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A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada, 1997

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A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada, 1997

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November 1999

Catalogue No. 85F0018XPE

ISBN 0-660-17733-1

Catalogue No. 85F0018XIE

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande.

Note of Appreciation

Canada owes the success of its statistical system to a long-standing partnership between Statistics Canada, the citizens of Canada, its businesses, governments and other institutions. Accurate and timely statistical information could not be produced without their continued cooperation and goodwill.

Table of Contents

	Page
Introduction	i
Survey Descriptions	i
<u>Figures</u>	
Section 1: Canadian Socio-Demographic Highlights	1
1.1 Changes in Canada's Population by Age Grouping	2
1.2 Unemployment Rate, Selected Years	3
1.3 Average and Median Family Income	4
1.4 Incidence of Low-Income in Canada	5
1.5 Population 25 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling	6
Section 2: Police-Reported Crime Statistics	7
Section 2A: Criminal Incidents	9
2.1 Selected Changes in Justice Legislation	10
2.2 Crime Rate per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1997	11
2.3 Criminal Code Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997	12
2.4 Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1997	13
2.5 Homicide Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1997	14
2.6 Homicide Rate by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), 500,000+ Population, 1997	15
2.7 Firearm Homicides as a Proportion of all Homicides by Type of Firearm, Canada, 1976 to 1997	16
2.8 Sexual Assault Incidents, Canada, 1983 to 1997	17
2.9 Sexual Assault Incidents, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997	18
2.10 Non-Sexual Assault Incidents, Canada, 1983 to 1997	19
2.11 Non-Sexual Assault Incidents, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997	20
2.12 Robbery Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997	21
2.13 Most Serious Form of Violence Present in Violent Crime, 1997	22
2.14 Percentage Distribution of Violent Incidents by Location, 1997	23
2.15 Breaking and Entering Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997	24
2.16 Breaking and Entering Incidents Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997	25
2.17 Motor Vehicle Theft Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997	26
2.18 Rate of Motor Vehicles Thefts per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997	27
2.19 Prostitution Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997	28
2.20 Drug Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997	29
Section 2b: The Accused	31
2.21 Age of Persons Accused, Violent and Non-Violent Incidents, 1997	32
2.22 Rate of Youths Charged with Violent or Property Crime, Canada, 1987 to 1997	33
2.23 Rate of Persons Charged with Impaired Driving, Canada, 1981 to 1997	34
2.24 Persons Charged with Impaired Driving, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997	35

	Page
Section 2c: The Victim	37
2.25 Percentage Distribution of Victims of Violent Crime by Age, Canada, 1997	38
2.26 Victims of Homicide by Age and Gender, Canada, 1997	39
2.27 Homicides by Accused-Victim Relationship, Canada, 1987 to 1997	40
Section 2d: Crime in Census Metropolitan Areas	41
2.28 Robbery Rates for Larger CMAs, 1991 and 1997	42
2.29 Breaking and Entering Rates for Larger CMAs, 1997	43
2.30 Rate of Sexual Assault by Larger Census Metropolitan Area, 1997	44
Section 3: Police Personnel	45
3.1 Population per Police Officer, Canada, 1962 to 1997	46
3.2 Police Officer per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997	47
3.3 Number of Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer, Canada, 1962 to 1997	48
Section 4: Adult Provincial/Territorial Criminal Court Activity in Canada	49
4.1 Federal Statute Charges Disposed of in Adult Criminal Court, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	50
4.2 Adult Court Dispositions, Federal Statute Charges, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	51
4.3 Adult Criminal Cases With a Guilty Finding, by Most Serious Sentence, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	52
4.4 Adult Criminal Cases by Length of Prison Sentence, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	53
4.5 Adult Criminal Cases by Length of Probation Sentence, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	54
4.6 Adult Criminal Cases by Amount of Fine, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	55
4.7 Adult Criminal Cases by Number of Appearances, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	56
4.8 Adult Criminal Cases by Elapsed Time From 1st Appearance to Disposition, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97	57
Section 5: Youth Court Activity in Canada	59
5.1 Distribution of Selected Cases Heard in Youth Court by Type of Offence, Canada, 1996-97	60
5.2 Youth Court Cases by Age and Sex of Accused, Canada, 1996-97	61
5.3 Youth Court Cases by Offender Type and Number of Prior Convictions, 1996-97	62
5.4 Distribution of Cases Heard in Youth Courts by Most Serious Decision, Canada, 1996-97	63
5.5 Youth Court Cases with Guilty Findings, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1996-97	64
5.6 Distribution of Cases Heard in Youth Courts that Resulted in a Finding of Guilt by Most Serious Disposition, Canada, 1996-97	65
5.7 Youth Court Cases, Length of Custodial Dispositions, Canada, 1992-93 to 1996-97	66

	Page
Section 6: Correctional Population in Canada	67
Section 6a: Adult Custodial Population	69
6.1 Average Adult correctional Populations in Canada, 1996-97	70
6.2 Average Adult Custodial Counts by Type, 1984-85 to 1996-97	71
6.3 Incarceration Rate per 100,000 Adult Population, 1984-85 to 1996-97	72
6.4 Sentenced Admissions to Federal Custody, Canada, 1984-85 to 1996-97	73
6.5 Most Serious Offence Committed on Admission to Custody, 1996-97	74
6.6 Age of Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody, Canada, 1996-97	75
6.7 Sentenced Offenders Admitted to Custody who are Aboriginal Peoples by Jurisdiction, 1996-97	76
6.8 Females Admitted to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Facilities, 1996-97	77
6.9 Incarceration Rate (Provincial) per 100,000 Adult Population by Province, 1996-97	78
Section 6b: Adult Community Supervision Population	79
6.10 Age of Provincial/Territorial Probationers, 1996-97	80
6.11 Average Probation Counts, 1989-90 to 1996-97	81
6.12 Probation Rates per 100,000 Adult Population, Provinces/Territories, 1996-97	82
6.13 Federal and Provincial Full Parole Grant Rate, 1987-88 to 1996-97	83
Section 6c: One Day Profile of Adult Offenders, October 5, 1996	85
6.14 Distribution of Inmates by Security Level of Facility	86
6.15 Males – Age Distribution of Adult Population and Inmates	87
6.16 Females – Age Distribution of Adult Population and Inmates	88
6.17 Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Provincial/Territorial Adult Correctional Facilities	89
6.18 Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities	90
6.19 On-Register and Actual-In counts as a Percentage of Facility Capacity	91
Section 7: Victimization Surveys	93
7.1 Rate of Violence Against Women by Type, Canada, 1993	94
7.2 Spousal Violence Against Women by Type of Violence, Canada, 1993	95
7.3 Personal Victimization Rates by Type of Incident and Urban/Rural Residence, Population Age 15+, Canada, 1993	96
7.4 Household Victimization Rates by Type of Incident and Urban/Rural Residence Population Age 15+, Canada 1993	97
7.5 Population 15+ by Feelings of Safety when Walking Alone in their Neighbourhoods After Dark by Urban/Rural Residence, Canada, 1993	98
7.6 Overall Victimization Rates, 1995	99
7.7 Reporting Crimes to Police	100
7.8 Public Satisfaction with the Police	101
Appendix A: Historical List of CCJS Publications	103
Appendix B: Historical List of Juristats	111
Glossary of Terms	119
Subject Index	125
How to Order	127

Introduction

In 1981, the Chief Statistician and the Federal and Provincial Deputy Ministers with responsibility for justice in Canada began the National Justice Statistics Initiative in response to the long time absence of a comprehensive system of comparable national justice statistics. The purpose of the Initiative is to collect and disseminate justice statistics and information to support the administration of justice in Canada, and to ensure that accurate information regarding the nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice is available to the Canadian public. The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is the administrative arm of the Initiative and a division of Statistics Canada. With guidance from its provincial-federal committees, the CCJS develops and implements statistical surveys, and provides information, products and services to both the partners in the Initiative and the public.

The purpose of this product is to provide a visual statistical overview of crime and the administration of criminal justice in Canada. While more detailed information is available in a variety of CCJS publications focusing on specific surveys or subject matters (see Appendices A and B), this product brings together data from all the CCJS's surveys, and data from two Statistics Canada victimization surveys. To provide national and international context, selected Canadian socio-demographic statistics are included, as well as international crime statistics. Specifically, graphics are presented on the following areas: Canadian socio-demographic characteristics; Canadian police-reported crime statistics (the incident, the accused, the victim); police administration statistics; adult and youth court activity; the correctional population; costs of the criminal justice system; violence against women; Canadians' experiences with crime, and their perceptions and fears of crime; and international crime statistics.

Survey Descriptions

Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey was developed by Statistics Canada with the cooperation and assistance of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police. The UCR survey became operational in 1962. It covers crime and traffic statistics reported by all police agencies across Canada. UCR survey data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation. The survey collects numbers of criminal incidents, and numbers of persons charged. To date, the UCR survey has thus produced a continuous 35-year historical record.

Throughout this report, **the terms "crime" and "crime rate" refer to total police-reported Criminal Code actual incidents, excluding traffic**, unless noted otherwise. It is also important to note that, **for incidents involving multiple offences, only the most serious offence in the incident is counted**. All crime rates are based on 100,000 population unless otherwise stated.

The Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

In 1983, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics began a major revision of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey in order to collect more detailed information on the characteristics of an incident and basic data on the persons involved in an incident, both victims and accused. In 1988, two police agencies began reporting to the "Revised" UCR Survey. By 1997, 179 police agencies, representing about 48% of the national volume of reported crime, were responding to the new survey.

Homicide Survey

The Homicide Survey has collected police-reported data on homicide incidents and characteristics of the victims and accused since 1961. Whenever a homicide becomes known to the police, an officer from the police department in whose jurisdiction it is committed completes a survey questionnaire. This questionnaire remained virtually unchanged from 1961 to 1990. In 1991 and 1997, in an effort to respond to changing information needs, the survey was revised to add new data elements as well as to improve some existing ones.

Police Administration Survey

The Police Administration Survey collects information on police personnel and expenditures from all municipal and provincial police forces in Canada, as well as the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP). Personnel data are available by type of personnel (police, special constables, civilians) and gender. Expenditures are available by major financial category. Detailed RCMP expenditures are collected, including the cost-sharing of municipal and provincial policing contracts.

Adult Criminal Court Survey

The Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) has two components: caseload and case characteristics. The Case Characteristics component of the survey collects detailed information on each appearance of an accused charged with a Criminal Code or Other Federal Statute offence. The survey collects all appearances in provincial courts for 'completed' charges by fiscal year. The Caseload Component of the ACCS is designed to collect aggregate information on charges, persons and appearances on a quarterly basis. As of 1996-97, eight jurisdictions participated in the case characteristics component of the survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Yukon. This results in approximately eighty percent coverage of the provincial and territorial adult criminal court cases. The 140 municipal courts in Quebec do not report to the survey. It is estimated that 20 percent of federal statute charges in Quebec are heard in municipal courts.

Youth Court Survey

The Youth Court Survey (YCS) is a census of Criminal Code and other Federal Statute offences heard in youth court for youths aged 12 to 17 years at the time of the offence. On each charge, data are collected which describe the nature of the offence, the court decision and disposition, and the age and gender of the accused. Data have been available since 1984-85 for all jurisdictions except Ontario and the Northwest Territories. YCS data for Ontario became available in 1991-92. Data for the Northwest Territories are not available for fiscal years 1986-87 through 1988-89.

Adult Corrections Survey

The Adult Corrections Survey (ACS) collects aggregate caseload and case characteristics data for custodial and non-custodial correctional services at both the federal and provincial/territorial levels. As well, the survey gathers information on resources, expenditures and personnel. Descriptive data on organizational structure and service delivery are also collected. The ACS became operational in 1979-80 and collects data from all jurisdictions.

Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adult and Young Offenders

The Key Indicator Report (KIR) provides data on "average daily institutional counts" for all provincial, territorial and federal facilities across Canada. Key indicator data on adults were first gathered for the fiscal year 1981-82 and data on youths for the fiscal year 1985-86. Information is supplied to the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics by the ten provinces, two territories and Correctional Services Canada.

The Violence Against Women Survey

In 1993, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey on male violence against women on behalf of Health Canada. A random sample of approximately 12,300 women 18 years of age and older residing across the ten provinces were interviewed in depth by telephone about their experiences of physical and sexual violence since the age of 16. Measures of violence were confined to Criminal Code definitions of physical and sexual assault. Information was also collected about the respondents' perceptions of personal safety. Random selection helps ensure that the women who responded are statistically representative of all Canadian women and that the results of the survey can be generalized to Canada's adult female population at large.

The General Social Survey

In 1988, a survey on personal risk related to criminal victimization was initiated as part of Statistics Canada's General Social Survey program. The survey collected data on personal risk, examining the prevalence and social and demographic distribution of eight specific types of criminal victimization experiences. Respondents were asked about their experiences with crime during 1987 and all measures of victimization were restricted to Criminal Code definitions. The survey also examined details surrounding the incident, Canadians' levels of fear, and their perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. This survey was replicated in 1993. Two main differences exist between the 1993 and 1988 surveys. First, the 1993 survey asked respondents about their experiences with crime during the twelve months prior to the survey rather than during the previous calendar year. Second, the definition of sexual assault was broadened in the 1993 survey to better capture these incidents as defined by the Criminal Code: while the 1988 survey asked only about experiences of "rape", the 1993 survey asked about forced sexual activity and unwanted sexual touching. Both surveys conducted telephone interviews with a random sample of approximately 10,000 Canadians aged 15 years and older residing in households across the ten provinces.

International Crime Victimization Survey

In 1996, the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) was conducted for a third time. Canada was one of more than 30 participating countries. The survey provides information on the incidence of victimization around the world. In 1996, a random sample of persons aged 16 years and older were asked for detailed information on 11 offences (p. 108), including when, where and how often offences occurred over the previous 5 years; whether offences were reported to the police; and whether victimization experiences were considered serious. They were also asked for their opinions on public safety, policing and sentencing. In most industrialized countries, respondents were interviewed by phone. In other countries, where telephone ownership is not widespread, face-to-face interviews were conducted. Usually, 1,000 to 2,000 persons were interviewed per country.

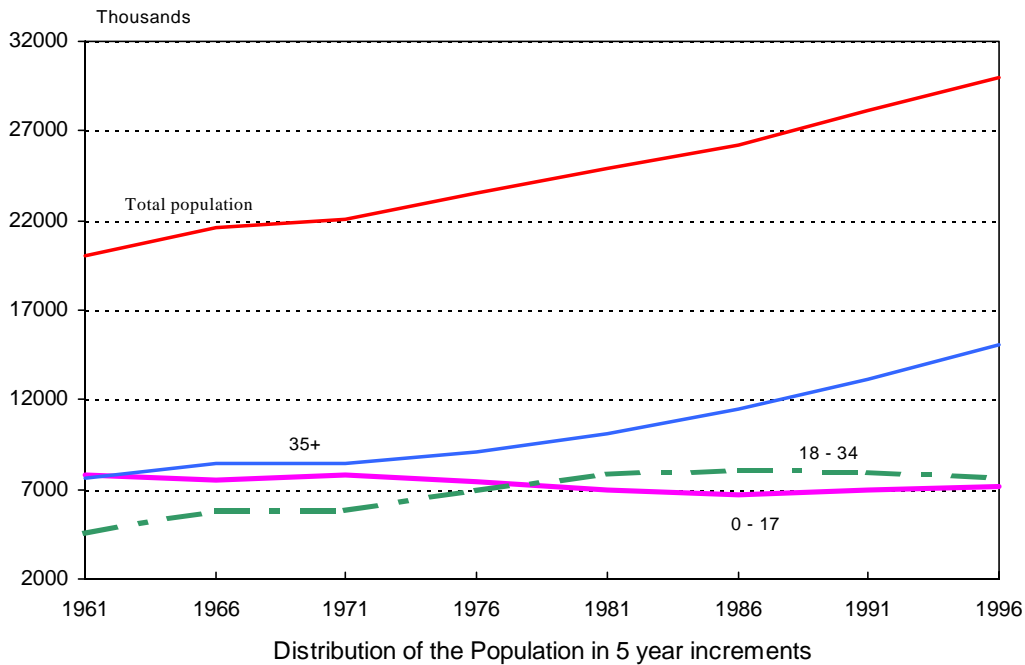
The ICVS provides a unique opportunity to make international comparisons regarding experiences of crime and public opinion of justice issues.

SECTION 1:

**CANADIAN
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC
HIGHLIGHTS**

Figure 1.1

Changes in Canada's Population by Age Grouping

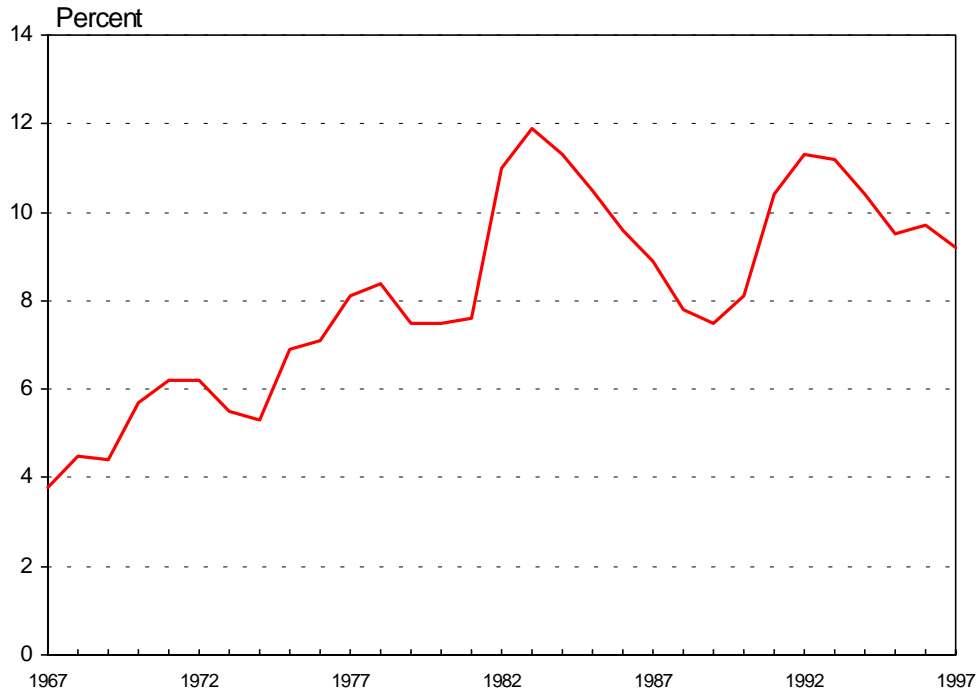


Source: Canada Census, Statistics Canada.
 For more information, see Population Estimates and Projections, Census and Intercensal Studies (catalogues 91-002 and 91-512).

- Since Confederation, Canada's population has steadily increased: in 1996, the Census of Population counted 29.9 million people in Canada while there were only 18.2 million counted in 1961.
- Although Canada's population has grown, the rate of growth has decreased since the mid-1950's. This downward trend has only recently reversed with a 7% growth in population between 1986 and 1991. The growth rate declined once again between 1991 and 1996 by 6%.

Figure 1.2

Unemployment Rate*, Selected Years



* Annual averages of persons aged 15 and over. The unemployment rate is an estimate of the percentage of the labour force not employed and seeking work. The measure does not include those who report that they would like work, but who have stopped searching because they believe no work is available.

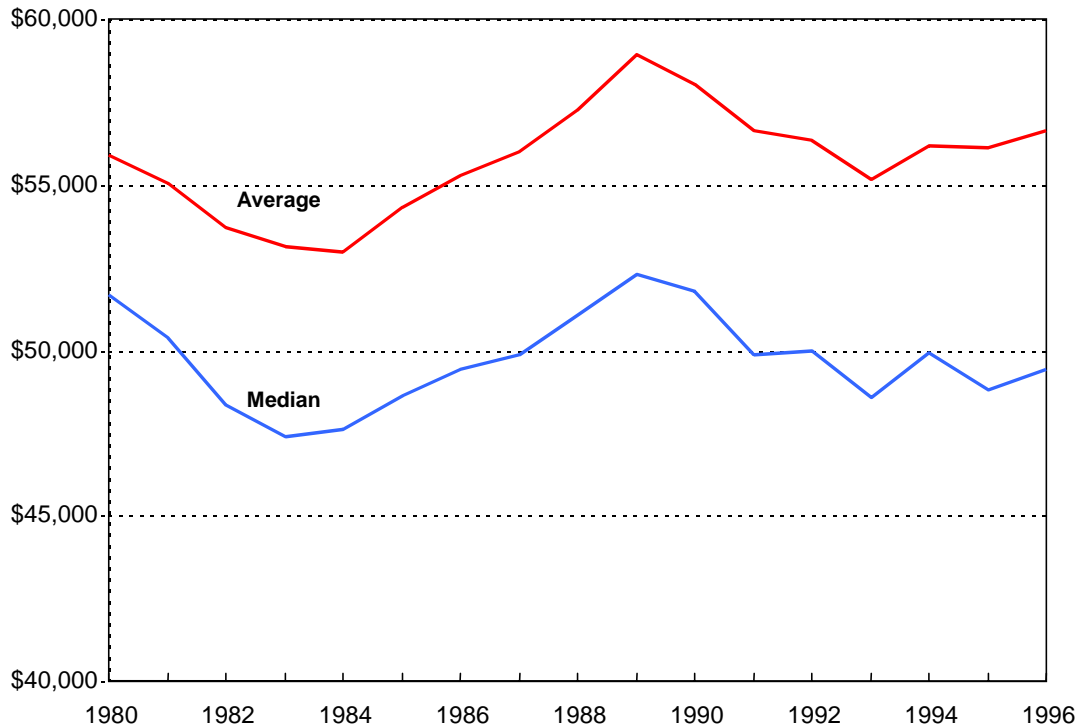
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Labour Force Annual Averages (catalogue 71-220).

- The recession that began in 1990 greatly affected the unemployment rate in Canada which reached a nine-year high (the same as the 1984 rate) of 11.3% in 1992. After increasing slightly from 1995 to 1996, the unemployment rate dropped by 0.5% in 1997. Overall, the unemployment rate for men and women was the same (9.2%) in 1997.
- The recession affected employment in almost every age group and profession. Between 1990 and 1992, the number of employed Canadians dropped by 323,000. In the past 5 years, this figure has increased by 1,095,000.
- Younger Canadians, particularly those with limited education, were especially affected by the recession. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 years rose from 11.2% in 1989 to 17.8% in 1992. By 1995, the unemployment rate for this age category had decreased to a five-year low of 15.6%, only to increase to 16.1% in 1996 and 16.7% in 1997. In 1997, the unemployment rate of those 15 to 24 years was higher among men (17.5%) than women (15.7%).

Figure 1.3

Average and Median* Family Income



Average and Median Family Income in Constant 1996 Dollars**

* Median income refers to the middle value when incomes are ranged in order of magnitude.

** Constant dollars are dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base which adjusts for inflation making the yearly amounts directly comparable.

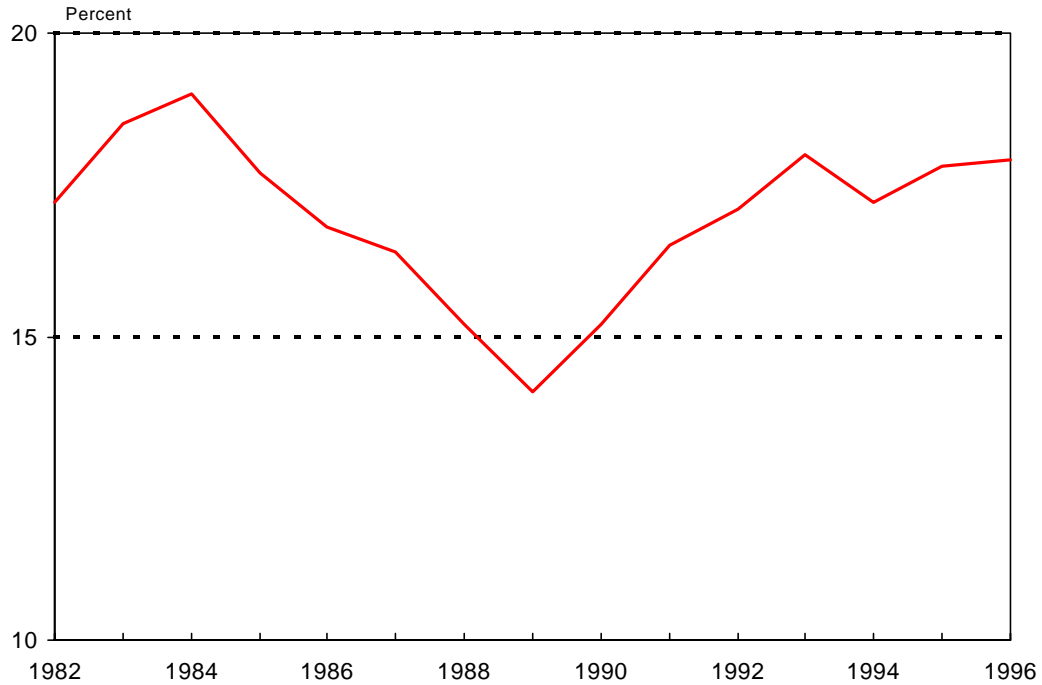
Source: Survey of Consumer Finance, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Income Distributions by Size in Canada 1996 (catalogue no.13-207).

- The average family income before taxes in 1996 was \$56,629, which is 1% higher than the 1995 amount. Despite this increase over previous years, the average family income remains lower in 1996 than before the beginning of the recession in 1990.
- The 1996 average family income was 3.9% lower than the 1989 peak of \$58,910 (in 1996 constant dollars).

Figure 1.4

Incidence of Low-Income* in Canada



* Percentage of families and unattached individuals with incomes below the "low-income cut-offs". Cut-offs are selected on the basis that unattached individuals and families with incomes below these limits spend, on average, 52.6% or more of their income on food, shelter and clothing. This indicator of low-income is not intended as a measure of poverty.

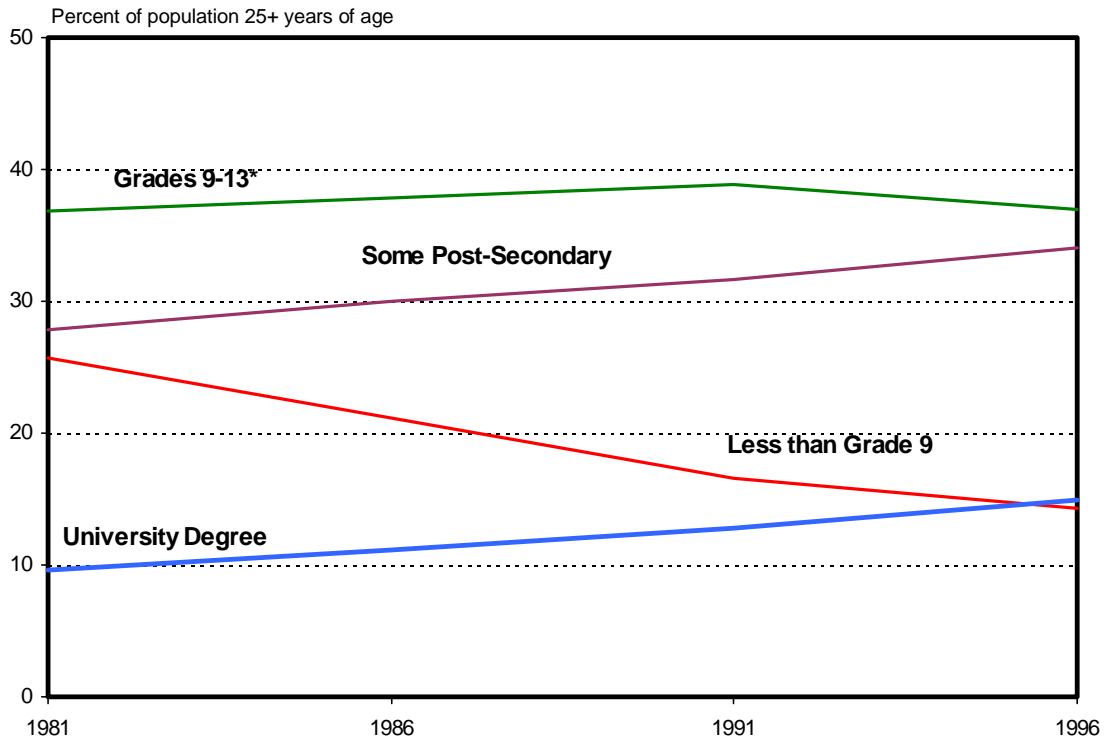
Source: Survey of Consumer Finance, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Income Distribution by Size in Canada 1996 (catalogue no.13-207).

- In 1996, there were an estimated 5.3 million Canadians in low-income situations, an increase of 89,000 from 1995. With the exception of a reduction in 1994, low-income rates have been rising since 1989.
- For families, the rate of low-income in 1996 was 14.5%, an increase from 14.2% in 1995 and 11.1% in 1989. Female lone-parent families had the highest rate of low-income in 1996 (60.8%).
- 21% of children under 18 years of age (or 1.5 million young people) were living in low-income situations in 1996. The same as in 1995 and an increase from 15.3% in 1989.

Figure 1.5

Population 25 Years and Over by Highest Level of Schooling



* Grades 9-13 includes those who have attained a secondary school diploma.
Source: 1971-1996 Censuses, Statistics Canada.

- More Canadians are achieving higher levels of education than they did fifteen years ago. The proportion of Canadians (aged 25 years and older) who have less than a grade 9 education has fallen by almost 50% from 1981 to 1996.
- 51% of the population (25+) in 1996 had a secondary school diploma or less. Still the proportion who received some sort of post-secondary education (including university degrees) increased from 38% in 1981 to 49% in 1996.

SECTION 2:

**POLICE-REPORTED
CRIME STATISTICS**

SECTION 2A:

CRIMINAL INCIDENTS

Figure 2.1

Selected Changes in Justice Legislation

1976 - Capital Punishment Abolished

In 1976, capital punishment was abolished and replaced with a mandatory life sentence for all those offences for which death sentences existed. The amendment also reclassified murder, from capital and non-capital murder to first and second-degree murder.

1978 – Firearm Legislation Enacted

In 1978, gun control legislation came into effect in Canada. This legislation included the imposition of stricter controls on the issuance of registration certificates which are necessary to acquire restricted weapons such as handguns, the creation of new types of firearm prohibition orders, the creation of new criminal offences in relation to firearm use, and the provision for more severe penalties for the criminal use of firearms.

1983 – Bill C-127 Amended Assault Provisions

In 1983, Bill C-127 redefined the physical and sexual assault sections of the Criminal Code, establishing three levels: level 1 (minor assault/sexual assault), level 2 (incidents involving a weapon or resulting in bodily harm), and level 3 (aggravated assault/sexual assault).

1984 – Young Offenders Act Enacted

The Young Offenders Act (YOA) came into effect in 1984, replacing the Juvenile Delinquents Act. At this time, 12 became the minimum age requirement for criminal responsibility under the YOA. However, it was not until 1985 that the maximum age of 17 (up to the 18th birthday) was established in all provinces and territories.

1985 – Bill C-49 Expanded Definition of Prostitution

Bill C-18 Imposes Stringent Sentences for Impaired Driving

- Bill C-49 expanded the definition of soliciting to include the act of stopping or attempting to stop a person to communicate for the purpose of engaging in prostitution. This amendment resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of prostitution related incidents after 1985.

- Bill C-18 imposed more stringent sentences for drinking and driving. Despite the severity of penalties, impaired driving offences are highly sensitive to changes in police enforcement practices.

1988 – Bill C-15 Child Sexual Abuse Amendments

In 1988, Bill C-15 introduced child abuse amendments to the Criminal Code and the Canada Evidence Act. The Bill created three new offences relating to the sexual abuse of children: sexual interference, sexual exploitation, and invitation to sexual touching. It also changed rules of evidence and procedure with respect to sexual offences and the testimony of young people under the age of 18.

1991 – Bill C-17 Firearms Legislation

In 1991 Bill C-17 was passed which served to control access to firearms, control the availability and accessibility of specific firearms and deter offenders from using firearms in crimes.

1993 – Bill C-126 Criminal Harassment Legislation

On August 1, 1993, Canada's first criminal harassment legislation was enacted. The legislation was in response to a number of highly publicized cases in Canada where women had been killed by their estranged partners. The aim of the legislation is to try and control this type of behaviour and respond to it before it results in serious harm.

1995 – Bill C-68 Firearms Act

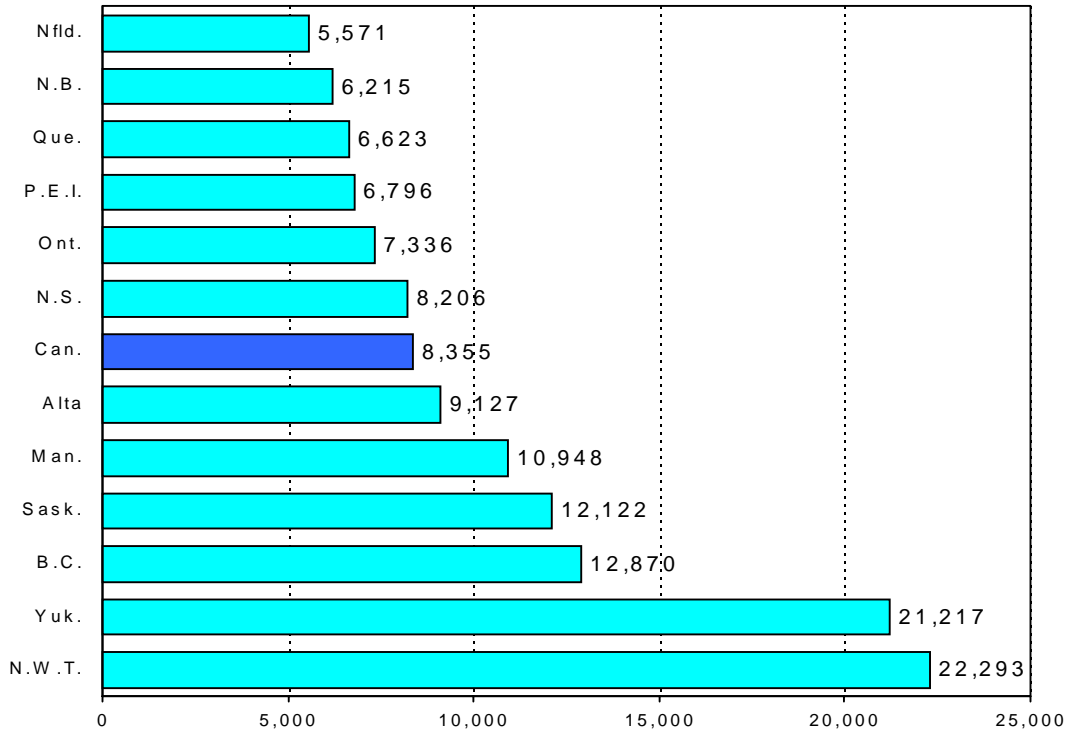
In December 1995, Parliament passed Bill C-68 which created a new Firearms Act and amended the Criminal Code. As part of the new legislation, firearm owners will be required to become licensed and to register all of their firearms over the next few years. In addition, new offences related to gun smuggling and trafficking, as well as the prohibition of a number of different types of handguns have been created. Furthermore, mandatory penalties for those who use firearms in the commission of an offence have been implemented.

1996 – Bill C-41 Sentencing Reform

In 1996, Bill C-41 was proclaimed into law. The Bill addresses the problem of sentencing disparity and over-reliance on incarceration in Canada. The sentencing reforms are designed to enhance protection of the public, assist victims of crime, instill greater responsibility in offenders and support the principles of rehabilitation, restitution, and deterrence.

