 30 were motor vehicle thefts (or 5%); 20 were possessions of stolen property (or 3%); and five were arsons (or 1%).

Between 2008 and 2009, mischief offences increased 104% (from 118 reported incidents to 241); thefts increased 43% (from 132 to 189); break and enters increased 52% (from 46 to 70); frauds increased 44% (from 25 to 36); motor vehicle thefts increased 76% (from 17 to 30); possession of stolen property increased 122% (from 9 to

**Woodstock Police Force  
Crime Rate Per 1,000 by Category, 2007-2009**

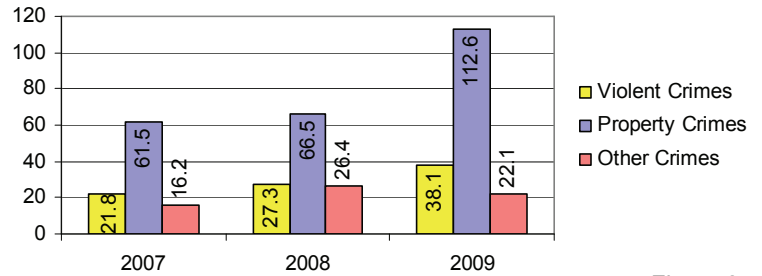


Figure 25.

**Woodstock Police Force  
Rates Per 1,000, 2007-2009**

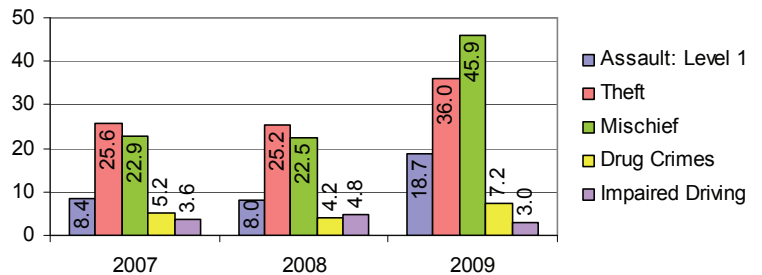


Figure 26.

**Rate Per 1,000 of Mischief Offences by  
Municipal Police Force, 2007-2009**

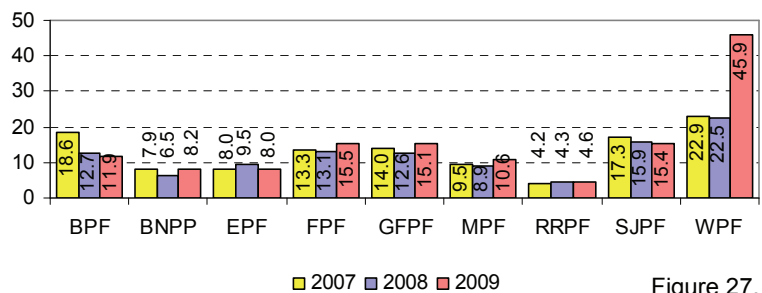


Figure 27.

In 2009, the Woodstock Police Force reported the highest rate of mischief offences per 1,000 people of any municipal/regional police force in NB, while Rothesay Regional reported the lowest rate.

20); and arsons increased 400% (from one reported incident to five reported incidents).

The mischief rate recorded by WPF in 2009 was 45.9 offences per 1,000 people while the provincial mischief rate recorded that year was 10.4. The theft rate recorded by WPF in 2009 was 36.0; that same year, the provincial theft rate was 13.3.

In 2009, 116 other crimes were reported by WPF, 22 fewer than in 2008 for a 15.9% reduction. The number of other crimes reported in 2009, however, was 36.5% greater than the number reported in 2007. The 2009 rate of other crimes was 22.1, which was greater than the provincial rate of 7.4 offences per 1,000 population.

In 2009, drug crimes increased 72.7% in the Woodstock region, from 22 incidents in 2008 to 38 in 2009. The drug crime rate recorded by WPF in 2009 was 7.2 offences per 1,000 population, higher than the provincial drug crime rate of 2.6 that year.

Nine fewer impaired driving offences were reported by WPF in 2009 than in 2008, for a reduction of 36.0%. The 2009 impaired driving rate of 3.0 offences per 1,000 people was the lowest rate recorded for the Woodstock region in three years. It was also lower than the 2009 provincial impaired driving rate of 3.2.

