



Department of Justice Ministère de la Justice
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TECHNICAL REPORT

**FIREARMS RECOVERED BY POLICE:
A MULTI-SITE STUDY**

Daniel Antonowicz Consulting

July, 1997

TR1997-6e

UNEDITED

**Canadian Firearms Centre/
Centre canadien des armes à feu**

**Policy Sector/
Secteur des politiques**

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Department of Justice Canada. The views expressed herein are
solely those of the author and do not necessarily
represent the views of the Department of Justice Canada*

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report was the result of a partnership between five police services and the federal Department of Justice Canada. The sites included the Thunder Bay Police and the Windsor Police Service in Ontario, the Hull Police Service in Quebec, the Saint John Police Force in New Brunswick, and the Regina Police Service in Saskatchewan. The site selection process involved cities from Canada's different regions which were not reviewed in previous site studies examining recovered firearms. The report describes the number and types of firearms¹ recovered by the five police services during 1995 resulting from criminal and non-criminal incidents such as robbery, suicide, and firearms turned in for destruction.

1.1 Objectives

The report is intended to inform and support the development of firearms policy and programs by providing firearm-related information to law enforcement officials and policy makers. In addition to previous research conducted with the Winnipeg Police Service (Proactive Information Services, 1997), the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department (Axon & Moyer, 1994), and the study completed by the national Firearms Smuggling Work Group (Department of Justice Canada, 1995) which examined data from 10 sites including the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP), this study will further contribute to our knowledge of recovered firearms and firearms misuse.

The study sought to address the following issues:

- 1) How many and what type of firearms do police recover?
- 2) In what types of incidents (criminal and non-criminal) are firearms recovered?
- 3) How many firearms are directly and indirectly involved in incidents?
- 4) How many restricted firearms were registered on the Restricted Weapons Registration System (RWRS)?
- 5) What kinds of difficulties and limitations are encountered in answering the above questions?

¹ Under the *Criminal Code*, air guns that shoot projectiles under the velocity of 152 meters per second are not defined as firearms. However, due to their prevalence in crime and the number recovered in previous site studies, data on air guns was collected.

1.2 Outline of the Report

The report contains three sections which address the research questions mentioned above. Section two describes the methodology used to undertake this study and briefly describes the inherent limitations. The third section provides an overview of the results from the five sites, as well as the specific findings related to the registration status of traceable handguns. The last section provides a summary of the report and describes the implications of the results.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 File Review Process

A coding manual was developed with the benefit of previous site studies and in consultation with the Canadian Firearms Centre. Using property room log books and computerized incident databases, participating police services identified firearm-related incident files where at least one firearm was recovered. The research team then reviewed the actual incident files to obtain information on the types of firearms recovered, circumstances surrounding the recovery, and other related information.

For the purposes of this study, the unit of analysis was “recovered firearm”. The term “recovered firearm” refers to firearms that police recovered as a result of an investigation or firearms turned in by the public for other reasons, such as destruction. In other words, the data reflects the number of firearms recovered and not the number of incidents. Incidents in which a firearm was reportedly involved but not recovered were not included in the analysis.

The incident files pertaining to each individual firearm were examined in order to determine why the firearm was recovered. The type of offence was recorded regardless of whether a charge was laid by police. If more than one offence appeared on file, the “most serious offence” was recorded using similar procedures followed by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

In terms of the actual incident in which the firearm was recovered, efforts were made to identify if the firearm was directly involved or not. In some cases the firearm played a direct role in the incident whereas in other cases it was indirect. For example, if 10 firearms were recovered in a homicide incident and only one of these was directly used to commit this offence then the other 9 firearms would be considered indirectly involved.

2.2 Registration Status of Restricted Firearms

Additional information was collected for restricted firearms such as firearm manufacturer, model, calibre, and serial number. A list describing the individual characteristics of each traceable restricted firearm was then sent to the RCMP in order to determine their registration status. A firearm was considered to be “traceable” if it had a serial number and other related information that would allow the RCMP to make a determination of whether the firearm was registered on the RWRS.