Figure 2.2

Crime Rate* per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1997



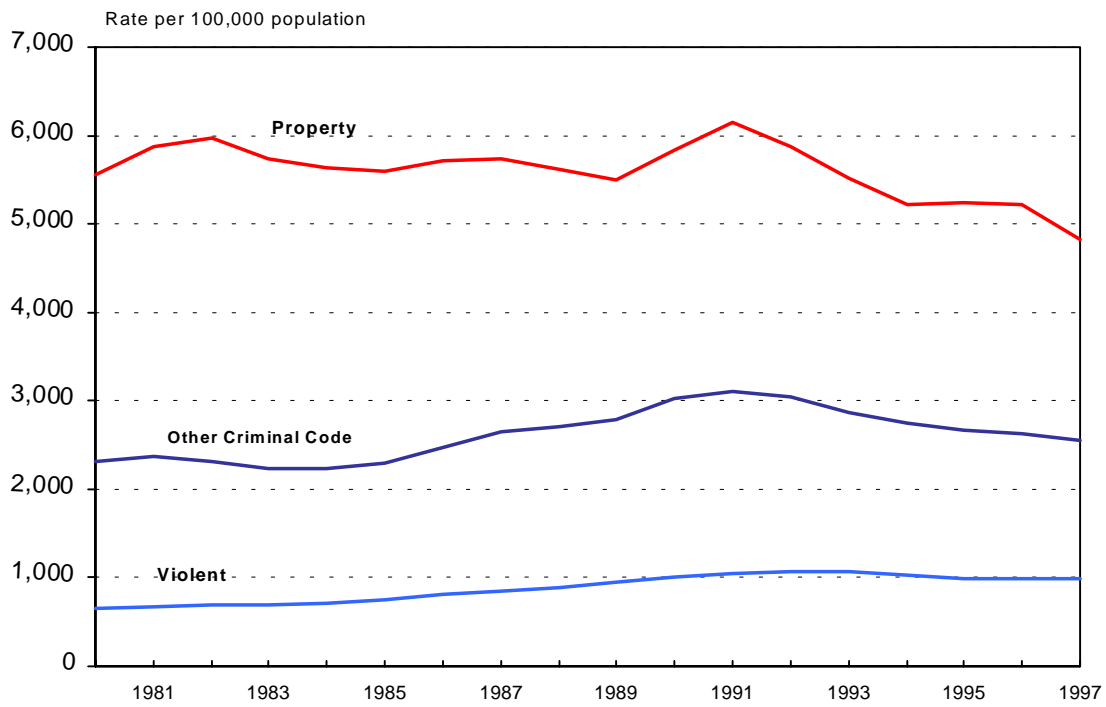
* The term "crime rate" refers to total police-reported Criminal Code "actual" incidents, excluding traffic crime.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997".

- Provincial crime rates in 1997 ranged from a low of 5,571 Criminal Code incidents per 100,000 population in Newfoundland to a rate of 12,870 in British Columbia.
- The police-reported crime rate in Canada decreased for the sixth year in a row, falling 5%. This has resulted in the lowest rate since 1980.
- Historically, crime rates in the Atlantic provinces have generally been lower than the Western provinces and the Central provinces. The Yukon and Northwest Territories, with low populations, have historically shown greater crime rates than the provinces.

Figure 2.3

Criminal Code Incidents*, Canada, 1980 to 1997



* Excludes Criminal Code traffic incidents.

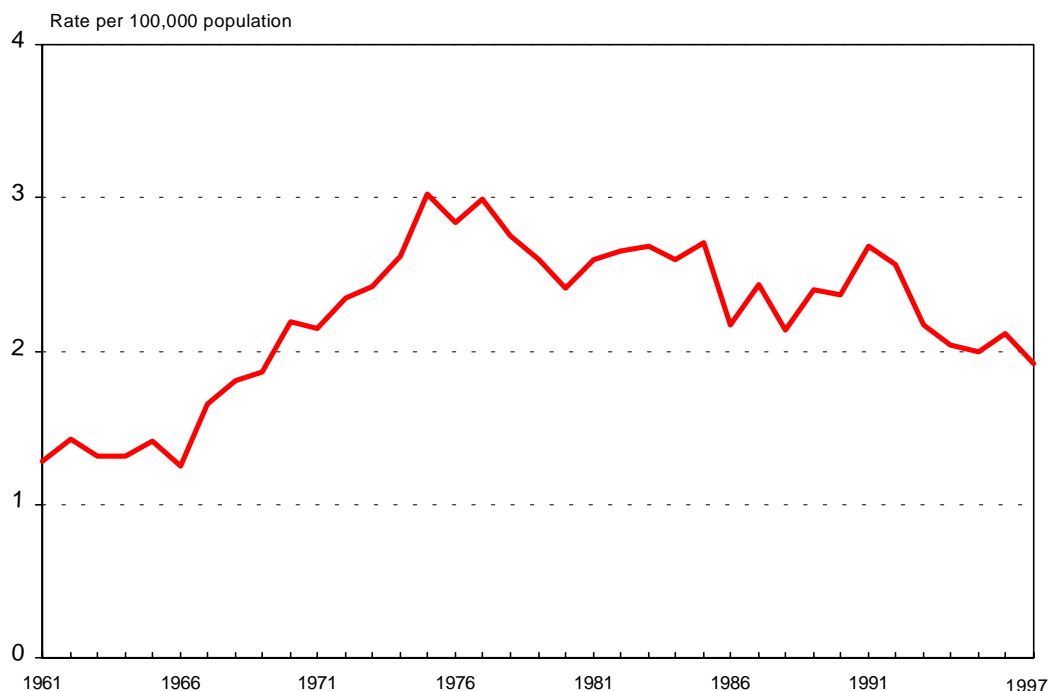
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1997, the police-reported crime rate for Criminal Code offences decreased by 5%.
- The 1997 violent crime rate declined by 1.1%, the fifth straight annual decrease, following 15 years of increase.
- Violent crime comprised 11% of total Criminal Code incidents. Assault level 1 (minor assault) incidents accounted for 6 in 10 of all violent crime incidents.
- The 1997 property crime rate fell 8% from the previous year, continuing the general downward trend since 1991.
- In 1997, property crimes represented 58% of Criminal Code incidents, 66% of which were thefts and over one-quarter (25%) of which were incidents of breaking and entering.
- The rate of "other" Criminal Code incidents (e.g., mischief, prostitution, gaming and betting, arson, kidnapping etc.) continued to drop in 1997 (down 3%) marking the fifth consecutive annual decline. Approximately one-half of "other" incidents were mischief offences (property damage).

Figure 2.4

Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-1997

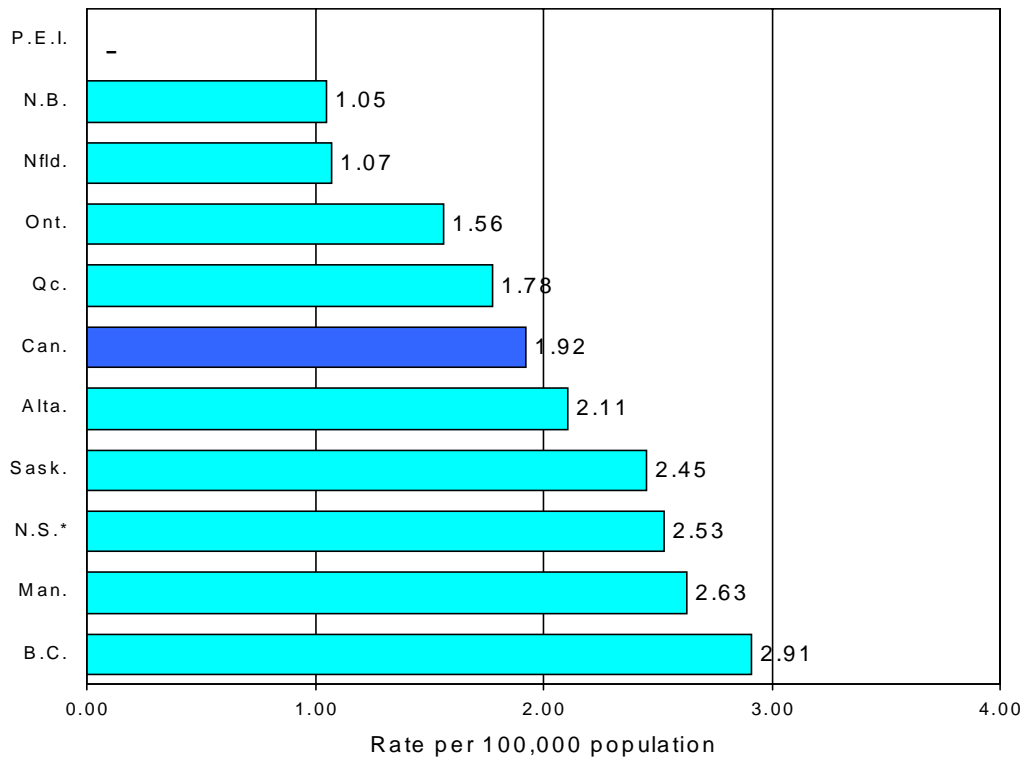


Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.12, "Homicide in Canada - 1997."

- In 1997, there were 581 homicide offences reported in Canada, a decrease of 54 homicides (-9%) from 1996. The homicide rate has generally been declining since the mid-1970's and is at the lowest point since 1969.
- Since 1961, there have been two distinct trends. Between 1961 and 1975, the homicide rate increased steadily from 1.25 per 100,000 population to a peak of 3.02, an increase of 142%. From 1975 to 1997, despite yearly fluctuations, the homicide rate has gradually declined from 3.02 per 100,000 to 1.92, a decrease of 36%.
- Homicides continue to account for less than 1% of all violent crimes reported by police.
- The U.S. homicide rate (6.70) has historically been three to four times higher than that of Canada; however, the U.S. rate has also been recently declining. Canada's homicide rate continues to be higher than many European countries.

Figure 2.5

Homicide Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1997



* One incident with five victims occurred in 1981 and was reported as a homicide in 1997.

- Nil or zero

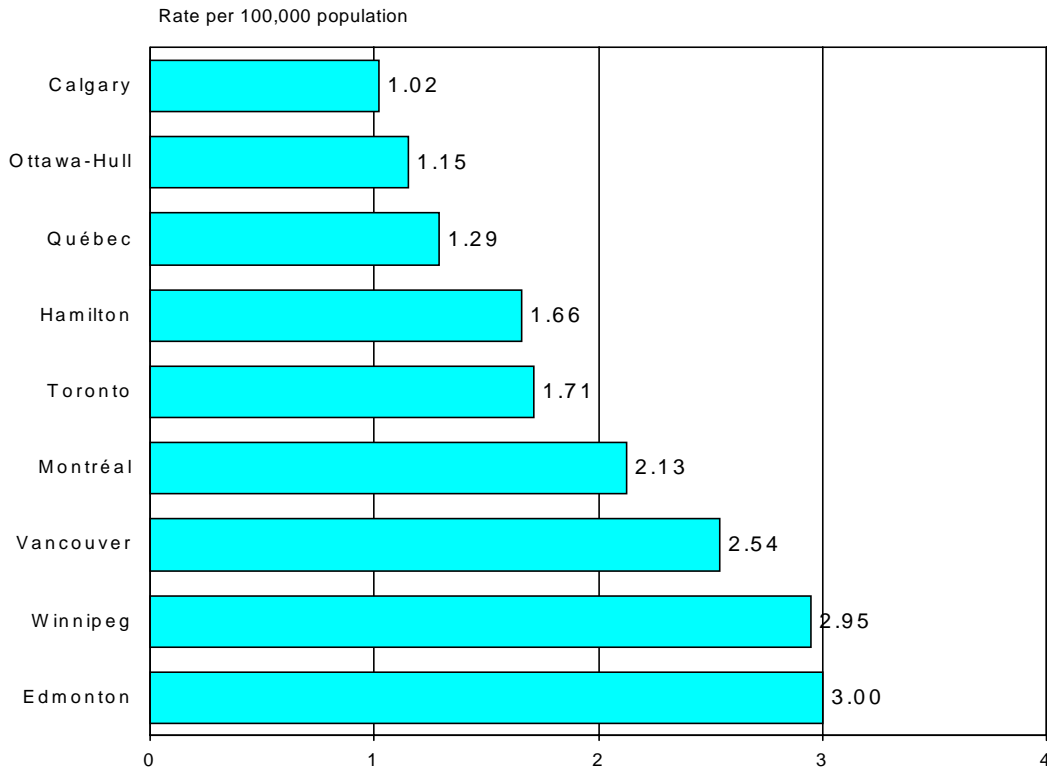
Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, including data on the territories, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.12, "Homicide in Canada - 1997."

- In 1997, British Columbia recorded the highest provincial homicide rate per 100,000 population, followed by Manitoba.
- Every province except Nova Scotia and Alberta saw decreases from 1996.
- Following the historical trend, 1997 provincial homicide rates were generally higher in the west than in the east.

Figure 2.6

Homicide Rate by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)*, 500,000+ Population, 1997



* An urbanized core with at least 500,000 population.

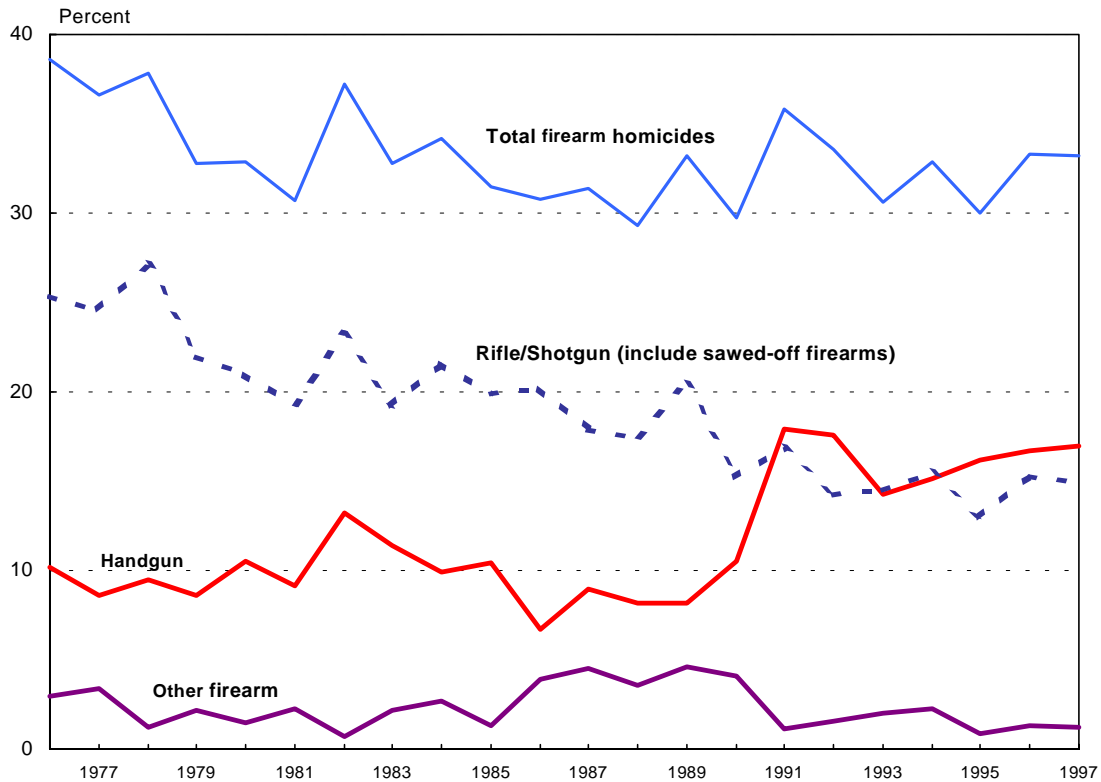
Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.12, "Homicide in Canada - 1997."

- Among the nine CMA's with populations of 500,000 or more, Edmonton reported the highest homicide rate (3.00 per 100,000 population), followed by Winnipeg (2.95). The lowest rates were reported for Calgary (1.02) and Ottawa-Hull (1.15).
- The greatest decrease in the rate of homicides from 1996 to 1997 appeared in Winnipeg. The Winnipeg CMA rate is down from 4.14 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 2.95 in 1997. This decrease for Winnipeg follows a large increase in 1996, when it recorded 28 homicides, 12 more than in 1995.
- Historically, the average rate of homicide has been higher in Edmonton, Winnipeg, and Vancouver than in other census metropolitan areas with populations of 500,000 or more.

Figure 2.7

Firearm Homicides as a Proportion of all Homicides by Type of Firearm, Canada, 1976 to 1997

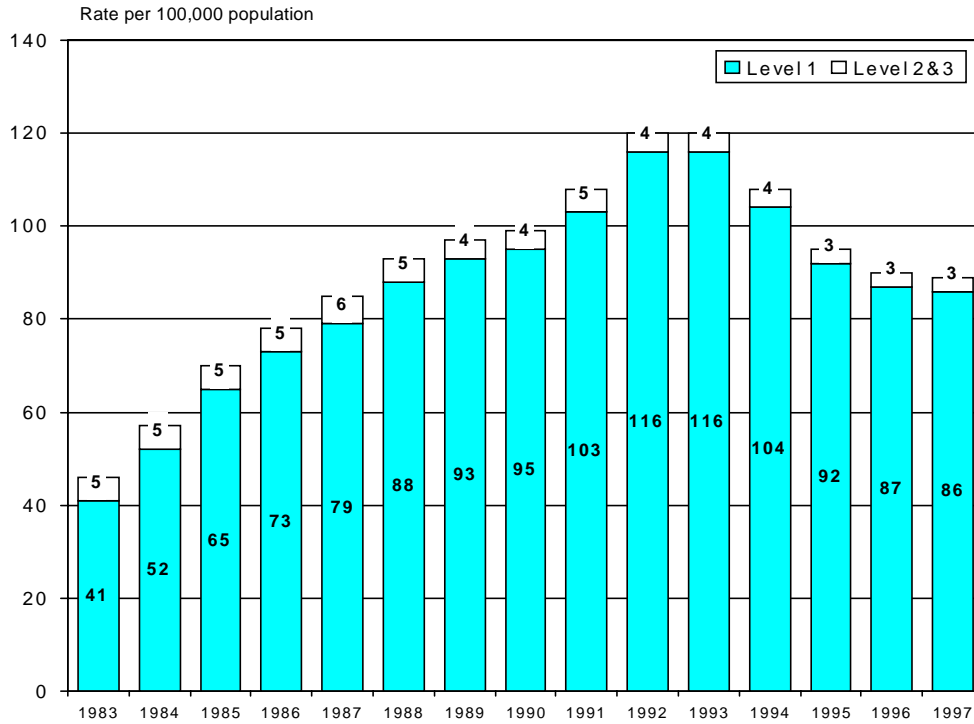


Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.12, "Homicide in Canada - 1997."

- In 1997, shootings accounted for 33% of homicides. That year, 99 (17%) homicides were committed with a handgun, 87 (15%) with a rifle/shotgun (includes sawed-off firearms) and 7 (1%) with other firearms.
- Between 1976 and 1990, the annual proportion of homicides committed with handguns was roughly one in ten. Since 1991, this annual proportion has increased to approximately one in six.
- Despite an increase in 1997, the use of rifles/shotguns has generally been decreasing, from 25% in 1976 to 20% in 1989, to the present level of 15%. Prior to 1991, these weapons accounted for the majority of firearm homicides. However since then, the number of handgun homicides has generally exceeded the number of rifle/shotgun homicides.

Figure 2.8

Sexual Assault Incidents*, Canada, 1983 to 1997



* Those incidents which were reported to the police.

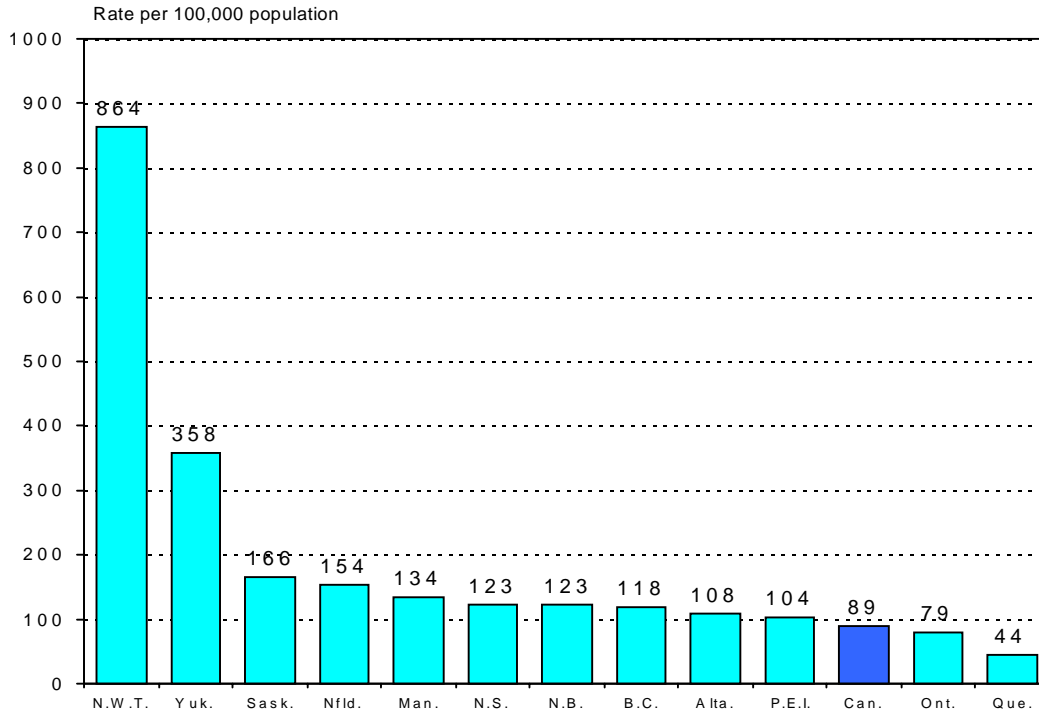
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1983, Bill C-127 redefined the sexual assault sections of the Criminal Code, establishing three levels of sexual assault: level 1 (minor sexual assault); level 2 (incidents involving a weapon or resulting in bodily harm); and level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).
- In 1997, police recorded 27,063 incidents of sexual assault which accounted for almost 1 in 10 violent crimes that year. This number converts to a rate of 89 reported sexual assaults per 100,000 population. The average annual increase in the rate between 1983 and 1992 was 11%.
- The vast majority of sexual assault incidents in 1997 were level 1 sexual assaults (26,186 accounting for 97%).

Figure 2.9

Sexual Assault Incidents*, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997



* Those incidents which were reported to the police.

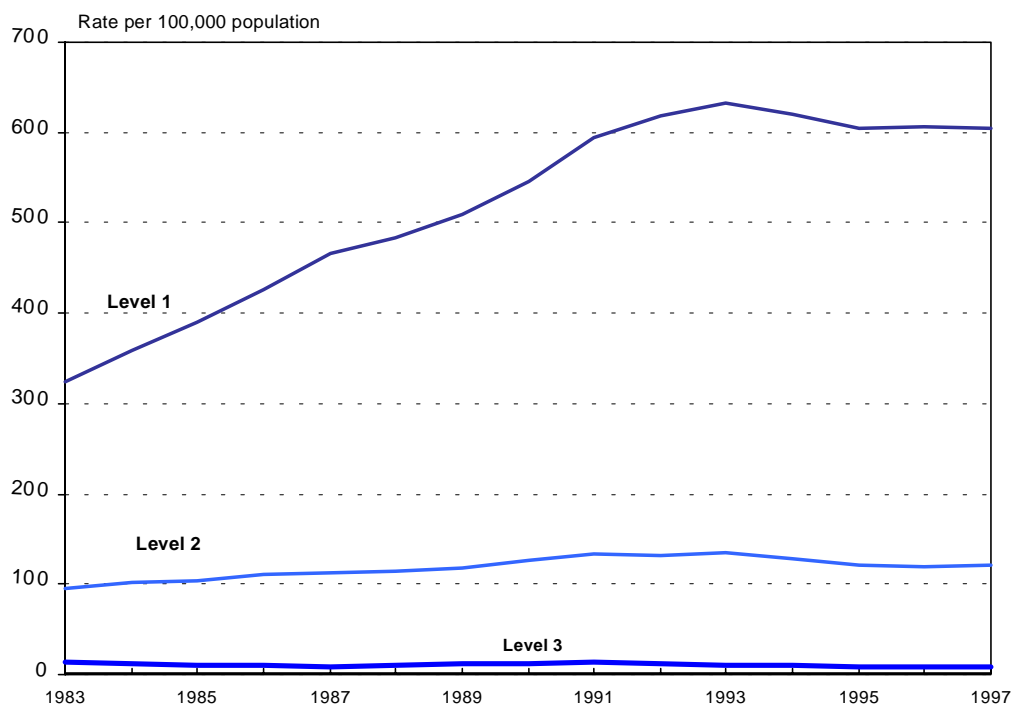
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18, No. 11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1983, Bill C-127 redefined the sexual assault sections of the Criminal Code, establishing three levels of sexual assault: level 1 (minor sexual assault), level 2 (incidents involving a weapon or resulting in bodily harm), and level 3 (aggravated sexual assault).
- In 1997, Saskatchewan reported the highest provincial rate of sexual assault per 100,000 population. Consistent with the historical trend, Quebec reported the lowest rate. Quebec's tendency to report lower rates of sexual assault is also noted in victimization surveys.
- The 1997 rate for Canada of 89 sexual assaults per 100,000 population stayed relatively consistent with the 1996 rate.

Figure 2.10

Non-Sexual Assault Incidents, Canada, 1983 to 1997

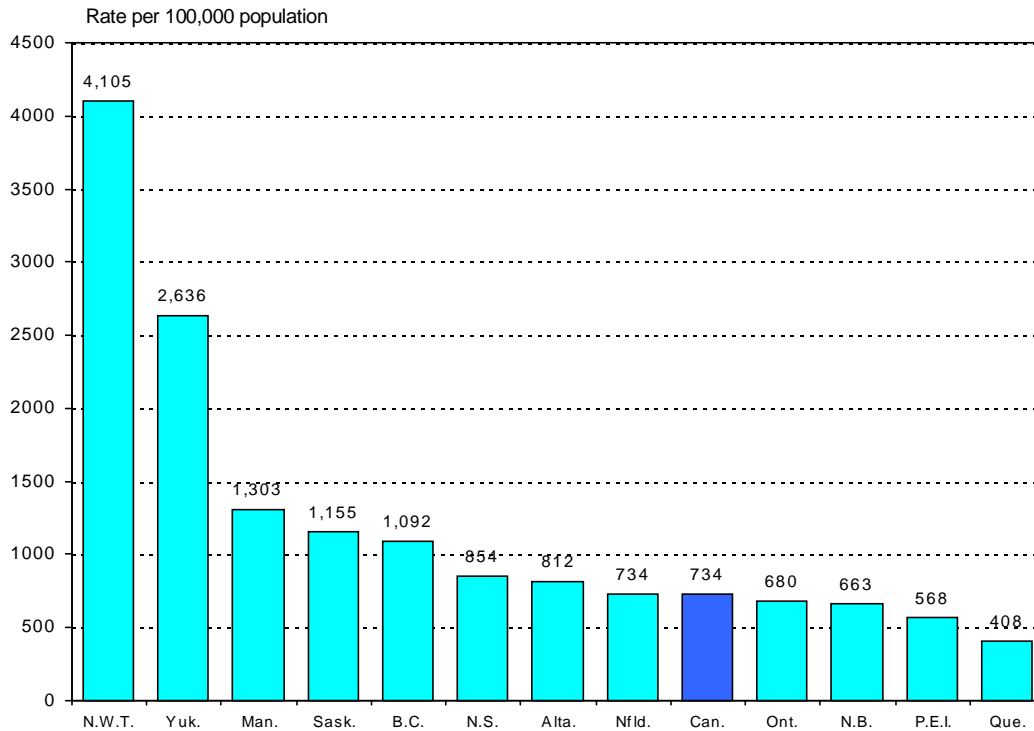


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1983, Bill C-127 redefined the non-sexual assault sections of the Criminal Code, establishing three levels of assault: level 1 (minor assault); level 2 (incidents involving a weapon or resulting in bodily harm); and level 3 (aggravated assault).
- In 1997, the police recorded 182,946 incidents of assault level 1 (minor assault) which accounted for 6 in 10 reported violent incidents that year.
- In 1997, the rate of level 1 assault incidents (604 per 100,000 population) stayed constant for the second consecutive year. Earlier in the decade, increases in reported minor assault incidents strongly influenced the overall increases in violent crime.
- In 1997, the rate of assault level 2 was 121 per 100,000 population. The rate for this offence peaked in 1993, and has been decreasing ever since.
- In 1997, the rate of assault level 3 (assault resulting in serious physical injury to the victim) was 9 per 100,000 population. Despite some minor fluctuation, this rate is approximately the same as a decade ago.

Figure 2.11

Non-Sexual Assault Incidents, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997

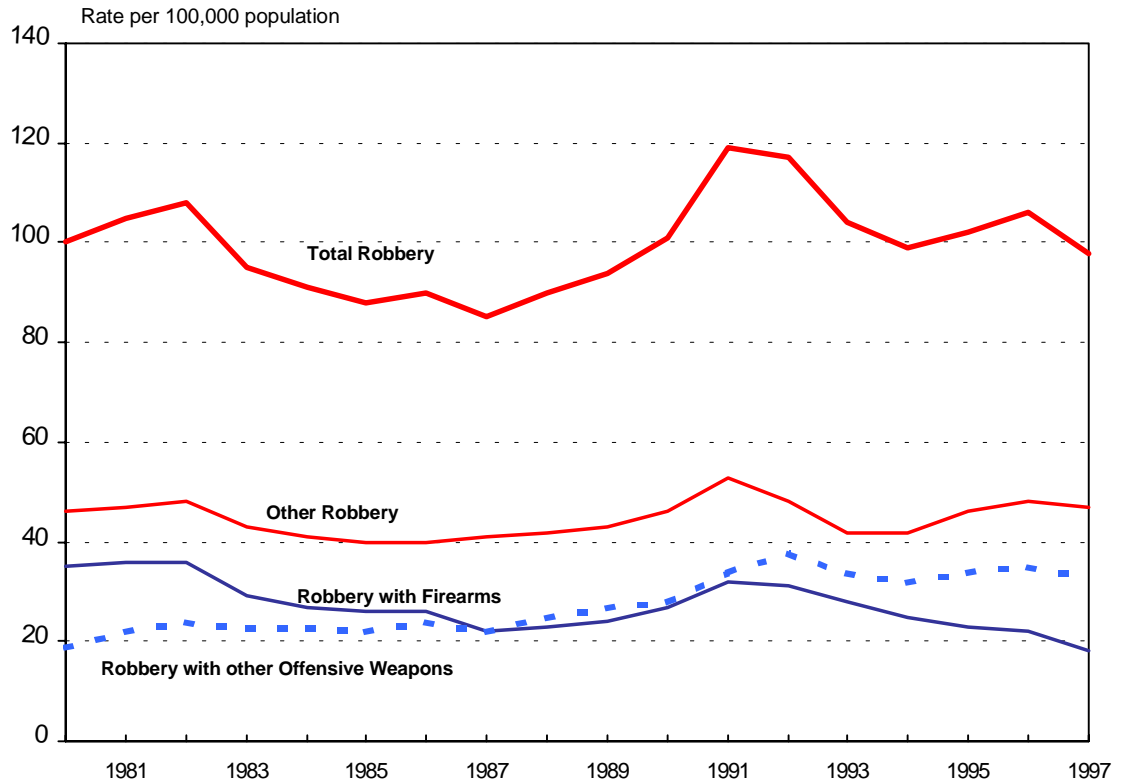


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18, No. 11 "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1983, Bill C-127 redefined the physical assault sections of the Criminal Code, establishing three levels of physical assault: level 1 (minor assault), level 2 (incidents involving a weapon or resulting in bodily harm), and level 3 (aggravated assault).
- Among the provinces, Manitoba reported the highest assault rate per 100,000 population in 1997, while Quebec reported the lowest rate. Manitoba's high rate may be due to a new zero tolerance mandatory charging policy for incidents of spousal assault. This order of ranking is consistent with 1996.
- Between 1996 and 1997, the largest increase occurred in Saskatchewan (+16%). Eight jurisdictions recorded decreases in the rate of assault. The largest decrease was in Prince Edward Island (-14%).

Figure 2.12

Robbery Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997

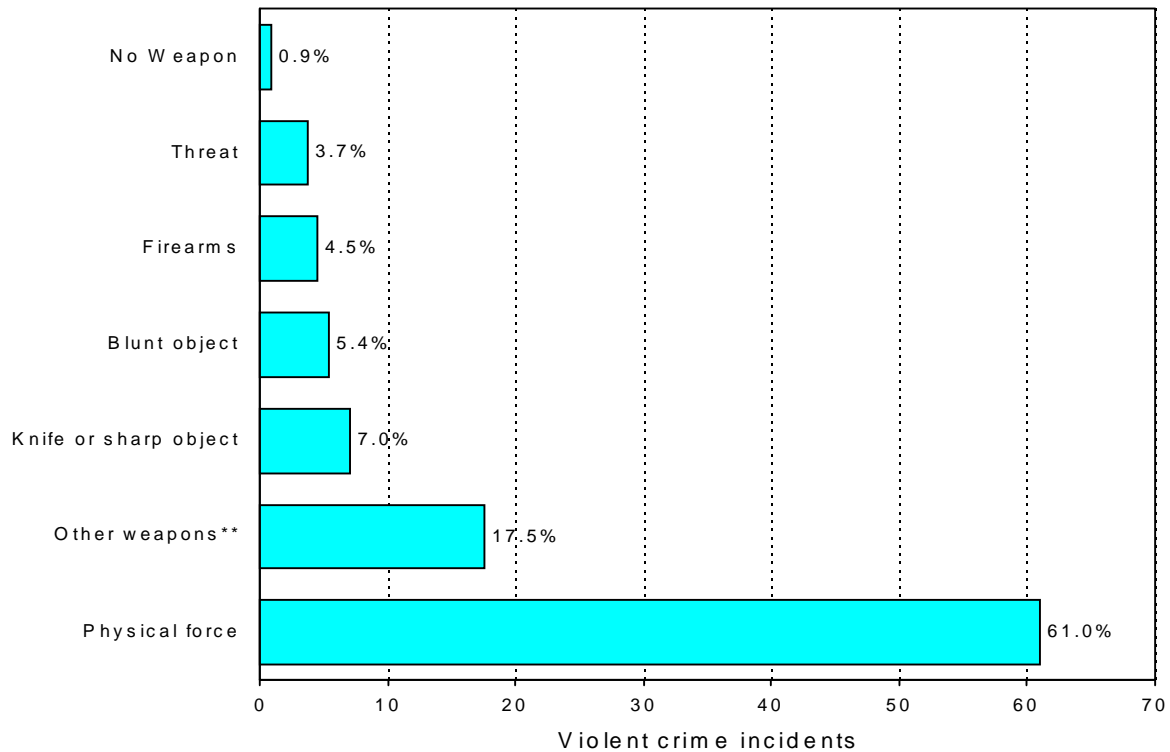


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11 "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1997, police reported a total of 29,590 incidents of robbery, or a rate of 98 incidents per 100,000 population, accounting for 10% of all violent incidents that year. The 1997 rate is a decrease of 7.9% from 1996.
- In 1997, 18.5% of robbery incidents involved firearms, 33.5% involved other offensive weapons (e.g. knives, blunt objects), and 48% involved no weapon. Since 1991, the number and proportion of robbery incidents involving firearms has been decreasing.
- The trend in the rate of robbery shows increases during years that correspond roughly with times of economic recession.

Figure 2.13

Most Serious Form of Violence Present in Violent Crime, 1997*



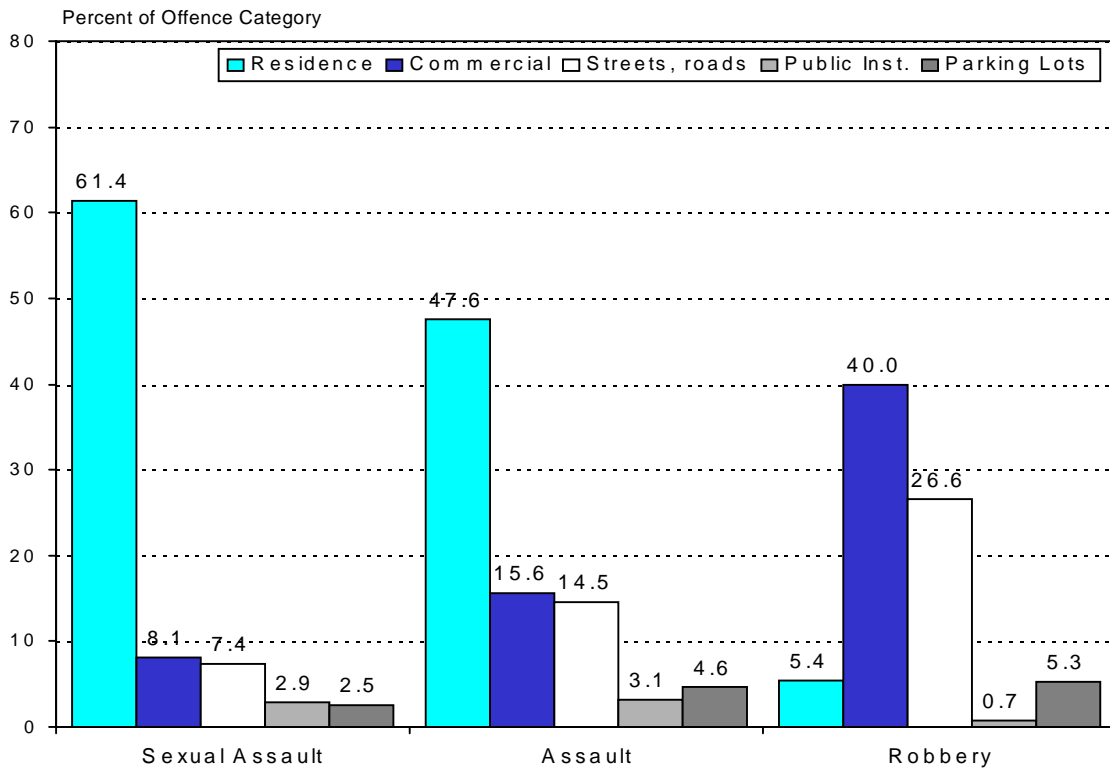
* Violent crime includes homicide, attempted murder, physical and sexual assaults, other assaults, robberies and abduction. Based on a non-random sample of 179 police agencies accounting for 48% of the national volume of reported crime. The data are not nationally representative.

