



Catalogue no. 85-227-XIE

Graphical Overview of the Criminal Justice Indicators

2000-2001



Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics



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Graphical Overview of the Criminal Justice Indicators, 2000 - 2001

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November 2002

Catalogue No. 85-227-XIE

ISSN 1700-1501

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.

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Introduction

In order to improve the delivery of justice services to the public, many jurisdictions are developing “high-level” indicators on the state of the criminal justice system. Indicators are useful tools that can help identify problem areas, develop public policy, evaluate programs and generally monitor the overall “health” of the justice system. In 1997, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, along with input from provincial ministries with justice responsibility, drafted the document *Criminal Justice Indicators*, which sets out a methodology to establish a set of indicators to describe the functioning of the criminal justice system. Although some 75 indicators were identified having many potential benefits, the report recommended the use of a smaller set of prime indicators that consisted of the more important workload and volume, performance, and environmental indicators.

Workload and Volume Indicators are sector-specific measures of the activity or workload that takes place in various components of the justice system. Examples include the volume of crimes reported to the police, the number of cases dealt with in adult and youth court, and the number of admissions to federal and provincial correctional institutions.

I. Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

1. The number of calls to police for service and changes over time.
2. The number of criminal incidents known to the police and changes over time.
3. The number of persons charged and changes over time.
4. The number of people served by alternative measures, mediation, dispute resolution and diversionary programs and changes over time.
5. The number of cases dealt with in court and changes over time.
6. The number of admissions to correctional facilities and changes over time.
7. The number of admissions to community dispositions and changes over time.
8. The number of admissions to youth community dispositions and changes over time.

Performance indicators are measures of the efficiency and effectiveness of components of the justice system. Performance measures are most useful when placed in the context of goals or outcomes of the criminal justice system. Five commonly cited goals of the system have been identified and indicators identified for each one. These include (1) promoting public order and safety, (2) holding offenders accountable and responsible for their crimes and assisting in their rehabilitation, (3) fostering a high degree of public trust, confidence and respect for the justice system, (4) promoting social equity and access to the justice system for all citizens, and (5) responding to the needs of crime victims. Some examples of performance indicators are time elapsed between first court appearance and court disposition, the cost of administering the criminal justice system, public satisfaction with the various sectors of the justice system, and citizens' perceptions of their personal safety.

II. Prime Performance Indicators

1. The number and rate of incidents cleared by the laying of a charge and cleared otherwise and changes over time.
2. The number of criminal incidents reported to crime victim surveys and changes over time.
3. Canadians' perceptions of the police.
4. Rates of recidivism, including re-charging, re-conviction, and re-admission to correctional facilities.
5. Unduplicated count of convicted offenders.
6. The type and length of sentences ordered in court and changes over time.
7. Overall victimization rate compared to other Western countries.
8. The number of applications for legal aid and approval rate.
9. Average case processing time from the time of first appearance through to court disposition.
10. Number of sentences involving restitution and compensation for victims and restraining orders for offenders.

Environmental factors are measures of the social conditions that have been identified by criminologists and other social and legal experts as influencing crime and victimization.

They offer useful contextual information within which to analyze workload and performance indicators and to assess the connections to crime rates at the community or national level. Environmental factors range from conventional measures like low-income, unemployment and literacy to less conventional measures like housing cost and type, the extent of flexible work arrangements, behavioural problems of children at school, pre-natal care, and the availability of shelters for battered women.

III. Prime Environmental Factors

1. The overall unemployment rate and the unemployment rate for young males.
2. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
3. High School Drop Out Rates.
4. The divorce rate.
5. Rates of children born to teenagers.
6. Children who are at a higher risk of emotional and behavioural disorders.
7. Interprovincial Migration
8. Rates of population growth in major urban centres and population density.

This publication provides a visual overview of the state of the criminal justice system, while also incorporating data on various focus issues.

This publication consists of two parts. The first section graphically presents prime criminal justice indicators at the Canada and Provincial/Territorial levels. The second part contains graphical highlights of various focus issues, which summarize recent *Juristats*, and other publications released by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

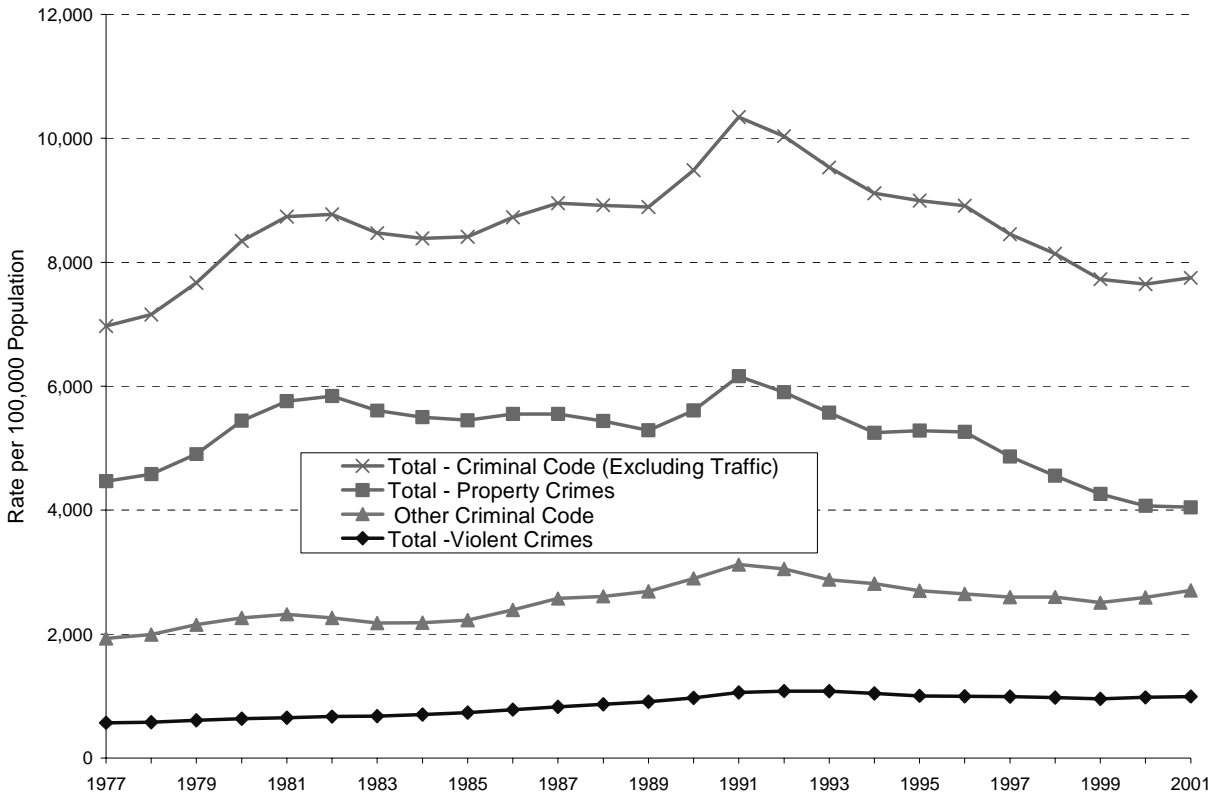
The Criminal Justice Indicators Database

To support the development and the analysis of the Prime Criminal Justice Indicators, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has developed a *Criminal Justice Indicators Database* with the objective of providing quick and easy access to justice and social data. This *Database* consists of some 50 electronic data tables containing a variety of justice data with relevant administrative, social, demographic and economic information.

Data reflecting workload, volume and performance indicators used in the database are drawn from CCJS surveys. The electronic data tables were created to reflect national, provincial, territorial and Census Metropolitan Area distributions as well as trends over time. Data for the environmental indicators were obtained from other sources at Statistics Canada, such as the Census and Labour Force Survey. Indicators that are currently unavailable are the subject of ongoing discussions to improve availability.

Police-Reported Crime Statistics

Crime Rate, Canada, 1977 to 2001¹



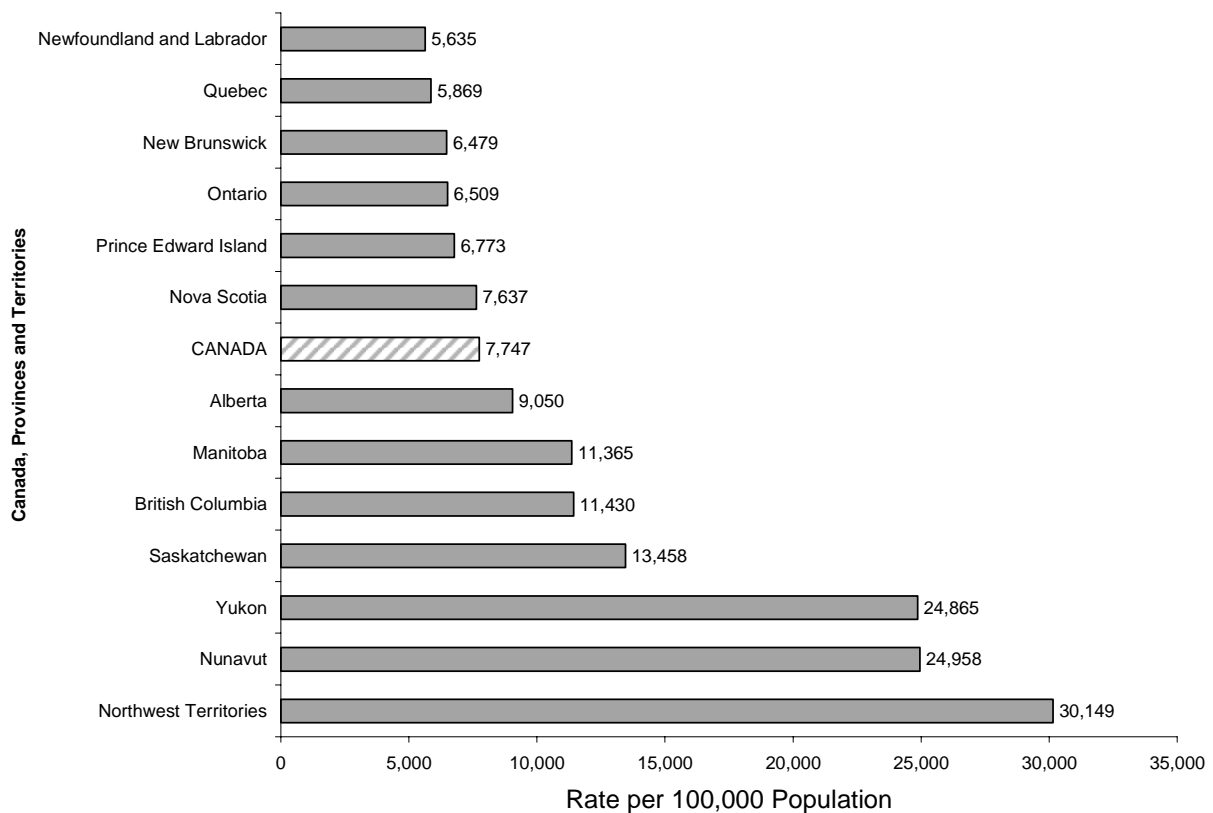
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- After having decreased for the previous nine years, Canada's crime rate increased slightly (+1%) in 2001. Police reported about 55,000 more Criminal Code incidents in 2001 as compared to 2000. The crime rate was about the same level as in 1979.
- Of the 2.4 million Criminal Code incidents (excluding traffic), 13% were violent crimes, 52% were property crimes, and the remaining 35% were other offences such as mischief, disturbing the peace, prostitution and arson.
- The violent crime rate increased slightly (+1%) for the second consecutive year.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Crime Rate: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001¹