2.3 Limitations

This study has certain limitations which need to be taken into account when interpreting the results. The findings from this study may not be representative of firearms recovered in other communities. As well, the review of one year does not allow comparisons to be made over time to determine longer-term trends.

The results presented in the report would tend to underestimate the number of firearms involved in criminal incidents because the study only examined incidents in which a firearm was actually recovered. Research shows that a number of firearm-related incidents do not result in the recovery of firearms. For example, the Toronto study (Axon & Moyer, 1994) reported that only 7 percent of the sampled robbery incidents resulted in the recovery of firearms. Despite these limitations, the information contained in this report will further our understanding of the types of firearms recovered and the reasons why they were recovered.

3.0 FINDINGS

Table 1 lists the total number of firearms recovered at each individual site (see Appendix for the breakdown of results by site)². The results indicate that Thunder Bay and Windsor each accounted for 27 percent of all recovered firearms while Regina accounted for 26 percent. The other two sites, Saint John and Hull, each accounted for slightly less than 10 percent of the total. There are a number of factors which may impact the number of firearms recovered by law enforcement agencies (e.g., level of firearm availability and gun criminal activity, etc.). Although it is beyond the scope of this study, differences in the number of firearms recovered by police may be in part due to the variation in population between the five sites. Table 1 also shows that the proportion of firearms recovered in each site is relatively similar to the 1995 population over which police have jurisdiction.

Table 1 Firearms Recovered and Population Size by Site 1995

Site	Firearms Recovered	%	Population	%
Saint John	81	9.7	75,000	11.6
Hull	78	9.4	67,800	10.5
Windsor	225	27.1	201,900	31.1
Thunder Bay	230	27.7	118,000	18.2
Regina	217	26.1	185,800	28.7
Total	831	100	648,500	100.0

Table 2 shows that over one-half of the firearms recovered were non-restricted rifles and shotguns. Just over a fifth were air guns and handguns also accounted for about one fifth of the total.

Firearms were more likely to be recovered in criminal incidents as opposed to non-criminal incidents (57 percent and 40 percent respectively). Figure 1 shows that of the firearms recovered in criminal incidents, 52 percent were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 21 percent were handguns, 20 percent were air guns, and 4 percent were sawed-off rifles and shotguns.

² The source of the population data is Statistics Canada, Census and Demographics Division, 1995.

Table 2 Types of Firearms Recovered 1995

Type of Firearm	Firearms Recovered	%
Rifles/Shotguns	443	53.3
Handguns	163	19.6
Restricted Rifles	1	0.1
Prohibited Sawed-Off	32	3.9
Prohibited Other	4	0.5
Replicas/Imitations	7	0.8
Air Guns	171	20.6
Other/Unknown	10	1.2
Total	831	100