** Caution must be taken when examining the "other" weapons category. The figures are somewhat inflated, as the Toronto police include a number of methods in this category that would normally be coded as physical force. Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 61% of violent incidents reported to the 1997 Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, physical force was the most serious form of violence present; in 34% of incidents, a weapon was present (i.e. firearm, knife, etc.) and in 4% of incidents, threats were the most serious form of violence.
- Consistent with the trend since 1979, firearm homicides accounted for one-third (33%) of all homicides. One-in-five robberies in 1997 involved a firearm.

Figure 2.14

Percentage Distribution of Violent Incidents by Location, 1997*

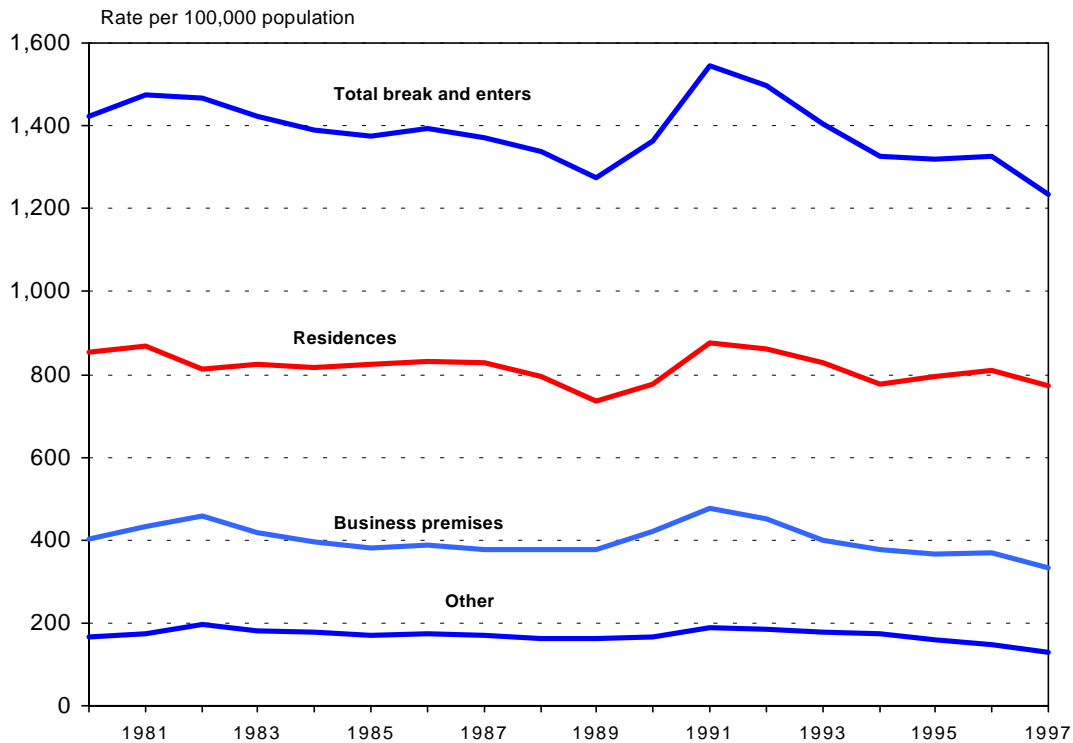


* Based on a non-random sample of 179 police agencies accounting for 48% of the national volume of reported crime. The data are not nationally representative.
 Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1997, 61.4% of sexual assaults took place in residences and 8.1% in commercial establishments while 7.4% took place outdoors or on the streets. An additional 4.9% occurred in an open area, such as a park.
- 47.6% of assaults occurred in residences, 14.5% on the streets and 15.6% in commercial or corporate places. An additional 4.9% occurred in schools.
- 40% percent of robberies took place in commercial or corporate places and another 26.6% occurred on the streets.
- The remainder of incidents not illustrated in the graphs occurred in hotels/motels, schools, public transportation, open areas, or unknown locations.

Figure 2.15

Breaking and Entering Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997

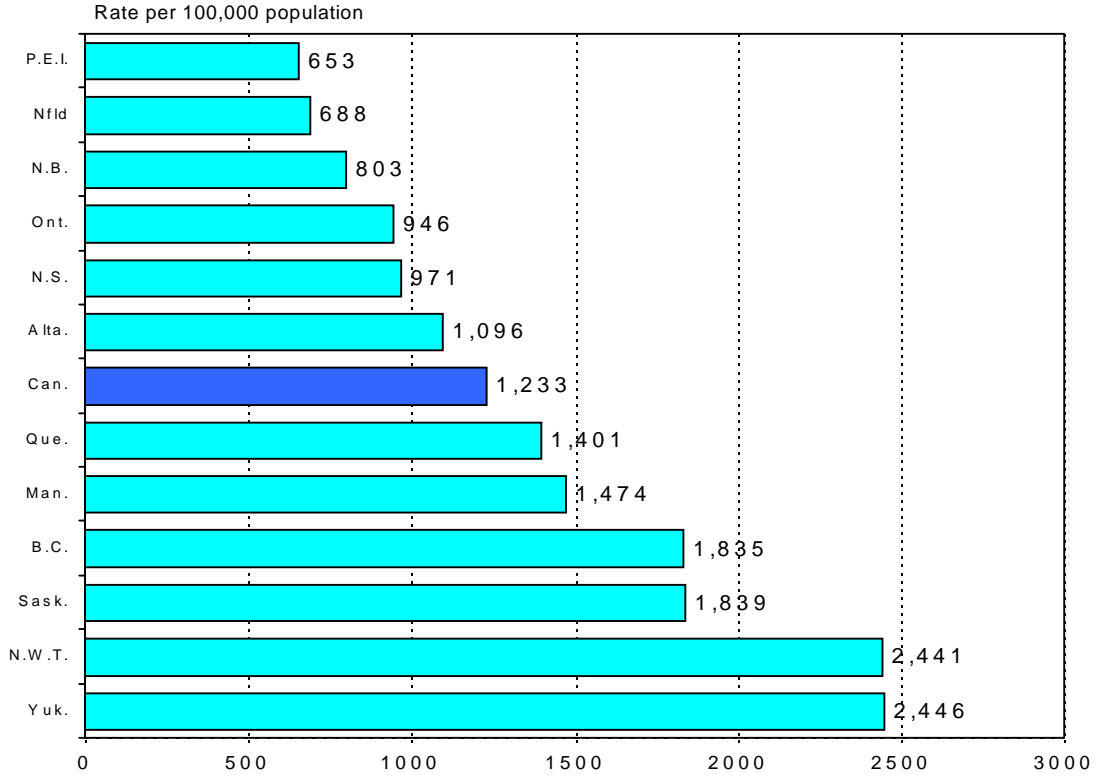


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11 "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1997, police reported 373,355 incidents of breaking and entering (B&E) which accounted for one-quarter of all property incidents.
- After declining from 1991 to 1994, the B&E rate remained stable in 1995 and 1996, and showed a further decrease of 7% in 1997. The rate of B&E's in a business premise decreased by 10%, other types of B&E decreased by 13%, and in residences by 5%.
- Breaking and entering incidents generally have low clearance rates. In 1997, only 10% were cleared by charge and an additional 5% were cleared otherwise.
- While youth 12 to 17 years of age accounted for 29% of persons charged with property crimes in 1997, they made up 40% of those charged with B&E.

Figure 2.16

Breaking and Entering Incidents, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997

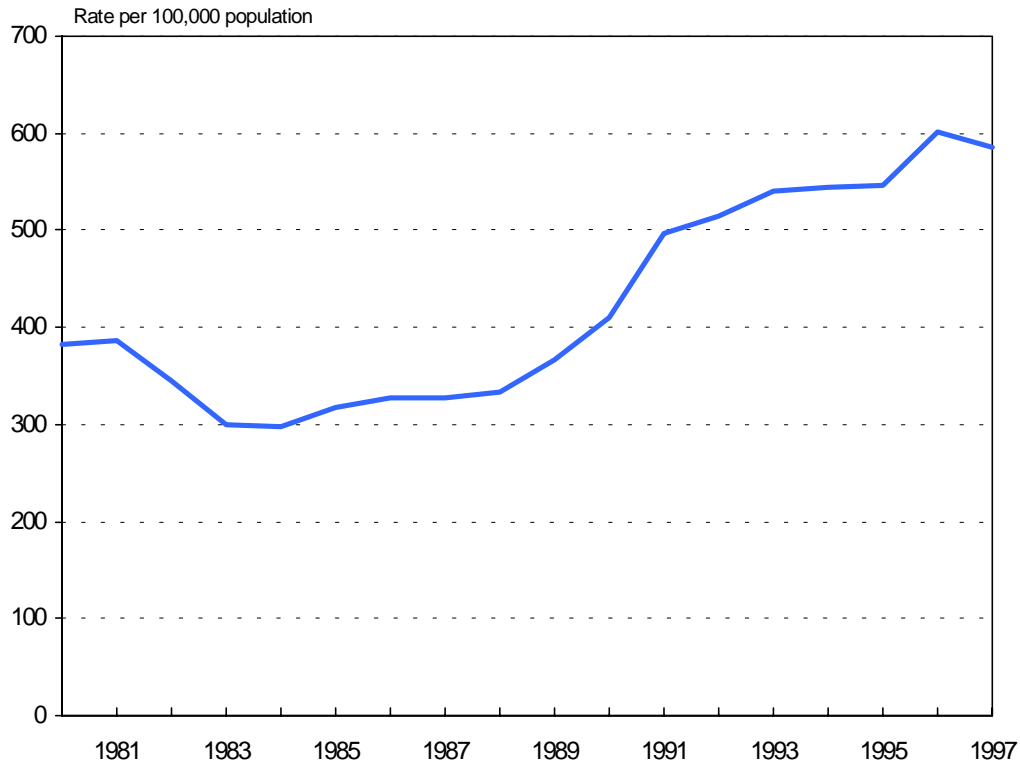


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18, No. 11 "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- Among the provinces, British Columbia had reported the highest break and enter rate per 100,000 population for each year over the last decade - however, in 1997, Saskatchewan had a slightly higher rate. The Atlantic provinces have historically reported lower break and enter rates than Central or Western Canada.
- Between 1996 and 1997, Saskatchewan (+2%), and Yukon (+1%) were the only jurisdictions to show increases. The largest decreases were in Prince Edward Island (-19%) and in the Northwest Territories (-17%). The overall rate for Canada decreased by 7%.

Figure 2.17

Motor Vehicle Theft Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997

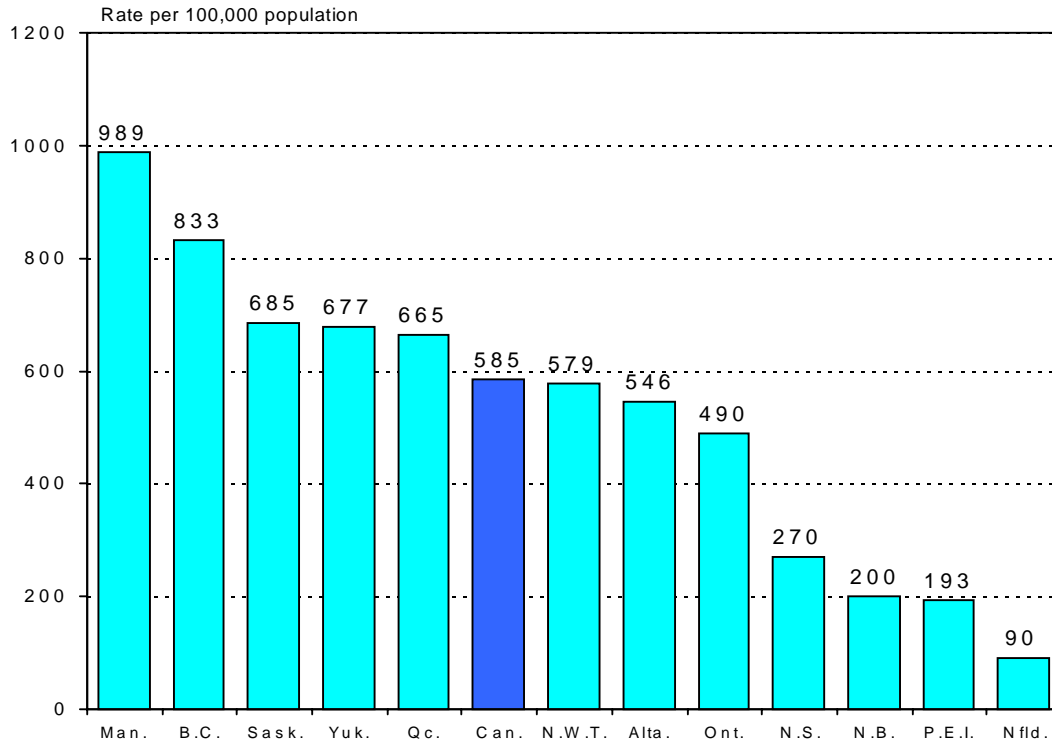


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18, No. 1 "Motor Vehicle Theft in Canada, 1996."

- In 1997, motor vehicle thefts accounted for about 1 in 8 property crimes (177,286 incidents). After steady growth for over a decade, the rate of motor vehicle theft finally decreased in 1997 (-3%). The current rate, however, is still much higher than five (+14%) and ten (+79%) years ago.
- Motor vehicle theft is generally described as a youth crime. In 1997, 43% of persons charged with motor vehicle thefts were youths aged 12 to 17 years. In comparison, youths accounted for 22% of persons charged with all other *Criminal Code* offences.
- Compared to other property crimes, motor vehicle thefts are rarely solved by police. Only 12% of motor vehicle thefts were solved by police in 1997, compared to 24% of all other property crimes.

Figure 2.18

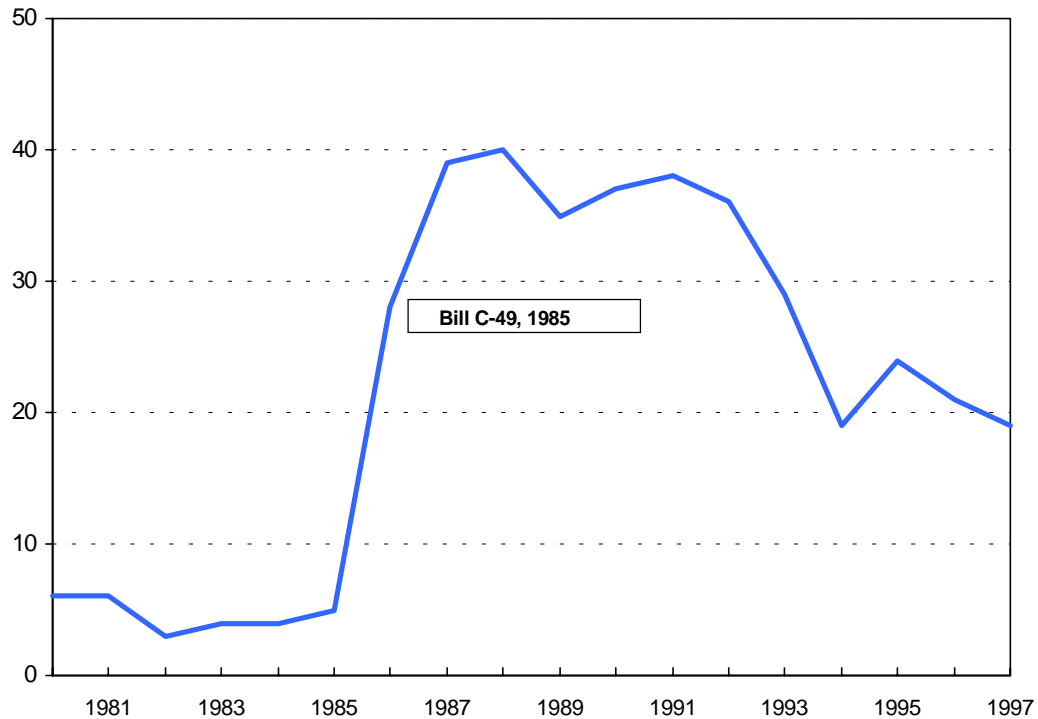
Rate of Motor Vehicle Thefts per 100,000 Population,
Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18, No. 1 "Motor Vehicle Theft in Canada, 1996."

- In 1997, Manitoba reported the highest rate of motor vehicle theft (989 incidents per 100,000 population), followed by British Columbia (833). As in previous years, the lowest rates were reported by the Eastern provinces.
- After a decade of steady growth, Canada's rate of motor vehicle theft finally decreased in 1997 (-3%). Despite the decline at the national level, only three provinces reported a decrease: British Columbia (-14.2%), Newfoundland (-7.3%) and Ontario (-5.6%).

Figure 2.19
Prostitution Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997

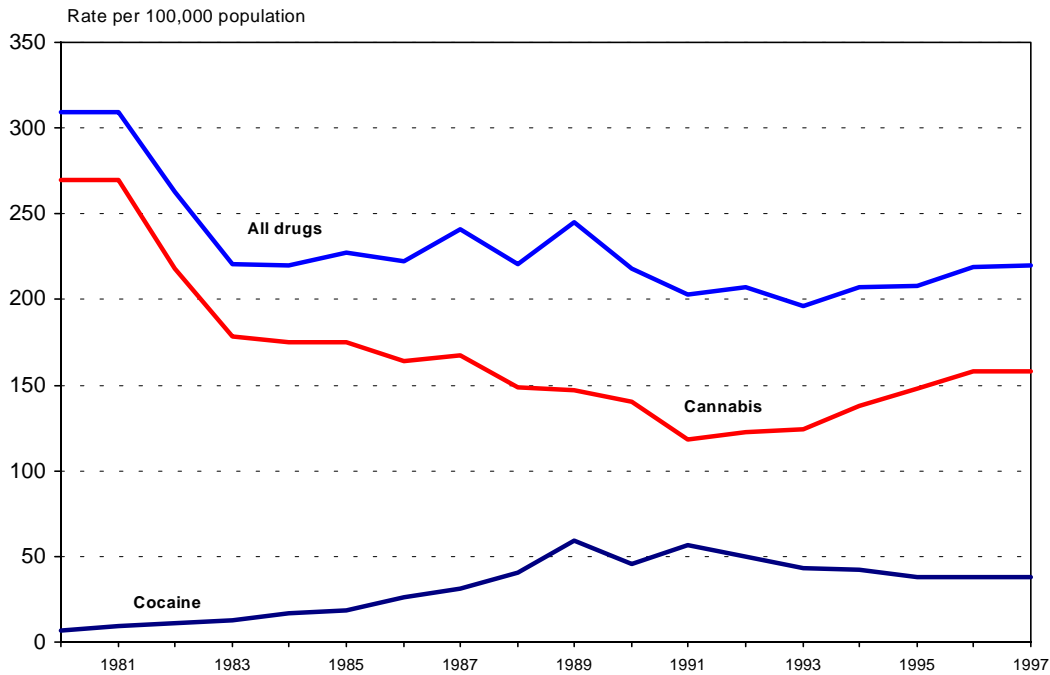


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.17, No.2, "Street Prostitution in Canada."

- In 1985, Bill C-49 expanded the definition of soliciting to include the act of stopping or attempting to stop a person to communicate for the purpose of engaging in prostitution. This amendment resulted in a dramatic increase in the number of prostitution-related incidents after 1985.
- The rate of prostitution-related offences rose steadily after 1985 to reach a peak of 40 per 100,000 population in 1988. Despite a noticeable increase in 1995, the rate has been generally decreasing since 1987 to a rate of 19 per 100,000 population in 1997.
- In 1997, police reported a total of 5,812 prostitution-related incidents. The offence of "communication" accounted for 89% of incidents. The remaining incidents included bawdy house and procuring (i.e. pimping) offences.
- Police-reported counts of prostitution offences are highly sensitive to changes in police enforcement practices.

Figure 2.20

Drug Incidents, Canada, 1980 to 1997



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

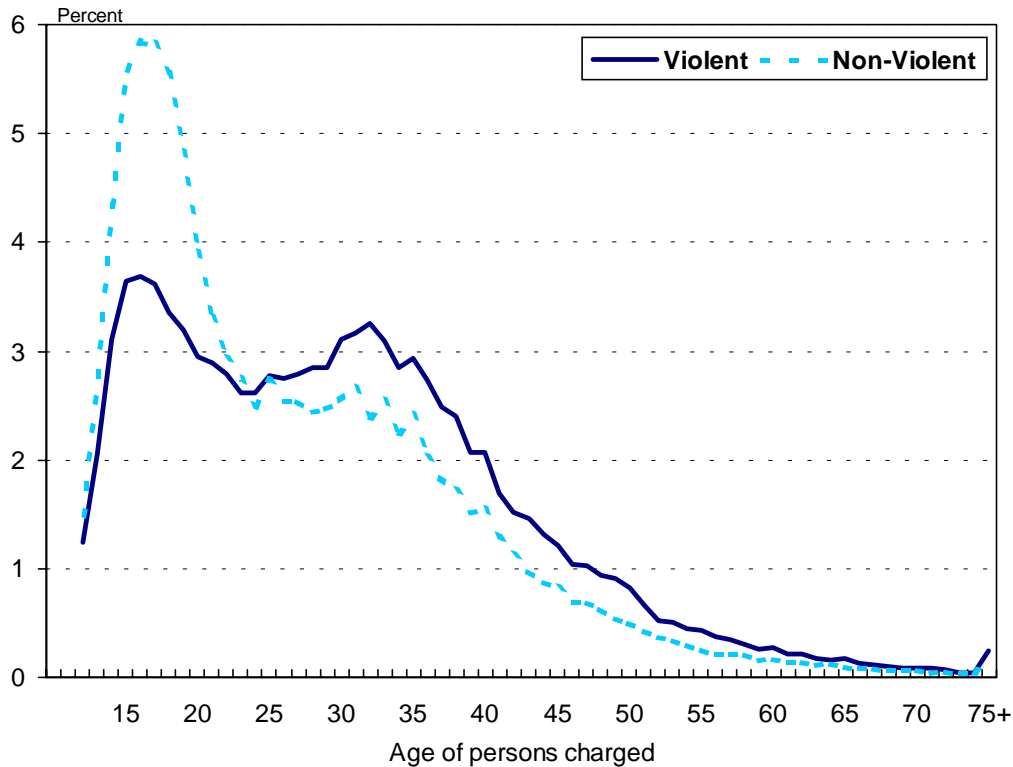
- In 1997, police reported 66,521 incidents where a drug violation was the most serious offence. These incidents accounted for only 2.5% of federal statute incidents reported by police (excluding Criminal Code traffic offences) that year.
- During the past decade, the rate of drug offences peaked in 1989 (245 incidents per 100,000 population) and then gradually declined to a rate of 196 in 1993. Despite increases since 1993, the rate of drug-related incidents remained virtually unchanged in 1997 (+0.1%).
- After growing steadily since 1991, the rate of cannabis offences also remained unchanged (+0.3%), a stability which fuelled the stability in the overall rate of drug offences. Consistent with the general downward trend since 1992, the rate of cocaine offences dropped again in 1997 (-1.6%).
- Cannabis offences have historically accounted for the majority of drug offences, yet their proportion is decreasing while the proportion of cocaine offences is growing. Cannabis offences accounted for 72% of drug offences in 1997, compared to 87% in 1980. While cocaine offences made up 17% of drug offences in 1997, they accounted for only 2% in 1980.
- Historically, the majority of drug incidents involve "possession" (62% in 1997) and most incidents involve cannabis.

SECTION 2B:

THE ACCUSED

Figure 2.21

Age of Persons Accused*, Violent and Non-Violent Incidents, 1997**



* Excludes cases where age is unknown.

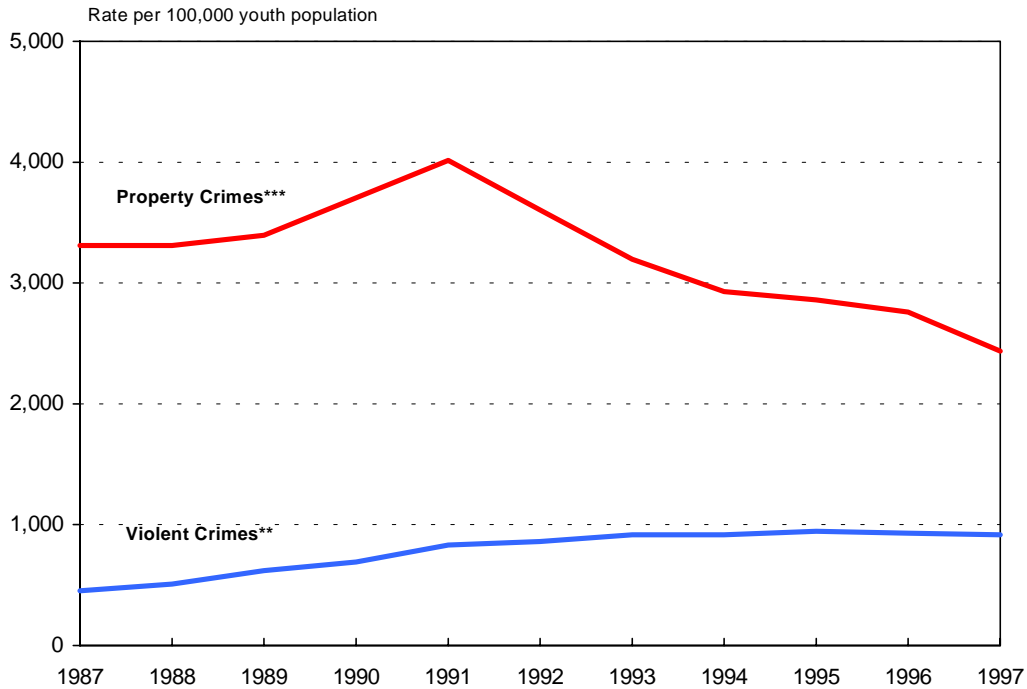
** Based on a non-random sample of 179 police agencies accounting for 48% of the national volume of reported crime. The data are not nationally representative.

Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- The 1997 Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey showed that persons charged with violent crimes tended to be older than persons charged with non-violent crimes. Persons charged with non-violent crimes (e.g. break and enter, mischief) had a median age of 24 years while those accused of violent crimes had a median age of 29 years.
- Non-violent crimes are more often committed by persons aged 14 to 20 years. Persons 16 years of age accounted for the largest single age group of persons charged with non-violent crime.
- In 1997, the ages for persons charged with violent offences peaked at 17 with a smaller peak at 33. The involvement of persons in violent crime over the age of 32 continually decreased with age.

Figure 2.22

Rate of Youth Charged* with Violent or Property Crime, Canada, 1987 to 1997



* Rates based on youth population 12 to 17 years of age.

** Violent crime includes homicide, attempted murder, physical and sexual assaults, other assaults, robberies and abduction.

*** Property crime includes breaking and entering, theft of motor vehicles, theft over \$5,000, theft \$5,000 and under, possession of stolen goods, and fraud.

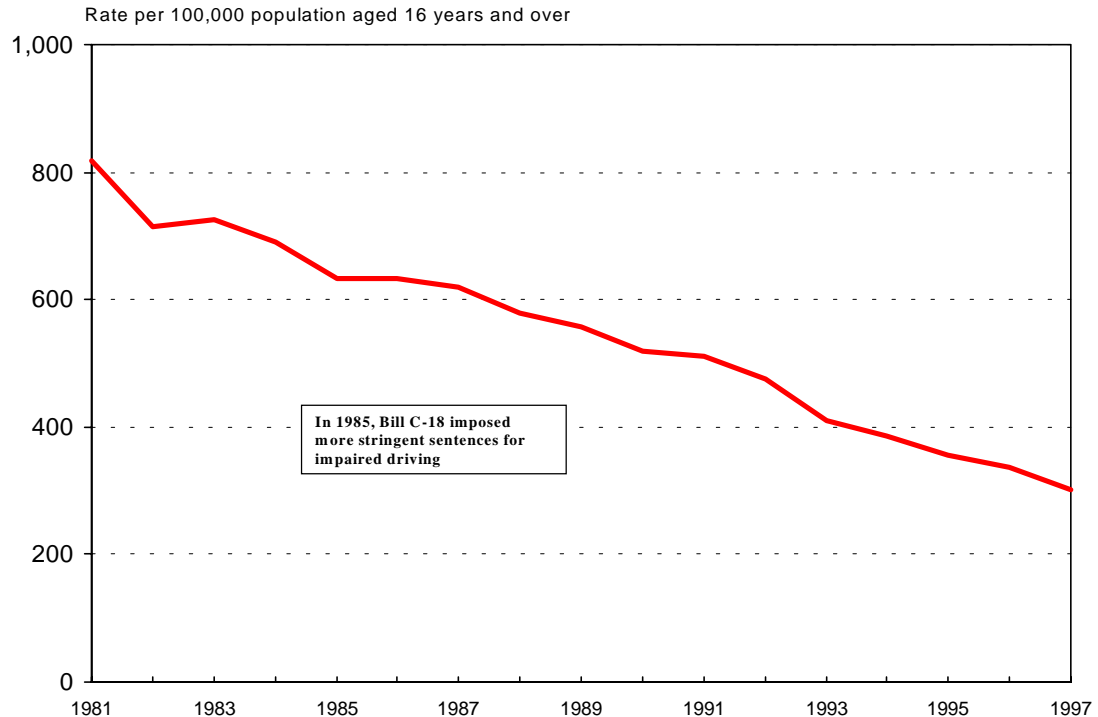
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1997, 22,252 youth were charged in violent incidents, translating into a rate of 910 per 100,000 youths.
- The rate of youth charged in violent crimes in 1997 decreased by 2% from the previous year, marking the second year in a row where the rate showed a decrease. Prior to this decline, there was an average annual increase of 10% in the rate of youth charged in violent incidents.
- 20% of youth charged with Criminal Code incidents in 1997 were charged with violent crimes. Of these, just over one-half of youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).
- In 1997, 59,532 youth (12 to 17 years) were charged in property incidents, translating into a rate of 2,434 per 100,000 youth, a decrease of 12% from the previous year's rate of 2,759. The youth property crime rate has been decreasing annually since 1991, when it peaked at 4,012.

Figure 2.23

Rate of Persons Charged with Impaired Driving*, Canada, 1981 to 1997



* Includes operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

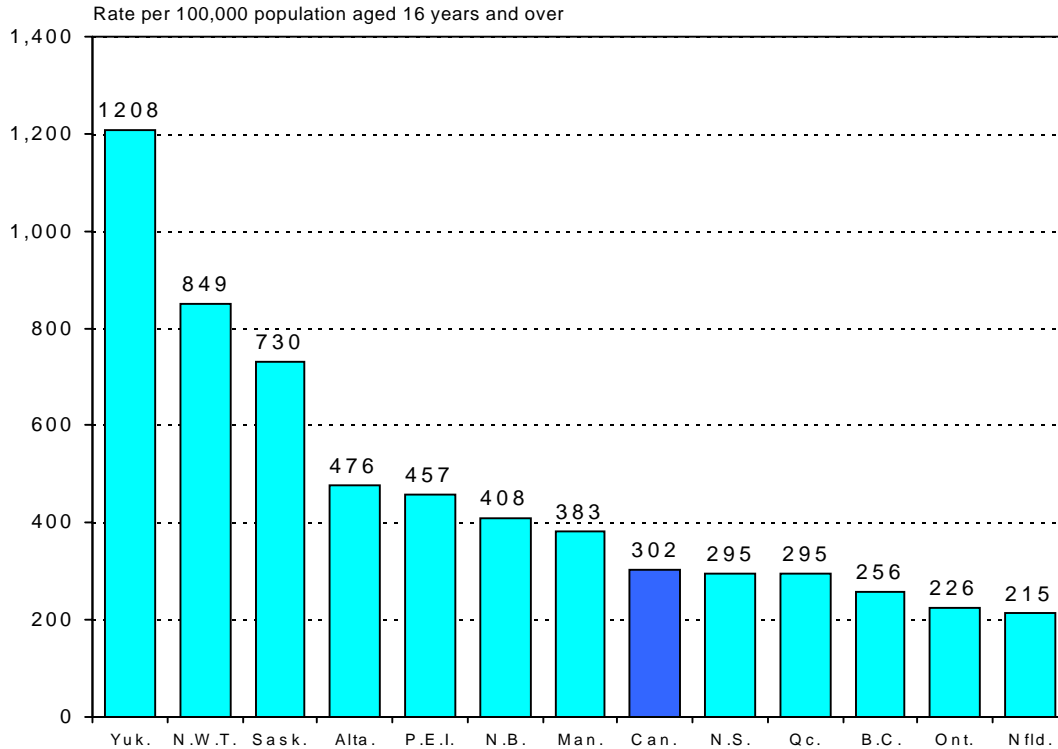
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 17, No. 12, "Impaired Driving in Canada - 1996."

- In 1997, there were 72,139 persons charged with impaired driving offences. In other words, for every 100,000 persons aged 16 years and over, 302 were charged with impaired driving. This rate represents a 10% decrease from 1996.
- The rate of persons charged with impaired driving has been continually decreasing since 1983.
- In 1985, Bill C-18 imposed more stringent sentences for drinking and driving. Despite the severity of penalties, police-reported impaired driving offences are highly sensitive to changes in police enforcement practices.

Figure 2.24

Persons Charged with Impaired Driving*, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997



* Includes operation of a motor vehicle, vessel or aircraft.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

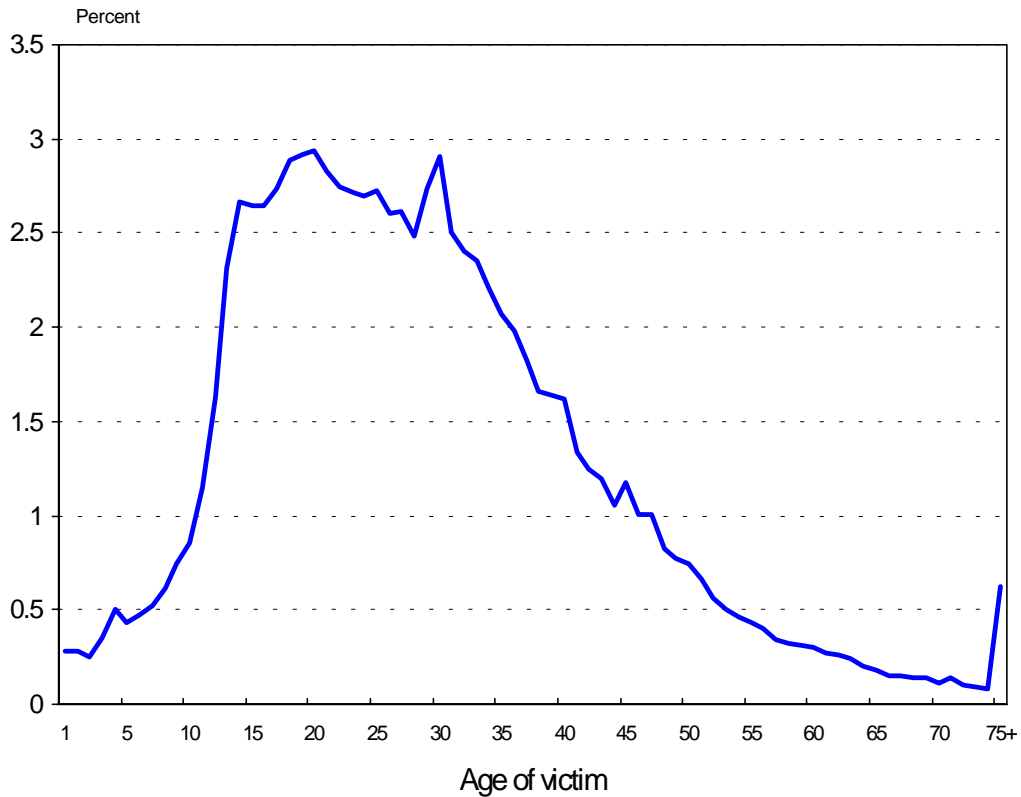
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 17, No. 12, "Impaired Driving in Canada, 1996."