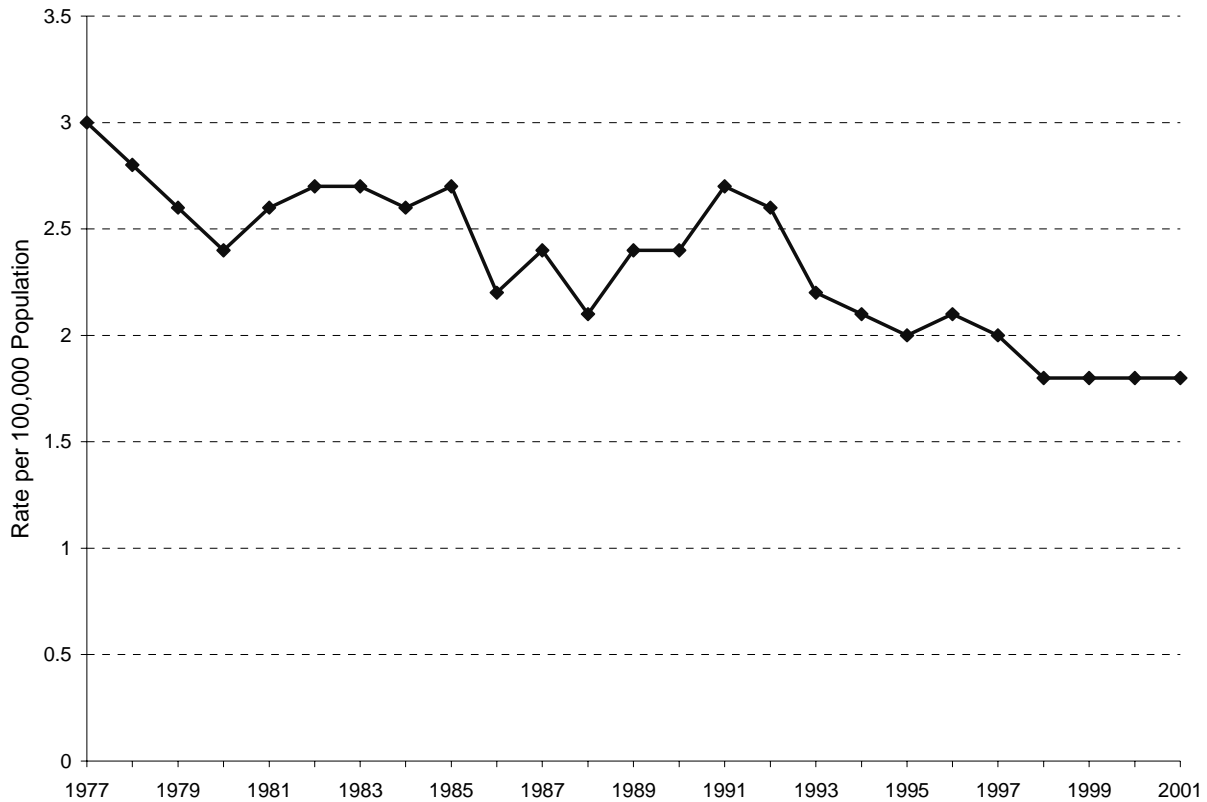
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- Among the provinces, for the third straight year, Newfoundland & Labrador continued to show the lowest crime rate, followed by Québec. For the fourth consecutive year, Saskatchewan had the highest crime rate, followed by British Columbia and Manitoba.
- All three territories reported crime rates higher than any of the provinces.
- In 2001, six of the ten provinces showed an increase in their crime rate, the largest being in the Prairie provinces: Manitoba (+6%), Saskatchewan (+5%) and Alberta (+4%). Québec registered the largest decline (-3%).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Homicide Rate, Canada, 1977-2001¹



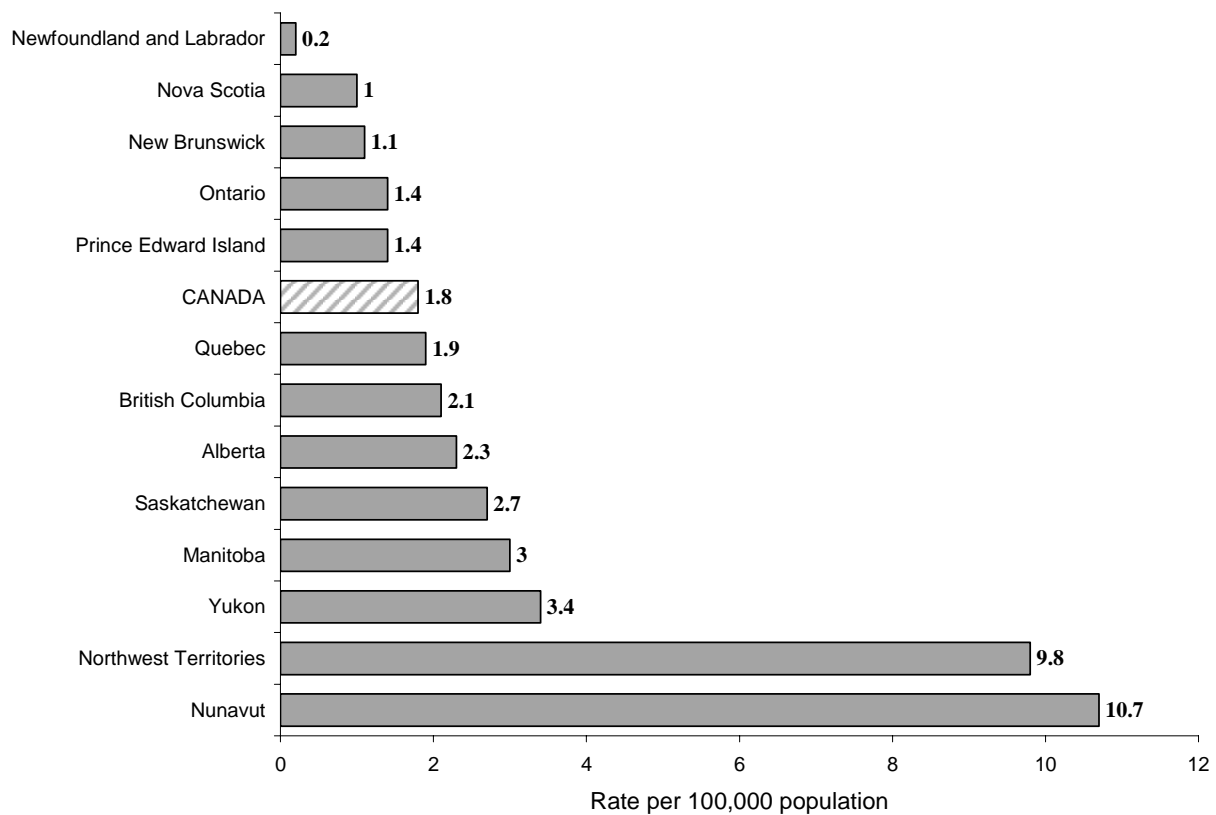
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.21, No. 9, *Homicide in Canada, 2000*

- Homicide includes first and second-degree murder, manslaughter, and infanticide. In 2001, there were 554 homicides and 721 attempted murders. Together these crimes account for less than half of one percent of reported violent incidents.
- The homicide rate remained stable in 2001 for the fourth consecutive year (1.8 homicides per 100,000 population).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Homicide Rate: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001¹



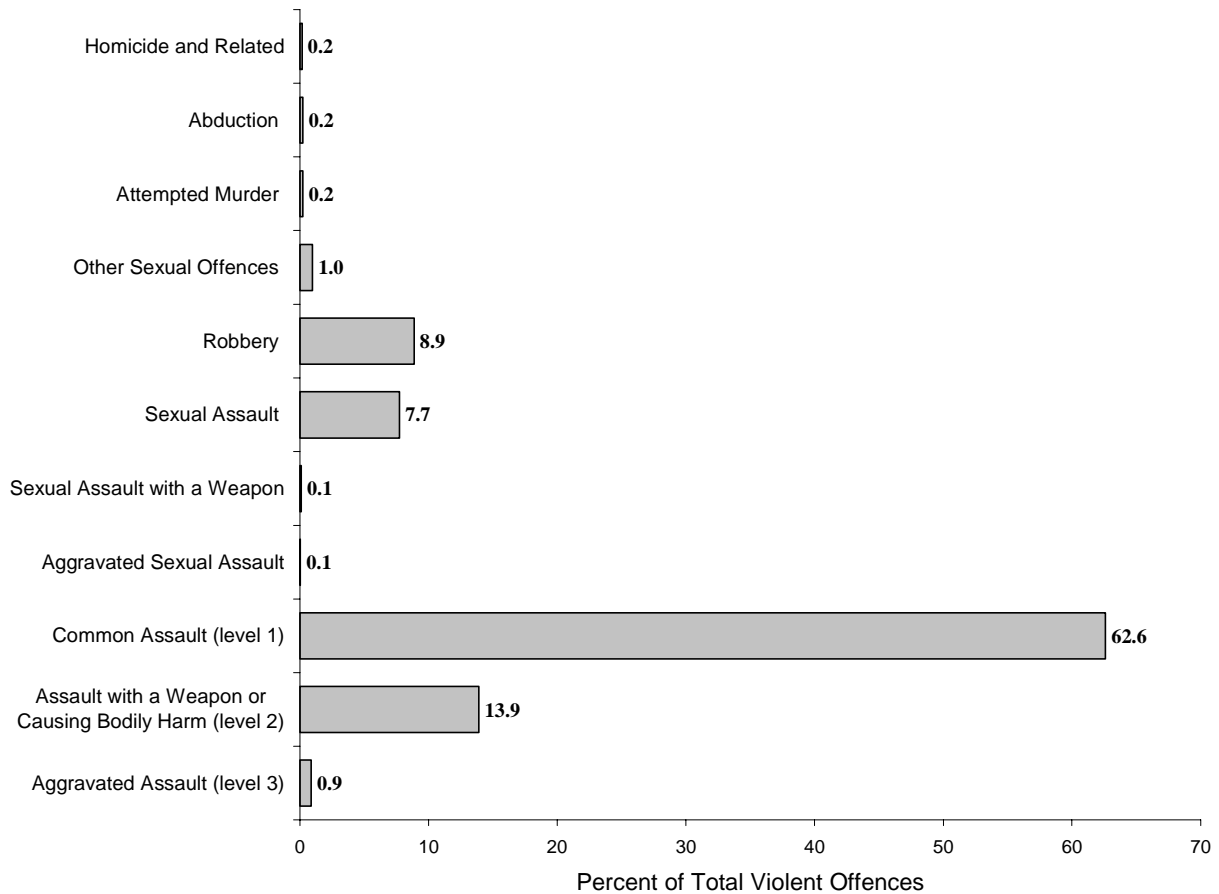
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.21, No. 9, *Homicide in Canada, 2000*

- Among the provinces, Manitoba had the highest homicide rate (3 homicides per 100,000 population), followed by Saskatchewan (2.7) and Alberta (2.3).
- The lowest homicide rates were reported in Newfoundland & Labrador (0.2), Nova Scotia (1.0) and New Brunswick (1.1).
- Nunavut and the Northwest Territories reported rates more than three times any of the provinces (with counts of 3 and 4 homicides respectively).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Violent Crime Offence Categories, Canada, 2001¹



