

**Appendix 12-D: Incident-Based Crime Statistics, by Detailed Violations, Police Services in Saskatchewan, 2016 to 2020**

Incident-Based Crime Statistics, by Detailed Violations, Police Services in Saskatchewan <sup>1 2 3 4 5</sup>						
Detachment	Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Pinehouse, Saskatchewan, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, rural	Actual incidents	486	545	442	655	597
	Rate per 100,000 population <sup>6</sup>	21,648	24,439	19,318	28,027	24,854
	Percentage change in rate <sup>7</sup>	46.9%	12.9%	-21.0%	45.1%	-11.3%
Beauval, Saskatchewan, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, rural	Actual incidents	1,279	1,305	1,257	1,078	1,322
	Rate per 100,000 population <sup>6</sup>	45,099	45,423	43,646	37,985	45,999
	Percentage change in rate <sup>7</sup>	15.9%	0.7%	-3.9%	-13.0%	21.1%
Saskatchewan	Actual incidents	153,479	149,351	147,141	151,199	144,085
	Rate per 100,000 population <sup>6</sup>	13,511	12,983	12,665	12,898	12,224
	Percentage change in rate <sup>7</sup>	4.6%	-3.9%	-2.5%	1.8%	-5.2%

**Source:** Statistics Canada 2019b. Table 35-10-0182-01 (Formerly CANSIM 252-0079). Incident-based crime statistics, by detailed violations, police services in Saskatchewan

<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510018201>

**Footnotes:**

1. For the period from 1998 to 2017 Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR2) data are not available for all respondents. In order to report this level of detail for police services still reporting to the Aggregate Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) over this time, a process of imputation was applied to derive counts for violations that do not exist on their own in the aggregate survey. For approximately 80% of the aggregate offence codes, there is a 1:1 mapping with a new incident-based violation code. For violations where this was not the case, such as the aggregate other Criminal Code category, it was necessary to estimate (impute) this figure using the distribution of other Criminal Code offences from existing Incident-based UCR2 respondents.

2. During the production of each year's crime statistics, data from the previous year are revised to reflect any updates or changes that have been received from the police services. For more information on the concepts, methods and quality of the data contained in this table, please contact the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at [statcan.cjcss-ccsjsc.statcan@canada.ca](mailto:statcan.cjcss-ccsjsc.statcan@canada.ca).

3. Police reported statistics may be affected by differences in the way police services deal with minor offences. In some instances, police or municipalities might chose to deal with some minor offences using municipal by-laws or provincial provisions rather than Criminal Code provisions. Counts are based on the most serious violation in the incident.

4. In January 2018, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR) definitions of “founded” and “unfounded” criminal incidents were updated to reflect a more victim-centred approach for recording crimes that consider the complexities of certain offences such as sexual assault, family violence and intimate partner violence. Under the new reporting standards, specific offences may be more likely reported by police as founded rather than unfounded (or unsubstantiated), which would exclude them from police-reported crime rates and crime severity indices. Data for 2019 represent the first complete year of UCR data collected under the new reporting standards. As a result, for selected violations and police services, the actual proportion of incidents in 2019 that were classified as “not cleared” has increased. Use caution when comparing these data with prior years.

5. A high crime rate or Crime Severity Index (CSI) may indicate that a municipality is a geographical area that provides commercial business, human or public services, or entertainment for many people who reside outside, as well as inside, the municipality. As a result, these municipalities may have large part-time or temporary populations which are excluded from both their population bases and their crime rate and CSI calculations.

6. Population figures reflect only the permanent or resident population of a jurisdiction. Where a jurisdiction serves as the centre for commercial businesses, human or public services, or entertainment, it may have substantial “part-time” populations, e.g., tourists, cabin owners, commuters, students, and seasonal staff. These temporary populations, whose permanent residence is within another jurisdiction, are excluded from a jurisdiction’s population figures. This may be a factor to consider when examining the crime rate and Crime Severity Index for some municipalities.

7. This represents the year-over-year (current year over last year) percentage change in the rate of actual incidents.