- In 1997, 302 persons were charged with impaired driving per 100,000 persons aged 16 and older. Provincial rates varied from a high of 730 in Saskatchewan to 215 in Newfoundland.
- Between 1996 and 1997, 4 jurisdictions (Yukon +13%, Northwest Territories +11%, Manitoba +9% and Saskatchewan +2%) reported an increase in their rate. Ontario and Newfoundland reported the largest decreases (-19%).

SECTION 2C:
THE VICTIM

Figure 2.25

Percentage Distribution of Victims of Violent Crime by Age, Canada, 1997*

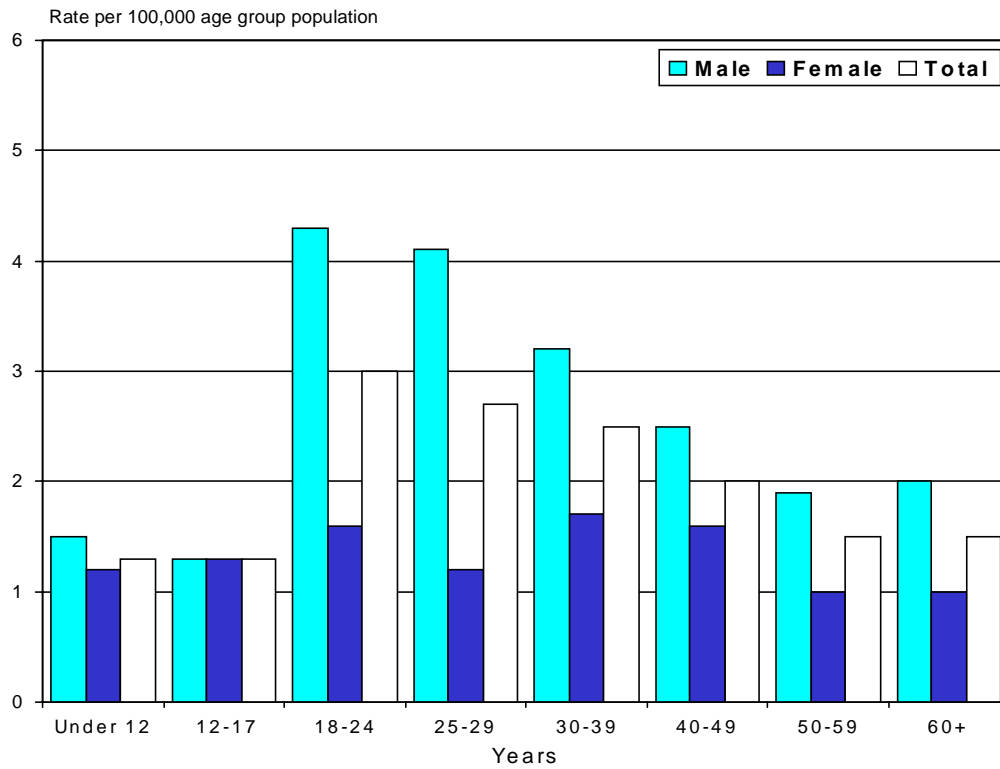


* Based on a non-random sample of 179 police agencies accounting for 48% of the national volume of reported crime. The data are not nationally representative.
Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997."

- In 1997, half of the Canadian population was under 35 years of age. Persons aged 14 and under made up 20% of the population, those aged 15-24 made up 13% and the 25-34 age category accounted for 16% of all Canadians.
- The 1997 Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey showed that victims of violent crime were 13 to 33 years. The median age of violent crime victims was 27 years of age while the peak age of victims of violent crime was 20 years.

Figure 2.26

Victims of Homicide by Age and Gender, Canada, 1997

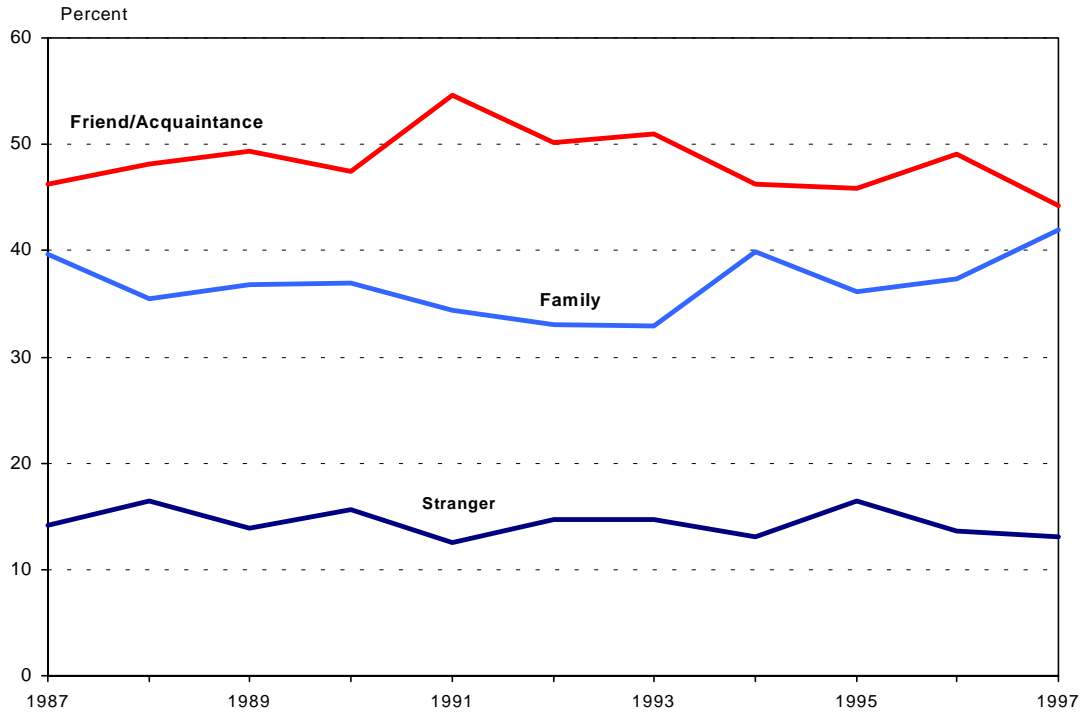


Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.18, No.12, "Homicide in Canada, 1997."

- Consistent with previous years, two-thirds of all victims of homicide in 1997 were male and one-third were female.
- In 1997, males between the ages of 18-24 were at greatest risk of being a homicide victim. The next most vulnerable group were men aged 25 to 29 years. Of female victims, the most vulnerable group were aged 30 to 39.

Figure 2.27

Homicides by Accused-Victim Relationship, Canada, 1987 to 1997



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18, No.12, "Homicide in Canada, 1997."

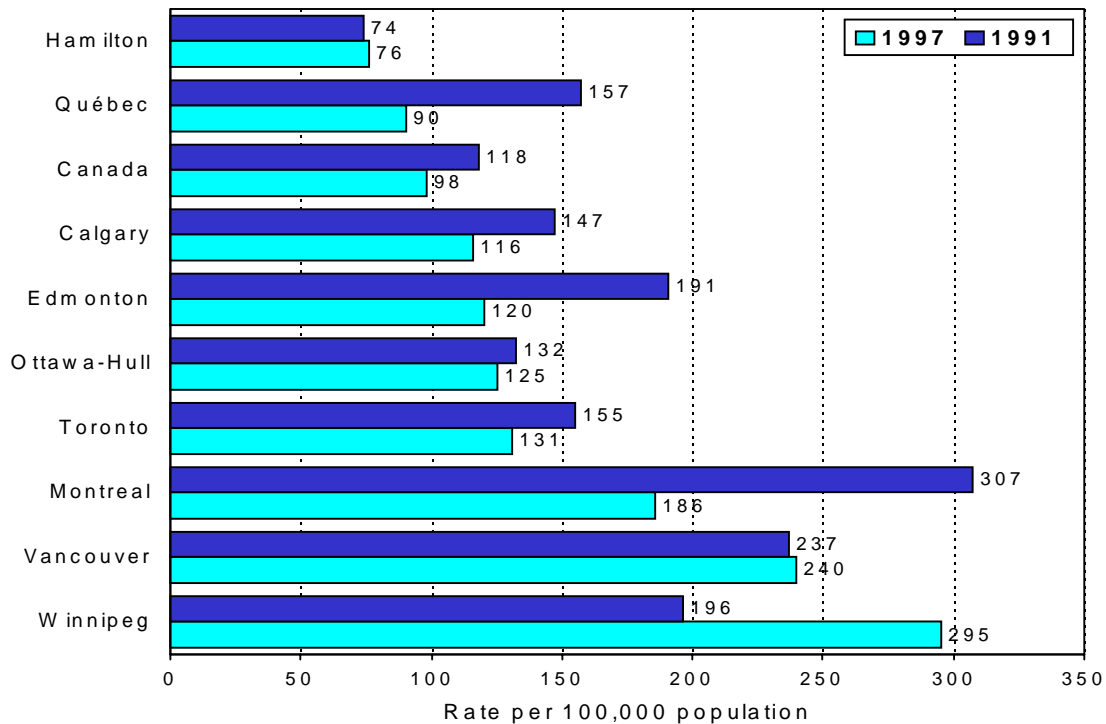
- Homicides are roughly 6 times more likely to occur at the hands of someone known to the victim than at the hands of a stranger.
- Of the homicides in 1997 where an accused was identified, 42% of the victims were killed by a spouse or other family member, 44% were killed by a friend or acquaintance and 13% were killed by strangers.
- Despite annual fluctuations, the proportion of homicides committed by a stranger has remained relatively stable from 1987 to 1997.

SECTION 2D:

**CRIME IN CENSUS
METROPOLITAN AREAS**

Figure 2.28

Robbery Rates for Larger CMAs,* 1991 and 1997



* An urbanized core with at least 500,000 population.

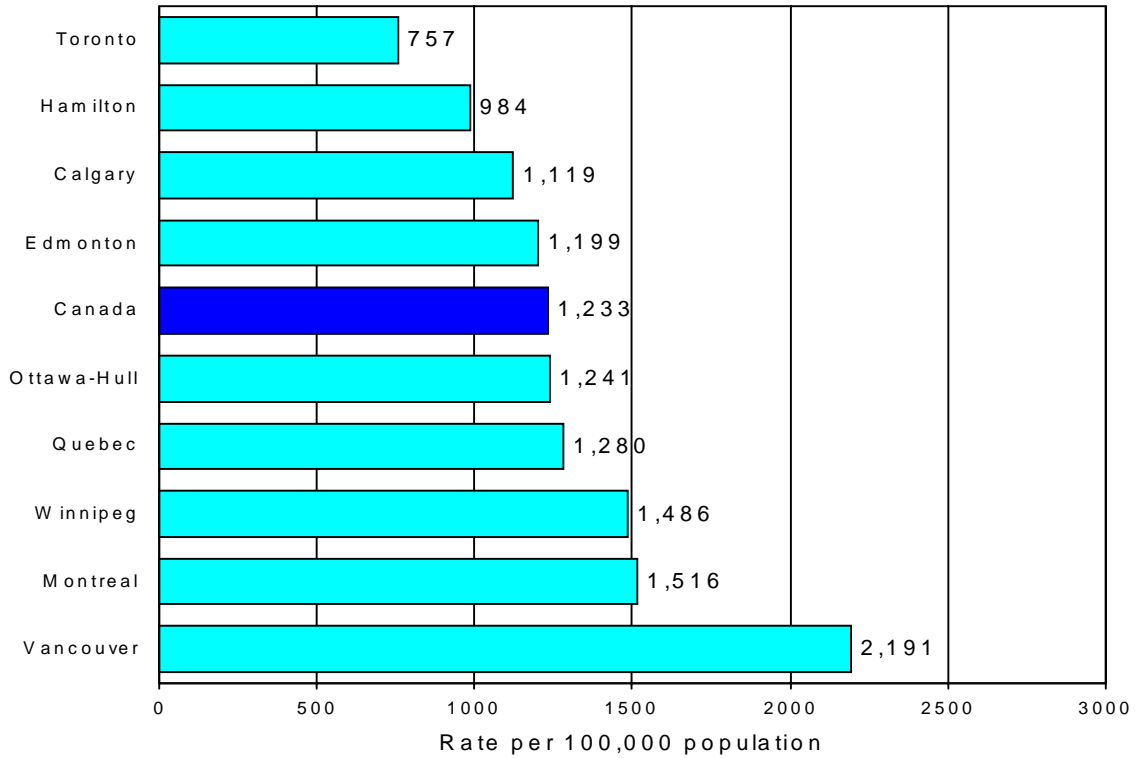
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002), Vol. 17, No. 5, "Crime in Major Metropolitan Areas, 1991-1996".

- In 1997, the national robbery rate was 98 per 100,000 population. Among the nine largest CMAs only Hamilton and Quebec City fell below the national level. Winnipeg (295 per 100,000), Vancouver (240 per 100,000) and Montreal (186 per 100,000) all had robbery rates well over the national level and have consistently had the highest robbery rates since 1991. After two years in a row, the national rate of robbery decreased 8% in 1997.
- In 1997, all but three CMAs posted decreases in their robbery rates since 1991. The most significant declines were Quebec (-43%), Montreal (-39%), and Edmonton (-37%). Those CMAs which posted increases in their robbery rates were Winnipeg (34%), Hamilton (3%) and Vancouver (1%).

Figure 2.29

Breaking and Entering Rates for Larger CMAs*, 1997



* An urbanized core with at least 500,000 population.

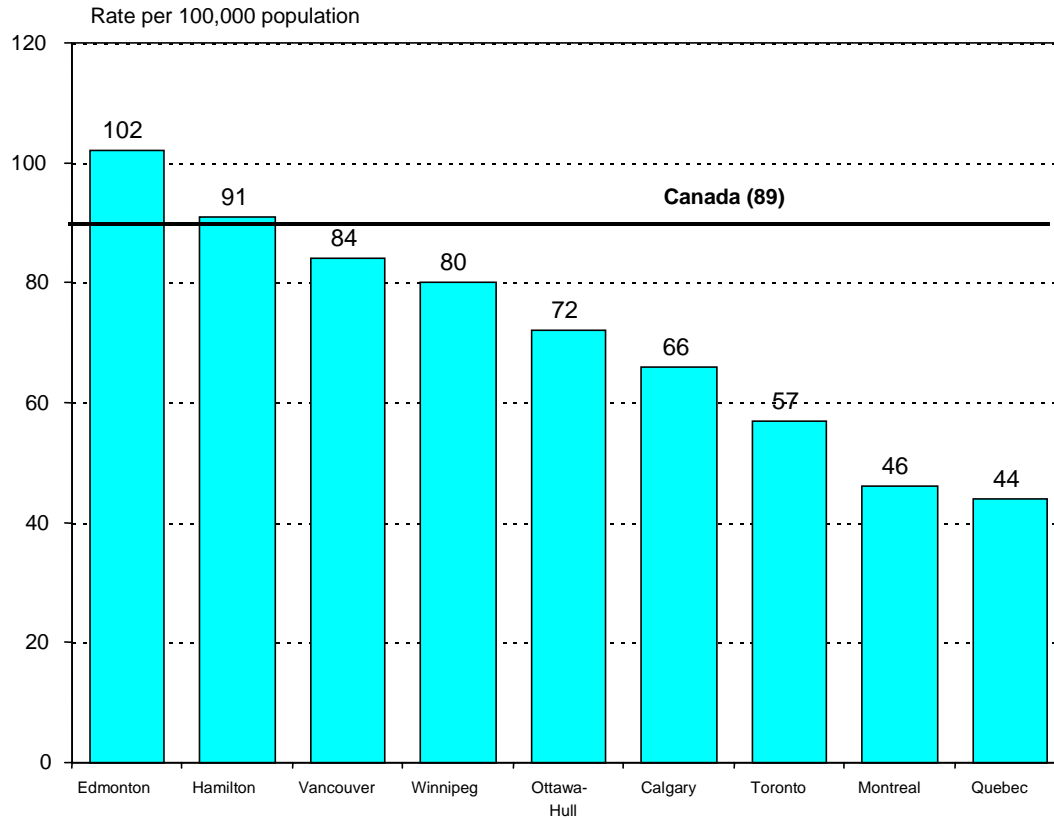
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002), Vol. 17, No. 5, "Crime in Major Metropolitan Areas, 1991-1996".

- In 1997, the national rate of B&E was 1,233 per 100,000 population. Toronto (757 per 100,000 pop.) and Hamilton (984 per 100,000 pop.) had the lowest B&E rates among larger CMAs, while Vancouver's rate was the highest (2,191).
- From 1996 to 1997, all CMA's saw a decline in their B&E, with the exception of Montreal (+0.8%). The biggest decreases were in Quebec (-16.9%), the Ottawa portion of the Ottawa-Hull CMA (-15.2%), and in Vancouver (-12.4%).

Figure 2.30

Rate of Sexual Assault by Larger Census Metropolitan Area*, 1997



* An urbanized core with at least 500,000 population.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 No. 11, "Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997".

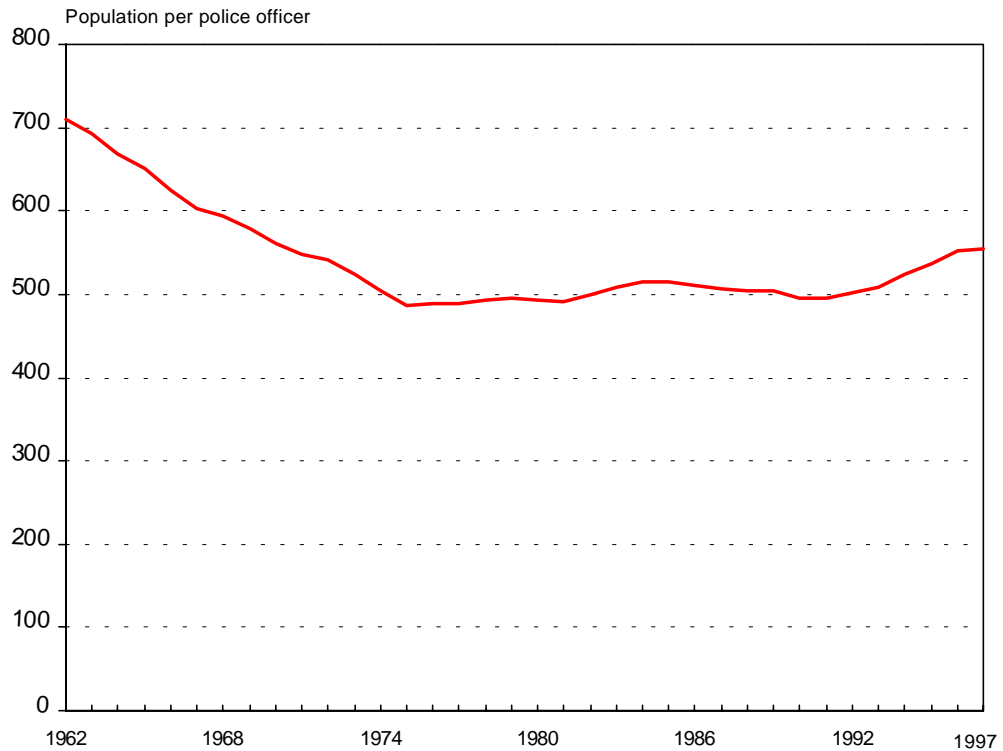
- In 1997, the national rate of sexual assault was 89 per 100,000 population. With the exception of Edmonton (102 per 100,000 pop) and Hamilton (91 per 100,000 pop), all larger CMAs fell below the national level.
- Quebec and Montreal had the lowest rates of sexual assault among larger CMAs (44 and 46 respectively). In fact, the national rate of sexual assault is more than double that of Quebec.
- The rank-order of cities is identical to 1996, with the exception of Winnipeg with a 25% increase from 1996, which moved it above Ottawa-Hull.
- There were 27,072 reported incidents of sexual assault in 1997, most of which (97%) were classified as level 1. In 1997, the rate of total sexual assaults decreased 0.9%, marking the fourth consecutive decline.

SECTION 3:

POLICE PERSONNEL

Figure 3.1

Population per Police Officer, 1962 to 1997

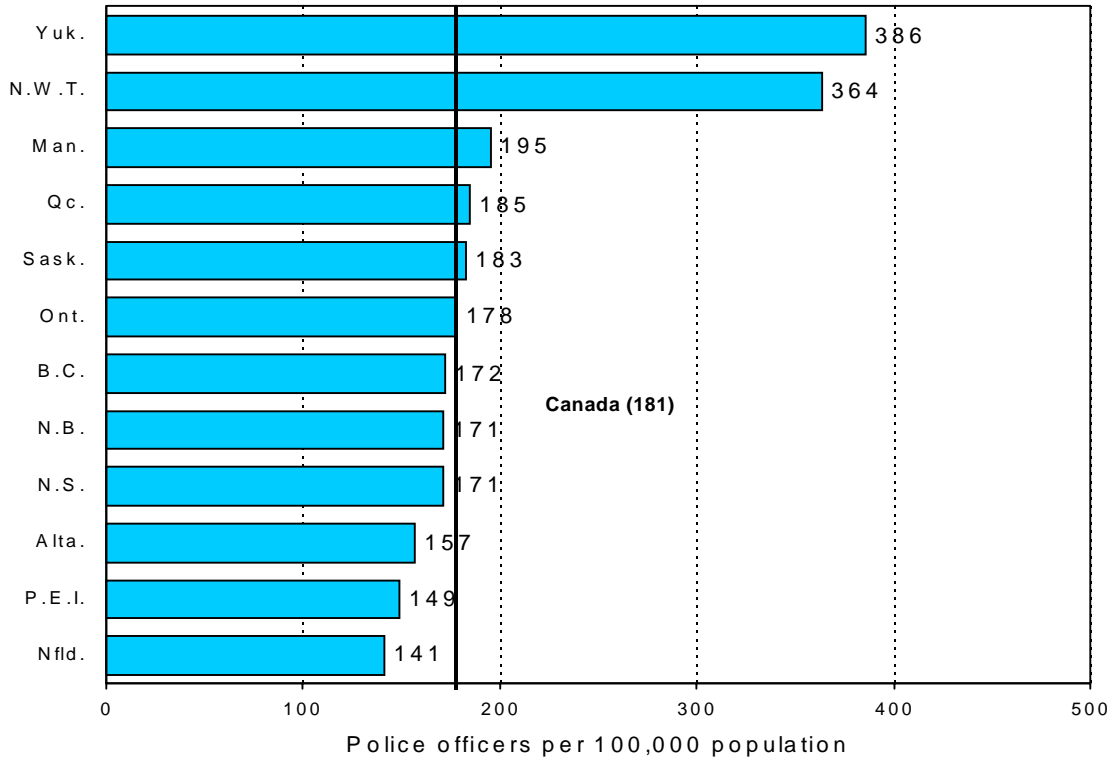


Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.
For more information, see Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - (catalogue 85F0019XPE)

- In 1997, there were 54,699 police officers in Canada, an increase of less than 1% (376) from the previous year. 1997 marked the first increase since 1992.
- Between 1962 and 1975, the number of Canadians per police officer showed consistent decreases from 711 to 486. However, from 1975 to 1985, this ratio increased slightly reaching 515 people per police officer in 1985.
- In 1997, there were 554 persons for each police officer, the highest ratio since 1970.
- The population per police officer has been steadily increasing since 1991.

Figure 3.2

Police Officers per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997

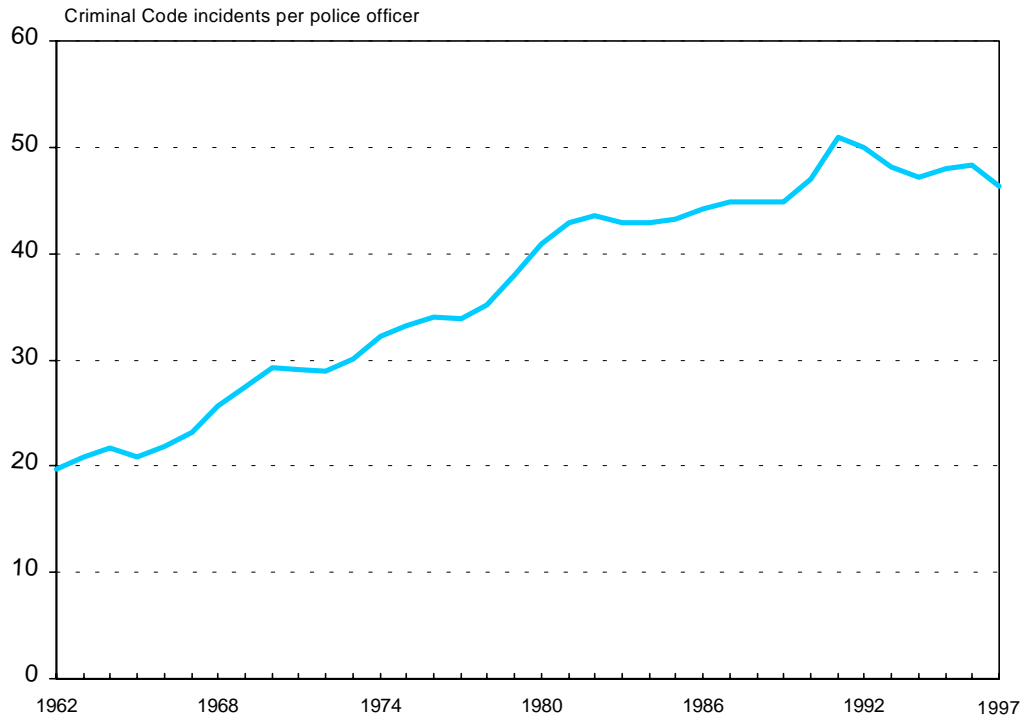


Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.
 For more information, see Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - (catalogue 85F0019XPE)

- Of the ten provinces, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island had the lowest number of police officers per 100,000 (141 and 149 respectively), while Manitoba had the highest (195).
- Up until 1995, Quebec had shown the highest number of police officers per capita. The number of police officers in Quebec dropped by 6% between 1994 and 1996, with 1997 showing a smaller decrease (-0.3%).
- Between 1996 and 1997, the number of police officers per 100,000 population declined in three jurisdictions: Newfoundland (-4.5%), Saskatchewan (-1.9%) and Northwest Territories (-1.6%). Two jurisdictions had increases: Yukon (8.9%) and British Columbia (5.1%). The remaining provinces had increases or decreases of less than one percent.

Figure 3.3

Number of Criminal Code Incidents per Police Officer, Canada, 1962 to 1997



Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.
For more information, see Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - (catalogue 85F0019XPE)

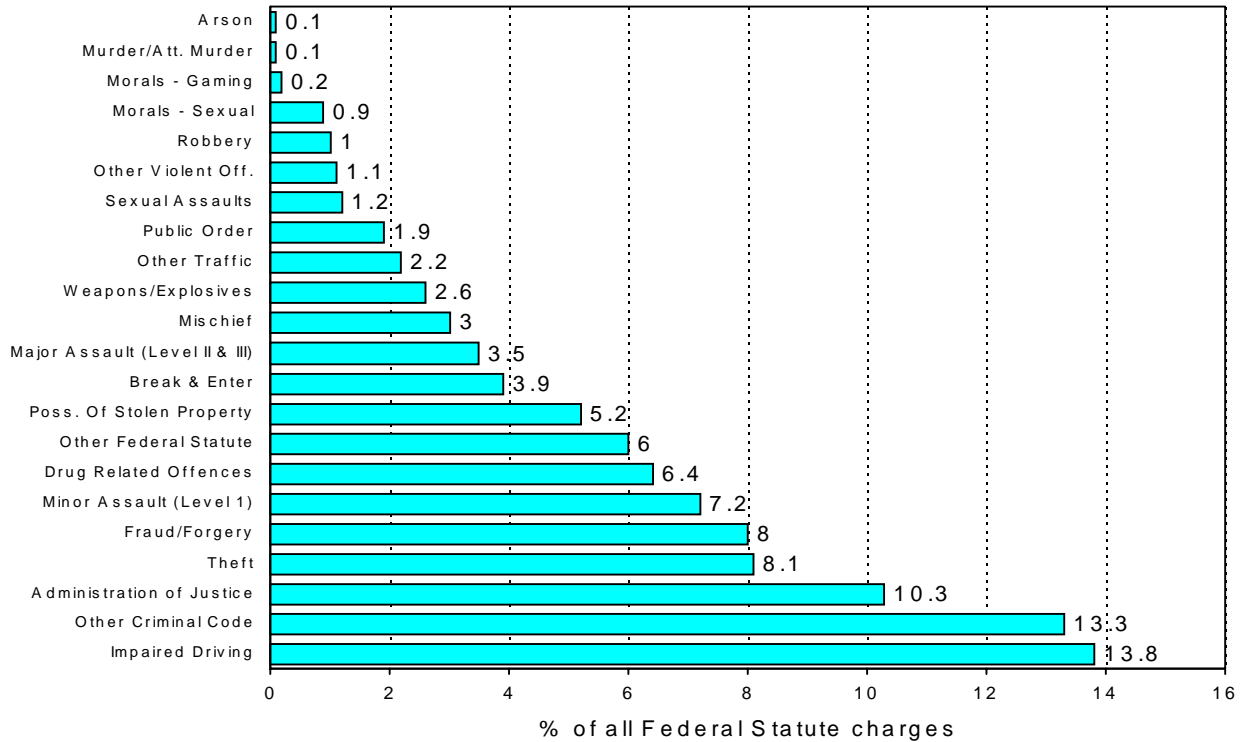
- The number of Criminal Code incidents per officer steadily increased from 20 in 1962 to a peak of 51 in 1991, despite a large increase in the number of officers between 1962 and 1975. The rate declined between 1991 and 1994, and since then, the rate has increased slightly and levelled off at 46 incidents per officer in 1997.
- The ratio of Criminal Code incidents per officer in 1997 was nearly two-and-one-half times higher than in 1962.
- Despite the increasing ratio of incidents per police officer since 1962, the overall clearance rate for police forces has remained relatively constant over the last 31 years.

SECTION: 4

**ADULT
PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
CRIMINAL COURT
ACTIVITY IN CANADA**

Figure 4.1

Federal Statute Charges Disposed of in Adult Criminal Court, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*

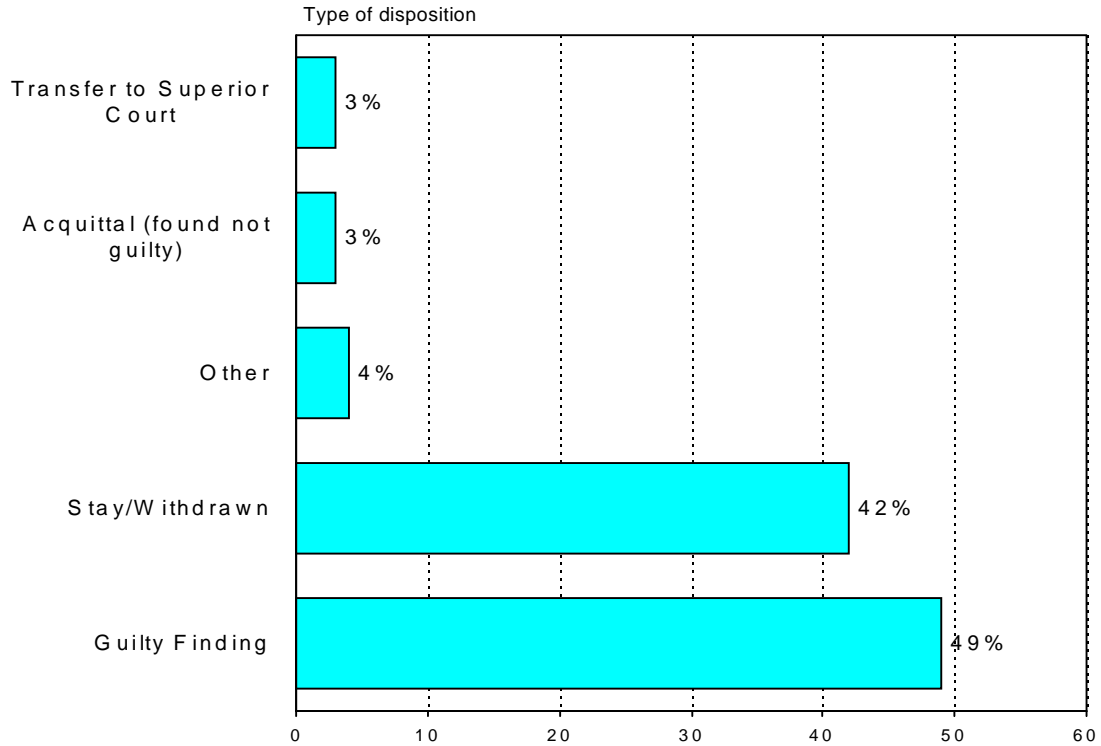


* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
 Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- In 1996-97, approximately 14% of all Federal Statute charges disposed of in adult provincial criminal courts were related to violent offences, 28% were for property crimes, 16% for all Criminal Code traffic offences, 10% for administration of justice offences, and 13% were for Other Criminal Code offences.
- Assault level 1 (common assault) was the most common violent offence representing 7% of all Federal Statute charges and 51% of all violent charges disposed of in provincial court. Theft was the most common property offence representing 8% of all Federal Statute charges and 29% of all property charges disposed of in provincial court.
- Impaired driving was the single largest offence disposed of in provincial court. Its share of total Federal Statute charges ranged from 12% in Newfoundland to 27% in Prince Edward Island.

Figure 4.2

Adult Court Dispositions, Federal Statute Charges, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*

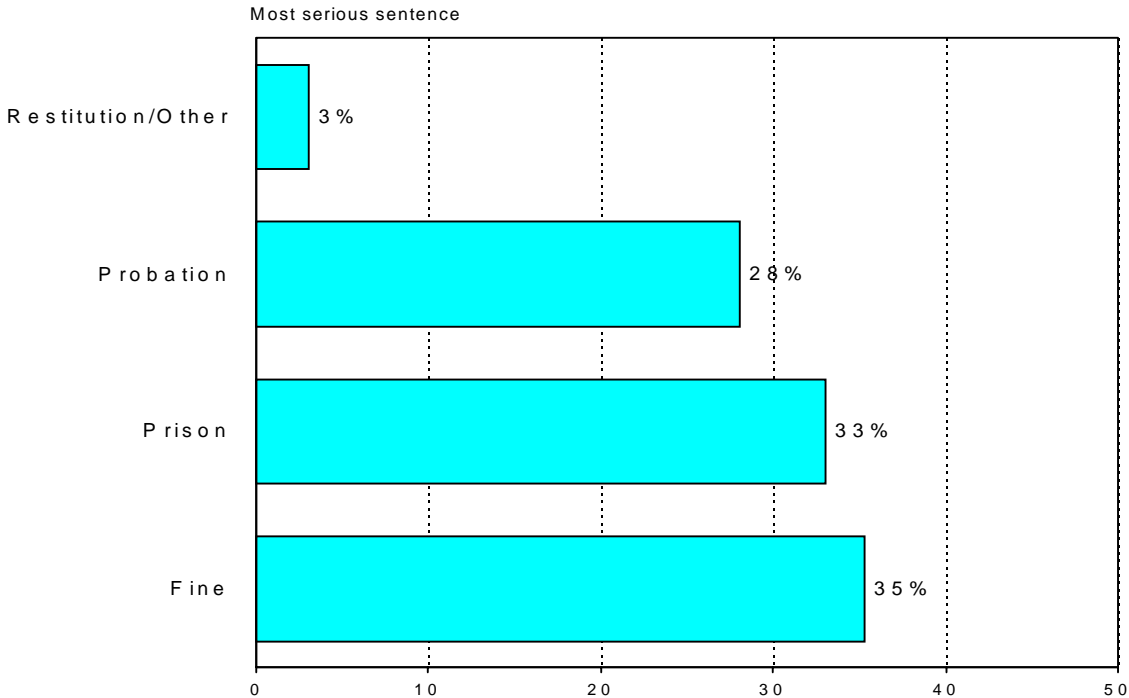


* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- In 1996-97, about one-half of all Federal Statute charges resulted in a finding of guilt.
- Conviction rates varied by type of offence: 41% of violent offences ended in conviction, compared to 51% of property crimes.

Figure 4.3

Adult Criminal Cases with a Guilty Finding by Most Serious Sentence, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*



* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage. Percentages do not add to 100% because in 4% of these cases, the sentence was unknown.