Figure 1 Types of Firearms Recovered in Criminal Incidents

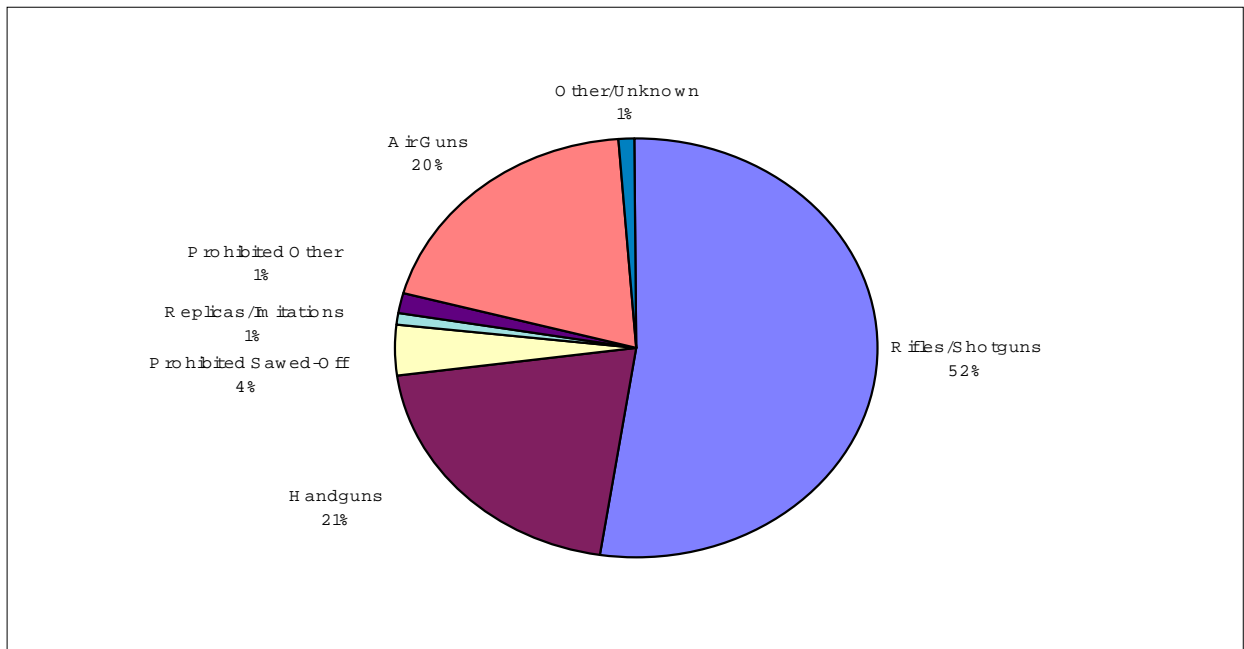


Table 3 indicates that in non-criminal incidents, non-restricted rifles and shotguns comprised 57 percent of recovered firearms, while 20 percent were air guns, 18 percent were handguns, and 4 percent were prohibited sawed-off rifles/shotguns.

Table 3 Firearms Recovered in Criminal and Non-Criminal Incidents 1995

Type of Firearm	Criminal		Non-Criminal		Unknown	
	Number	Column %	Number	Column %	Number	Column %
Rifles/Shotguns	247	52.2	189	56.6	7	29.2
Handguns	97	20.5	61	18.3	5	20.8
Restricted Rifles	0	0.0	1	0.3	0	0.0
Prohibited Sawed-Off	19	4.0	13	3.9	0	0.0
Prohibited Other	4	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0
Replicas/Imitation	7	1.5	0	0.0	0	0.0
Air Guns	94	19.9	66	19.8	11	45.8
Other/Unknown	5	1.1	4	1.2	1	4.2
Total	473	100	334	100	24	100

Table 4 reveals that weapons offence incidents (e.g., possession of a restricted weapon) were the most common type of criminal incident that resulted in the recovery of a firearm. From the total number of firearms recovered in criminal incidents (473), 157 firearms were recovered in weapons offence incidents, 129 were recovered from violent offence incidents (e.g., homicide, robbery, assault), and 128 were recovered from property offence incidents (e.g., break and enter, possession of stolen property).

From the total number of guns recovered in weapons offence incidents, 44 percent were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 28 percent were handguns, and 18 percent were air guns. Sixty-seven percent of the firearms recovered from violent offence incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 20 percent were air guns, 6 percent were prohibited sawed-off rifles/shotguns, and 3 percent were handguns. The types of firearms recovered in property offence incidents were somewhat different than those recovered in weapons and violent offence incidents. Approximately 40 percent of the firearms recovered in property offence incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 31 percent were handguns and 25 percent were air guns.