## NOTES ABOUT THE DATA

The police strengths included in this report are taken from Statistics Canada's 2007, 2008, and 2009 publications of *Police Resources in Canada*. The populations are calculated using the crime rate per 1,000 and number of actual incidents provided by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

This report is based on police-reported crime data. Every municipal and regional police force in New Brunswick and the RCMP in the province participates in the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, which is managed nationally by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS). The UCR forms the basis of crime data collection within the provinces/territories and across the country.

The UCR Survey is designed to collect aggregate data on the incidence of crime. This is the number of crimes known to police, whether officers discover the infractions themselves or they are reported to them. The UCR, and by implication this report, only includes what police know about crime. Not all crimes are detected, and some that are detected are never brought to the attention of police.

Although not discussed in this report, victim surveys, such as the General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization, and self-report surveys are alternative sources of data on the prevalence of crime. All of these surveys, including the UCR, are susceptible to several reporting factors and biases and are not directly comparable. However, they may be used in a complementary manner to obtain a more comprehensive understanding of the extent of crime in a population.

The UCR records three major components for each criminal incident: 1) the most serious offence within the incident by type and volume (generally the offence which carries the longest maximum sentence under the *Criminal Code of Canada*); 2) clearance (by charge or otherwise); and 3) persons charged in connection with the offence (by gender and adult/youth). Crimes are cleared in one of two ways: 1) when police file a report to Crown counsel recommending a charge be laid; or 2) where sufficient evidence to proceed with charges exists but the physical arrest of an offender is not possible because s/he has died or left the country, or police, given a certain set of circumstances, decide upon another course of action, e.g., diversion.

Police-reported crime is divided into three major categories of *Criminal Code* offences: 1) violations against the person (violent crimes); 2) violations against property (property crimes); and 3) other non-violent *Criminal Code* violations (other crimes). Offences under these three categories constitute total crimes. *Criminal Code* offences pertaining to traffic (impaired operation and other *Criminal Code* traffic violations) as well as drug crimes (offences under the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*) are discussed independent of total crimes.

This report is limited to a discussion of offences under the *Criminal Code of Canada* and the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*. It excludes *Criminal Code* traffic violations other than impaired operation offences; it excludes violations under other federal, provincial, and municipal statutes or bylaws as well.

This report presents crime data in three ways: 1) actual incidents; 2) rate per population; and 3) percentage change between years. Actual incidents are the raw numbers of offences reported to or discovered by police which, upon preliminary investigation, have been deemed to have occurred or been attempted. The rate is the number of *Criminal Code* offences or crimes reported for every 1,000 persons. The rate is a better measure of trends in crime than actual incidents because it allows for population differences. The percentage change enables comparisons in the amount of crime between years. Caution should be used in reviewing the percentage changes as minor increases in reported incidents can result in large percentage change increases when the number of reported incidents is small. For instance, there were 12 homicides in New Brunswick in 2009, nine more than the number reported in 2008 (3 homicides), which is a 300% increase.

Violent Crimes Include:
Homicide
Other Violations Causing Death
Attempted Murder
Sexual Assault Level 3, aggravated
Sexual Assault Level 2, weapon or bodily harm
Sexual Assault Level 1
Total Sexual Violations Against Children
Assault Level 3, aggravated
Assault Level 2, weapon or bodily harm
Assault Level 1
Assault Peace Officer
Assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm to a peace officer
Aggravated assault to a peace officer
Total Other Assaults
Total Firearms: use of, discharge, pointing
Robbery
Forcible Confinement/Kidnapping
Abduction
Extortion
Criminal Harassment
Uttering Threats
Threatening/Harassing Phone Calls
Total Other Violent Violations

Property Crimes Include:
Breaking and Entering
Possession of Stolen Property
Theft of Motor Vehicle
Theft Over \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)
Theft Under \$5,000 (non-motor vehicle)
Fraud
Identity Theft
Identity Fraud
Mischief
Arson