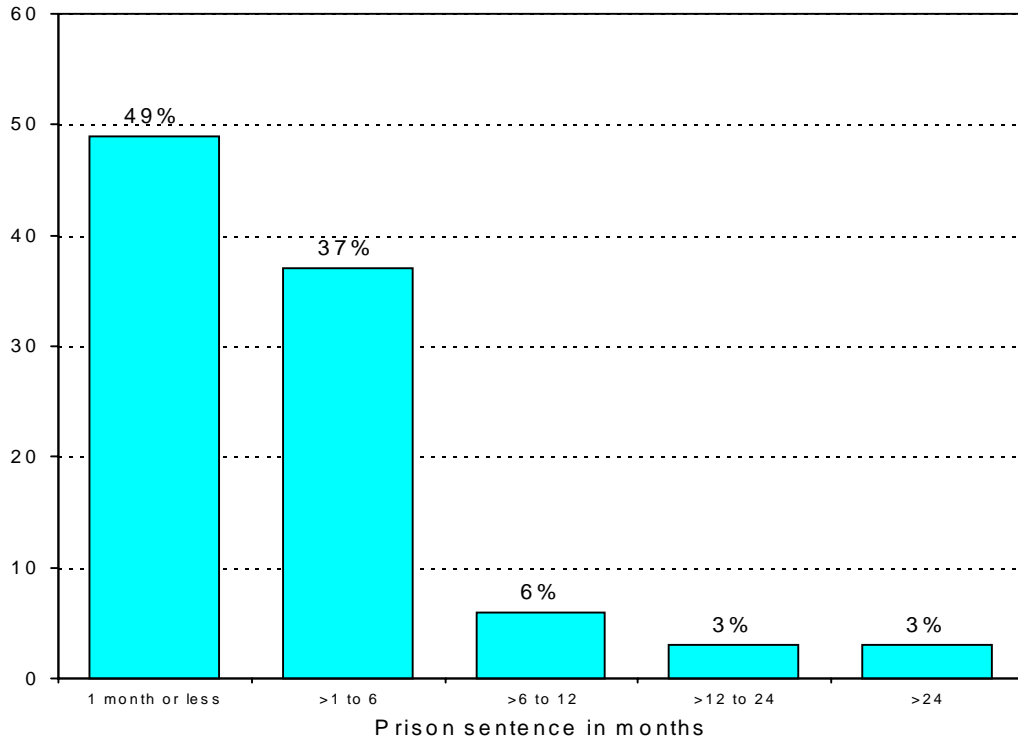
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- The Most Serious Sentence (MSS) received in Criminal Code cases is relatively evenly distributed between fine, prison, and probation. Restitution and other sentences are rarely the most serious sentence imposed.
- Variations in the MSS can be observed among different offence types. For example, 37% of property offences received a prison term as the MSS, but only 23% of Criminal Traffic offences received a prison sentence. In comparison, 66% of traffic offences received a fine as the MSS compared to only 19% of property crimes.
- Most Serious Sentences also vary among jurisdictions. For example, the percentage of violent offences which received a prison term as the MSS ranged from a high of 59% in Prince Edward Island to a low of 32% in Nova Scotia.

Figure 4.4

Adult Criminal Cases by Length of Prison Sentence,
Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*

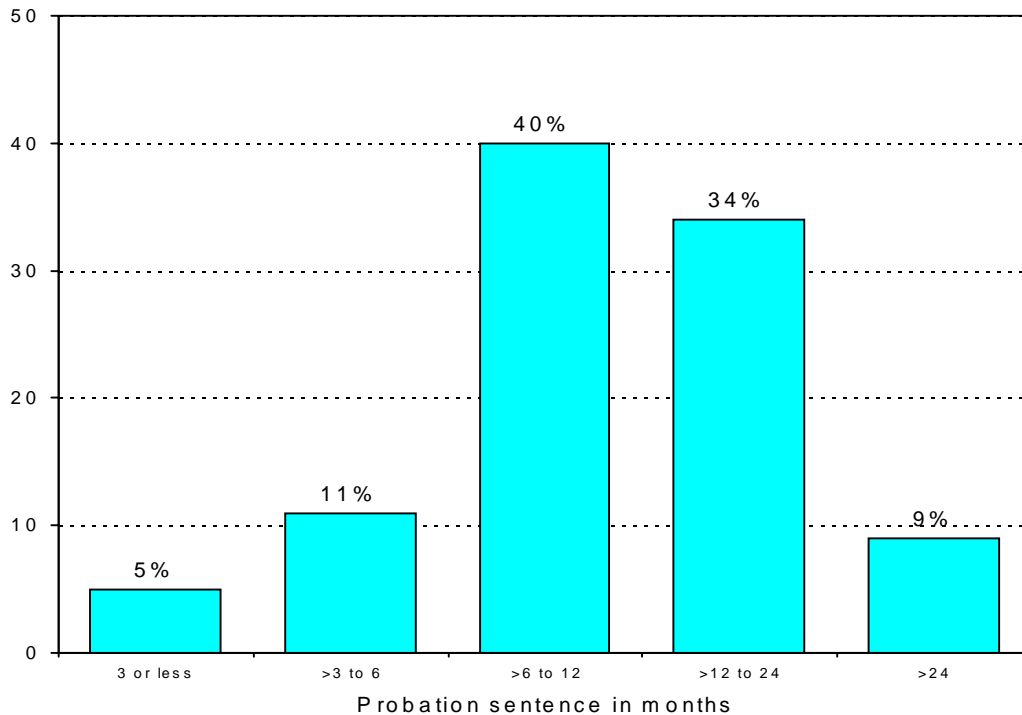


* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- Almost half of all prison sentences are for a term of one month or less.
- Prison sentences for violent offences tend to be longer than for other offences in the Criminal Code. For example, 9% of prison sentences for violent offences versus 2% for property offences were for a term of more than 2 years.
- Sentencing patterns vary among jurisdictions. For example, the percentage of Criminal Code prison sentences which are 1 month or less range from a high of 75% in Prince Edward Island to a low of 37% in Quebec.

Figure 4.5

Adult Criminal Cases by Length of Probation Sentence, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*

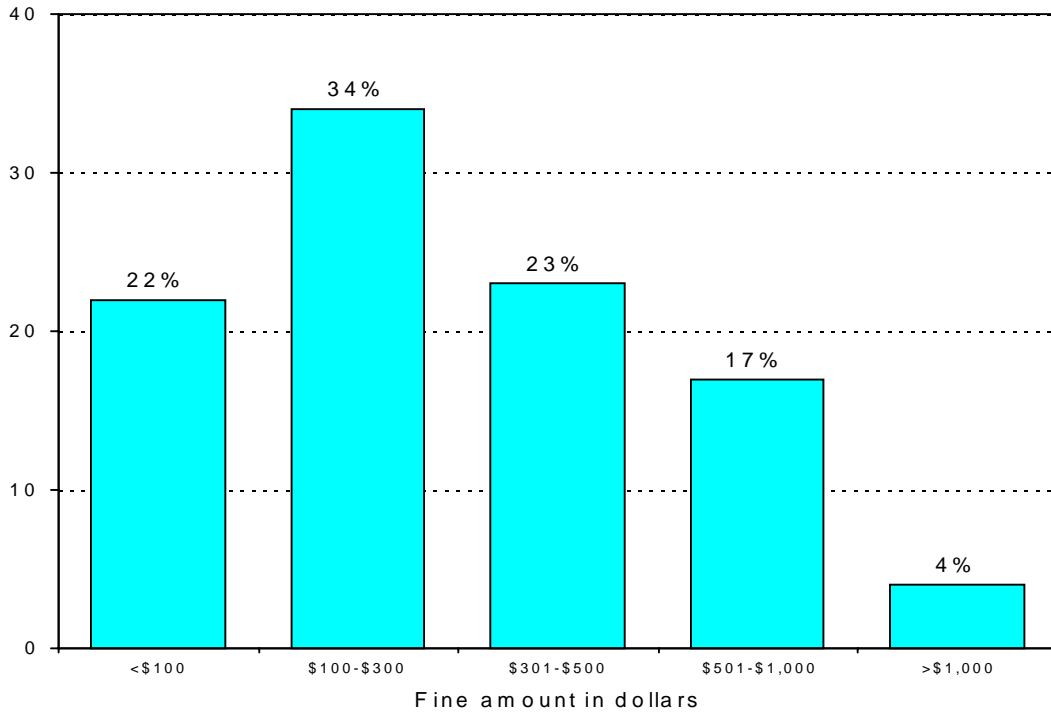


* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- More than 80% of all probation sentences were for terms exceeding 6 months. Terms of 6 to 12 months were the most common with 40% of probation sentences falling into this category.
- 25% of all Criminal Code traffic (including impaired driving) probation sentences fell into the 3 to 6 month category, whereas only about 7% of violent crime offences received this probation sentence length.
- Convicted cases for all offence categories had a median length of probation sentence of approximately one year.

Figure 4.6

Adult Criminal Cases by Amount of Fine,
Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*

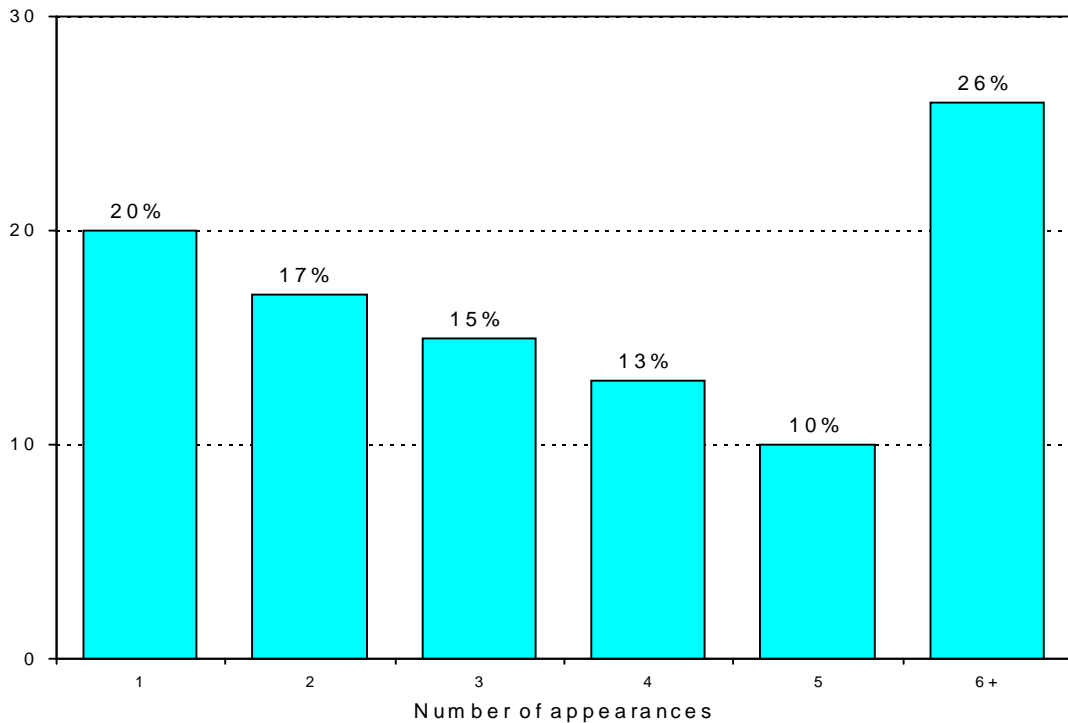


* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- More than 69% of all violent and property offence fines are for \$300 or less. In contrast, 78% of Criminal Code traffic offence (including impaired driving) fines are for more than \$300. This occurs because most of the Criminal Code traffic offences are impaired driving cases which come with a mandatory minimum fine of \$300 for a first offence.
- The distribution of fine amounts varies among jurisdictions. For example, the percentage of all Federal Statute fines which are for \$300 or less ranged from a high of 71% in Quebec to a low of 26% in Prince Edward Island. Some of this difference can be explained by the fact that a much higher proportion of convicted cases in P.E.I. are for impaired driving. Because the minimum fine for impaired driving is \$300, a higher proportion of fine sentences in P.E.I. tend to fall into higher fine amount categories.

Figure 4.7

Adult Criminal Cases by Number of Appearances, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*

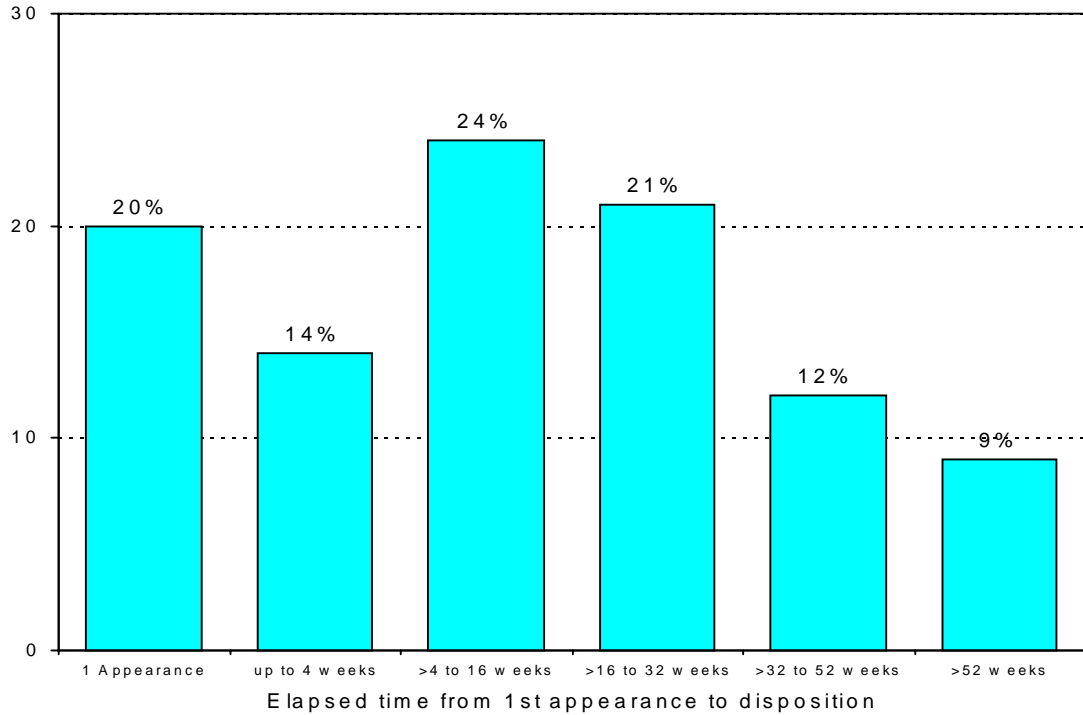


* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

- 52% of Criminal Code cases required 3 or fewer appearances to reach a final disposition. However 26% required 6 or more appearances to reach a final disposition.
- Violent offences required more appearances to reach a final disposition than property or Criminal Code traffic offences: 61% of all violent offences needed 4 or more appearances to reach a final disposition compared to 48% of property offences and 45% of Criminal Code traffic offences.

Figure 4.8

Adult Criminal Cases by Elapsed Time From 1st Appearance to Disposition, Selected Jurisdictions, 1996-97*



* Includes provincial/territorial court data for Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Yukon. These data represent about 80% of national coverage.
 Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 7, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1996-97".

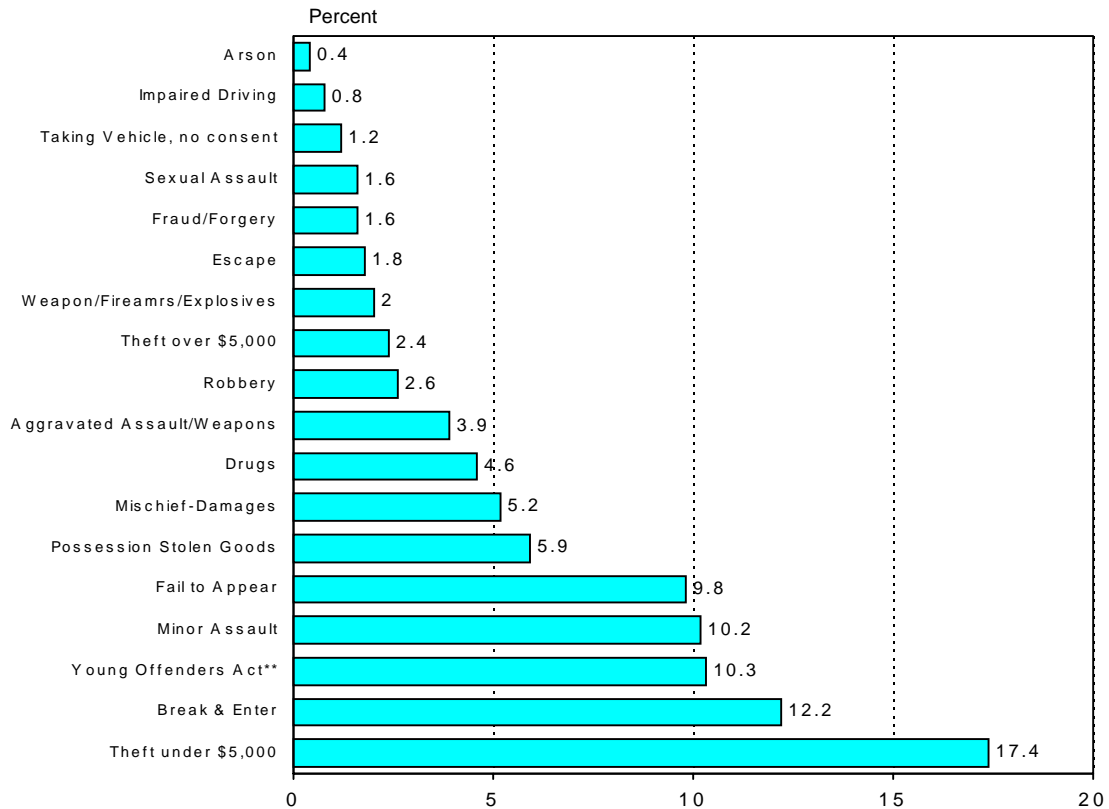
- 58% of all Federal statute cases disposed of in provincial court reached a final disposition within 16 weeks, with only 9% of cases taking more than 1 year to reach a final disposition.
- About 21% of violent cases were disposed of within four weeks. In contrast, 36% of property offences and 33% of Criminal Code traffic offences were disposed of within 4 weeks.
- Elapsed times can vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. For instance, the percentage of cases in provincial criminal court which were completed within 16 weeks ranged from a high of 87% in Prince Edward Island to a low of 50% Quebec.

SECTION 5:

**YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY
IN CANADA**

Figure 5.1

Distribution of Selected Cases Heard in Youth Court by Type of Offence*, Canada, 1996-97



* Type of offence refers to the principal (most serious) charge. The cases displayed represent 93% of all youth court cases.

** Offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court and assist/interfere/other.

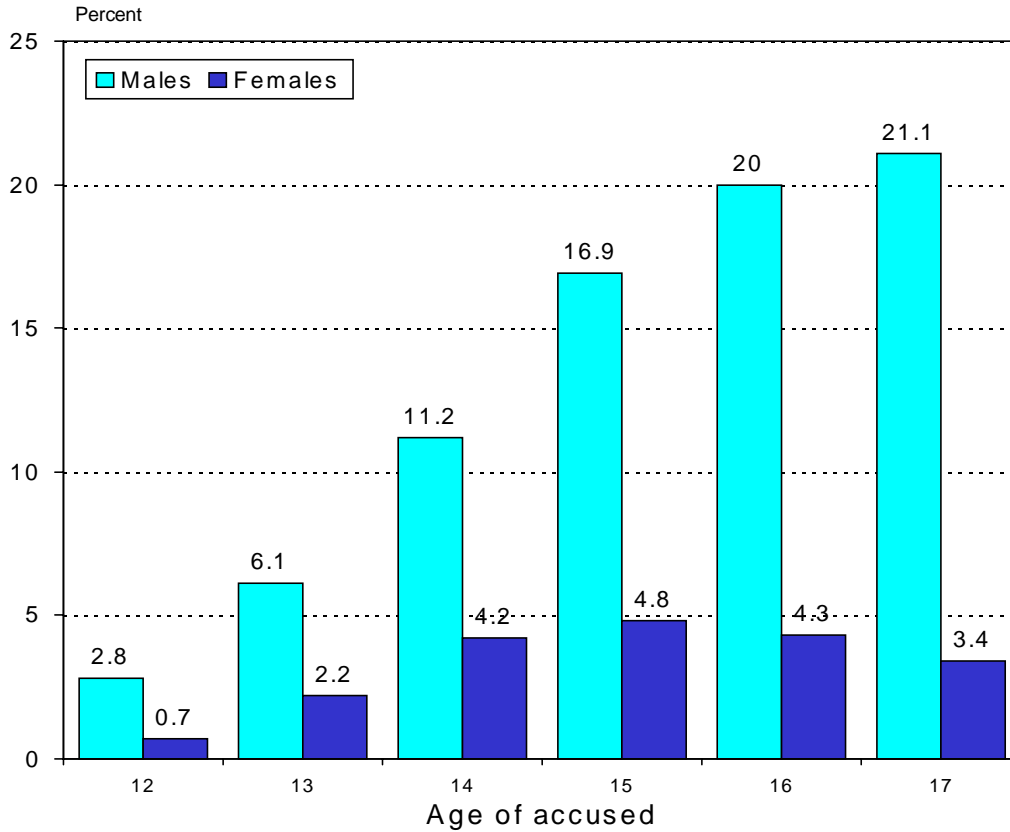
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- In 1996-97, youth courts heard 110,065 cases involving 208,594 federal offences. Almost 50% of the caseload were related to property offences while 21% involved violent offences (offences against the person).
- Between 1992-93 and 1996-97, the overall youth court caseload declined by 4.4%, while several major category of crime increased. Violent crime cases, Young Offenders Act cases and drug cases all increased (6.4%, 15.9% and 129.6% respectively). In contrast, property crime cases decreased by 17.1% while the number of other Criminal Code cases varied little during this period.

Figure 5.2

Youth Court Cases* by Age and Sex of Accused, Canada, 1996-97

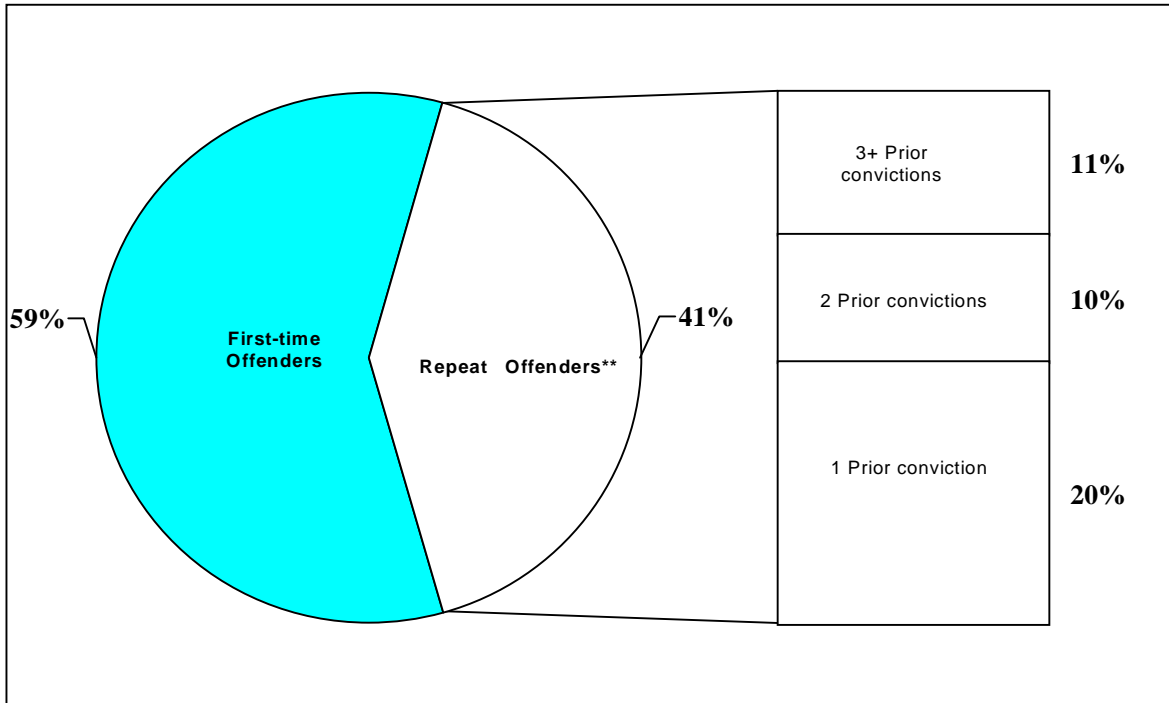


* There were 2,491 cases (2%) in which the age of the youth was under 12, over 17, or unknown.
 Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- In 1996-97, approximately 80% of youths appearing in court were males.
- Male involvement in crime tended to increase with age while female involvement peaked at 15 years of age.
- About 49% of the court caseload involved youths aged 16 to 17 years; 37% involved 14 and 15 year olds; and 12% involved 12 and 13 year olds.

Figure 5.3

Youth Court Cases by Offender Type and Number of Prior Convictions, 1996-97*



* Data exclude Nova Scotia and post-disposition administrative offences.

** Repeat offenders were determined through counts of cases with guilty findings heard in 1996-97 involving young persons for whom one or more earlier charges resulted in a finding of guilt from a youth court in the same province or territory.

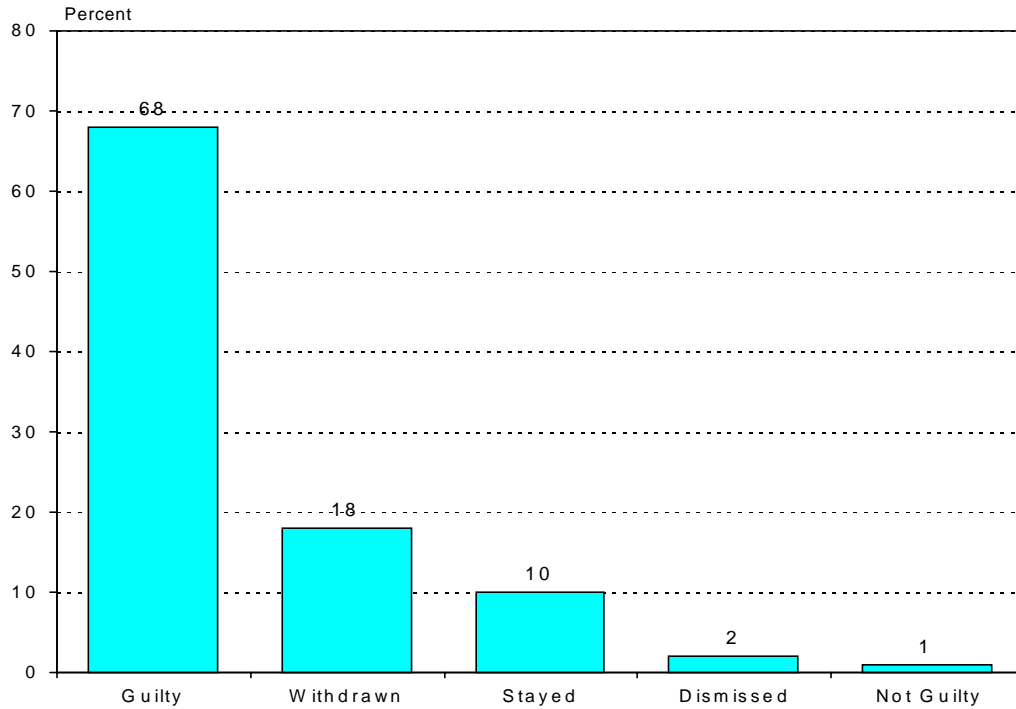
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- Cases involving males had a higher proportion of prior convictions: 43% as compared to 32% of cases for females.
- Repeat offenders do not appear to be convicted for more serious offences than first-time offenders. For example, about 23% of the repeat offender cases received a conviction for a violent offence as the most serious offence, compared to 28% of first-time offenders.
- Repeat young offenders received increasingly harsher sentences from youth court as the number of prior convictions increased.

Figure 5.4

Distribution of Cases Heard in Youth Courts By Most Serious Decision, Canada, 1996-97

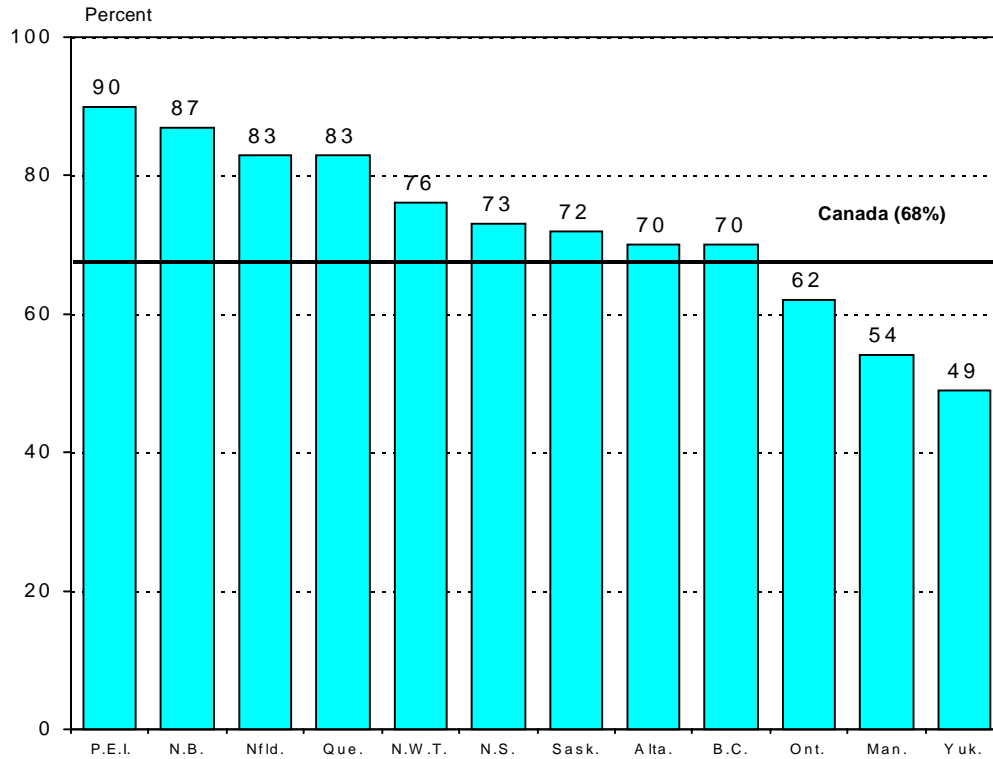


Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- About two-thirds of cases heard in youth courts resulted in a finding of guilt for at least one charge.
- Cases involving motor vehicle theft, impaired driving/traffic crime, and breaking and entering resulted most often in a finding of guilt, (75%, 76% and 77% respectively). Cases less likely to result in a finding of guilt include theft (64%), aggravated/weapon assault (62%), robbery (62%) and sexual assault offences (56%).
- Less than 0.3% of all cases were transferred to adult court (92) or to another province/territory (183).
- Of all cases transferred to adult court, 57% involved violent offences, and 29% involved property offences. (This represents a total of 52 violent offence cases and 27 property offence cases).

Figure 5.5

Youth Court Cases with Guilty Findings, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1996-97

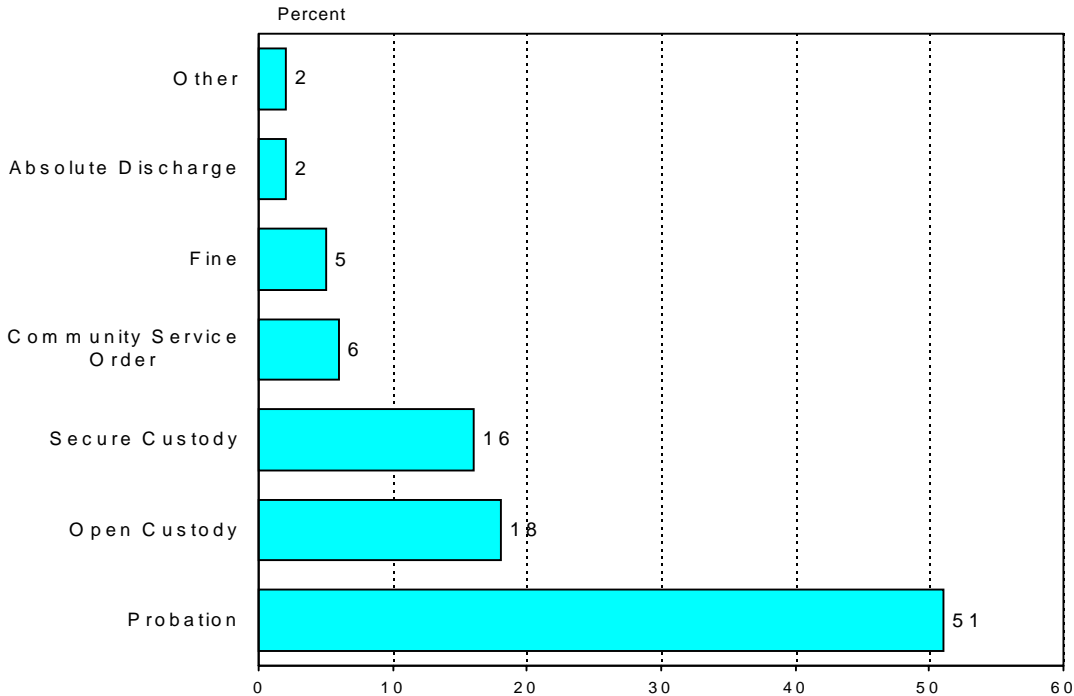


Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- In 1996-97, the proportion of cases resulting in a guilty finding ranged from 90% in Prince Edward Island to 49% in Yukon.
- One reason for this variation across jurisdictions is the proportion of cases that are stayed or withdrawn. For instance, Manitoba recorded the highest proportion of cases stayed (44%) and Ontario reported 27% of cases withdrawn. The high proportions in these two provinces were partially due to charges being stayed or withdrawn pending the completion of alternative measures programs.

Figure 5.6

Distribution of Cases Heard in Youth Courts that Resulted in a Finding of Guilt by Most Serious Disposition, Canada, 1996-97

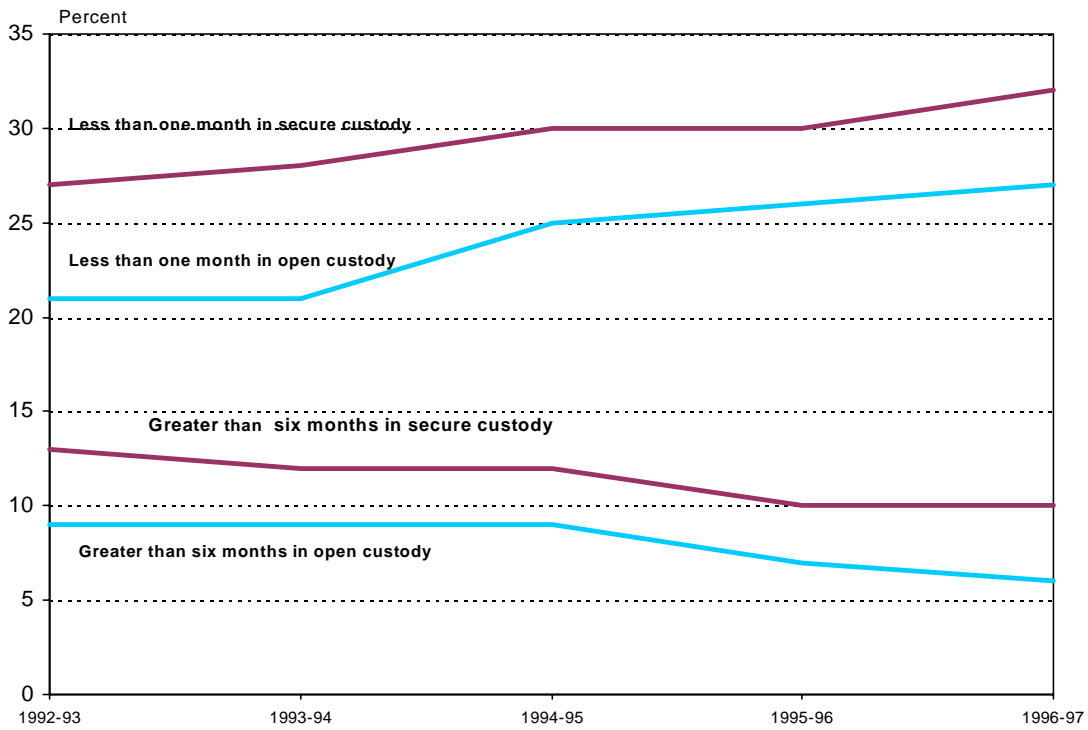


Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- In 1996-97, probation was the most serious disposition in 51% of cases with a finding of guilt.
- Community Service Orders are often used in conjunction with other dispositions: 30% of all cases resulting in a conviction included a Community Service Order.
- A case may result in more than one disposition. In 1996-97, 52% of all cases with a conviction involved only one disposition, 40% resulted in two dispositions, and 8% involved three or more dispositions.
- Custody for the most serious disposition was ordered for one third (34%) of cases with convictions. Since 1992-93, the number of cases where custody was ordered increased by 5%, while the number of probation cases increased by 21%.