Table 5 shows that most of the firearms recovered in non-criminal incidents were turned in for destruction. Twenty-four percent of the recovered firearms were recovered for safekeeping (e.g., firearms turned in as a precautionary measure against suicide), 22 percent were found, 10 percent were from attempted/completed suicide incidents, and 3 percent were from no charges laid. According to the police reports, the majority of the incidents in which no charges were laid pertained to children bringing air guns to schools.

Table 4 Types of Firearms Recovered by Criminal Incident Type

Type of Firearm	Incident Type											
	Violent		Property		Weapons		Drug		Other		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rifles/Shotguns	87	67.4	51	39.8	69	43.9	28	66.7	12	70.6	247	52.2
Handguns	4	3.1	40	31.3	44	28.0	8	19.0	1	5.9	97	20.5
Prohibited	8	6.2	2	1.6	8	5.1	1	2.4	0	0.0	19	4.0
Sawed-Off												
Prohibited Other	0	0.0	1	0.8	3	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	0.8
Replicas/	2	1.6	1	0.8	4	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	1.5
Imitations												
Air Guns	26	20.2	32	25.0	28	17.8	4	9.5	4	23.5	94	19.9
Other/Unknown	2	1.6	1	0.8	1	0.6	1	2.4	0	0.0	5	1.1
Total	129	100.0	128	100.0	157	100.0	42	100.0	17	100.0	473	100.0

Table 5 Types of Firearms Recovered by Non-Criminal Incident Type

Type of Firearm	Incident Type											
	Attempted/ Completed Suicide		Destruction of Firearm		Safekeeping		Found		No Charges Laid		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rifles/Shotguns	25	73.5	74	54.8	57	71.3	33	44.6	0	0.0	189	56.6
Handguns	5	14.7	40	29.6	3	3.8	13	17.6	0	0.0	61	18.3
Restricted Rifles	0	0.0	1	0.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.3
Prohibited	1	2.9	2	1.5	0	0.0	10	13.5	0	0.0	13	3.9
Sawed-Off												
Air Guns	3	8.8	16	11.9	20	25.0	17	23.0	10	90.9	66	19.8
Other	0	0.0	2	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.4	1	9.1	4	1.2
Total	34	100.0	135	100.0	80	100.0	74	100.0	11	100.0	334	100.0

From the total number of firearm turned in for destruction (135), 55 percent were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 29 percent were handguns, and 12 percent were air guns. Non-restricted rifles and shotguns also made up the majority of firearms turned in for safekeeping, accounting for 71 percent of the total. Twenty-five percent of the remaining firearms were air guns and four percent were handguns. From the total number of firearms recovered in found incidents, 45 percent were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 23 percent were air guns, 18 percent were handguns and 14 percent were prohibited sawed-off guns. The majority of firearms recovered in attempted/completed suicide incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns (74 percent) and handguns (15 percent).

3.1 The Direct Involvement of Firearms in Incidents

This study also examined whether recovered firearms were directly or indirectly involved in firearm incidents recorded by police. Some firearms are not actually involved in the commission of the offence but are recovered nevertheless because they are in the possession of the offender.

For the purpose of this analysis, we were able to review 320 firearms to determine whether they were directly or indirectly involved in the incident. The remaining firearms and their corresponding reasons for recovery did not lend themselves to this sort of review. Firearms recovered by the police for property and drug offences, firearms submitted for safekeeping, firearms found, firearms turned in for destruction, and those where no charges were laid were excluded. Of the firearms examined for the direct and indirect analysis, 286 pertained to criminal incidents whereas 34 concerned non-criminal incidents. All 34 firearms recovered in non-criminal incidents were as a result of attempted/completed suicides.

When firearms recovered as a result of a criminal incident were examined it was revealed that the majority of firearms were directly involved in the incident as opposed to indirectly (53 percent and 47 percent of firearms respectively). The results further indicated that 41 percent of firearms recovered as a result of direct involvement in criminal incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 27 percent were air guns, and 20 percent were handguns. In terms of indirect involvement, non-restricted rifles and shotguns comprised 70 percent of the total, 13 percent were handguns, and 10 percent were air guns.