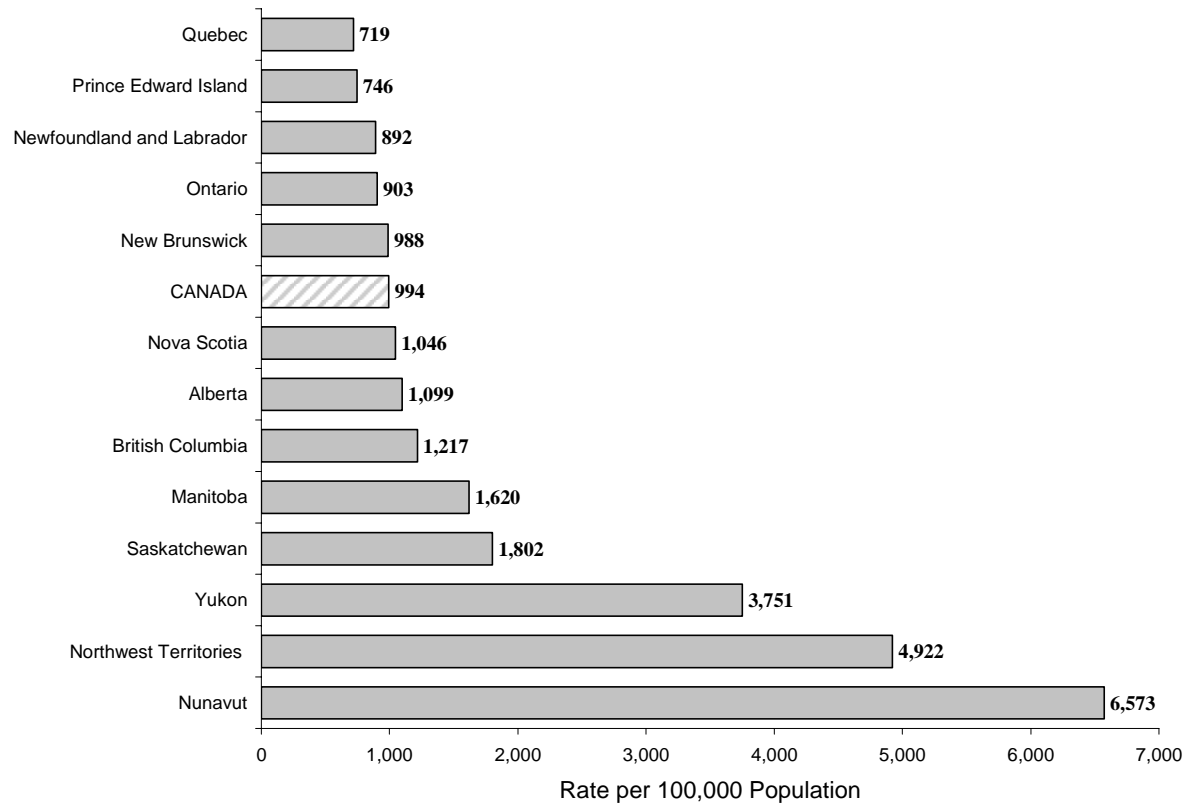
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- Common assault (level 1, involving threats or force) accounts for more than 6 in 10 violent crimes
- The 2001 violent crime rate is 6% less than a decade ago, but 52% higher than 20 years ago. Without common assault (level 1, involving threats or force), the violent crime rate would actually be 28% lower than 10 years ago.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Violent Crime Rate: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001¹



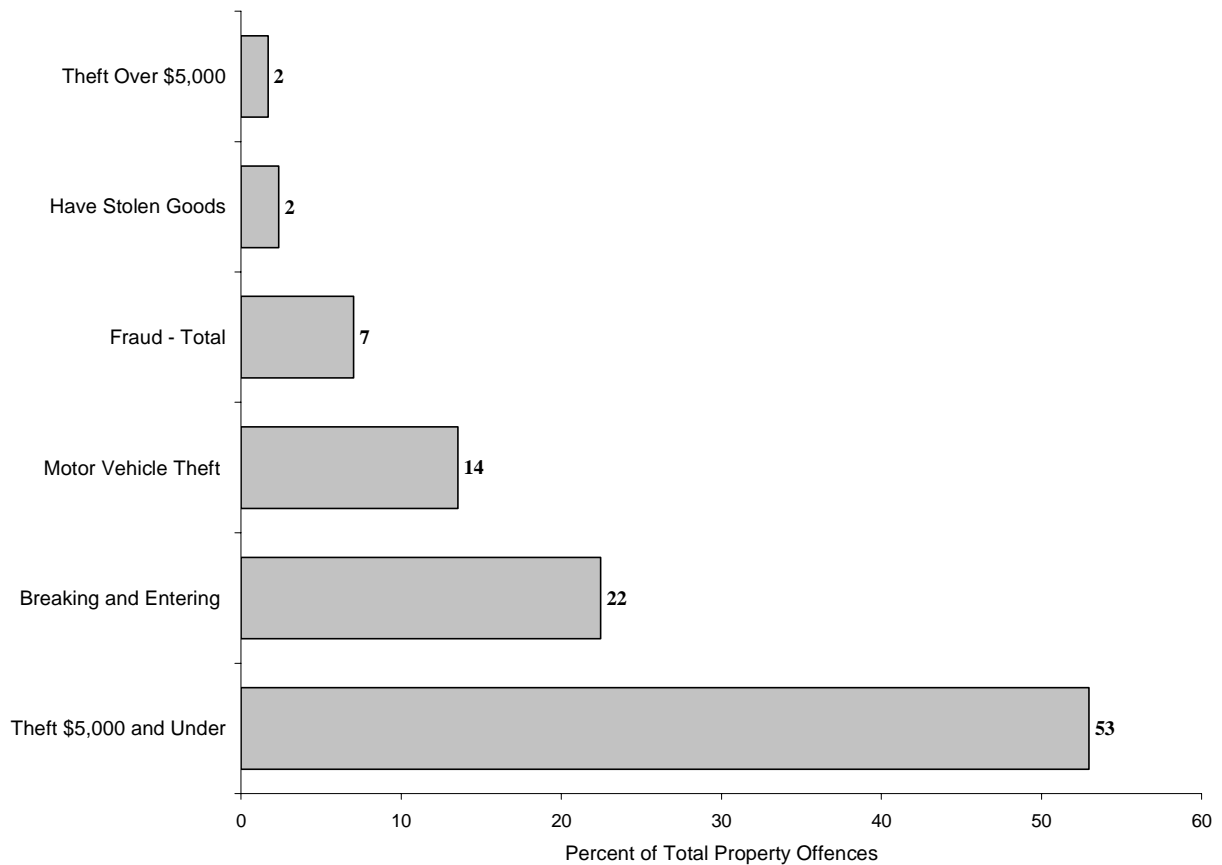
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- Violent crime rates in the west were much higher than in the rest of the country for 2001. Saskatchewan (1,802 violent incidents per 100,000 population) and Manitoba (1,620) reported the highest rates.
- In 2001, six provinces reported an increase in violent crime, with the largest being Saskatchewan (+8%), Nova Scotia (+6%), New Brunswick (+5%), and Alberta (+4%). The largest declines were reported in British Columbia (-3%) and Manitoba (-2%).
- All three territories had violent crime rates in 2001 that were more than double that of the highest province. Québec and Prince Edward Island (with rates of 719 and 746, respectively) continued to report the lowest violent crime rates, a pattern consistent with previous years.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Property Offence Categories, Canada, 2001¹



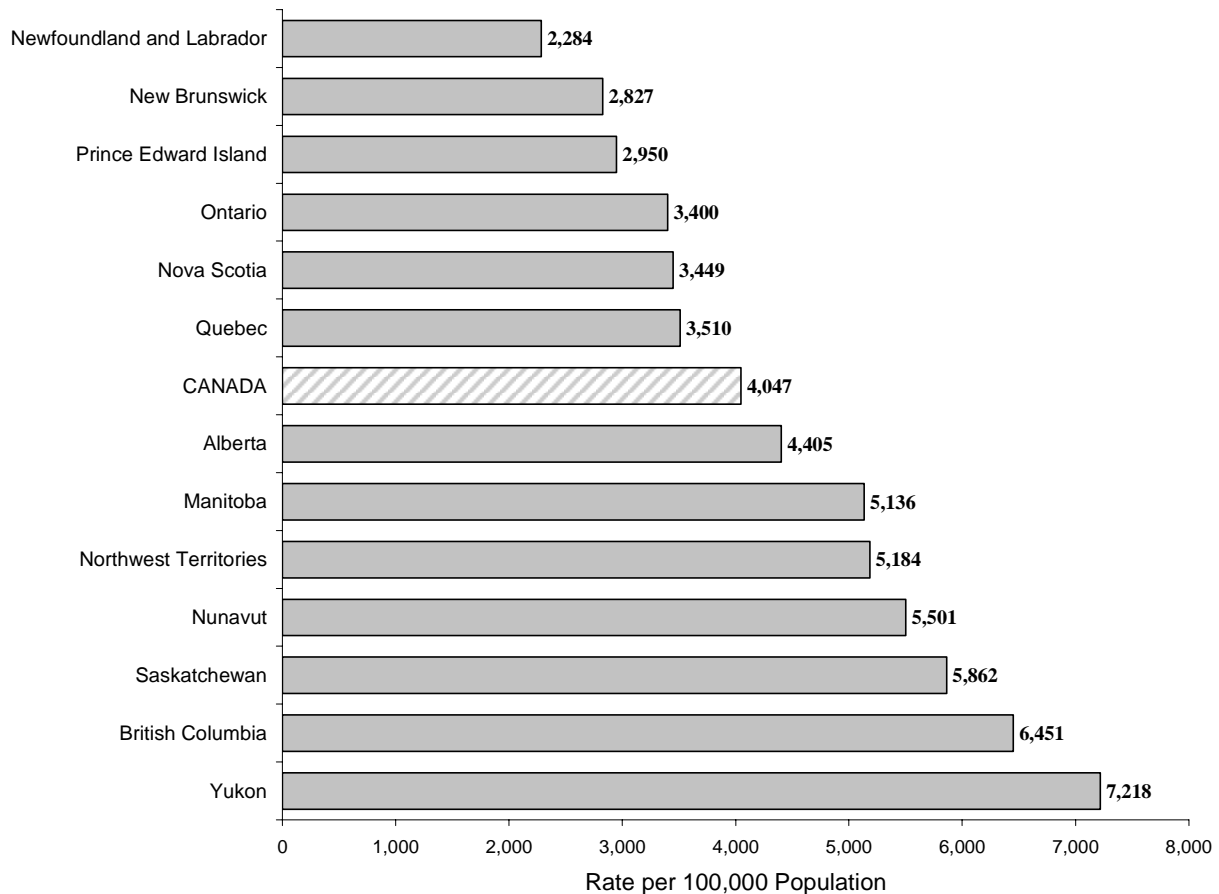
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- The 2001 property crime rate per 100,000 population, was the lowest recorded by police services in over 25 years of reporting.
- More than half of all property offences fall into the category of theft under \$5000.
- In 2001, there were approximately 1.2 million property crime incidents reported by police. The rate for these crimes has generally been decreasing since 1991, including a further 1% drop in 2001 that was mainly driven by a 5% decline in the rate of break and enters.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Property Crime: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001¹