Figure 5.7

Youth Court Cases, Length of Custodial Dispositions*, Canada, 1992-93 to 1996-97



*Custodial dispositions refer to secure and open custody.

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 (catalogue 85-522).

- The number of cases with shorter custodial sentences has increased since 1992-93.
- Of the total cases ordered to open custody in 1992-93, 21% were for terms of less than one month, compared to 27% in 1996-97.
- For secure custody cases, the proportion with orders of less than one month increased from 27% in 1992-93 to 32% in 1996-97.



SECTION 6:

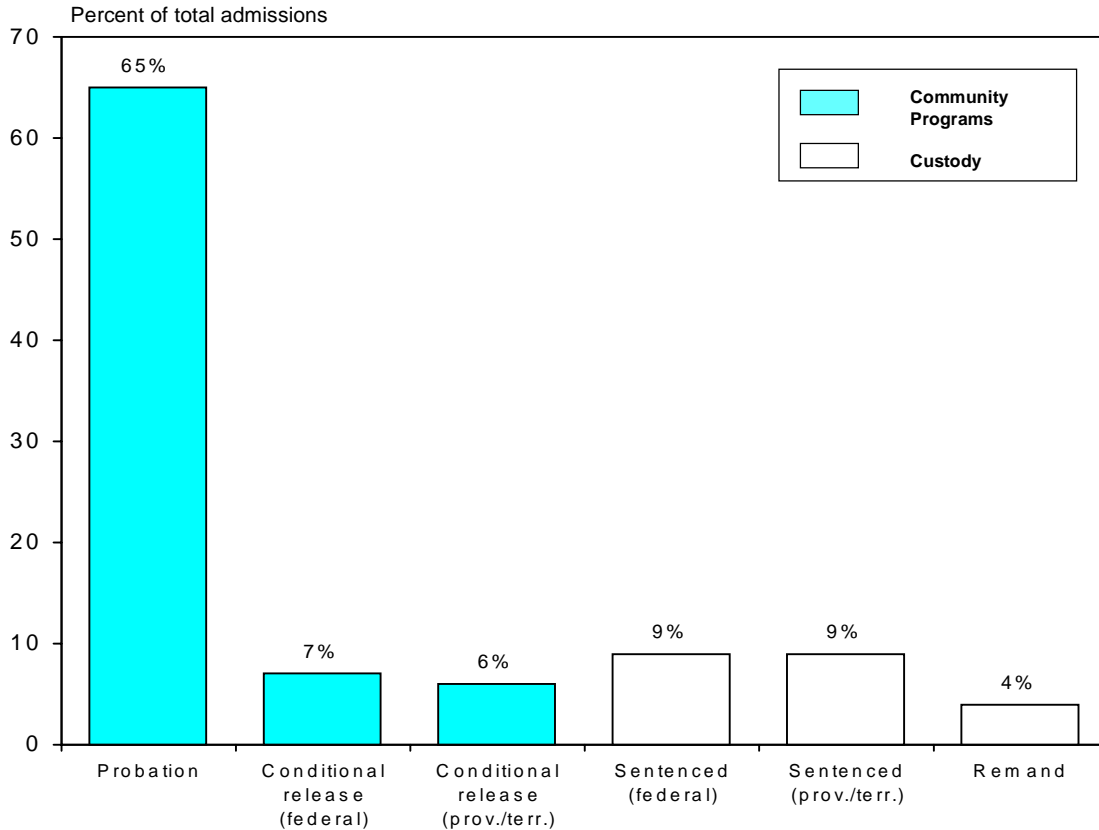
**CORRECTIONAL
POPULATION IN CANADA**

SECTION 6A:

**CUSTODIAL
POPULATION**

Figure 6.1

Average Adult Correctional Populations in Canada, 1996-97

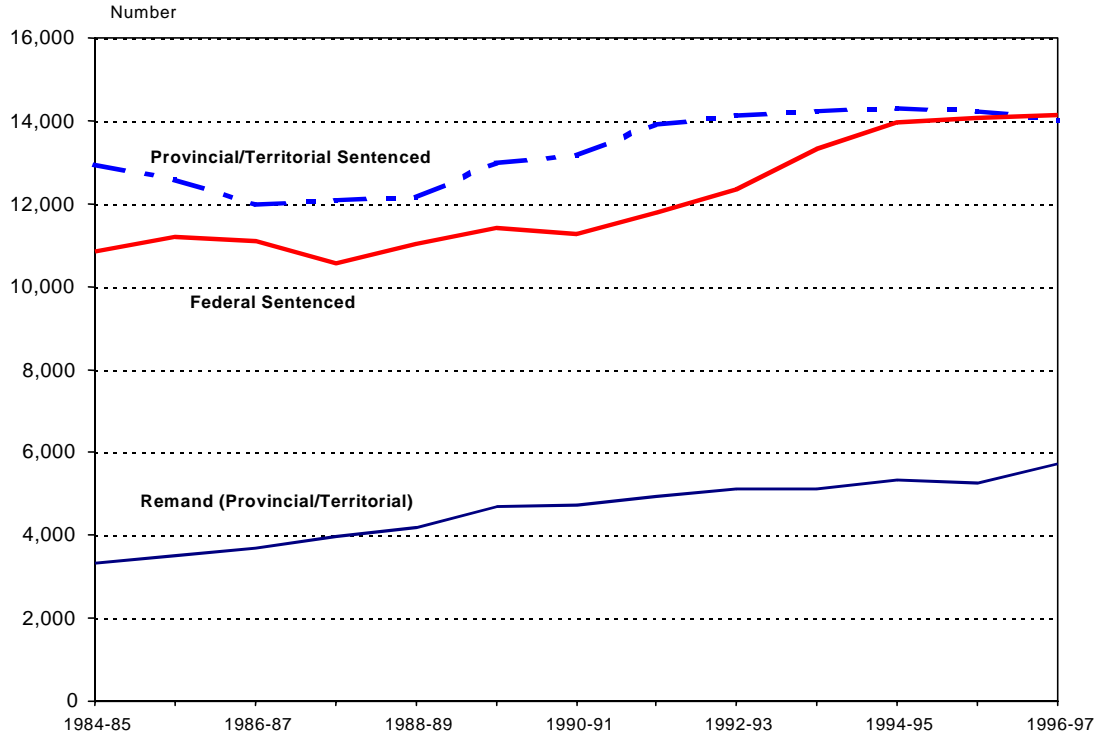


Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997. For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- On any given day during 1996-97, an average of 151,850 adult offenders were under the direct care or supervision of correctional agencies in Canada.
- During this period, almost one-quarter (22%) of the correctional population was in custody, while the remaining three-quarters were on either conditional release or probation.
- After nearly a decade of rapid growth, Canada's adult correctional population has stabilized since 1993-94.

Figure 6.2

Average Adult Custodial Counts by Type, 1984-85 to 1996-97

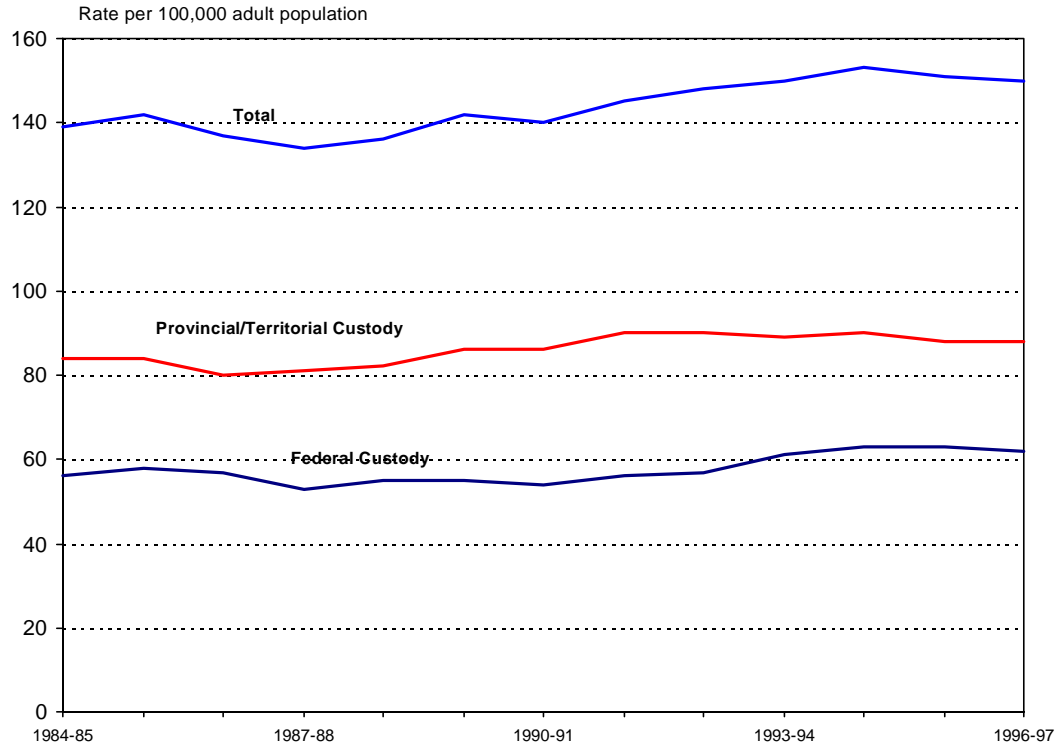


Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- The average number of provincial/territorial sentenced offenders decreased in the second and third year to a low of close to 12,000 offenders. From 1987-88 to 1994-95, the average count increased steadily, and in the last two years, the number of offenders has once again started to decrease.
- In 1996-97, there was an average of 14,036 sentenced offenders in provincial/territorial custody, a 4% increase since 1984-85 (13,467 offenders).
- Federal offender counts for 1996-97 have increased by 30% since 1984-85 (10,856 offenders). The average count has fluctuated during the period under review. The largest increase (+8%) occurred between 1992-93 and 1993-94 while the largest year to year decrease was between 1986-87 to 1987-88.
- Average remand counts increased by 9% in 1996-97 from the previous fiscal year. Since 1984-85, remand counts have almost doubled to reach 5,737 in 1996-97.

Figure 6.3

Incarceration Rate* per 100,000 Adult Population, 1984-85 to 1996-97



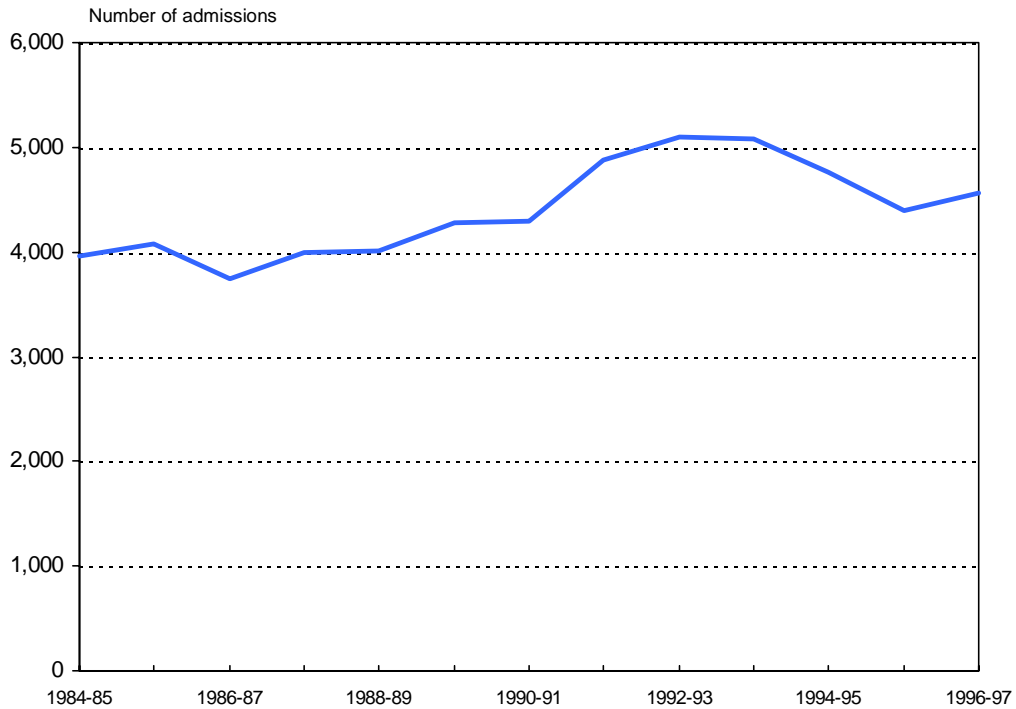
*Number of adults in custody per 100,000 adult population.

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- For the second year in a row, there has been a decrease in the total adult incarceration rate. Between 1990-91 and 1994-95 the national incarceration rate increased steadily from 140 inmates to 153 inmates per 100,000 population. However, in 1995-96 the incarceration rate decreased 1.3% (from 153 per 100,000 population to 151 per 100,000 population). In 1996-97, the rate of incarceration decreased to 150 per 100,000 population.
- While 1987-88 showed the lowest incarceration rate since 1984-85 (134 per 100,000 population), 1994-95 showed the highest (153 per 100,000 population).
- Between 1984-85 and 1995-96, there has been an average annual increase of 0.7% in Canada's total incarceration rate (federal and provincial/territorial combined). The largest year-to-year increase occurred between 1988-89 and 1989-90 when the rate rose from 136 to 142 adults in custody per 100,000 adults (+4.4%).

Figure 6.4

Sentenced Admissions to Federal Custody, Canada, 1984-85 to 1996-97

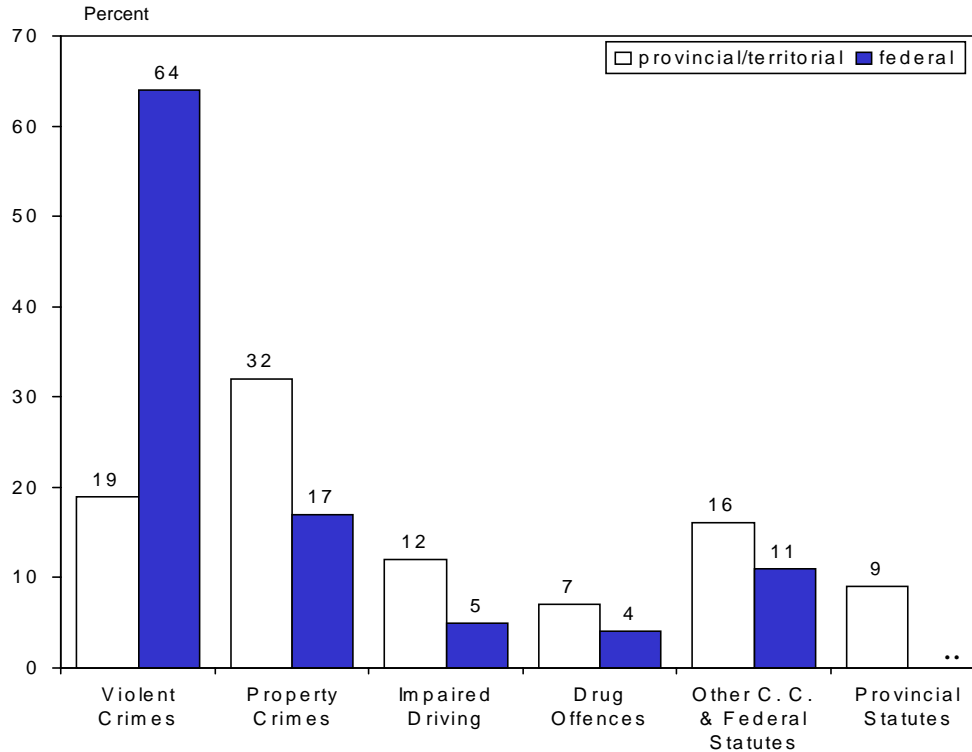


Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97, there were 4,569 sentenced admissions to federal custody, an increase of 15% since 1984-85. Between 1992-93 and 1996-97, the number of sentenced offenders has decreased by 18%.
- Between 1992-93 and 1994-95, the average sentence length for offenders serving a sentence in federal custody (excluding life sentences) increased slightly from 43.4 months to 44.0 months, and in the last two years decreased slightly to reach 43.1 months (3.6 years).

Figure 6.5

Most Serious Offence Committed on Admission to Custody*, 1996-97



.. Data not available.

* In Canada, offenders sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment which is less than 2 years, are the exclusive responsibility of provincial or territorial correctional services. Those sentenced to 2 years or more are the responsibility of federal correctional services.

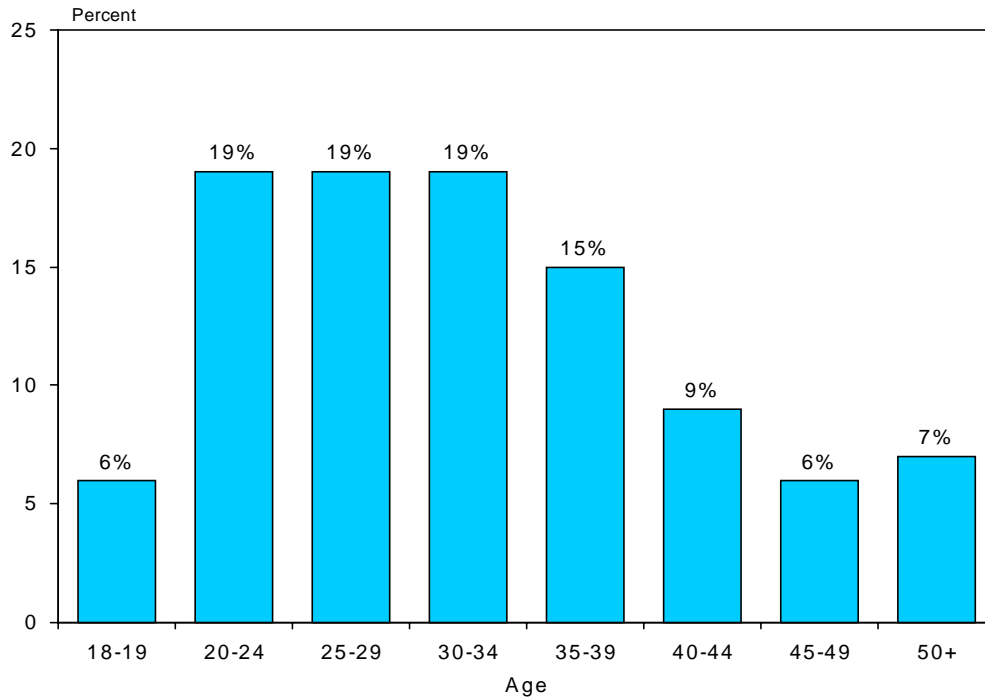
Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- Almost one-third of provincially/territorially sentenced admissions were for offenders convicted of property offences (32%). The next largest group of provincially/territorially sentenced offenders were sentenced for crimes of violence (19%), followed by other Criminal Code and federal statutes (16%) and impaired driving offences (12%).
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of all federal admissions in 1996-97 were for offenders serving a sentence for a violent crime. Offenders serving a sentence for property crimes accounted for 17% of federal admissions, followed by offenders convicted for other Criminal Code and Federal Statute offences (11%), impaired driving offences (5%) and drug offences (4%).

Figure 6.6

Age of Offenders Admitted to Federal Custody, Canada, 1996-97

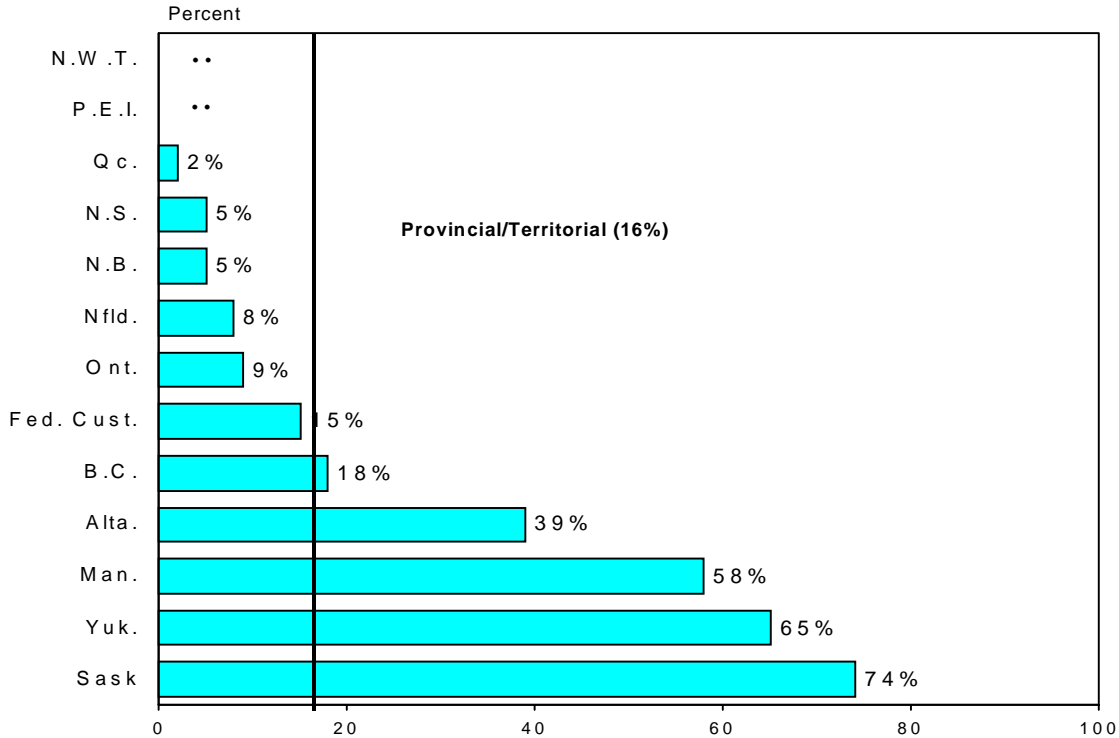


Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97, persons in their twenties made up the largest proportion (38%) of those admitted to federal custody.
- In 1996-97, the average age for a federal inmate upon admission was 36 years.
- The population being sentenced to federal custody has been aging. The proportion of those aged 35 and over on admission has grown from 23% in 1986-87 to 37% in 1996-97.

Figure 6.7

Sentenced Offenders Admitted to Custody who are Aboriginal Peoples by Jurisdiction, 1996-97



.. Data not available.

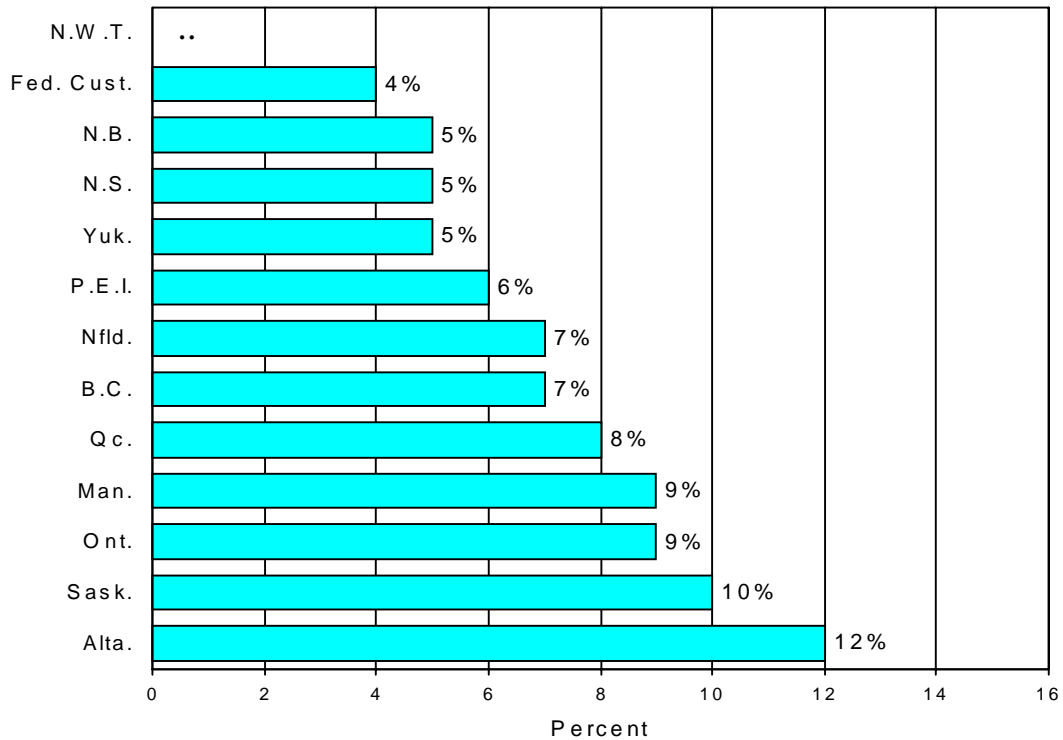
Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97, 15% of federal admissions to custody in Canada were Aboriginal Peoples. Over the last five years, the number of Aboriginal offenders in federal custody increased by 2%.
- Aboriginal peoples, make up 3% of Canada's adult population and have long been over-represented in the corrections population.
- In the provincial/territorial facilities during 1996-97, 16% of sentenced offenders were Aboriginal Peoples. Saskatchewan (74%) accounted for the largest Aboriginal offender population followed by the Yukon (65%) and Manitoba (58%). Quebec (2%) reported the smallest Aboriginal offender population. The provincial/territorial Aboriginal offender population increased to 18% in 1993-94 but has been decreasing steadily in the last three years.

Figure 6.8

Females Admitted to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Facilities, 1996-97



.. Data not available.

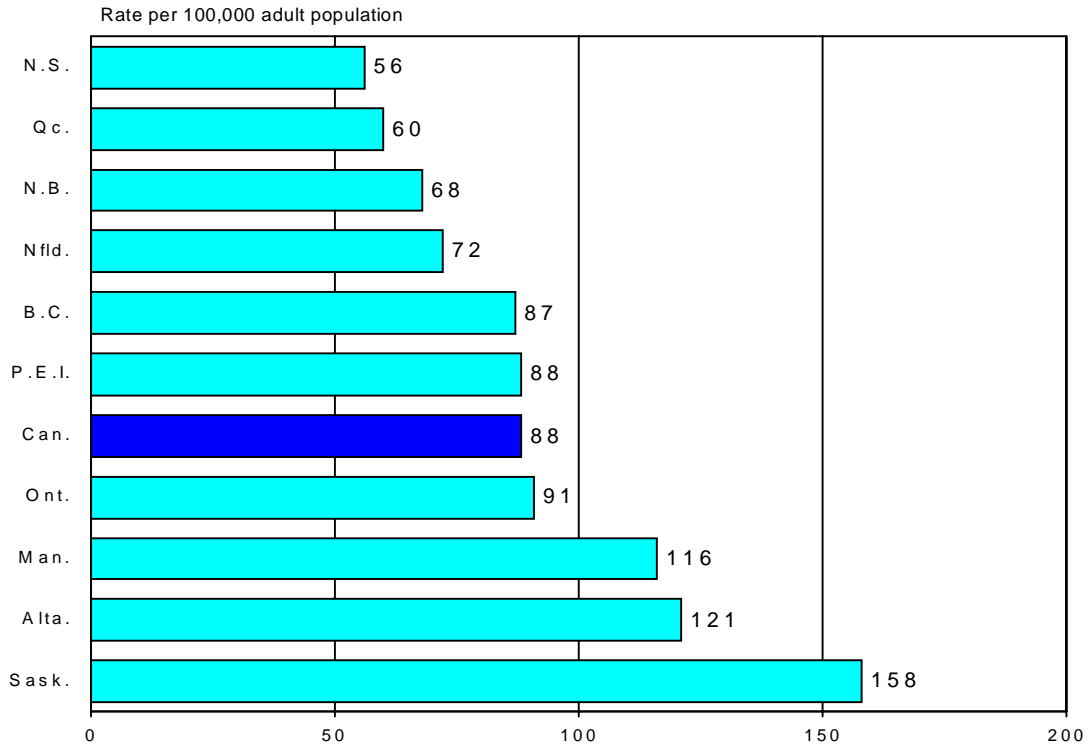
Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97, females accounted for 9% of all provincial/territorial sentenced admissions to custody and 4% of all federal sentenced admissions. Only two jurisdictions, Alberta (12%) and Saskatchewan (10%) reported admissions of females above the provincial/territorial average.
- Overall, the proportion of federal and provincial/territorial female admissions has remained relatively unchanged in recent years.

Figure 6.9

Incarceration Rate(Provincial)* per 100,000 Adult Population by Province/Territory, 1996-97



* Number of adults in provincial/territorial custody per 100,000 adult population.

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- On an average day in 1996-97, there were 20,024 adult offenders in provincial/territorial custody, or 88 adults per 100,000 adult population.
- The highest rates in 1996-97, were found in the Yukon (310 adults per 100,000 adult population) and Northwest Territories (815 adults per 100,000 adult population), but these two jurisdictions tend to reflect extreme values due to their small population.
- Among the remaining jurisdictions, Nova Scotia showed the lowest incarceration rate, followed by Quebec. Saskatchewan showed the highest incarceration rate, followed by Alberta and Manitoba.

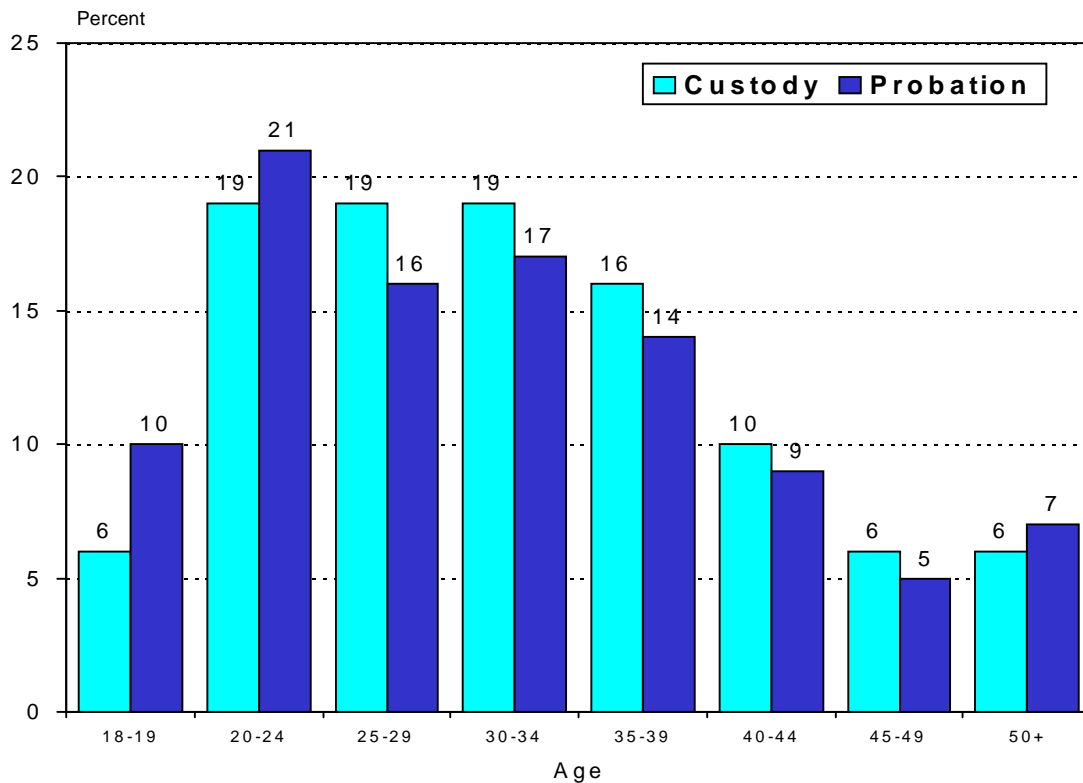


SECTION 6B:

**COMMUNITY SUPERVISION
POPULATION**

Figure 6.10

Age of Provincial/Territorial Probationers, 1996-97



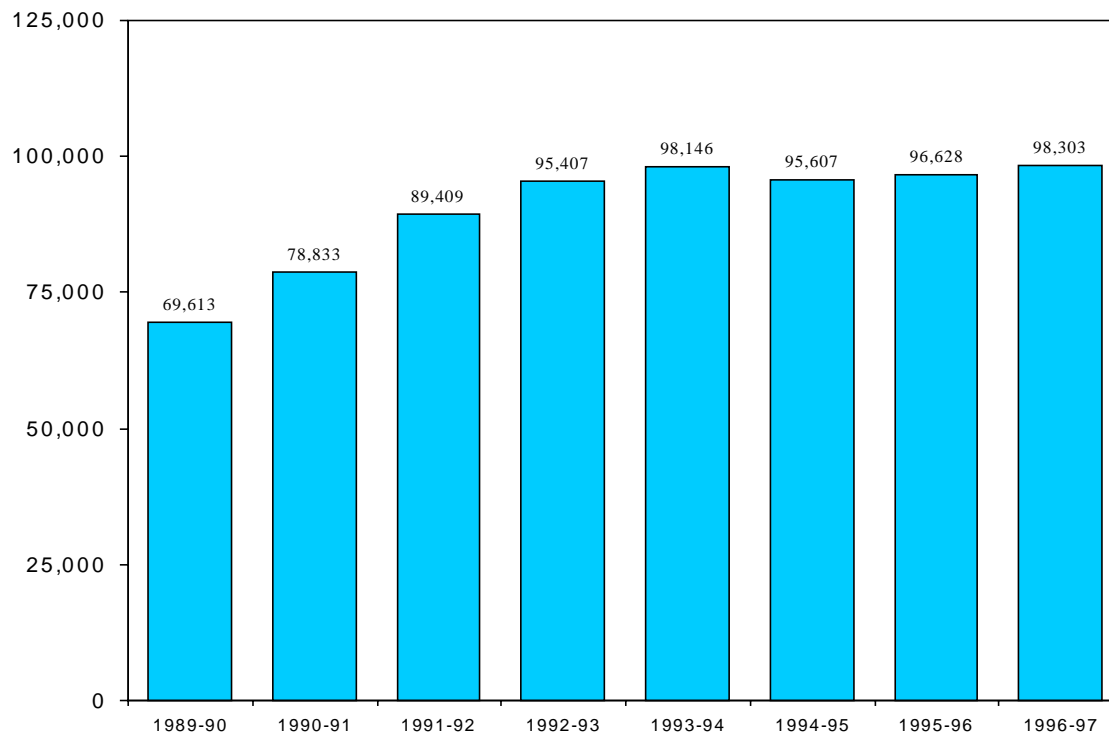
* Percentages may not add to 100% because of number rounding.

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
 For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97, persons in their twenties made up the largest proportion (38%) of those admitted to provincial/territorial custody. Many more young people aged 18-24 were serving a probation order in the community than those serving sentences in custody (30% vs. 25%).
- The median age of offenders on probation was 31 years, the same as for sentenced inmates.
- Probationers aged 18 to 24 have been decreasing steadily. In 1992-93, 37% of probationers were between the ages of 18 and 24 compared to 30% in 1996-97.

Figure 6.11

Average Probation Counts, 1989-90 to 1996-97



Data from Nova Scotia and the Northwest Territories have been excluded from all years.