Identifying the number of firearms which were directly or indirectly involved provided a more refined analysis of the involvement of firearms in police incidents. However, firearms indirectly involved in incidents do not make the police recovery of a firearm less significant. Police may seize firearms in incidents where the presence of firearms pose a real or perceived threat of harm to the occupants of a household.

3.2 Handguns

The total number of recovered handguns in the present study was 163. There was enough information on file (i.e., had serial number and other descriptors) to check the registration status of 135 handguns (83 percent) on the RWRS. From the 135 traceable handguns, 78 (58 percent) were found to be registered.

In criminal incidents involving traceable handguns, 70 percent of the handguns were registered and the remaining 30 percent were not registered. Registered handguns were more likely to be recovered as a result of property offences whereas unregistered handguns were more likely to be recovered as a result of weapons offences.

It was also determined that 30 recovered handguns were directly involved in criminal incidents. From this total, incident files contained enough information to check the registration status of 22 recovered handguns, 12 (55 percent) were not registered with the RWRS, and the remaining 10 (45 percent) were registered.

4.0 SUMMARY

The present study revealed that for the most part, information on firearms recovered by the police at each of these sites and the reason for recovery was contained in the police files. In this section, comparisons between this study and the findings of similar studies are presented.

- Across the five sites, the police recovered 831 firearms in 1995. Of these firearms, 53 percent were non-restricted rifles and shotguns. This was consistent with the 53 percent reported in the Winnipeg study (Proactive Information Services, 1997) in 1995 and the 49 percent in the national Firearms Smuggling Work Group report (Department of Justice Canada, 1995) which examined firearms recovered by ten different police agencies across Canada in 1993.
- In the present study, 57 percent (473) of all firearms were recovered in criminal incidents. From the total number of firearms recovered in criminal incidents, 52 percent (247) were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 21 percent (97) were handguns, 20 percent (94) were air guns, and 4 percent (19) were sawed-off rifles and shotguns. Similar findings were reported in the Winnipeg study (Proactive Information Services, 1997): 51 percent of the recovered firearms in criminal incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 16 percent were air guns, and 11 percent were handguns. The findings reported by the national Firearms Smuggling Work Group report (Department of Justice Canada, 1995) were slightly different: 47 percent of the firearms recovered in criminal incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 21 percent were handguns, and 18 percent were air guns.
- Forty percent (334) of all firearms were recovered in non-criminal incidents. Non-restricted rifles and shotguns comprised 57 percent (189) of the firearms recovered as a result of non-criminal incidents, 20 percent (66) were air guns and 18 percent (61) were handguns. These findings were also similar to those reported in the Winnipeg study (Proactive Information Services, 1997). Sixty percent of the firearms recovered in non-criminal incidents in Winnipeg were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 18 percent were handguns, and eight percent were air guns. The national Firearms Smuggling Work Group report (Department of Justice Canada, 1995) revealed that 50 percent of the firearms recovered in non-criminal incidents were non-restricted rifles and shotguns, 22 percent were handguns, and 17 percent were air guns.
- From the total number of handguns recovered by police (163), 135 were found to be traceable on the Restricted Weapons Registration System (RWRS) of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Of the traceable handguns, 58 percent (78) were found to be registered. The RCMP were unable to determine the registration status of 28 handguns due to a lack of information.
- Sixty percent (81) of the traceable handguns were recovered in criminal incidents. It was further determined that 70 percent (57) of these handguns were registered and that 30 percent (24) were not. The percentage of registered handguns is higher than that found in the national Firearms Smuggling Work Group (48 percent) and the Toronto (30 percent) studies but

similar to that of the Winnipeg study (74 percent). This may imply that there may be less trafficking and smuggling in these sites as compared to some sites such as Toronto.