Impaired Driving Includes:
Impaired Operation Causing Death
Impaired Operation (Drugs) Causing Death
Impaired Operation Causing Bodily Harm
Impaired Operation (Drugs) Causing Bodily Harm
Impaired Operation of a Motor Vehicle, Vessel, or Aircraft
Impaired Operation (Drugs) of a Motor Vehicle, Vessel, or Aircraft
Failure to Provide a Breath Sample
Failure to Comply or Refusal (Drugs)
Failure to Provide a Blood Sample
Failure to Provide a Blood Sample (Drugs)

Other Crimes Include:
Counterfeiting
Weapons Violations
Child Pornography
Prostitution
Disturbing the Peace
Administration of Justice Violations
Other Non-Violent <i>Criminal Code</i> Violations

Drug Crimes Include:
Possession, Trafficking, Production, and Importation/Exportation related offences for Cannabis, Cocaine, Heroin, Methamphetamines (crystal meth), Methylenedioxyamphetamines (ecstasy) and Other Drugs

## CRIME SEVERITY INDEX

In 2009 Statistics Canada developed a new tool to address the issue of the overall crime rate being driven by high-volume, less-serious offences such as minor thefts, mischief and minor assaults. The Crime Severity Index (CSI) measures not only the volume of police-reported crime in Canada, but its severity as well. The CSI is designed to measure changes in the overall seriousness of crime, as well as relative differences in the seriousness of crime across the country. The seriousness of an offence is determined by assigning a 'weight' derived from court sentences to each offence. The more serious the average sentence, the higher the weight for that offence. Therefore, more serious offences have a greater impact on changes in the CSI. The CSI itself is calculated by multiplying the number of police-reported incidents for each offence by the weight for that offence. All weighted offences are then added together and divided by the corresponding population total. Lastly, the CSI is standardized to "100" for Canada using 2006 as a base year. Ultimately, there are three CSIs: one to measure overall crime severity based on the total volume of police-reported *Criminal Code* and federal statute offences; the second, to measure police-reported violent crime; and a third, the non-violent CSI, to measure all crimes not considered violent (Dauvergne et al., 2010; Wallace, Turner, Matarazzo & Babyak, 2009).

## FACTORS AFFECTING POLICE-REPORTED CRIME STATISTICS

Many factors are believed to affect the prevalence of crime and the reporting of crime. Some of these factors include:

Demographics - The age distribution within a population, particularly the number of males between the ages of 15 and 24 years (the age group most likely to commit crime and be victimized by crime), can influence crime rates (Sauvé, 2005).

Social and economic factors - Inflation and economic hardship may affect the prevalence of financially-motivated crimes such as robbery, break and enter, and motor vehicle theft. Similarly, alcohol consumption and unemployment rates are correlated with homicide rates (Pottie-Bunge, Johnson and Baldé, 2005). Access to socio-economic resources is associated with neighbourhood crime rates (Charron, 2009; Savoie, 2008). Other studies have found links between income and education levels and crime (Wallace, Wisener, & Collins, 2006).

Public reporting to police - The public's willingness to report crimes to the police impacts crime statistics. Changes in citizens' responses to and perceptions of certain crimes (such as sexual assault or spousal violence), sometimes the result of media portrayals of crime, can lead to differences in reporting rates to the police (Dauvergne and Turner, 2010). As well, strong partnerships between police and communities might encourage citizens to come forward and report more incidents to police (British Columbia, 2008).

Police reporting and enforcement practices - Internal police records management systems (RMS) and processes can impact on whether or not a criminal incident is entered into the local RMS and forwarded to the national Uniform Crime Reporting program (Dauvergne et al., 2010). Moreover, special police operations that target certain types of crime are reflected in official crime statistics (Sauvé, 2005).

Legislative or policy changes - Changes in legislation, such as an amendment to the *Criminal Code* to create a new offence or broaden the definition of an existing offence, will likely increase or decrease the number of incidents reported to police and by police. Similarly, when the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* was introduced in 2003, many police forces adjusted their policies to better reflect the principles set out in the YCJA to reduce youth contact with the formal criminal justice system, resulting in fewer police-reported criminal incidents by youth (Sauvé, 2005).

Technological change - Continual advances in technology have enabled opportunities for new, more complex crimes to develop, creating new challenges for police (Dauvergne et al., 2010).

It is most likely a combination of many factors, rather than a single factor, that accounts for changes in crime rates.

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