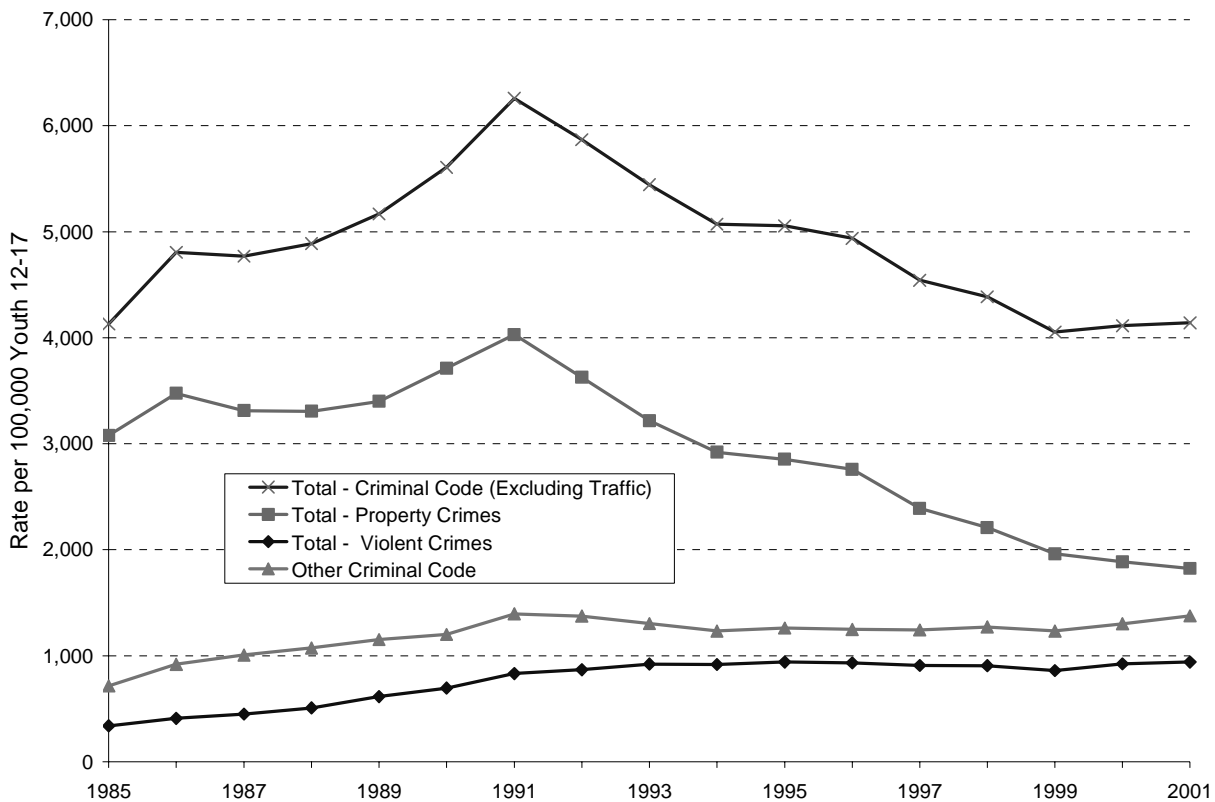
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- British Columbia continues to show the highest property crime rate (6,451 incidents per 100,000 population) among the provinces. Newfoundland & Labrador reported the lowest rate (2,284), followed by New Brunswick (2,827).
- Seven provinces reported a decline in their property crime rate in 2001, particularly in Newfoundland & Labrador (-6%), Québec (-4%) and Nova Scotia (-4%).
- Three of the provinces reported an increase in their property crime, Manitoba (3%), British Columbia (1%) and Ontario (1%).
- Large declines in property crime were reported in both the Yukon and Northwest Territories (-12%), while Nunavut experienced a 12% increase

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Youth Charged by Major Crime Categories, Canada, 1985-2001¹



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2001*

- The rate of youths aged 12 to 17 charged with criminal offences increased slightly (+1%) for the second straight year in 2001. These increases follow eight years of decline in the youth crime rate between 1991 and 1999.
- The increase in youth crime in 2001 was driven by a 2% increase in the rate of violent crime and a 6% increase in the rate of other Criminal Code offences. The youth rate for property offences dropped by 3%.
- Property crimes accounted for nearly one-half (44%) of youth crime, compared to only 31% of adult crime. A further 23% of youths were charged with violent crimes, compared to 31% of adults. The remaining 33% of youths were charged with other Criminal Code offences such as mischief and offences against the administration of justice (e.g. bail violations or escapes from custody).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Rate of Youth Charged with Violent Offences, Canada, 1985-2001¹



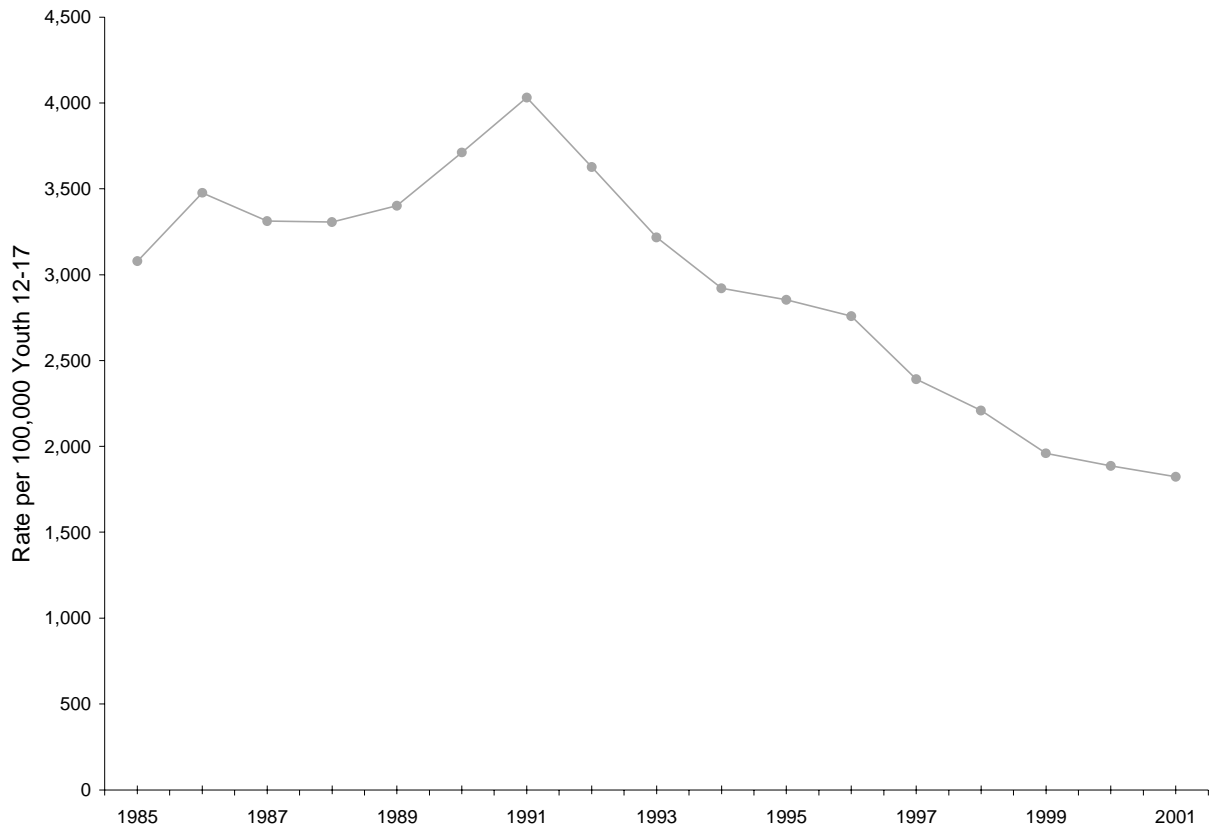
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2000*

- The rate of youths charged with violent crime increased 2% in 2001, following a 7% increase the previous year.
- The 2001 youth violent crime rate is 13% higher than 10 years ago.
- The increase in youth violent crime in 2001 was driven by a 10% increase in the rate of youths charged with robbery, particularly robberies with a firearm (+35%). Other offence increases include assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm (+6%), assaulting a police officer (+8%), and other assaults (+15).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Rate of Youth Charged with Property Offences, Canada, 1985-2001¹



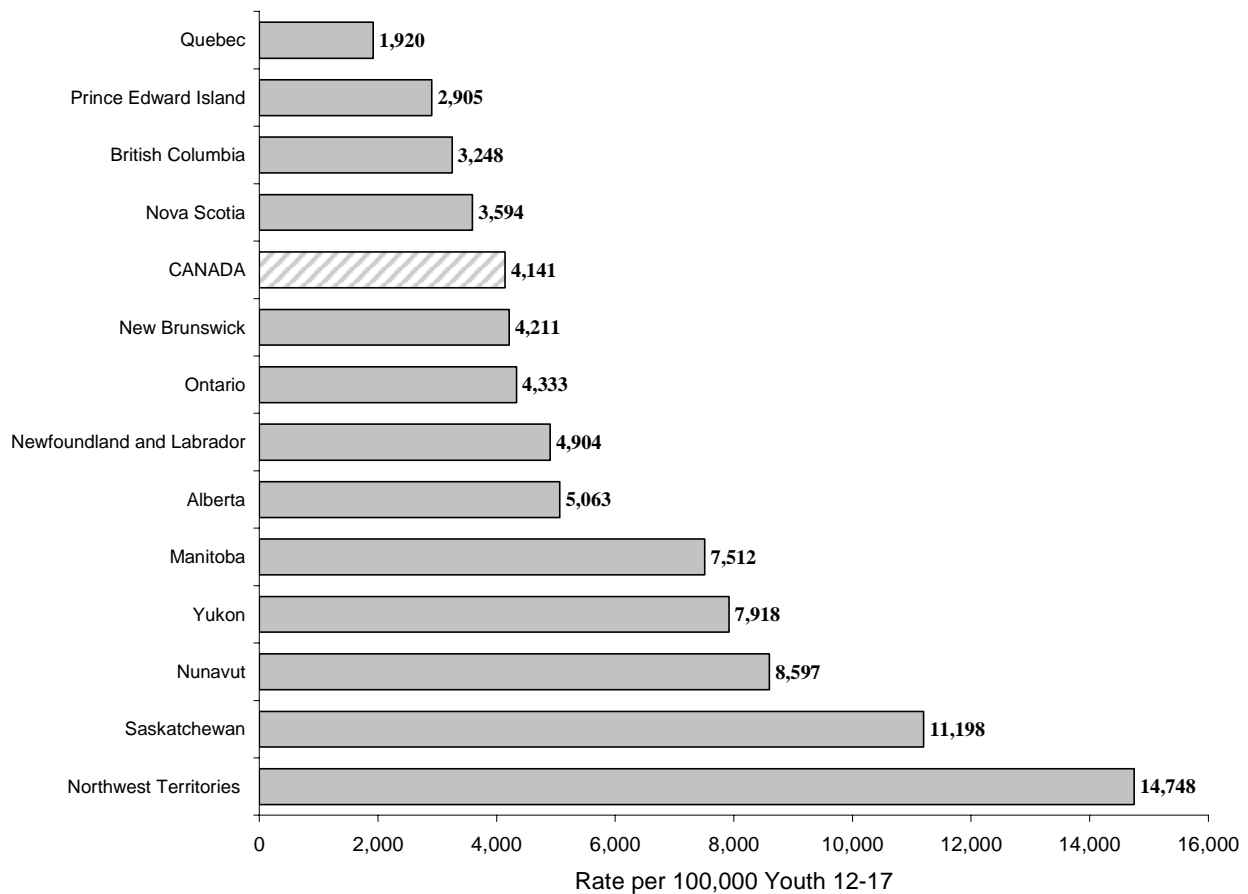
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001

- The rate of youths charged with property crimes dropped for the 10th straight year in 2001 (- 3%).
- The rate of youths charged declined for two of the three major property crime categories: break & enter (-6%) and other theft (-5%), but increased for motor vehicle theft (+7%).
- The rate of youth charged with property offences for 2001 was the lowest reported since the introduction of the Young Offender's Act (1985)

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Youth Charged, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001¹