- Seventy-four percent of the firearms recovered in attempted and completed suicides were non-restricted rifles and shotguns and 15 percent were handguns. The figure for non-restricted rifles and shotguns is somewhat less than that found in the Winnipeg study (82 percent) and the national Firearms Smuggling Work Group study (80 percent). The figure for handguns recovered in attempted/completed suicides was comparable to that found in the national Firearms Smuggling Work Group (11 percent) and Winnipeg study (10 percent).

The number of recovered firearms reported in the present study may have been underestimated because the study only examined incidents in which a firearm was actually recovered. Research shows that a number of firearm-related incidents do not result in the recovery of firearms. Firearm record-keeping procedures by some police services may also serve to underestimate the number of recovered firearms. For example, in one site it was learned that firearms seized in drug offence incidents were stored with confiscated drugs and not with other recovered firearms. This information was accessible but it would have required a further taxing of police resources and it was not feasible to collect this data within the given timeframe.

Future research efforts should focus on collecting firearms information over an extended time period in order to allow trend comparisons to be made between and within individual sites. This would be most beneficial if it was completed for a number of different sites given the differences in various communities across Canada. It is expected that the implementation of the Canadian Firearms Registration System will better facilitate the completion of future site studies as all firearms will be registered.

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Appendix

Saint John Police Force

Types of Firearms Recovered by Saint John Police Force 1995

Type of Firearm	Number Recovered	%
Rifles/Shotguns	49	60.5
Handguns	15	18.5
Prohibited Sawed-Off	4	4.9
Prohibited Rifles	1	1.2
Air Guns	12	14.8
Total	81	100

Incident Type by Number of Recovered Firearms, Saint John Police Force

Incident Type	Number	%
Assault	2	2.5
Other Violence	5	6.2
Property	7	8.6
Offensive Weapons	34	42.0
Other Criminal	1	1.2
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	6	7.4
Destruction of Firearm	8	9.9
Safekeeping	10	12.3
Found	8	9.9
Total	81	100

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Incident Type by Type of Firearm Recovered, Saint John Police Force 1995*

Incident Type	Type of Firearm											
	Rifles/Shotguns		Handguns		Prohibited Rifles		Prohibited Sawed-off		Air Guns		Total Firearms	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Assault	1	2.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	2	2.5
Other Violence	2	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	2	16.7	5	6.2
Property	2	4.1	3	20.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	1	8.3	7	8.6
Offensive Weapons	25	51.0	5	33.3	1	100.0	0	0.0	3	25.0	34	42.0
Other Criminal	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	8.3	1	1.2
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	5	10.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	6	7.4
Destruction of Firearm	3	6.1	4	26.7	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0	8	9.9
Safekeeping	7	14.3	1	6.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	10	12.3
Found	4	8.2	2	13.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	16.7	8	9.9
Total	49	100.0	15	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	12	100.0	81	100.0

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Hull Police Service

Types of Firearms Recovered by Hull Police Service 1995

Type of Firearm	Number Recovered	%
Rifles/Shotguns	48	61.5
Handguns	12	15.4
Prohibited Sawed-Off	3	3.8
Prohibited Other	2	2.6
Replicas/Imitation	2	2.6
Air Guns	11	14.1
Total	78	100

Incident Type by Number of Recovered Firearms, Hull Police Service 1995*

Incident Type	Number	%
Assault	11	14.1
Property	12	15.4
Drug	2	2.6
Offensive Weapons	25	32.1
Other Criminal	1	1.3
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	2	2.6
Destruction of Firearm	8	10.3
Safekeeping	7	9.0
Found	8	10.3
No Charges Laid	2	2.6
Total	78	100

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Incident Type by Type of Firearm Recovered, Hull Police Service 1995*