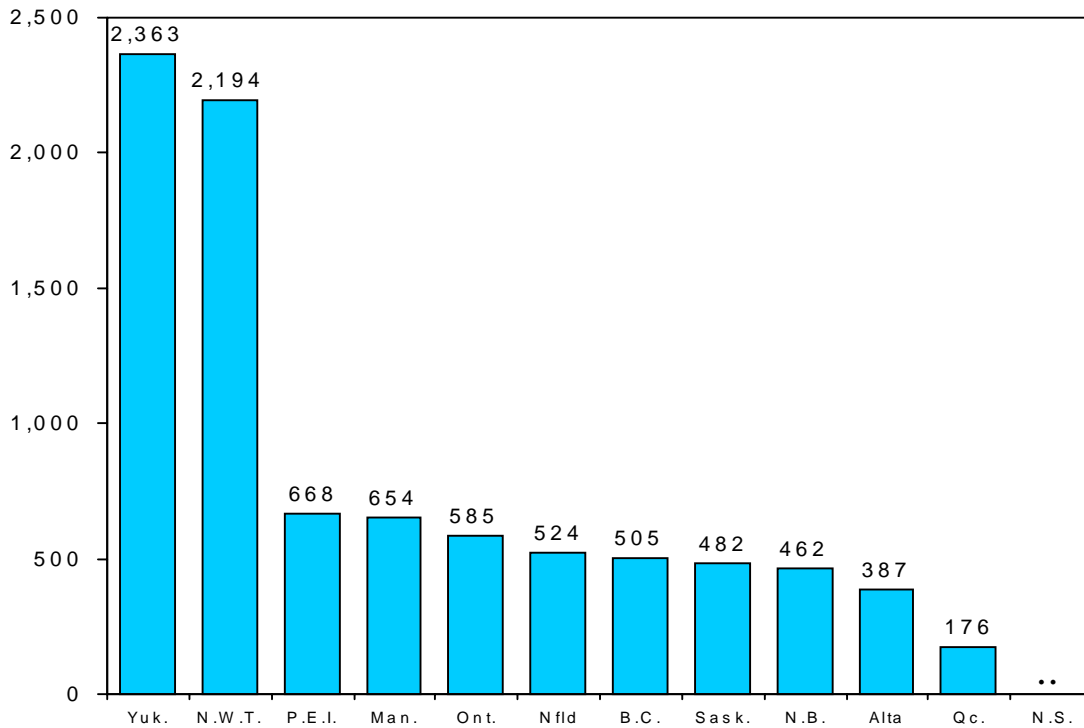
Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.

For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97 the average probation count increased by 2%, from 1995-96. Since 1989-90, probation counts have increased by 41%. Average probation counts represent the monthly average number of offenders being supervised on probation in the community.
- From 1989-90 to 1993-94, probation counts increased an average of 9.1% every year. The first decrease appeared in 1994-95 (-2.6%).

Figure 6.12

Probation Rates per 100,000 Adult Population, Provinces/Territories, 1996-97



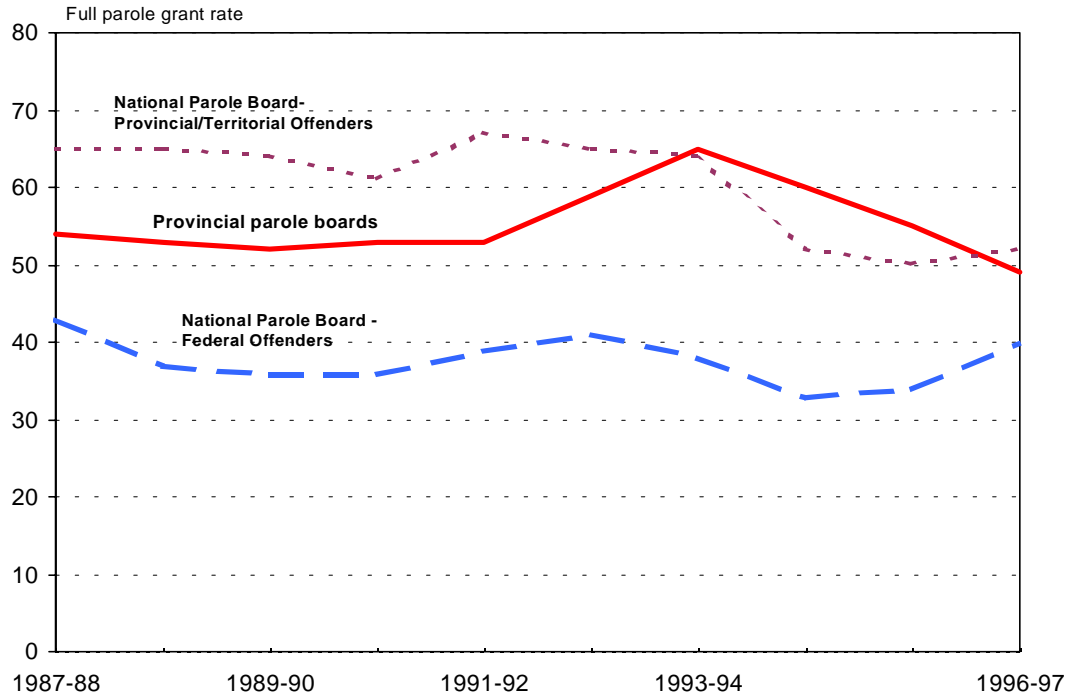
.. Data not available.

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

- In 1996-97 on any given day, there were close to 99,300 offenders on probation, or 450 probationers per 100,000 adult population.
- The Yukon (2,363 per 100,000 adult population) and the Northwest Territories (2,194 per 100,000 adult population) showed the largest probation rate. Among the provinces, Quebec reported the lowest probation rate (176 per 100,000 adult population), followed by Alberta (387 per 100,000 adult population).

Figure 6.13

Federal and Provincial* Full Parole** Grant Rate, 1987-88 to 1996-97



* Parole Boards – Three provinces have full-functioning parole boards: Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia operate boards that have jurisdiction for all offenders in their provincial jurisdictions. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over all offenders sentenced to a penitentiary (a sentence of two years or more) and offenders held in provincial and territorial correctional institutions where there are no provincial parole boards.

** Full parole is a form of conditional release, granted at the discretion of paroling authorities-allowing offenders to serve part of their prison sentence in the community.

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997.
For more information, see Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 (catalogue no. 85-211).

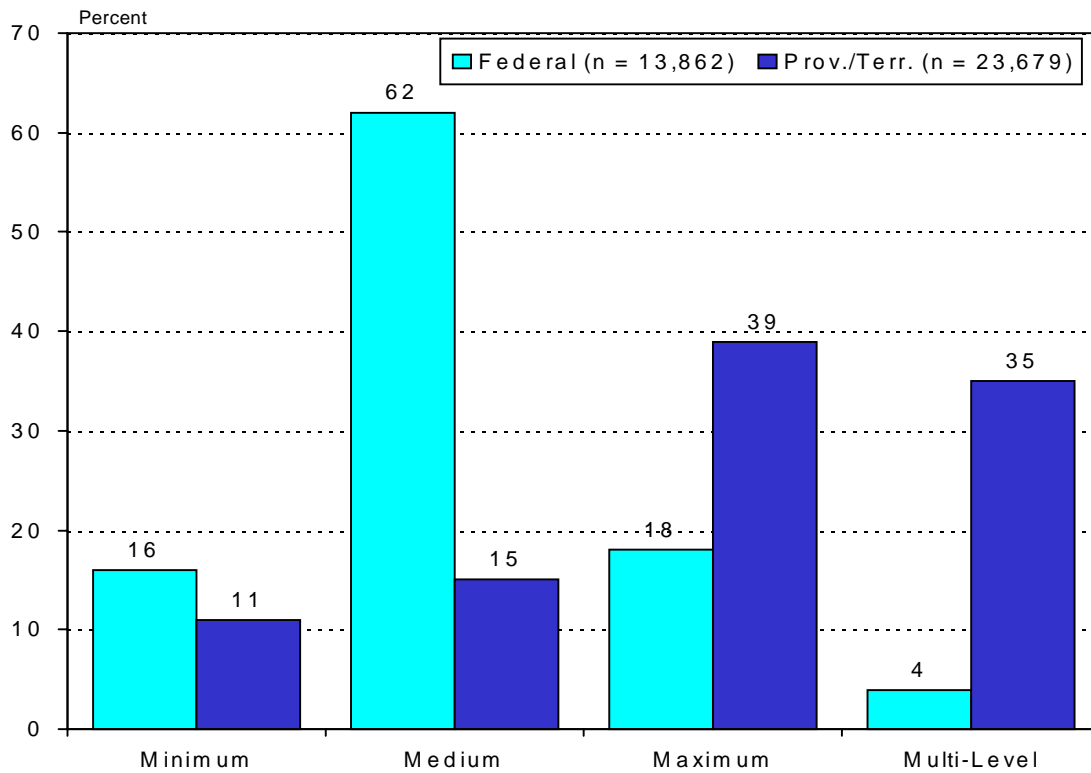
- For the third consecutive year, provincial full parole grant rates have declined. In 1996-97, the overall provincial parole rate was 49%, down from 65% in 1993-94.
- In contrast, the parole grant rate for federal offenders has increased over the past two years. In 1996-97, 40% of federal full parole applications to the National Parole Board (NPB) were granted. This is up from 34% the year before and from 37% in 1993-94.
- The parole grant rate for provincial/territorial offenders has decreased since 1993-94. The NPB granted full parole to 52% of applications, a 2% increase from the previous year, but down from 64% in 1993-94.

SECTION 6C:

**ONE DAY PROFILE OF ADULT
OFFENDERS, OCTOBER 5,
1996**

Figure 6.14

Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facility

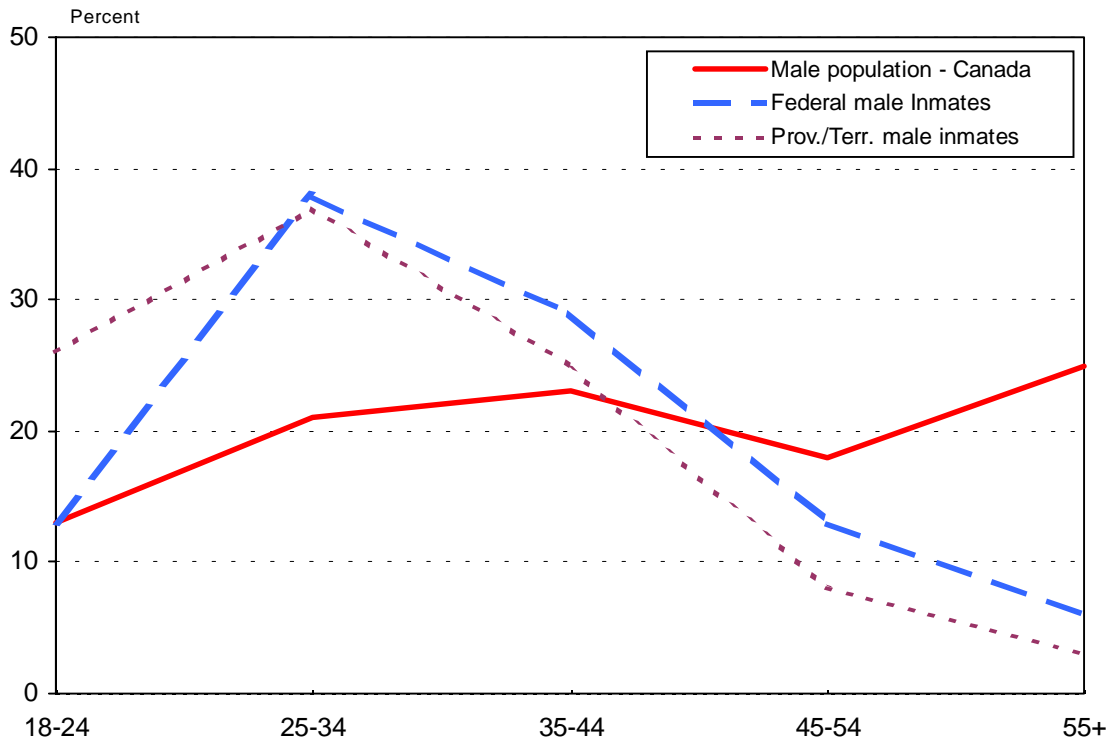


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5th 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

- On Snapshot Day, the majority of federal inmates (62%) were held in medium security facilities, while provincial/territorial inmates tended to be held in either multi-level (35%) or maximum security (39%) facilities.
- Only 15% of provincial/territorial inmates were housed in medium security, and 11% in minimum security facilities.

Figure 6.15

Males - Age Distribution of Adult Population and Inmates

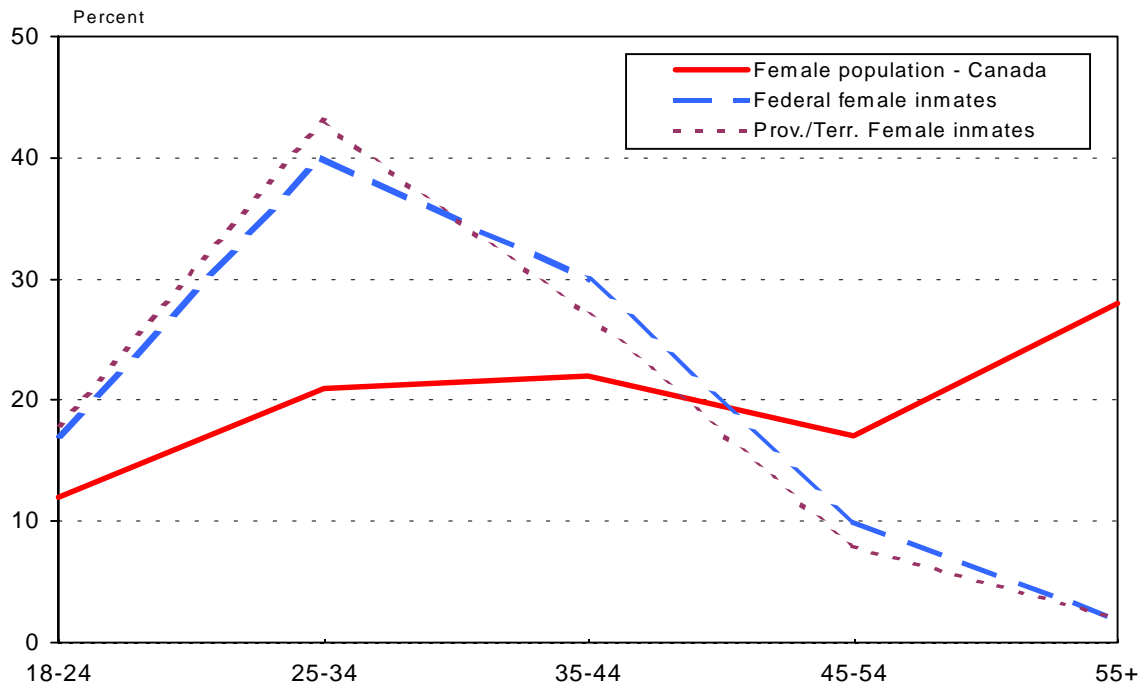


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5th 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

- Males between the ages of 25 and 34 were the most over-represented in correctional institutions, compared to the adult male population in Canada.
- On Snapshot Day, males aged 18-24 in the provincial/territorial facilities were the most over-represented (26% of the provincial/territorial inmates compared to 13% of adult male population in Canada).
- In federal facilities, 38% of male federal inmates were between 25-34 (compared to 21% of the adult male population in Canada).

Figure 6.16

Females - Age Distribution of Adult Population and Inmates

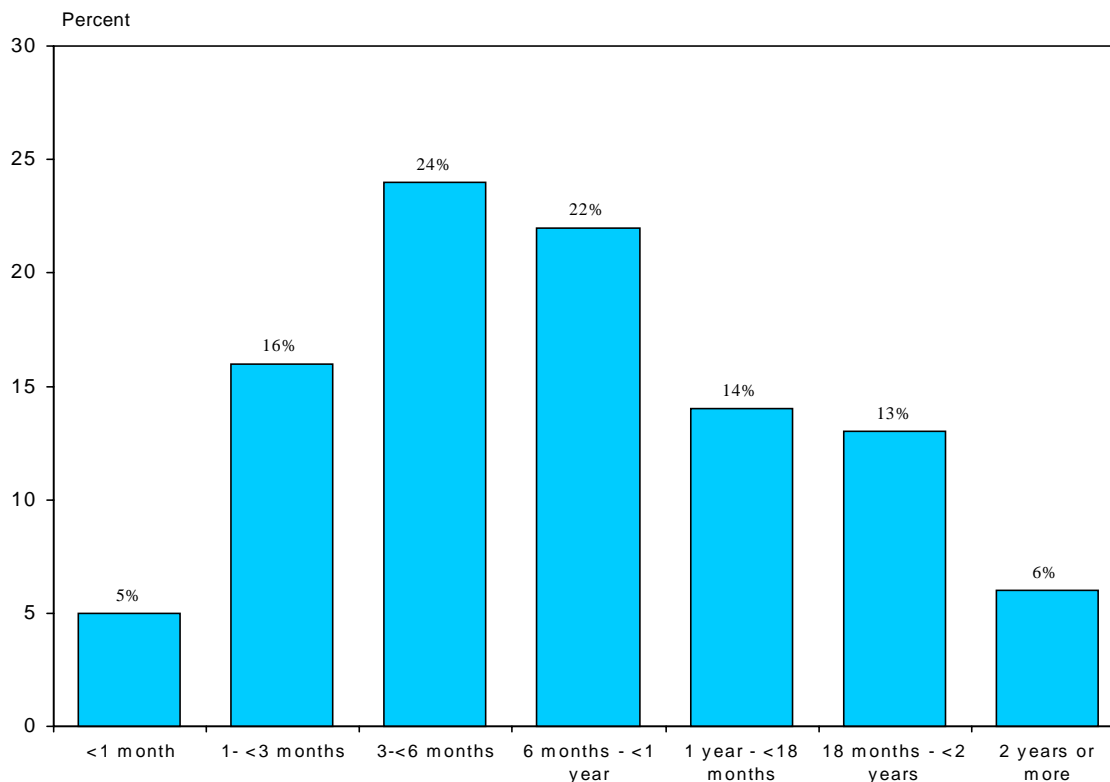


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5th 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

- On Snapshot Day, females aged 25-34 were the most over-represented in provincial/territorial facilities (43% compared to 21% of the adult female population in Canada).
- In federal facilities, 40% of female inmates were between 25-34, compared to 21% of the adult female population in Canada.

Figure 6.17

Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Provincial/Territorial Adult Correctional Facilities

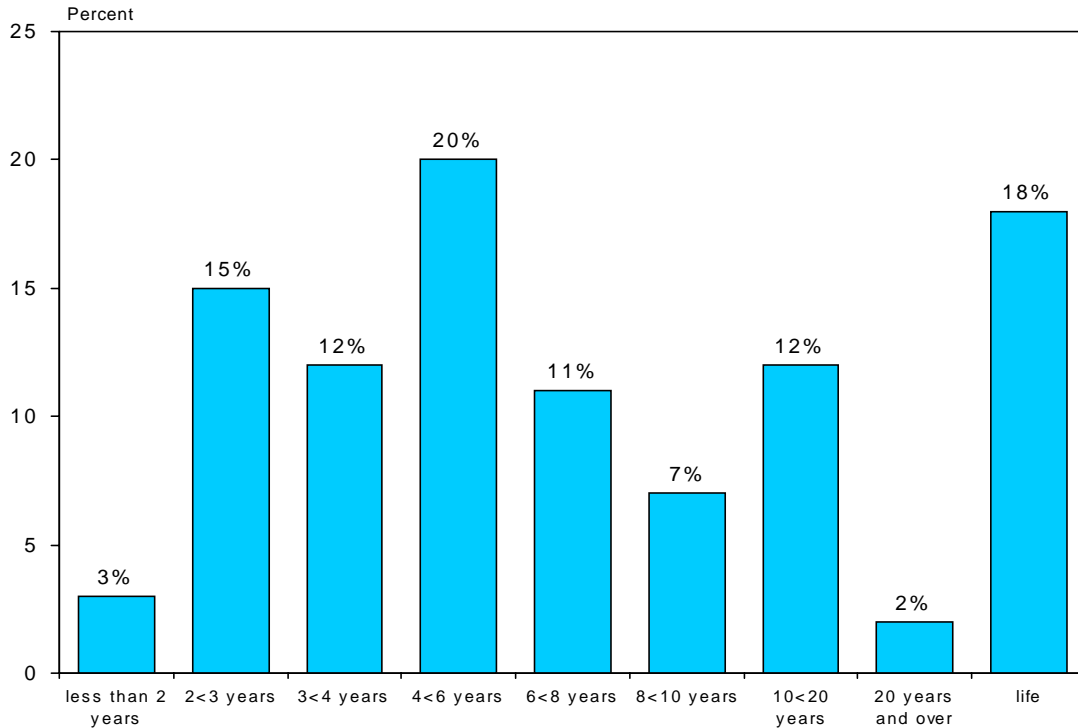


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5th 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

- An offender can be convicted of multiple charges in a single court disposition or in several court dispositions. In such cases, the judge may order that the various prison sentences be served either consecutively to (following), or concurrently with (at the same time as) one another. The "aggregate sentence" is the sum of all sentences that the offender must serve.
- On Snapshot Day, 45% of sentenced provincial/territorial inmates were serving prison terms of less than six months. A further 22% were serving terms of between 6 months and less than 1 year.
- The median sentence length was 184 days (approximately 6 months).

Figure 6.18

Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities

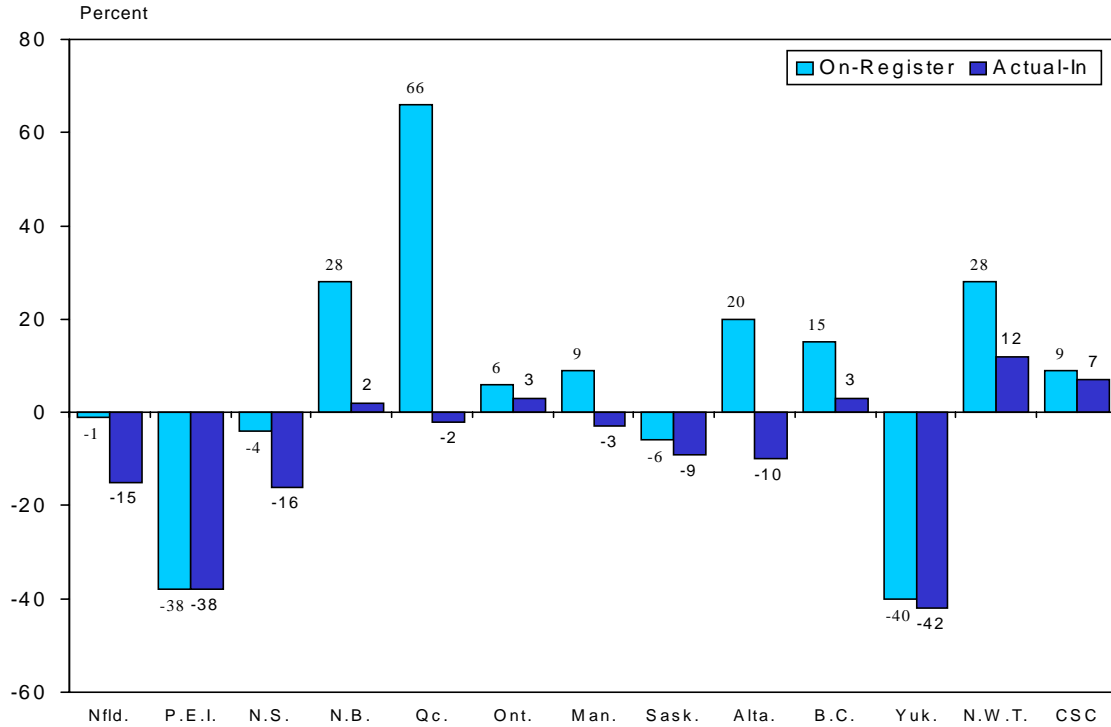


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5th 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

- One-half of all federal inmates on-register on Snapshot day were serving sentences of less than six years.
- Almost one-third (30%) of the inmates in federal facilities were serving prison terms of between six and 20 years.
- Of all the inmates in Canada's federal facilities on Snapshot Day, 18% were serving life imprisonment terms.
- Excluding those serving life sentences, the median sentence length was 1,787 days (approximately 5 years).

Figure 6.19

On-Register and Actual-In Counts as a Percentage of Facility Capacity



Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5th 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

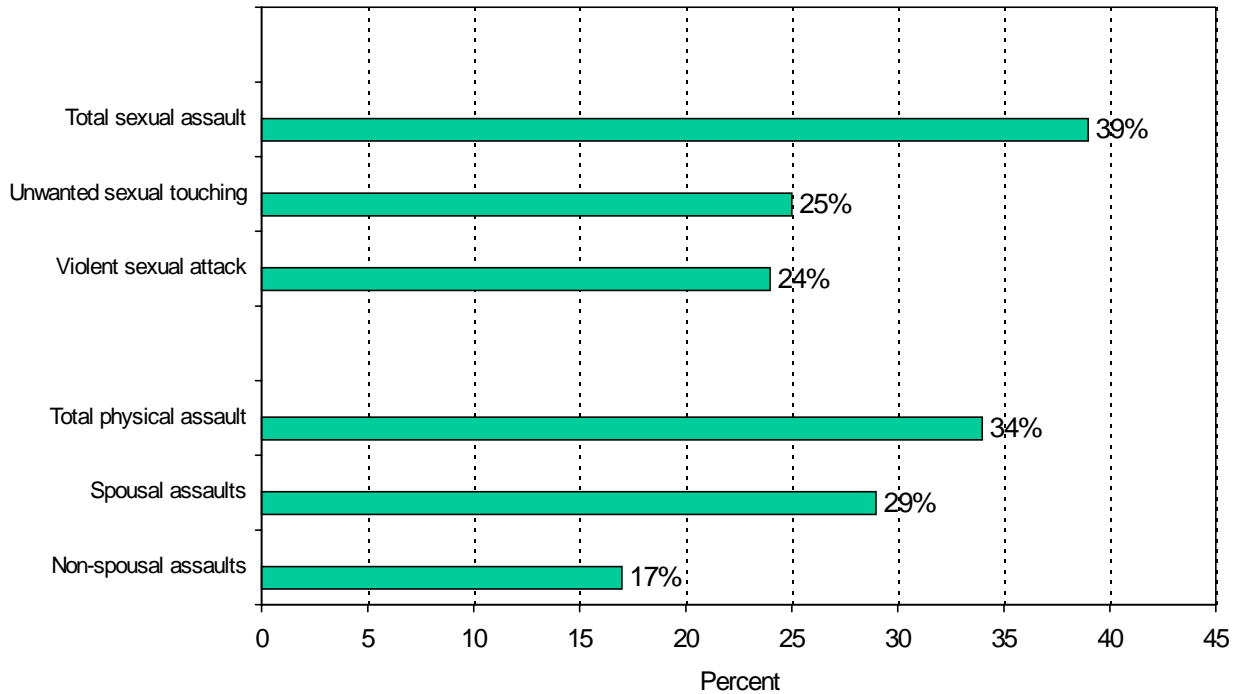
- Based on the on-register populations (i.e., inmates who have been placed in a correctional facility to serve their sentence, including those who may not be physically located at the facility on Snapshot day), federal Correctional Services Canada (CSC) and seven of the provinces/territories reported over-capacity populations (i.e., more inmates than permanent beds in the facility), ranging from 6% over capacity in Ontario to 66% over-capacity in Quebec.
- When capacity was calculated based on the "actual-in" inmate populations (i.e., the actual number of inmates physically located in the correctional facility on Snapshot Day), the number of jurisdictions with over-capacity situations decreased. However, federal facilities were still operating over-capacity (7%), while four provincial/territorial facilities remained over-capacity.

SECTION 7:

VICTIMIZATION SURVEYS

Figure 7.1

Rates of Violence Against Women by Type*, Canada, 1993



* The proportion of women 18 years and older who experienced physical or sexual assault (as defined by the Canadian Criminal Code) by a man since the age of 16.

Sub-totals do not add to totals because of multiple responses.

Spouses include both marital and common-law partners.

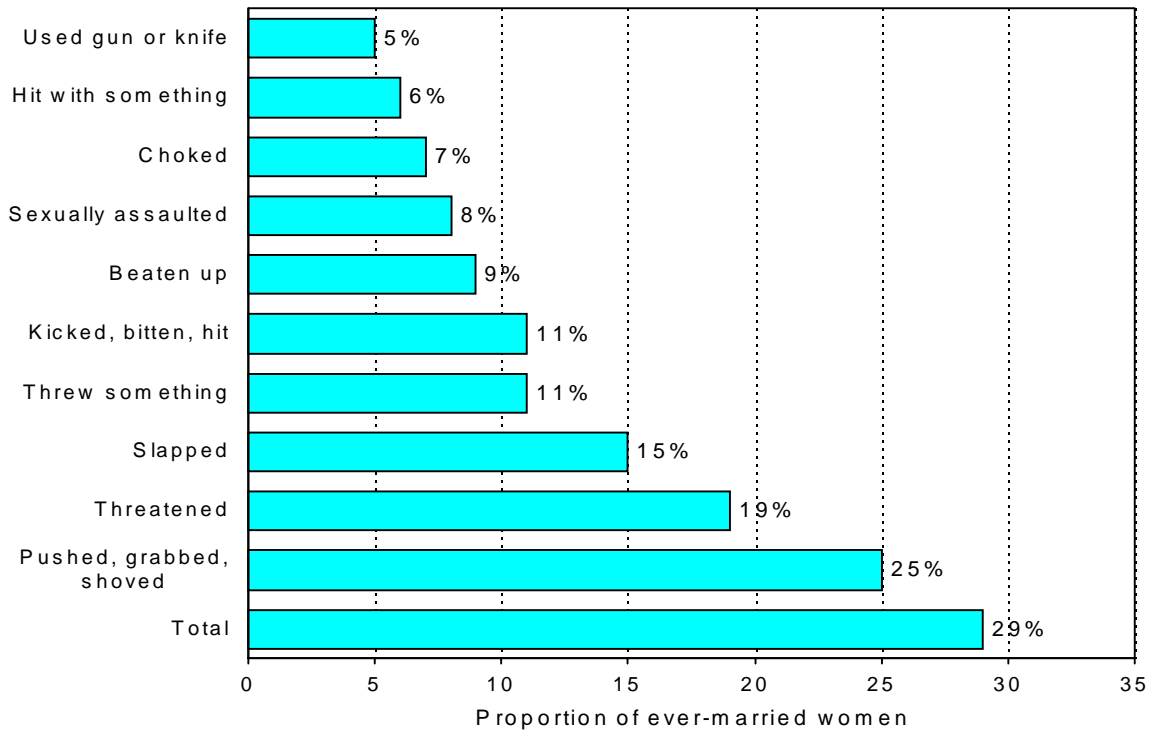
Source: Violence Against Women Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993.

For more information, see VAWS Survey Highlights 1993 (uncatalogued).

- According to the Violence Against Women Survey, in 1993, 51% of all Canadian women had experienced at least one incident of physical or sexual assault by a male assailant since the age of sixteen. Overall, these were more likely to be sexual assaults than physical assaults. Ten percent of women experienced an incident of violence during the year preceding the survey.
- Four-in-ten women were victims of sexual assault and were as likely to experience unwanted sexual touching as they were to experience more serious sexual attacks.
- One-in-three women were victims of physical assault, and were at higher risk of assaults by marital or common-law partners than by non-spouses.

Figure 7.2

Spousal Violence Against Women* by Type of Violence, Canada, 1993

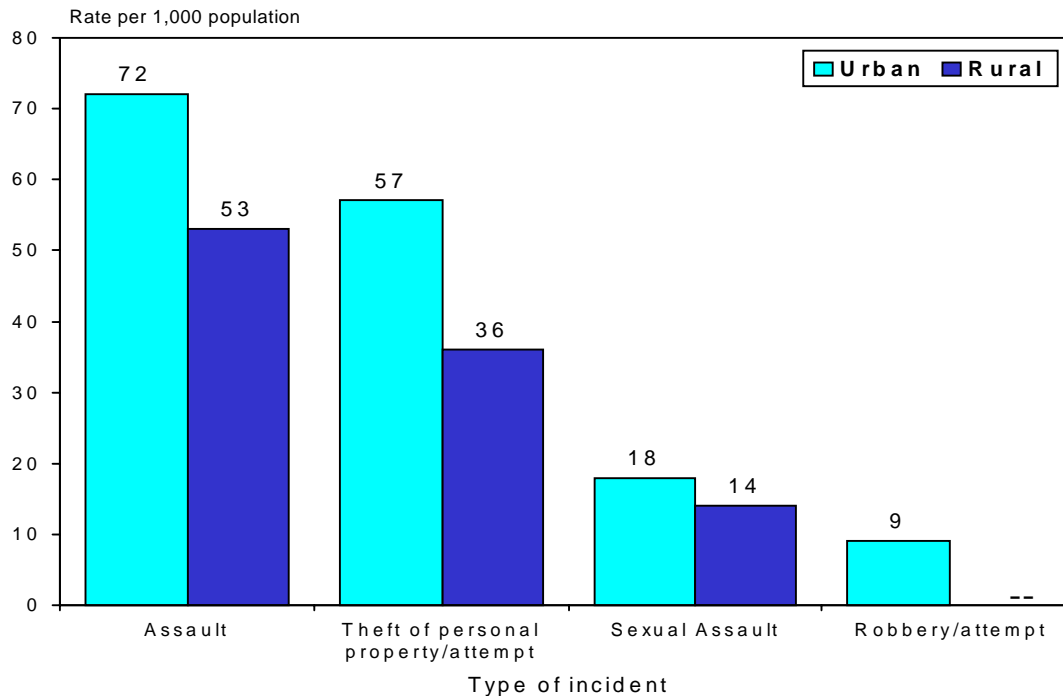


* Figures represent lifetime rates of wife assault (since the age of 16 years) by either a current or previous marital or common-law partner. Figures do not add to 100% because of multiple responses. Source: Violence Against Women Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993. For more information, see *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 1998* (catalogue no. 85-224-XPE).

- 29% of ever-married women 18 years and older experienced violence at the hands of a current or previous marital/common-law partner.
- The most prevalent form of violence reported by women who experienced wife assault was pushing, grabbing, or shoving (25%).
- A significant number of women also reported being beaten up (9%), sexually assaulted (8%), choked (7%), hit with something (6%), and having had a gun or knife used against them (5%). At least 400,000 women fell into each of these categories.
- 13% of women who reported violence in a current marriage have at some point felt their lives were in danger. The same is true for 45% of victims who reported violence in previous marriages.

Figure 7.3

Personal Victimization Rates by Type of Incident and Urban/Rural Residence, Population Age 15+, Canada, 1993*



* The 1993 General Social Survey asked respondents about their experiences with crime in the previous twelve months.

-- not statistically reliable

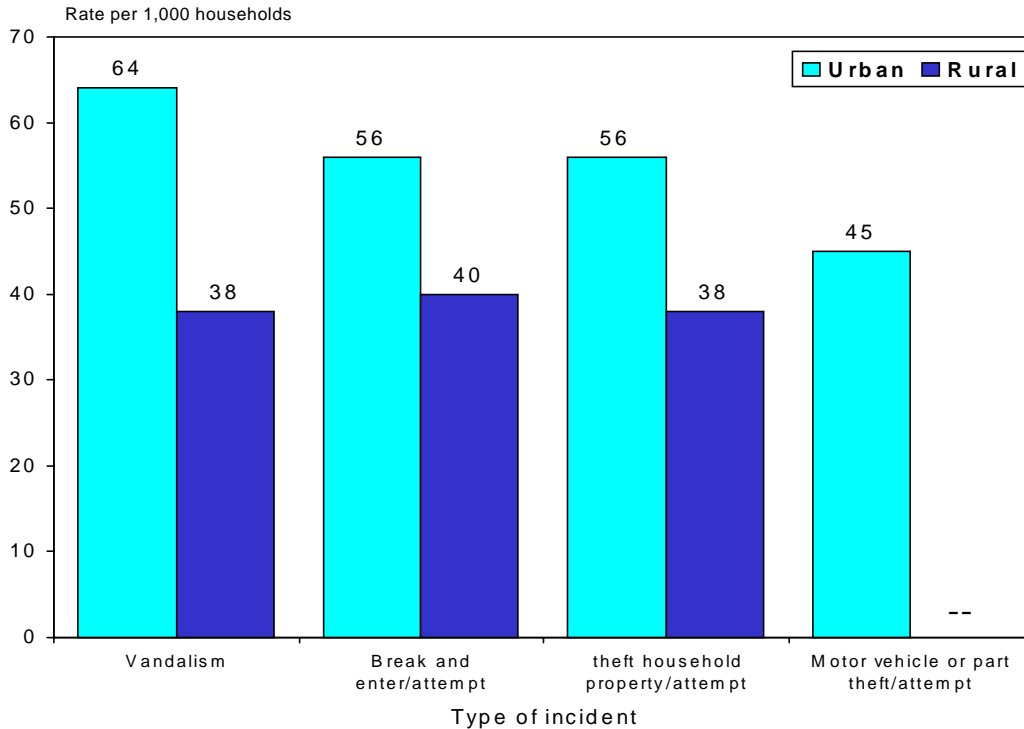
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.15, No.2, "Risk of Personal and Household Victimization: Canada, 1993."