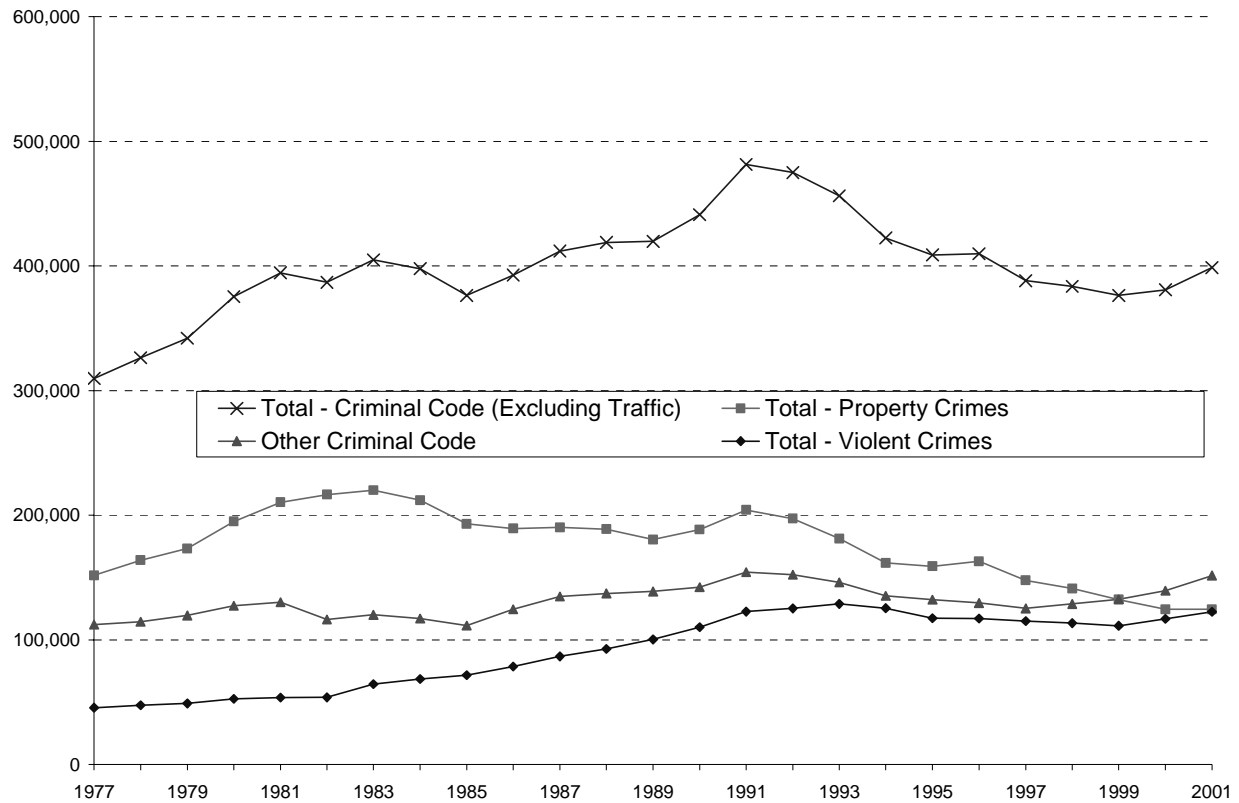
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001.

- The rate of youths charged varies considerably across the country. Among the provinces, Québec (with 1,920 per 100,000 youths aged 12 to 17), Prince Edward Island (2,905) and British Columbia (3,248) reported the lowest rates of youths charged, while Saskatchewan (11,198) and Manitoba (7,512) reported the highest.
- The differences in the charge rate among provinces can be attributed to a number of factors such as the volume and type of crime committed, variations in the utilization of pre-charge alternative measures and informal dealings with youth, both at the local and provincial level.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Adults Charged by Major Crime Categories, Canada, 1977-2001¹



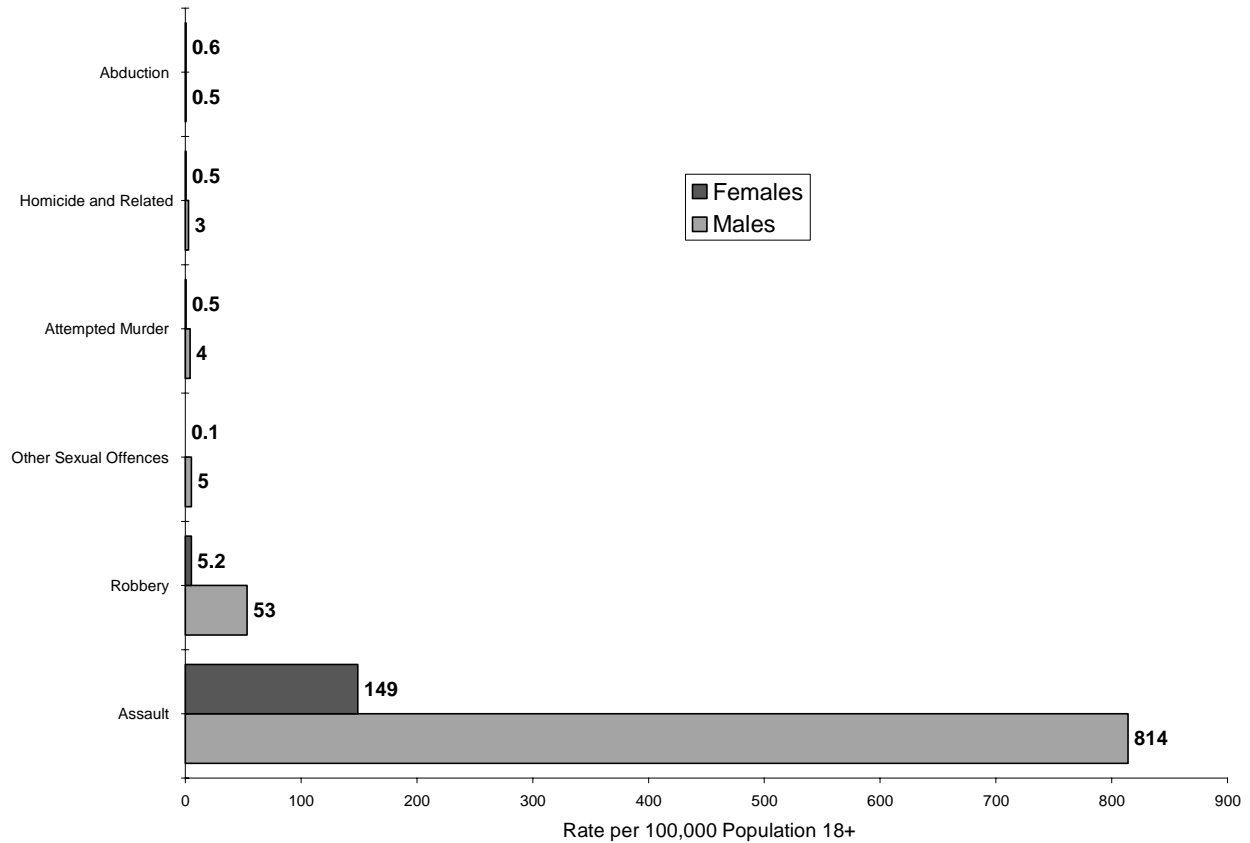
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001.

- The overall number of adults charged with *Criminal Code* offences increased (+5%) in 2001.
- In 2001, the number of adults charged with property offences remained stable, violent crime increased by 5% and total other crimes increased by 9%, compared to 2000.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Adults Charged with Violent Offences by Sex, Canada, 2001¹



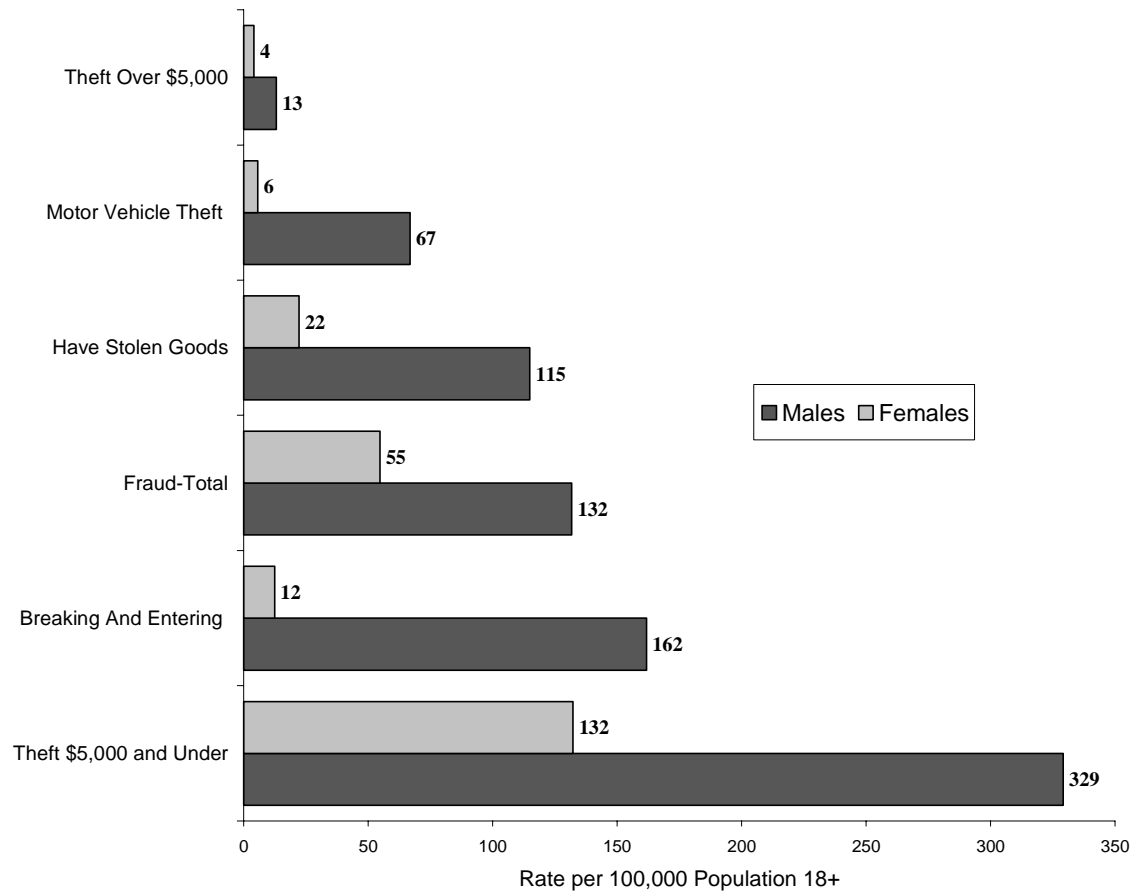
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001

- With the exception of abduction, for all violent offences the rate for males was higher than the rate for females.
- In 2001, there were 103,494 adult males and 19,082 adult females charged with violent offences.
- Among adults charged with violent offences, assault involving threats or force was the most frequent offence, followed by assaults using weapons or causing bodily harm.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Adults Charged with Property Offences by Sex, Canada, 2001¹



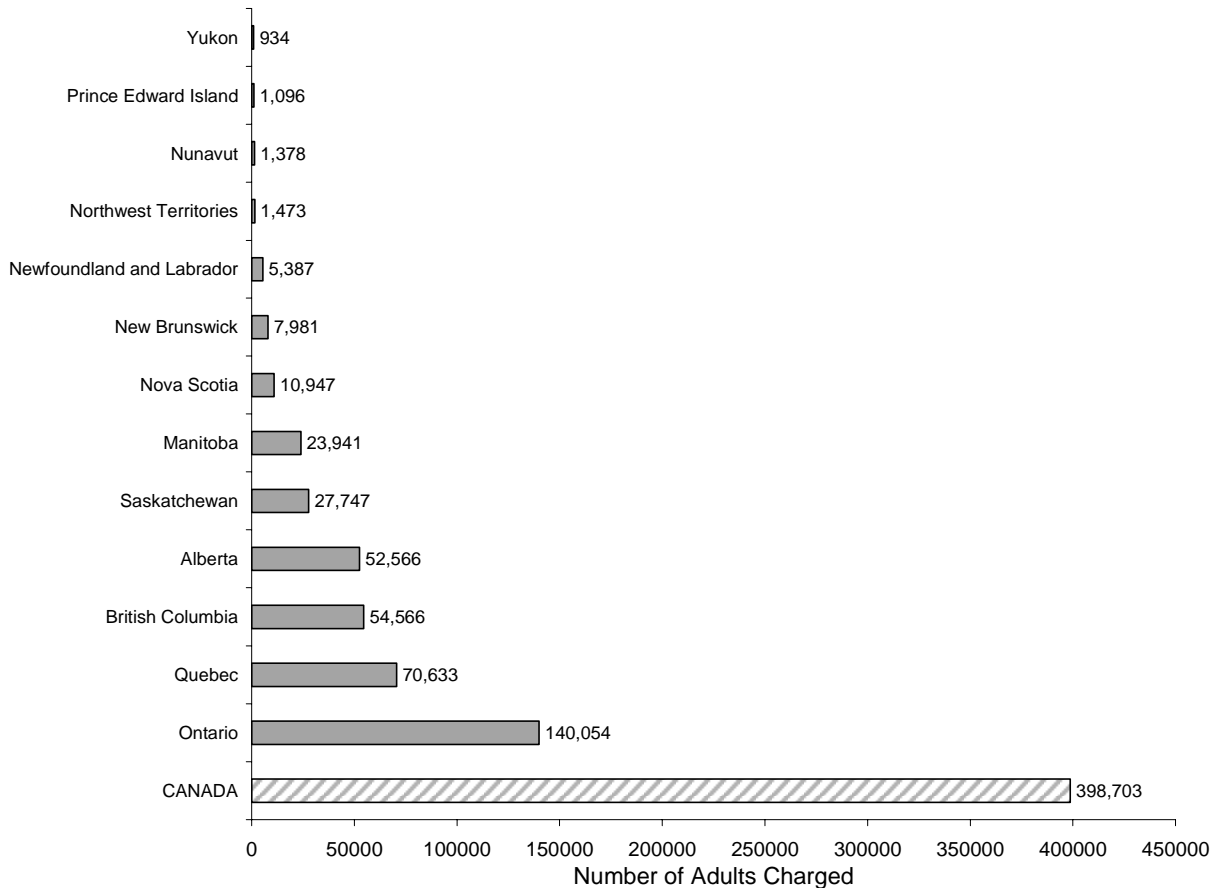
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001

- For all property offences the rate for males was higher than the rate for females.
- In 2001, there were 96,127 adult males and 28,324 adult females charged with property offences.
- Among rates for total adults charged with property offences, theft \$5000 and under was the most frequent offence, followed by (total) Fraud.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Number of Adults Charged*, Provinces and Territories, Canada 2001¹



*Total Criminal Code offenses excluding traffic.