Incident Type	Type of Firearm													
	Rifles/Shotguns		Handguns		Prohibited Sawed-off		Prohibited Other		Replicas/ Imitations		Air Guns		Total Firearms	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Assault	8	16.7	1	8.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	11	14.1
Property	9	18.8	2	16.7	0	0.0	1	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	12	15.4
Drug	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	2	2.6
Offensive Weapons	13	27.1	6	50.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	2	100.0	3	27.3	25	32.1
Other Criminal	1	2.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.3
Attempted/Completed Suicide	2	4.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.6
Destruction of Firearm	8	16.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	10.3
Safekeeping	5	10.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	7	9.0
Found	2	4.2	3	25.0	2	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	9.1	8	10.3
No Charges Laid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	18.2	2	2.6
Total	48	100.0	12	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	11	100.0	78	100.0

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Windsor Police Service

Types of Firearms Recovered by Windsor Police Service 1995

Type of Firearm	Number Recovered	%
Rifles/Shotguns	99	44.0
Handguns	51	22.7
Prohibited Sawed-Off	9	4.0
Air Guns	66	29.3
Total	225	100

Incident Type by Number of Recovered Firearms, Windsor Police Service 1995*

Incident Type	Number	%
Violations Causing Death	1	0.4
Attempted Murder	1	0.4
Sexual Assault	3	1.3
Assault	27	12.0
Other Violence	18	8.0
Property	23	10.2
Drug	26	11.6
Offensive Weapons	43	19.1
Other Criminal	11	4.9
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	1	0.4
Destruction of Firearm	27	12.0
Safekeeping	12	5.3
Found	14	6.2
No Charges Laid	3	1.3
Unknown	15	6.7
Total	225	100

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Incident Type by Type of Firearm Recovered, Windsor Police Service 1995*

Incident Type	Type of Firearm									
	Rifles/Shotguns		Handguns		Prohibited Sawed-off		Air Guns		Total Firearms	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Violation Causing Death	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Attempted Murder	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Sexual Assault	0	0.0	1	2.0	0	0.0	2	3.0	3	1.3
Assault	21	21.2	0	0.0	1	11.1	5	7.6	27	12.0
Other Violence	10	10.1	0	0.0	4	44.4	4	6.1	18	8.0
Property	9	9.1	2	3.9	0	0.0	12	18.2	23	10.2
Drug	17	17.2	8	15.7	0	0.0	1	1.5	26	11.6
Offensive Weapons	6	6.1	25	49.0	2	22.2	10	15.2	43	19.1
Other Criminal	10	10.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.5	11	4.9
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Destruction of Firearm	9	9.1	8	15.7	1	11.1	9	13.6	27	12.0
Safekeeping	6	6.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	6	9.1	12	5.3
Found	3	3.0	3	5.9	1	11.1	7	10.6	14	6.2
No Charges Laid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	4.5	3	1.3
Unknown	5	5.1	4	7.8	0	0.0	6	9.1	15	6.7
Total	99	100.0	51	100.0	9	100.0	66	100.0	225	100.0

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Thunder Bay Police

Types of Firearms Recovered by Thunder Bay Police 1995

Type of Firearm	Number Recovered	%
Rifles/Shotguns	133	57.8
Restricted Rifles	1	0.4
Handguns	55	23.9
Prohibited Sawed-Off	5	2.2
Prohibited Rifles	1	0.4
Replicas/Imitations	2	0.9
Air Guns	26	11.3
Other/Unknown	7	3.0
Total	230	100

Incident Type by Number of Recovered Firearms, Thunder Bay Police 1995*

Incident Type	Number	%
Violations Causing Death	1	0.4
Attempted Murder	3	1.3
Sexual Assault	3	1.3
Assault	26	11.3
Other Violence	2	0.9
Property	39	17.0
Drug	12	5.2
Offensive Weapons	7	3.0
Other Criminal	4	1.7
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	13	5.7
Destruction of Firearm	57	24.8
Safekeeping	27	11.7
Found	28	12.2
No Charges Laid	1	0.4
Unknown	7	3.0
Total	230	100