- According to the General Social Survey, higher victimization rates for those in urban areas were consistent across all personal crime categories. The rate of personal victimization is 44% higher among urban than rural residents. The difference is largely attributable to personal thefts and assaults that are, respectively, 58% and 36% higher in urban areas. There is a much smaller difference in the rates of sexual assault: 18 sexual assaults per 1,000 urban dwellers compared to 14 per 1,000 rural residents.
- The differences between urban and rural dwellers were more significant for females than for males. While urban males experienced 24% higher personal victimization rates than rural males, urban females reported rates 47% higher than their rural counterparts. In both types of residential areas, women experienced higher personal victimization rates compared to men. These higher rates can be explained in part by the fact that women make up the vast majority of those who reported being sexually assaulted.

Figure 7.4

Household Victimization Rates by Type of Incident and Urban/Rural Residence, Population Age 15+, Canada, 1993*



* The 1993 General Social Survey asked respondents about their experiences with crime in the previous twelve months.

-- not statistically reliable

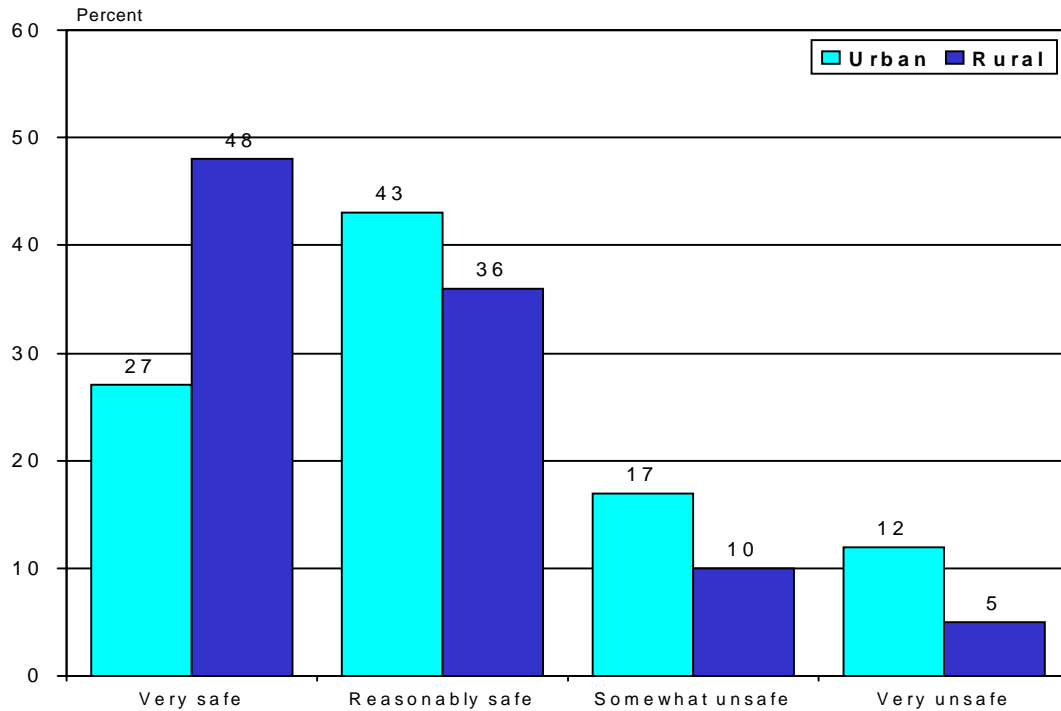
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.14, No.17, "Urban/Rural Criminal Victimization in Canada."

- According to the General Social Survey, the rate of household victimization is 67% higher among urban than rural residents. For the individual crime categories of vandalism, break and enter and theft of household property, urban dwellers experienced higher rates by 40%, 47% and 68% respectively (insufficient motor vehicle/part thefts in rural areas were reported to produce reliable estimates).
- The 1993 data show that the overall rate of household victimization increased with the household income level. For household with incomes of \$60,000 and over, the victimization rate was 65% higher than the rate for those with incomes of less than \$15,000 (254 vs. 154 incidents per 1,000 households).

Figure 7.5

Population 15+ by Feelings of Safety when Walking Alone
in their Neighbourhoods After Dark by Urban/Rural
Residence, Canada, 1993*



* The 1993 General Social Survey asked respondents about their experiences with crime in the previous twelve months.

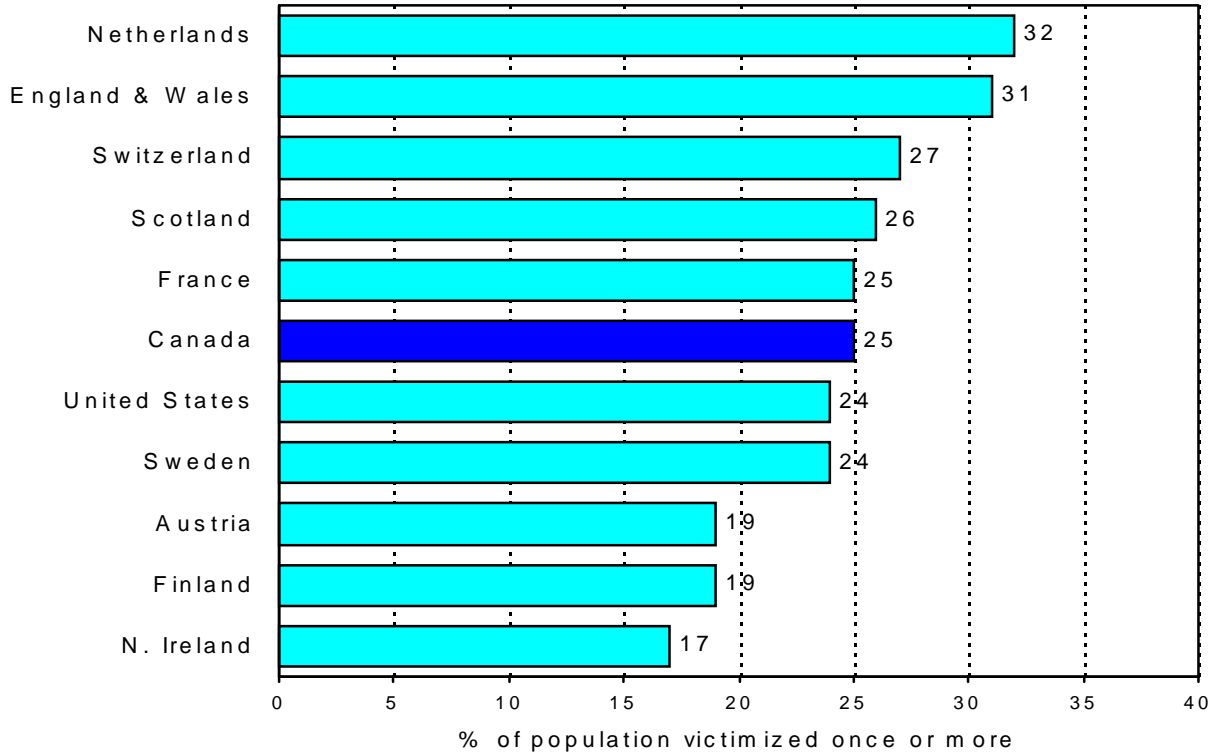
Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1993.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.15, No.9, "Fear and Personal Safety."

- In 1993, the majority of Canadians reported feeling "very" or "reasonably safe" when walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark.
- Urban Canadians are almost twice as likely as rural Canadians to report that they feel "very" or "somewhat" unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark (29% as opposed to 15%).
- Feelings of safety can vary according to gender. Women in both urban and rural areas consistently demonstrate higher levels of fear compared to men. Rural women are twice as likely and urban women are three times as likely as their male counterparts to feel unsafe when walking alone in their neighbourhoods after dark.

Figure 7.6

Overall Victimization Rates, 1995

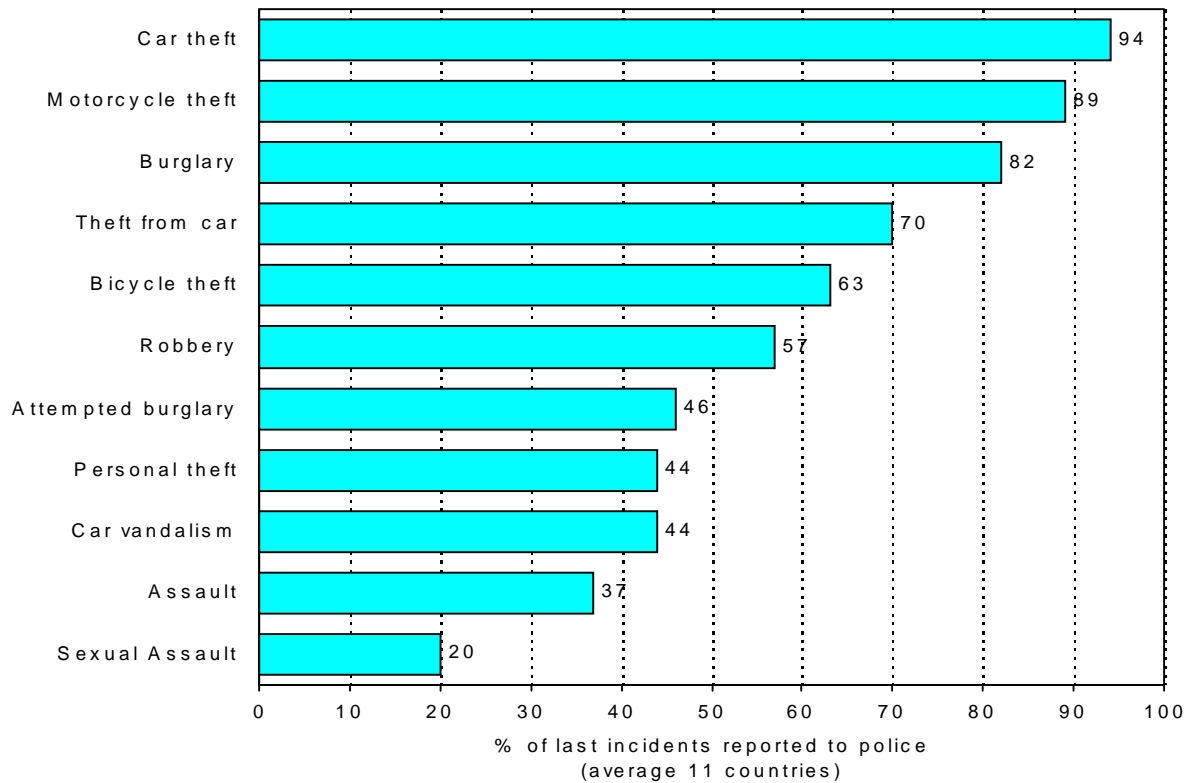


The International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) has been conducted three times - in 1989, 1992, and 1996. In 1996, there were over 30 participants from both industrialized and developing countries. The results for the 11 industrialized countries are presented here. The survey covers 11 main offences: car theft, theft from cars, vandalism to cars, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, burglary, attempted burglary, robbery/attempts, theft of personal property, sexual victimization, and assault/attempts.

- The overall victimization rate (i.e. the proportion of persons victimized once or more during 1995 for any of the 11 offences) was highest in the Netherlands, followed by England & Wales. The average for the 11 countries was 24%. Although the United States figure was lower than Canada's, the difference is not statistically significant.

Figure 7.7

Reporting Crimes to Police

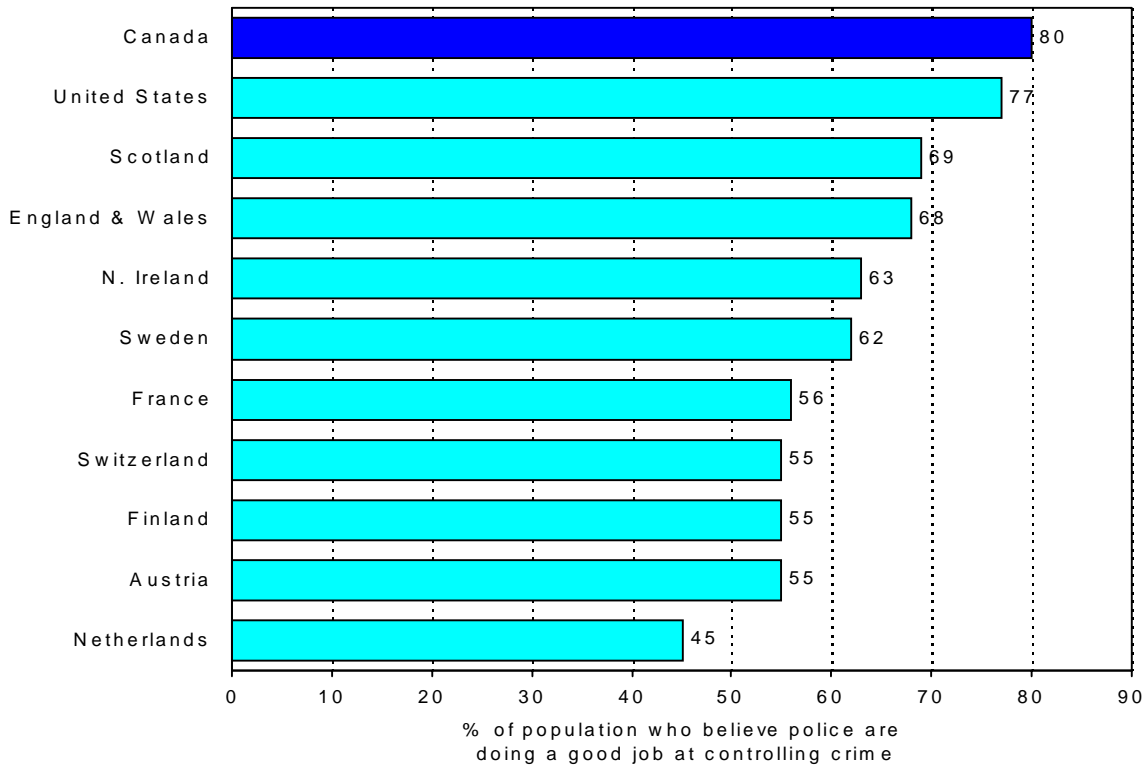


The International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) has been conducted three times - in 1989, 1992, and 1996. In 1996, there were over 30 participants from both industrialized and developing countries. The results for the 11 industrialized countries are presented here. The survey covers 11 main offences: car theft, theft from cars, vandalism to cars, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, burglary, attempted burglary, robbery/attempts, theft of personal property, sexual victimization, and assault/attempts.

- Victims of an offence over the previous five years were asked if they had reported the last incident to the police. Property crimes were reported more frequently than crimes against the person. This could be due, in part, to having to report crimes involving insurance claims to the police.
- Of the 11 offences, car thefts were reported most often, followed by motorcycle thefts and burglaries. The two offences with lowest reporting rates were violent offences - sexual assault and assault.
- The average reporting rate for the 11 offences was 59%.

Figure 7.8

Public Satisfaction with the Police



The International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) has been conducted three times - in 1989, 1992, and 1996. In 1996, there were over 30 participants from both industrialized and developing countries. The results for the 11 industrialized countries are presented here. The survey covers 11 main offences: car theft, theft from cars, vandalism to cars, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, burglary, attempted burglary, robbery/attempts, theft of personal property, sexual victimization, and assault/attempts.

- Of the 11 western industrialized countries that participated in the 1996 survey, Canada had the highest percentage of the public (80%) who believed the police in their area were doing a good job at controlling crime. The United States ranked second at 77%. The average for all 11 countries was 62%.
- The Netherlands, the country with the highest overall victimization rate in 1995, had the lowest level of satisfaction.

Appendix A

Historical List of CCJS Publications

(see page 127 on how to order)

<u>Catalogue No.</u>	<u>Publication</u>
1997-98	
85-223-XPE	Crime and Police Resources in Canadian Municipalities, 1997 Paper: Canada \$32; Outside Canada : US \$30 Internet: Canada \$24; Outside Canada : US \$24
85-544-XPE	A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada Internet: Canada \$30; Outside Canada : US \$30
85-205-XPE/F	Canadian Crime Statistics 1997 Paper: Canada \$42; Outside Canada US\$42 Internet: Canada \$32; Outside Canada US\$32
85-222-XIE	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults & Young Offenders, 97-98 Internet: Canada \$29; Outside Canada : US \$29 Print on demand: Canada: \$59; Outside Canada : US \$59
85F0015XPB	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 1996-97 Canada: paper \$33; microfiche \$26; Outside Canada paper US \$33; microfiche US \$26
85-224-XPE/I	Family Violence in Canada : A Statistical Profile, 1998 Canada – Paper \$25; / Outside Canada - Paper \$US 25 / Free on Internet
85-522-XMB	Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 Canada – Paper \$37; Microfiche \$27 / Outside Canada Paper \$US 37 Microfiche \$US 27
85-211-XME	Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 Paper/Microfiche: Canada: \$40; Outside Canada: US \$40
85F0018PE	A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Justice in Canada, 1996 Paper: Canada - \$35; Outside Canada – US\$35
85F0019XPE	Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada – 1996 and 1997 Canada: \$31; Outside Canada: US \$31
85-223-XPE	Crime and Police Resources in Canadian Municipalities, 1996 Canada: \$32; Outside Canada: US\$32
85-205-XPE	Canadian Crime Statistics 1996 Canada: \$42; Outside Canada: US\$42
85-217-XDB	Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations - 1997 Canada: \$37; Outside Canada : US \$37 Electronic version only

85-522-XPB	Youth Court Statistics 1995-96 Paper: Canada: \$37., Outside Canada US\$37 Microfiche : Canada: \$27; Outside Canada US\$27
85-222-XPB	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders Microfiche: Canada: \$ 37, Outside Canada US\$37 Paper: Canada: \$ 39, Outside Canada US\$39.
85-510	National Directory of Courts in Canada, August 1997 Canada: \$30, U.S.: Outside Canada US\$30
85-542-XPE	An Overview of the Differences between Police-Reported and Victim-Reported Crime, 1997 Canada: \$5; Outside Canada US \$5
85F0015XPB	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 1995-96 Canada: \$33; Outside Canada US \$33
85-217-XDB	Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations - March 1996 Canada: \$37; Outside Canada : US \$37 Electronic version only
1996-97	
85-211-XPB	Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1995-96 Canada: \$35; Outside Canada: US\$35
85-513-XPE	Sentencing in Adult Provincial Courts: Study of Nine Jurisdictions 1993 & 1994 Canada: \$35.00; Outside Canada: US \$35
85F0016XPB	Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments 1995 Canada: \$30.00; U.S.: US\$36.00; Other countries: US\$42.00
85F0019XPE	Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada 1995 and 1996 Canada: \$30.00; U.S.: US\$36.00; Other countries: US\$42.00
uncatalogued	Police Reported Crime Data in Canadian Municipalities Canada: \$31.00; U.S.: US\$37.00; Other countries: US\$43.00
uncatalogued	Corrections Utilization Study - A Review of the National and International Literature and Recommendations for a National Study on Recidivism
85-205 E	Canadian Crime Statistics 1995 Canada: \$40.00; U.S.: US\$48.00; Other countries: US\$56.00
85-402-XPE	Prosecutions Resources, Expenditures and Personnel 1994-95 Microfiche: Canada: \$ 25.00, U.S.: US\$30.00, Other countries: US\$35.00 Paper: Canada: \$ 30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-222-XPB	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders Microfiche: Canada: \$ 35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00 Paper: Canada: \$ 37.00, U.S.: US\$45.00, Other countries: US\$52.00

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1993-94

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uncatalogued	Adult Court Trends Report 1990-92
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1992-93

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1991-92	
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1990-91	
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- Vol.16, No. 4 Youth Court Statistics 1994-95 Highlights
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	Vol.12, No.10	Robbery in Canada
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	Vol.11, No.14	Youth Court Statistics Preliminary Data 1990-91 Highlights
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	Vol. 8, No.2	Drug Offences in Canada, 1962-1987
	Vol. 8, No.1	Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986
1987	Vol. 7, No.5	Policing Expenditures in Canada, 198

	Vol. 7, No.4	Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1982-1986
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	Vol. 4, No.3	Data from the Juvenile Courts - 1982
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Glossary of Terms

Absolute or conditional discharge: Where an accused pleads guilty to or is found guilty of an offence, other than one which carries a minimum punishment prescribed by law or is punishable by imprisonment for 14 years or life, the court may, instead of convicting the accused, direct that the accused be discharged absolutely or upon the conditions prescribed in a probation order. Although there must be a determination of guilt before a discharge may be imposed, the recipient of a discharge is shielded from the stigmatizing consequences of a criminal record.

Acquittal: The release or judicial discharge from an accusation of suspicion of guilt. An individual is acquitted by a court either when a verdict of not guilty has been rendered at the close of a trial or when an appellate court decision has absolved him or her of the charges that were the bases of the action.

Accused: A person who has been identified by police as an offender in an incident and against whom a charge may be laid in connection with that incident. Does not include suspects.

Admissions: An indicator of the utilization of correctional facilities. Admissions are the number of persons entering a correctional facility in a given time period. The Adult Corrections Survey collects the following information on those admitted to custody: sentence disposition/length; age and sex of the offender; ethnicity of the offender (i.e. native/non-native); and, offence for which the offender was convicted.

Adults: Adults consist of all persons 18 years of age and over. As opposed to youths, the target group here falls under the delegation of the adult justice system.

Alternative measures: Actions other than judicial proceedings used to deal with a young person alleged to have committed an offence. These measures are not the responsibility of the police service but rather specific programs developed pursuant to section 4 of the *Young Offenders Act*. Young persons participating in Alternative Measures may or may not have been charged by police. The existence of such programs is one factor among many that are likely to explain the divergence between UCR and Courts data. In addition, youths may be diverted from the court system with a referral to an informal diversion program sponsored by the police service. These youths are not charged for the offence.

Appearance (Adult Criminal Court Survey): A court event recorded by the type of hearing for an accused appearing in court in relation to one or more charges, where all charges were first presented in the same court on the same date.

Average counts: An indicator of the utilization of correctional facilities. Counts describe the number of inmates in the institutions at a given instant and provide the average daily population in correctional institutions. The only other data collected by the Adult Corrections Survey in conjunction with the counts are the status of the inmates (remand/sentenced).

Case (Adult Criminal Court Survey): An accused person or corporation having one or more charges where the charges are first presented in the same court on the same date. Charges are linked to a case on the basis of court location, accused identifier and date of first court appearance.

Census Metropolitan Areas (CMA): An urbanized core with at least 100,000 population.

Cleared by charge: When a police investigation leads to the identification of at least one suspect, an "information" is laid against that person (i.e., the person is formally charged with at least one offence). From a statistical point of view, the laying of an information means that at least one actual incident can be "cleared by charge". An incident can be cleared by charge even if the police have not apprehended the accused person, provided that person has been identified and there is sufficient evidence to lay a charge.

Conditional release: The planned and gradual release of inmates into the community through release mechanisms such as day parole, full parole, temporary absences, and statutory release.

Constant Dollars: Dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base which adjusts for inflation making the yearly amount directly comparable.

Crime Rate: Refers to total police-reported Criminal Code actual incidents, excluding traffic. All crime rates are based on 100,000 population unless otherwise stated.

Criminal Code Incidents: An accumulation of violent, property and other criminal code incidents (e.g. arson, prostitution, mischief).

Criminal Code Traffic incidents: These incidents involve offences such as impaired driving, dangerous operation of a motor vehicle, and failing to stop or remain at the scene of an accident. Incidents related to impaired driving account for over one-half of the incidents in this category.

Drug incidents: These incidents involve offences under the federal *Food and Drugs Act* and the *Narcotic Control Act*. These offences comprise possession, trafficking, importation or cultivation of various illicit, controlled and restricted drugs.

Elapsed Time From First Appearance to Disposition (Adult Criminal Court Survey): The time taken to dispose of all charges for a case.

Federal correctional facility: Correctional facilities for adult offenders run by the Correctional Services of Canada (CSC) which is part of the federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. Offenders who are sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment of two years or more are the responsibility of CSC and are housed in federal correctional facilities. Federally sentenced offenders are first admitted to provincial correctional facilities to allow the offender to exercise their right to appeal (normally takes place within 30 days). Federally sentenced offenders who waive their right are then transferred to a federal correctional facility (penitentiary).

Homicide: Homicide incidents include first and second degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide.

Median: The median refers to the middle value when data are ranged in order of magnitude.

Mischief - Bill C-18: Bill C-18 changed the way mischief offences are categorized. Before 1986, mischief offences were distinguished between damage to public property and damage to private property. Since the amendment, mischief has been categorized according to the value of property damage: mischief with property damage over \$1,000, and mischief with property damage \$1000 and under. In 1994, Bill C-42 was proclaimed raising the property damage (mischief) to \$5,000.

Most Serious Disposition (Adult Criminal Court Survey): A rule that applies in the event that a case contains more than one charge. Dispositions are ordered from most to least serious as follows: found guilty as charged or guilty of a lesser or included offence; committed for trial in Superior Court; other (acquitted on account of insanity, waived in/out of province or territory, other); stay of proceedings; acquitted, withdrawn, dismissed, discharged at preliminary hearing; unknown.

Most Serious Sentence (Adult Criminal Court Survey): A rule that applies in the event that more than one sentence is associated with a charge or the most serious conviction for a case. Sentences are ordered from most to least serious as follows: prison; probation; fine; restitution/compensation; other (absolute discharge, conditional discharge, suspended sentence; payment of legal costs, other suspension of driver's license).

Most Significant Charge (Youth Court Survey): The most serious charge from the perspective of the final outcome of the case upon adjudication or disposition. Where a person or case has only one charge, it is defined as the most significant. Where more than one charge is linked to a person or case, three criteria are used to select one charge as the most significant: (1) the decision of the court; (2) the nature of the offence; (3) the disposition of the charge. Decisions are ordered from most to least serious as follows: transfer to adult court; guilty; other decision (not fit to stand trial); stay of proceedings, charges withdrawn, or transfer to other jurisdiction; not guilty or charges dismissed. Where two or more charges have the highest priority decision, the charge with the most serious offence is selected as the most significant. Violent charges are given first priority in the selection process, followed by drug and narcotic offences, property offences, other Criminal Code offences, offences under the Young Offenders Act, and other federal statute offences. Offences are prioritized within these offence categories. Where two or more charges are tied at this level, the charge with the most significant disposition is selected.

Most Significant Decision (Youth Court Survey): The most serious decision rendered for a person or case. Decisions are ordered from the most to least serious as follows: transfer to adult court; guilty; other decision (not fit to stand trial); stay of proceedings, charges withdrawn, or transfer to other jurisdiction; not guilty or charges dismissed.

Most Significant Disposition (Youth Court Survey): The most serious disposition for a person or case. The seriousness of the disposition is determined by the effect it has on the young person. Dispositions are ordered from the most to the least serious as follows: secure custody; detention for treatment; open custody; probation; fine; compensation; pay purchaser; compensation in kind; community service order; restitution; prohibition, seizure or forfeiture; other disposition; absolute discharge. If the disposition with the highest priority is a fine, compensate or pay purchaser, and there is a combination of these, the disposition with the largest dollar value is selected as the most significant. In the event that multiple charges result in multiple custody orders, the highest priority is assigned to the longest custody order. The same situation applies in the case of multiple probation orders.

Other Criminal Code incidents: These incidents involve the remaining *Criminal Code* offences that are not classified as violent or property (excluding traffic offences). Examples are mischief, bail violations, disturbing the peace, arson, prostitution and offensive weapons.

Open custody: Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designed as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but the residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. Group homes are an example of an open custody facility.

Other Federal Statute offences: These incidents include violations under federal statutes other than the *Criminal Code*, the *Narcotics Control Act* and the *Food and Drug Act*. About one-half of the incidents in this category fall under the *Canada Shipping Act*, the *Immigration Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Excise Act*, and the *Bankruptcy Act*.

Persons charged: The Uniform Crime Reporting Survey(UCR) records the number of persons charged in association with cleared incidents. For incidents cleared, the UCR survey collects the number of adults charged (male and female) as well as the number of youths charged (male and female). The "persons charged" category includes the number of people charged or recommended for charges by police, *not* the number of charges laid or recommended against those people.

Probation: Probation orders are dispositions imposed by the Court that are a non-custodial sentence. They are the release of an offender into the community under the supervision of a probation officer. The release is conditional on the offender acting in a manner stipulated by his or her probation officer.

Property incidents: These incidents involve unlawful acts with the intent of gaining property but do not involve the use or threat of violence against an individual. Theft, breaking and entering, fraud and possession of stolen goods are examples of property crimes.

Provincial/territorial correctional facility: Correctional facilities that are run by the provincial or territorial correctional services. Offenders who are sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment which is less than two years are the exclusive responsibility of provincial/territorial correctional services and are housed in provincial/territorial correctional facilities. Federal offenders sentenced to two years or more are first admitted to provincial correctional facilities to allow the offender to exercise their right to appeal (normally takes place within 30 days). Federally sentenced offenders who waive their right are then transferred to a federal correctional facility (penitentiary).

Rate per 100,000 population: "Rate per 100,000 population" refers to the total number of incidents divided by the total population and multiplied by 100,000. A "rate" is an approximation of the relative risk of being victimized by a criminal act. Rates may be calculated per other standard populations. For instance, the General Social Survey calculates criminal victimization incidents per 1,000 population.

Remand: Typically, a person is remanded into custody pending the arrangement of Judicial Interim Release, or to ensure that the accused appears in court, or to protect society from the accused.

Reported incidents: When a crime is reported to the police by a citizen, the incident is recorded as a "reported" incident. Police then conduct a preliminary investigation to determine the validity of the report. In addition, "reported" incidents include those which are uncovered by the police themselves.

Restitution/compensation: The act of paying the crime victim for any loss, damage or injury through monetary payment or through the performance of specified services for the victim.

Secure custody: Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designed as either "open" or "secure". Secure custody facilities are often called Youth Detention Centres and the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly monitored.

Stay of proceedings: A halt by the Crown in the judicial proceedings where the court will not take further action until the occurrence of some event. A stay can be temporary or permanent. The effect is to suspend the proceedings rather than to terminate them altogether

Suspended sentence: Where an accused pleads guilty or is found guilty of an offence, other than one which carries a minimum sentence or is punishable by 14 years or life imprisonment, a sentencing court may suspend the passing of sentence and direct that the offender be released upon the conditions prescribed in a probation order. This sentencing option allows the court to later impose any sentence that could have been imposed if the passing of sentence had not been suspended, a decision which may be taken if the offender violates his/her probation order.

Violent incidents: These incidents, as collected by the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, involve offences that may result in physical injury to a person. These include homicide, attempted murder, various forms of sexual and non-sexual assault, robbery and abduction. Traffic incidents that result in death or bodily harm are included under *Criminal Code* traffic incidents.

Young Offenders Act (YOA): The YOA came into effect in 1984, replacing the Juvenile Delinquents Act (JDA). At that time, 12 became the minimum age requirement for criminal responsibility under the YOA. However, it was not until 1985 that the maximum age of 17 (up to the 18th birthday) was established in all provinces and territories.

Youths: Youths, as defined in this publication, refer to those aged 12 to 17 (inclusive). This definition applies to the target group that falls under the delegation of the *Young Offenders Act* (YOA). In this publication, rates of accused youths are represented only by those aged 12 to 17 (inclusive). The number of YOA incidents reported to police are included in the category "Other federal statute offences".

SUBJECT INDEX

A

Absolute discharge, 65
 Accused, *see Persons charged*
 Acquittal, 53
 Age, 2, 32, 38, 39, 61, 75, 80
 Alberta, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91

Assault

non-sexual, 19, 20, 97, 99
 sexual, 17, 18, 23, 94, 95, 96, 97, 99
 weapons, 22
 wife, *see Wife Assault*

B

Bill C-15, 10
 Bill C-18, 34
 Bill C-49, 28
 Bill C-127, 17, 20
 Breaking and entering
 incidents, 24, 25
 victims, 97
 British Columbia, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77,
 78, 82, 91

C

Cannabis, 29
 Charges, *see Persons charged*
 Cocaine, 29
 Community-based corrections, *also see Probation*
 community service orders, 65
 Convictions, *see Court, dispositions, youth court*

Corrections, *also see Custody and Probation*

adult offenders, 85-91
 incarceration rate, 71, 78
 inmates, 76, 77, 80
 population in Canada, 67-91
 young offenders, *see Custody, youth*

Court

adult court, 49-57
 appearances, 56, 57
 dispositions, 51, 65, 66
 sentencing, 52, 53, 54, 55
 youth court, 59-66

Crime rates, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26,
 28, 29

Custody, *also see Corrections*

aboriginals, 76
 adult admissions, 73
 age, 75, 80
 average counts, 71, 81
 federal, 62, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77
 females, 77
 open, 65, 6
 provincial, 71, 72, 74, 78, 80
 remand, 70, 71
 secure, 65, 66

sentence lengths, 53, 66
 youth, 65, 66

D

Detention, *see Custody, remand*
 Dispositions *see Courts*
 Drug offences, 29

E

Education, 6

F

Fear of crime, 98
 Fines, 52, 55, 65
 Firearms,
 use in homicide, 16
 use in robberies, 21
 use in violent crime, 22

G

General Social Survey, 93-101

H

Homicide

by accused-victim relationship, 40
 by census metropolitan area, 15, 44
 rate, 13, 14, 15
 victims by age and gender, 39
 with firearms, 16

I

Impaired driving, 34, 35, 56
 Imprisonment, *see Corrections and Custody*
 Incarceration, *see Corrections and Custody*
 Income, 4, 5
 Inmates, *see Corrections and Custody*
 International crime rates, 99-101

L

Legislation, 10, 17, 18, 19, 20, 28, 34
 Location
 violent incidents, 23

M

Manitoba, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 78, 82, 91
 Mischief, *see Property Crime*
 Motor vehicle theft, 26, 27

N

New Brunswick, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77,
 78, 82, 91
 Newfoundland, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78,
 82, 91

Northwest Territories, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 82, 91
Nova Scotia, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91

O

Offenders, *see Persons Charged, Courts, Corrections, Custody*
Ontario, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91

P

Persons charged, *also see Courts*
 adults, 32, 34, 35
 youths, 32, 33
Police,
 personnel, 46-48
Population,
 education, 6
 growth, 3
Prince Edward Island, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91
Prison, *see Corrections, Custody*
Probation, 54, 71, 81, 82, 83 *also see Court, sentencing, youth court*
Property crime, 12, 24, 25, 26, 27, 33, 50, 52, 53, 55, 57, 60, 96, 97
Prostitution, 28
Provinces, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91

Q

Quebec, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91

R

Recidivism, 62
Restitution/compensation, 52
Robbery
 court cases, 50
 incidents, 21
 location, 23
 victims, 96
 weapon use in, 22

S

Sanctions, *see Courts*
Saskatchewan, 11, 14, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 78, 82, 91
Sentencing, *see Court, Custody*
Sexual assault, *see Assault*
Stay of proceedings, *see Court, dispositions, youth court*
Suspended sentence, *see Court, dispositions, youth court*

T

Theft, 96, 97 *also see Property crime*
Traffic offences, 50, 52, 55

U

Unemployment rate, 3
Urban/rural residence, 96, 97, 98

V

Victims,
 age, 38, 39
 gender, 39
 property crime, 96, 97
 relationship of accused to victim, 40
 Violent crime, 38, 96
Victimization 93-101
Violence Against Women Survey, 94-95
Violent crime, *also see Assault, Homicide, Robbery*
 accused, 32
 by adults, 32
 by youths, 32
 court cases, 50, 60
 location, 23
 rates, 12
 weapon use in, 22

W

Weapons,
 use in homicides, 16
 use in robbery, 21
 use in violent crime, 22

Wife assault, 94, 95

Y

Yukon, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27, 35, 47, 64, 76, 77, 82, 91
Young offenders, 32, 33, 59-66

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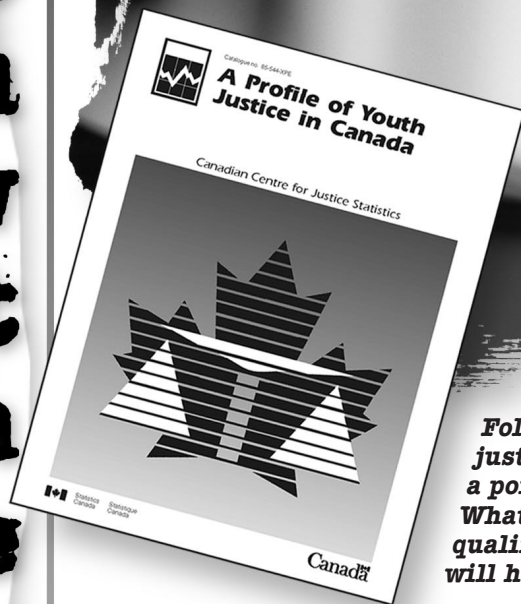
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