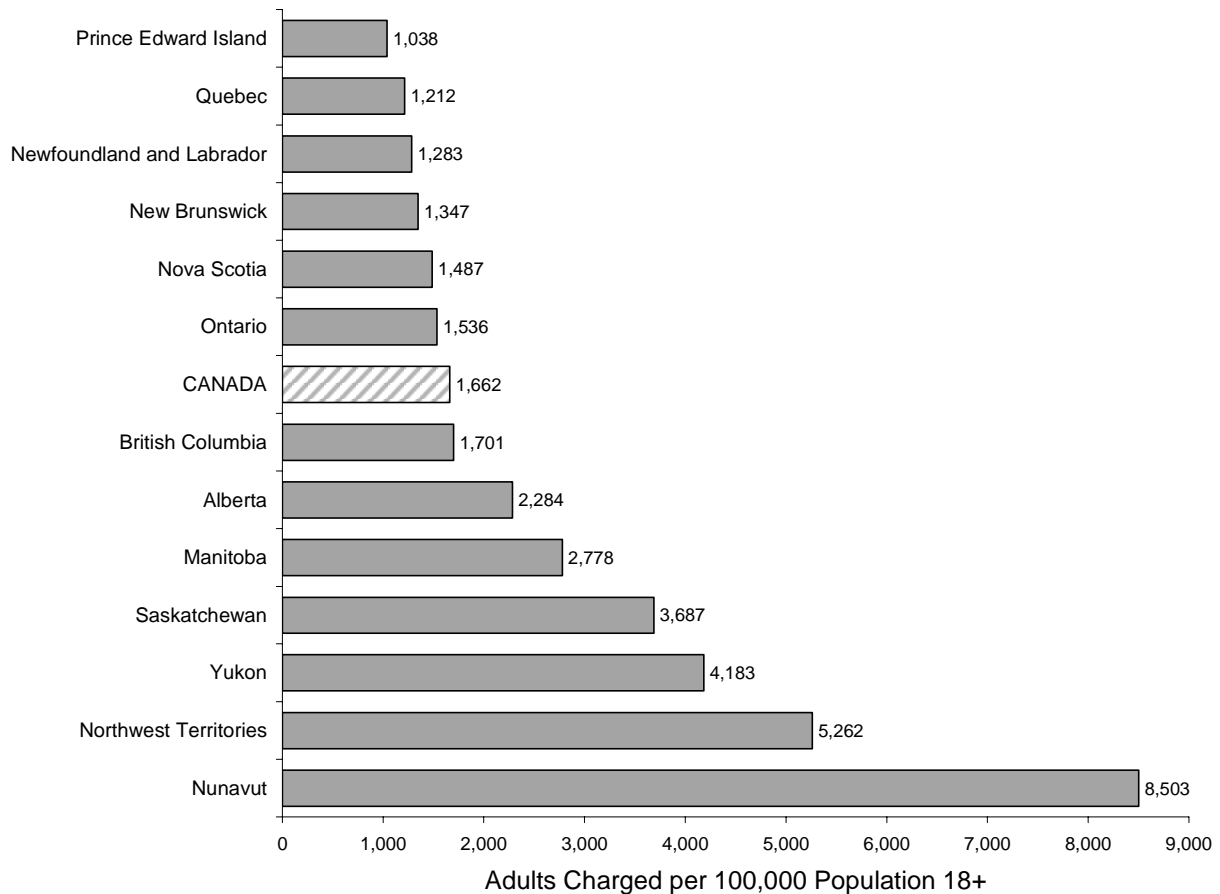
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001

- In 2001 the number of adults charged varied among jurisdictions, from 934 in the Yukon Territory to 140,054 in Ontario.
- After Ontario, Quebec had the next highest number of adults charged (70,633), followed by British Columbia (54,566).
- Among the territories, Yukon had the lowest number of adults charged (934).
- In 2001, the national total for number of adults charged was 398,703.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Rate of Adults Charged* by Provinces and Territories, Canada, 2001¹



* Total Criminal Code offenses excluding traffic.

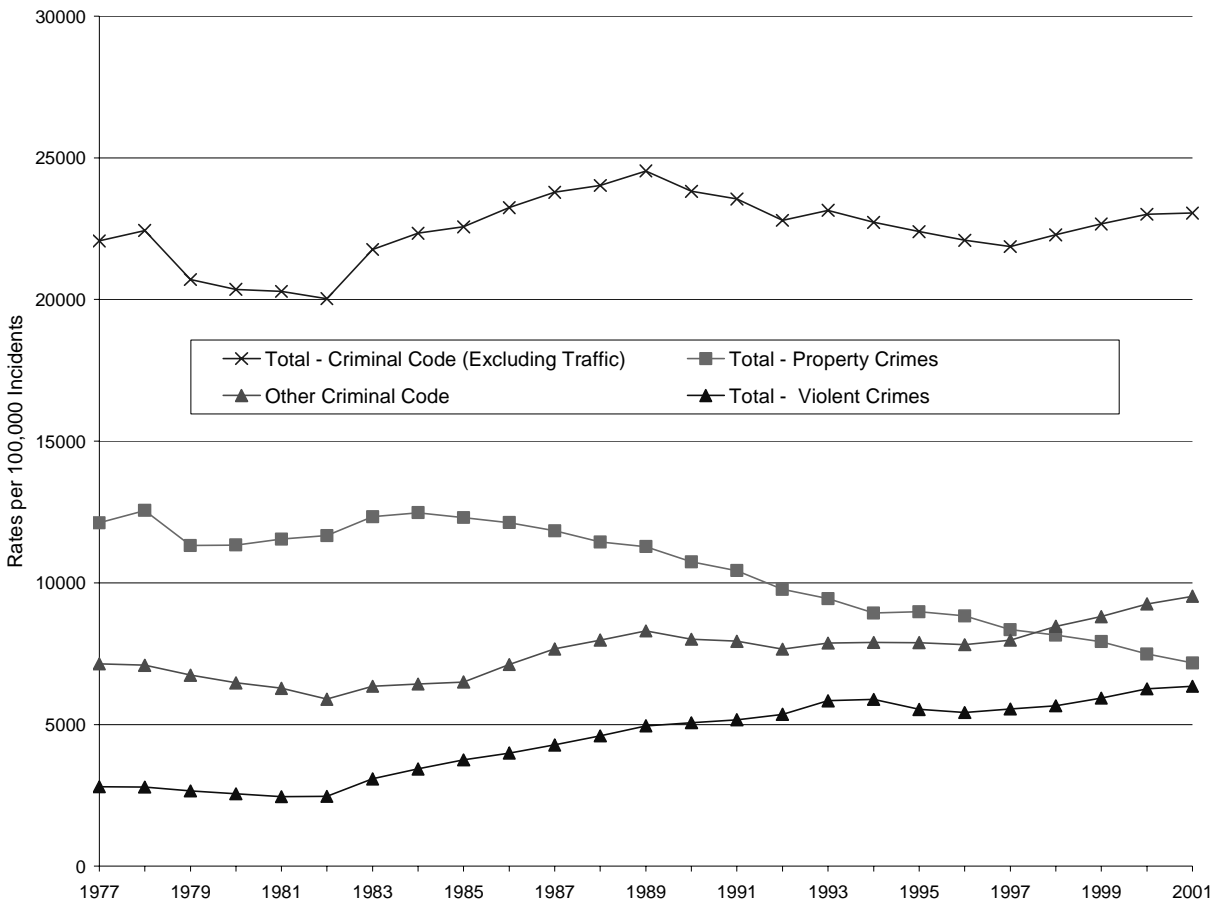
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001

- In 2001, the rate of adults charged varied among the jurisdictions, from 1,038 in Prince Edward Island to 8,503 in Nunavut.
- Among the provinces, Saskatchewan recorded the highest rate of adults charged (3,687), followed by Manitoba (2,778).
- Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland and Labrador had rates of adults charged lower than the national rate (1,662).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Rate of Offences Cleared by Laying a Charge, Canada, 1977-2001¹



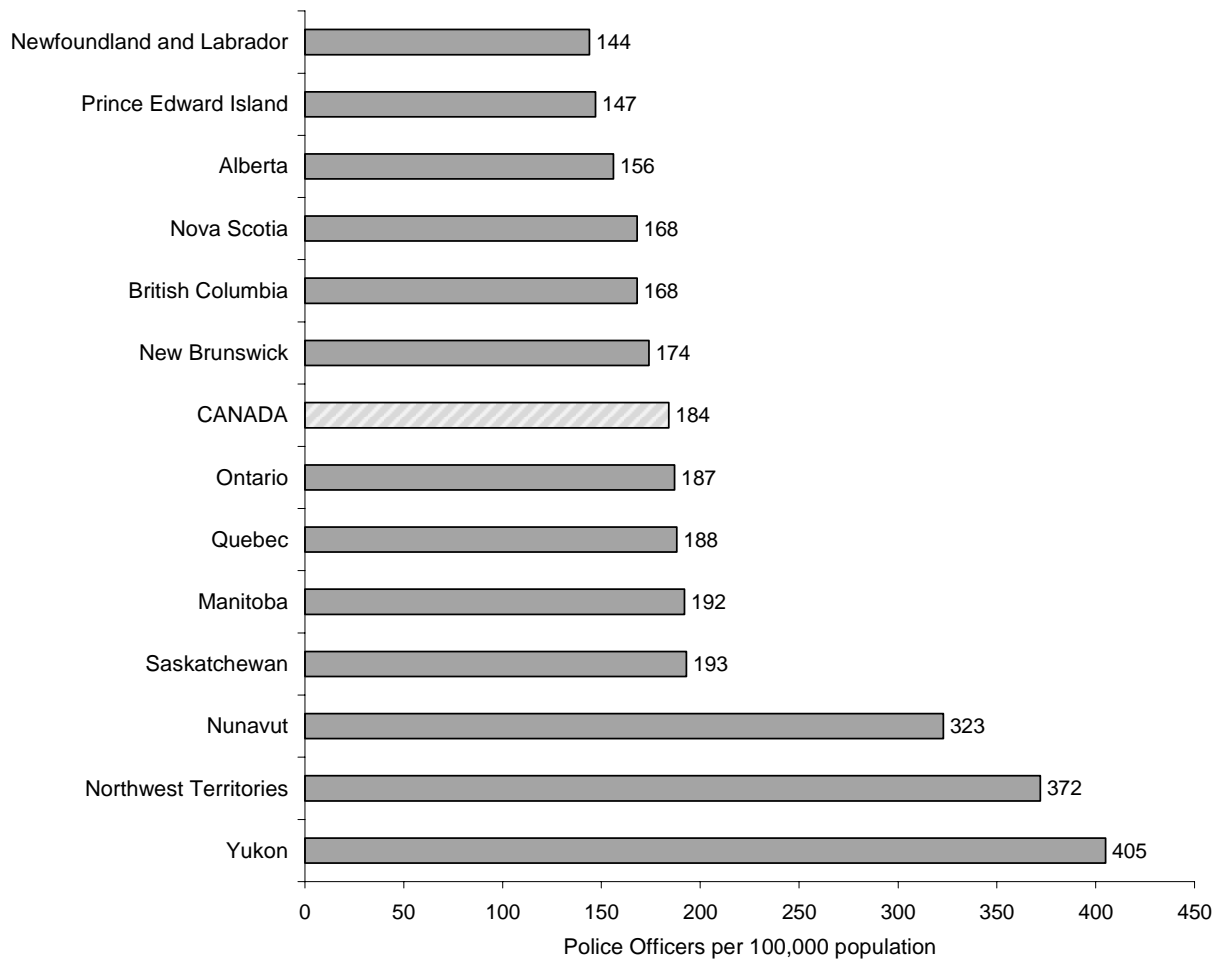
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002-XIE) Vol.22, No. 6, *Crime Statistics in Canada*, 2001