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Incident Type by Type of Firearm Recovered, Thunder Bay Police 1995*

Incident Type	Type of Firearm																	
	Rifles/Shotguns		Restricted Rifles		Handguns		Prohibited Rifles		Prohibited Sawed-off		Replicas/ Imitations		Air Guns		Other/ Unknown		Total Firearms	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Violation Causing Death	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.4
Attempted Murder	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	1.3
Sexual Assault	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	1	3.8	1	14.3	3	1.3
Assault	24	18.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	26	11.3
Other Violence	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	2	0.9
Property	8	6.0	0	0.0	25	45.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	50.0	4	15.4	1	14.3	39	17.0
Drug	9	6.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	1	14.3	12	5.2
Offensive Weapons	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	5.5	1	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	3.0
Other Criminal	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0	4	1.7
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	8	6.0	0	0.0	4	7.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	3.8	0	0.0	13	5.7
Destruction of Firearm	35	26.3	1	100.0	15	27.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	19.2	1	14.3	57	24.8
Safekeeping	24	18.0	0	0.0	1	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	0	0.0	27	11.7
Found	15	11.3	0	0.0	5	9.1	0	0.0	5	100.0	0	0.0	2	7.7	1	14.3	28	12.2
No Charges Laid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	14.3	1	0.4
Unknown	1	0.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	19.2	1	14.3	7	3.0
Total	133	100.0	1	100.0	55	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0	2	100.0	26	100.0	7	100.0	230	100.0

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Regina Police Service

Types of Firearms Recovered by Regina Police Service 1995

Type of Firearm	Number Recovered	%
Rifles/Shotguns	114	52.5
Handguns	30	13.8
Prohibited Sawed-Off	11	5.1
Replicas/Imitations	3	1.4
Air Guns	56	25.8
Other/Unknown	3	1.4
Total	217	100

Incident Type by Type of Firearm Recovered, Regina Police Service 1995*

Incident Type	Number	%
Attempted Murder	2	0.9
Assault	4	1.8
Violations Depriving Freedom	1	0.5
Other Violence	19	8.8
Property	47	21.7
Drug	2	0.9
Offensive Weapons	48	22.1
Attempted/Completed Suicide	12	5.5
Destruction of Firearm	35	16.1
Safekeeping	24	11.1
Found	16	7.4
No Charges Laid	5	2.3
Unknown	2	0.9
Total	217	100

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents

Incident Type by Type of Firearm Recovered, Regina Police Service 1995*

Incident Type	Type of Firearm													
	Rifles/Shotguns		Handguns		Prohibited Sawed-off		Replicas/ Imitation		Air Guns		Other/ Unknown		Total Firearms	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Attempted Murder	1	0.9	0	0.0	1	9.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
Assault	1	0.9	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.6	0	0.0	4	1.8
Violation Dep. Freedom	1	0.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5
Other Violence	11	9.6	0	0.0	1	9.1	1	33.3	5	8.9	1	33.3	19	8.8
Property	23	20.2	8	26.7	1	9.1	0	0.0	15	26.8	0	0.0	47	21.7
Drug	2	1.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
Offensive Weapons	22	19.3	5	16.7	6	54.5	2	66.7	12	21.4	1	33.3	48	22.1
Attempted/ Completed Suicide	9	7.9	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.6	0	0.0	12	5.5
Destruction of Firearm	19	16.7	13	43.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	3.6	1	33.3	35	16.1
Safekeeping	15	13.2	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	8	14.3	0	0.0	24	11.1
Found	9	7.9	0	0.0	2	18.2	0	0.0	5	8.9	0	0.0	16	7.4
No Charges Laid	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	5	8.9	0	0.0	5	2.3
Unknown	1	0.9	1	3.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.9
Total	114	100.0	30	100.0	11	100.0	3	100.0	56	100.0	3	100.0	217	100.0

* Figures are based on firearms not incidents