- The rate per 100,000 incidents of total *Criminal Code* offences cleared by laying a charge remained stable in 2001, after having increased since 1997.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Police Officers per 100,000 population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001¹



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

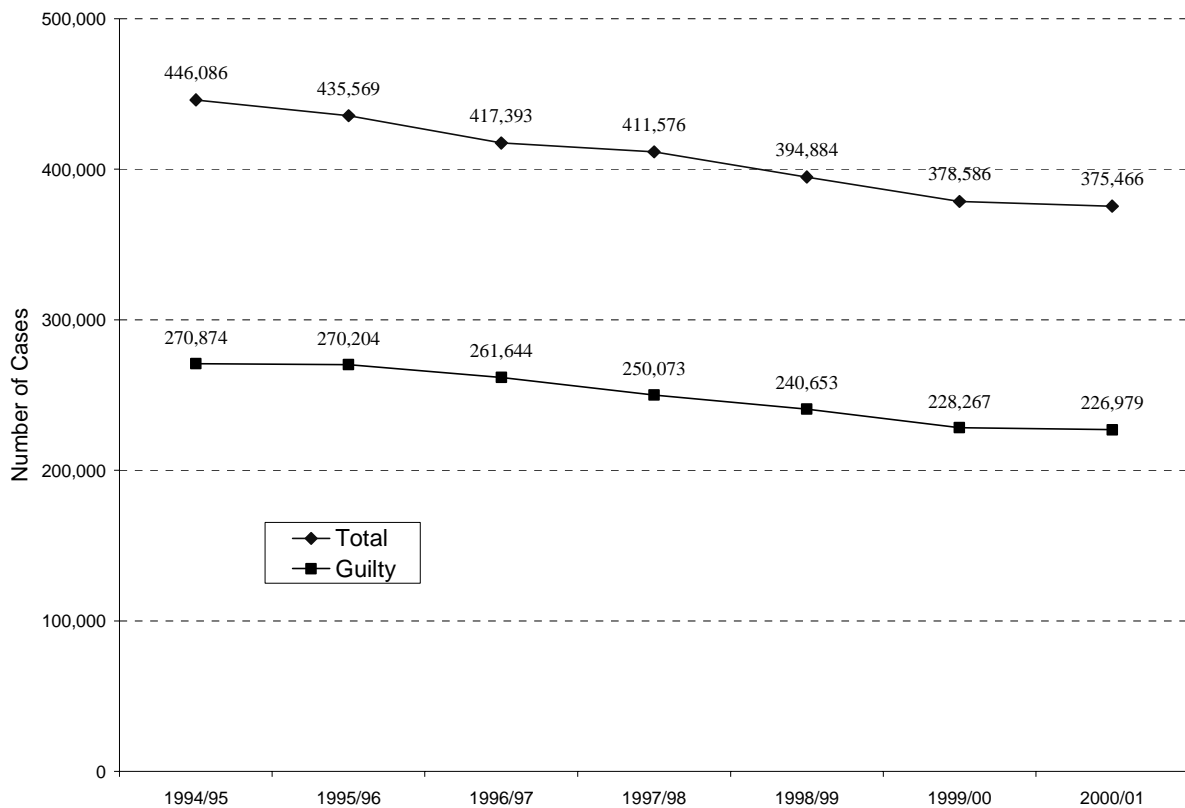
For more information, see Police Resources in Canada, 2001 (catalogue no.85-225-XIE), Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics.

- The number of police officers in Canada increased 2.1% to 57,107 officers in 2001, up from 55,954 officers in 2000. The rate of police officers per 100,000 population rose slightly from 182 in 2000 to 184 in 2001. This is equal to one officer for every 544 Canadian residents.
- The territories have always had higher per capita rates than the provinces due to their sparse populations over immense areas. Yukon (405) and the Northwest Territories (372) had the highest number of police officers per 100,000 population in 2001. Among the provinces, Saskatchewan (193) and Manitoba (192) had the highest, while Newfoundland (144) and Prince Edward Island (147) had the lowest.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

**Adult Provincial/Territorial
Criminal Court
Activity in Canada**

Number of Cases Disposed of in Adult Provincial Courts, 1994/95 to 2000/01¹



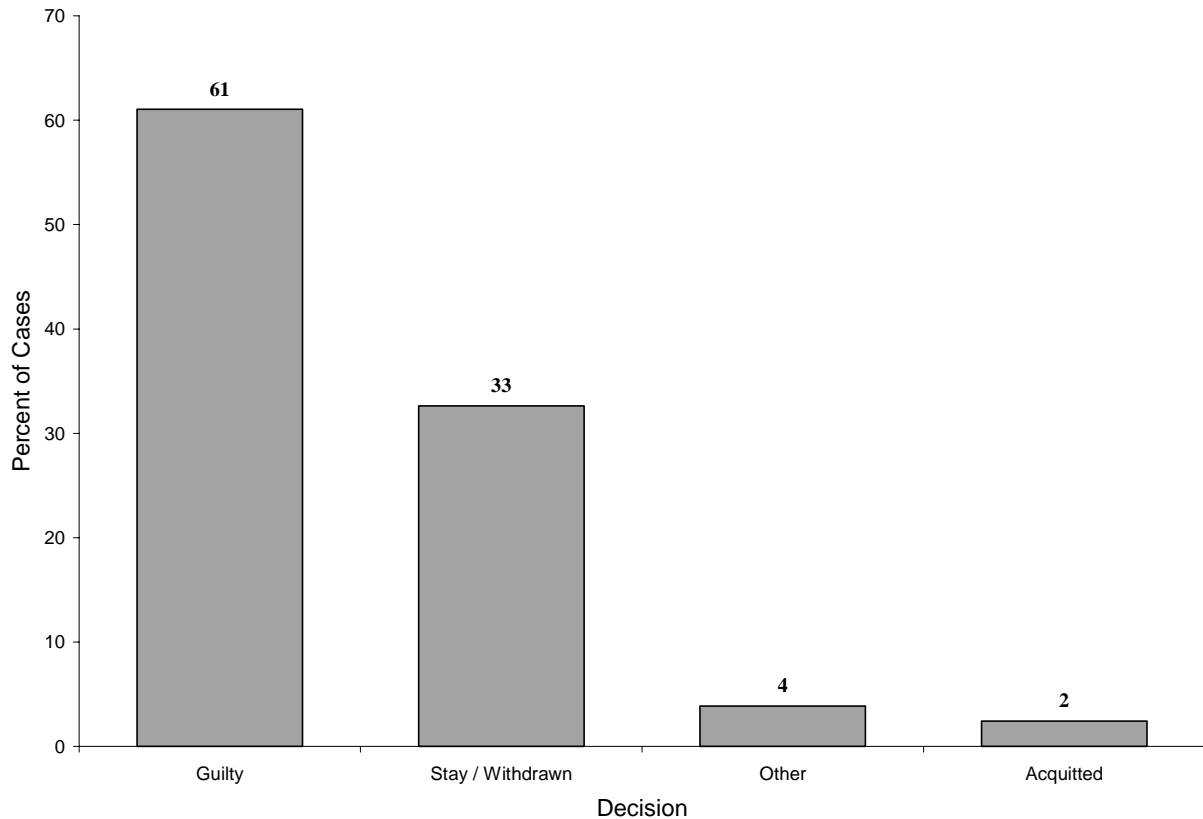
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In the fiscal year 2000/01, adult criminal courts in 7 provinces and 2 territories (not including New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut) processed nearly 375,500 cases, a 1% decrease from the previous year
- A conviction was recorded in 61% of the nearly 375,500 cases heard in court in 2000/01. The proportion of cases resulting in a conviction remained constant over the past 5 years. Both the number of total cases disposed of in adult provincial courts and the number found guilty has dropped 16% since 1994/95.
- The average number of charges per case has increased from 2.1 in 1996/97 to 2.2 in 2000/01.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Adult Provincial Court Cases by Decision, 2000/01¹



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

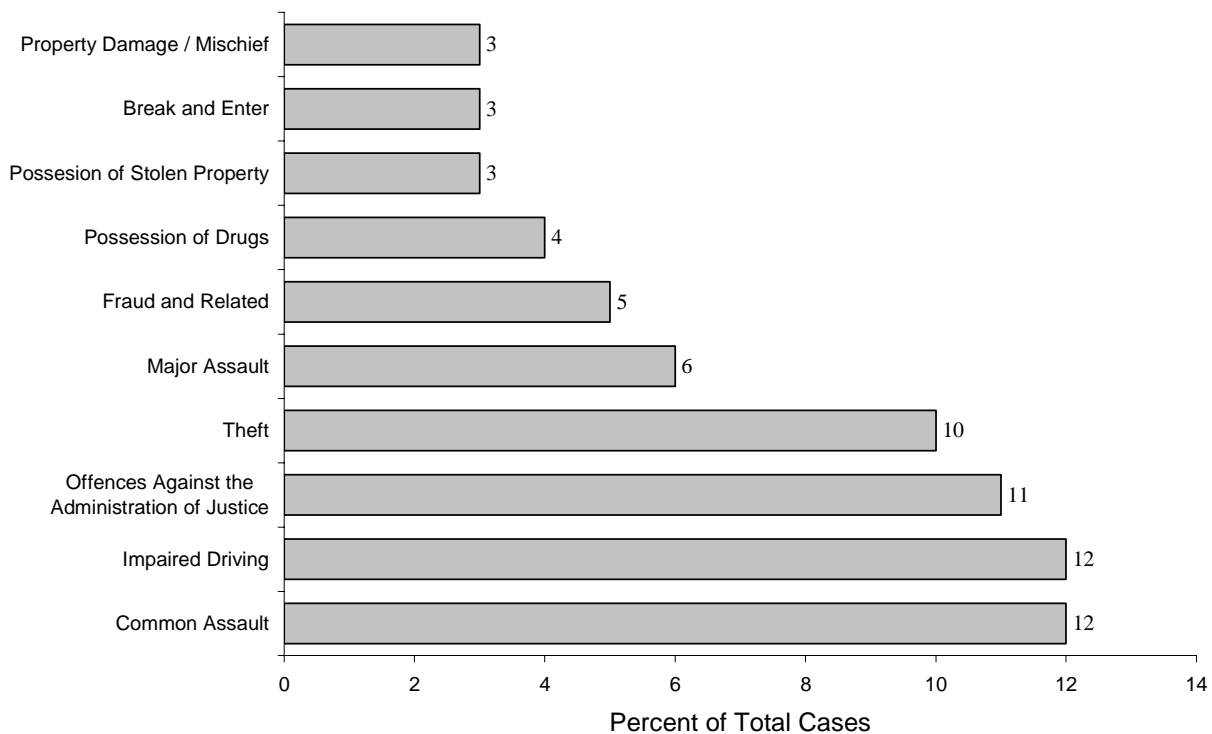
- A conviction² was recorded in 61% of cases heard in court in 2000/01.
- In 33% of the cases the most serious offence was resolved by being stayed, withdrawn, or dismissed³ and 2% of the cases resulted in the acquittal of the accused.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

² The calculation of conviction rates excludes cases where the last available disposition is a change in court level (i.e., Committed for Trial in Superior Court, and Re-election to Provincial Court). Dispositions of this type indicate an incomplete criminal trial process, where the guilt or innocence of the accused has not been determined.

³ Stay/Withdrawn/Dismissed includes stay of proceedings, and withdrawn/dismisssed/discharged at preliminary inquiry. These decisions all refer to the court stopping criminal proceedings against the accused.

Ten Most Frequent Offence Types Heard in Adult Provincial Court, 2000/01¹



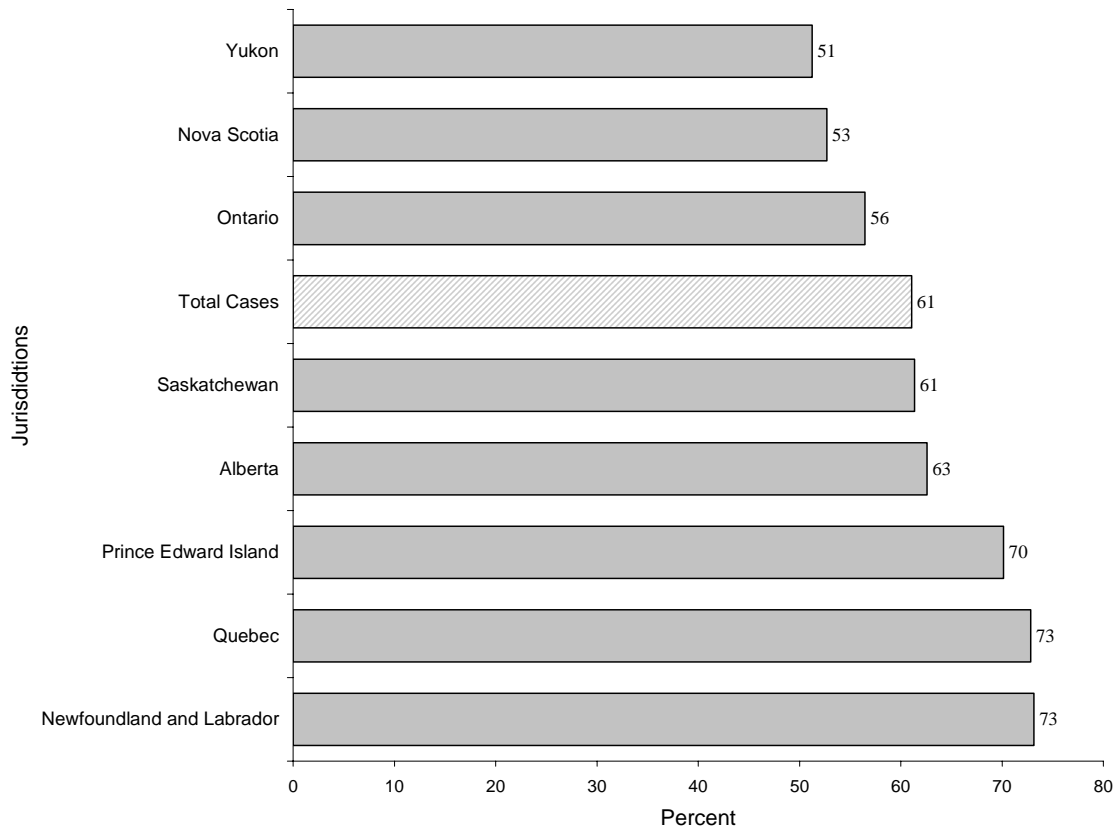
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- In 2000/01, the most frequently occurring offences were common assault (Assault Level 1) and impaired driving (each accounting for 12% of cases).
- Administration of justice offences, which are offences related to case processing (e.g., failure to appear in court, and failure to comply with a probation order), represented 11% of all cases, and theft offences represented 10% of cases. Major assault (level 2 and 3) comprised 6% of cases.
- Since 1996/97, the distribution of cases across the offence categories has remained relatively stable. The most notable exceptions include impaired driving, which has decreased from 15% to 12% of total cases, and administration of justice (e.g., failure to appear in court, and failure to comply with a probation order), which has increased from 9% to 11%.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Conviction Rate¹, Provinces and Territories, Canada, 2000/01³



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

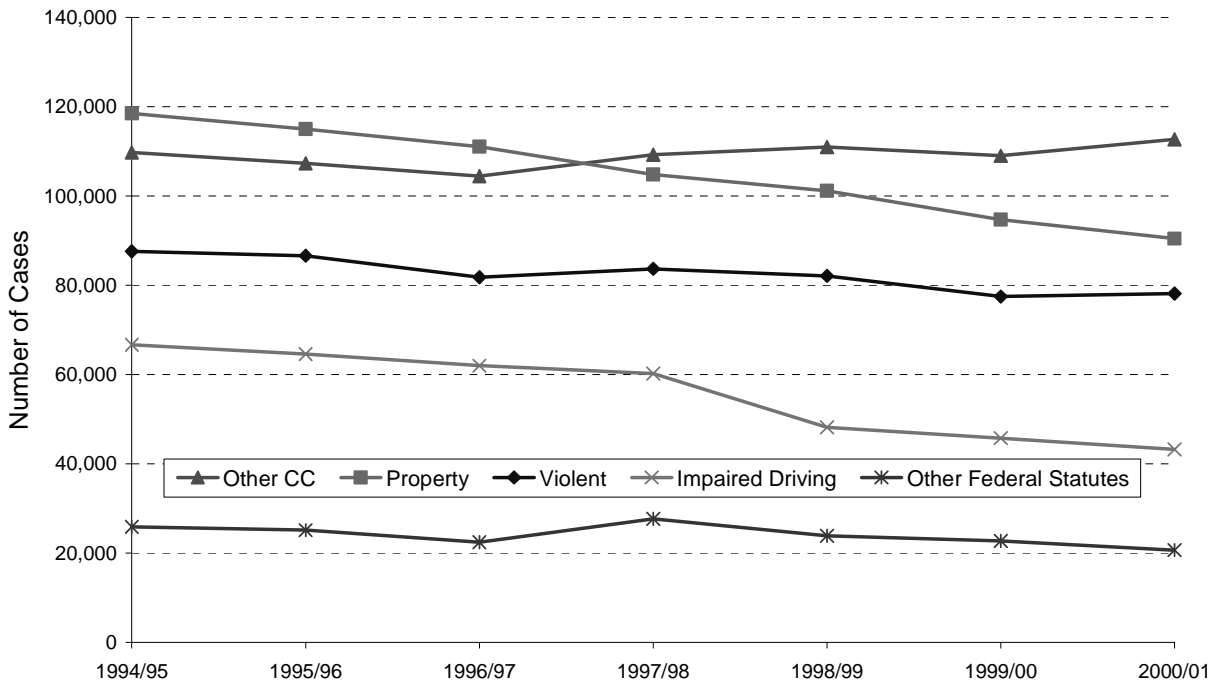
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- In 2001, the overall conviction rates were highest in Quebec (73%), Newfoundland and Labrador (73%), and Prince Edward Island (70%), and lowest in Nova Scotia (53%), Ontario (57%) and the Yukon (51%).

¹ Excludes cases committed for trial in Superior Court

³ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Cases Heard in Adult Provincial Court by Offence Type, 1994/95 to 2000/01¹



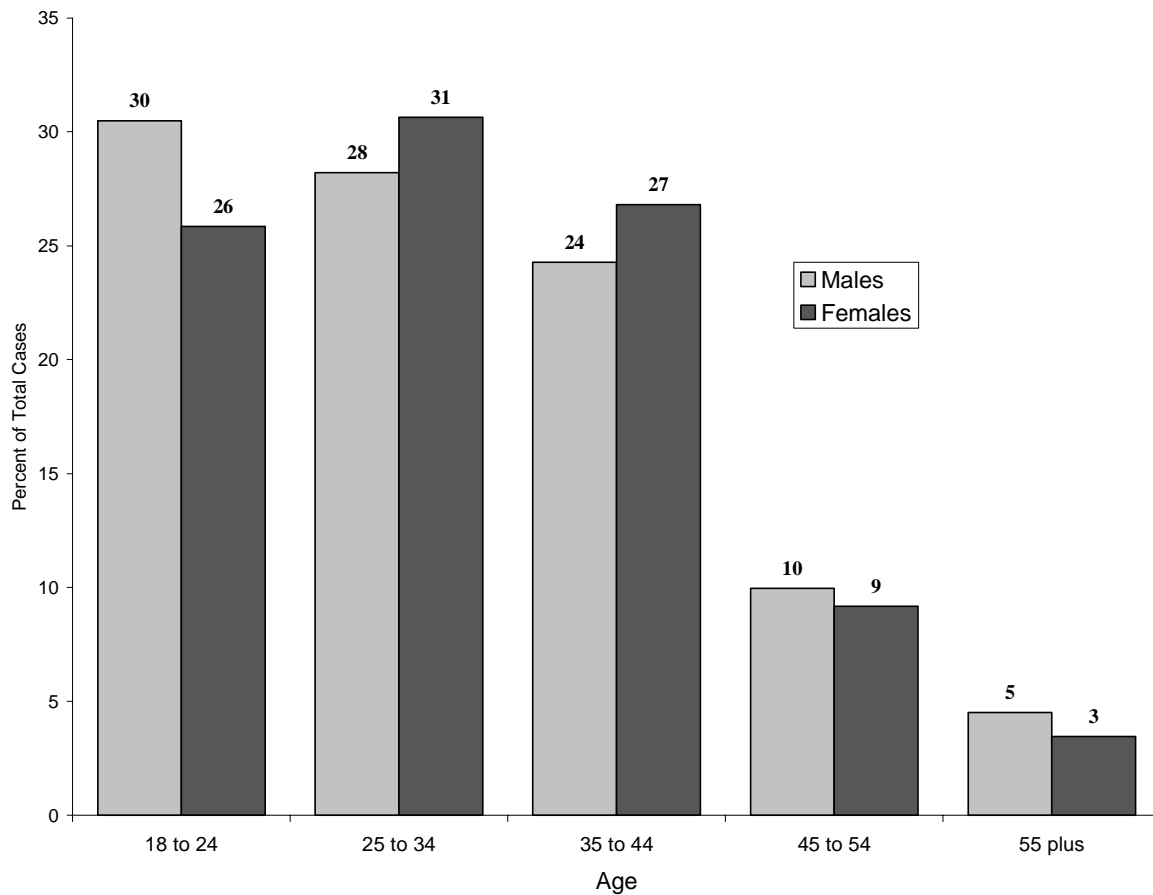
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- Violent crimes (e.g., homicide, robbery, assaults) accounted for 21% of the cases heard in 2000/01, property crimes (e.g., break and enter, theft, fraud) accounted for 24%, and other *Criminal Code* violations (e.g., administration of justice and weapons) accounted for 30%. *Criminal Code* traffic offences comprised 13% of all cases. The remaining 12% of cases dealt with other federal statutes (e.g., *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, *Firearms Act*, *Income Tax Act*).
- In 2000/01, 27% of all cases involved two charges and 21% had three or more charges.
- Since 1996/97 the distribution of cases across the offence categories has remained relatively stable. The most notable exceptions include impaired driving, which has decreased from 15% to 12% of total cases, and administration of justice (e.g., failure to appear in court, and failure to comply with a probation order) which has increased from 9% to 11%.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Cases Heard in Adult Provincial Criminal Courts by Sex and Age¹, 2000/01²



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

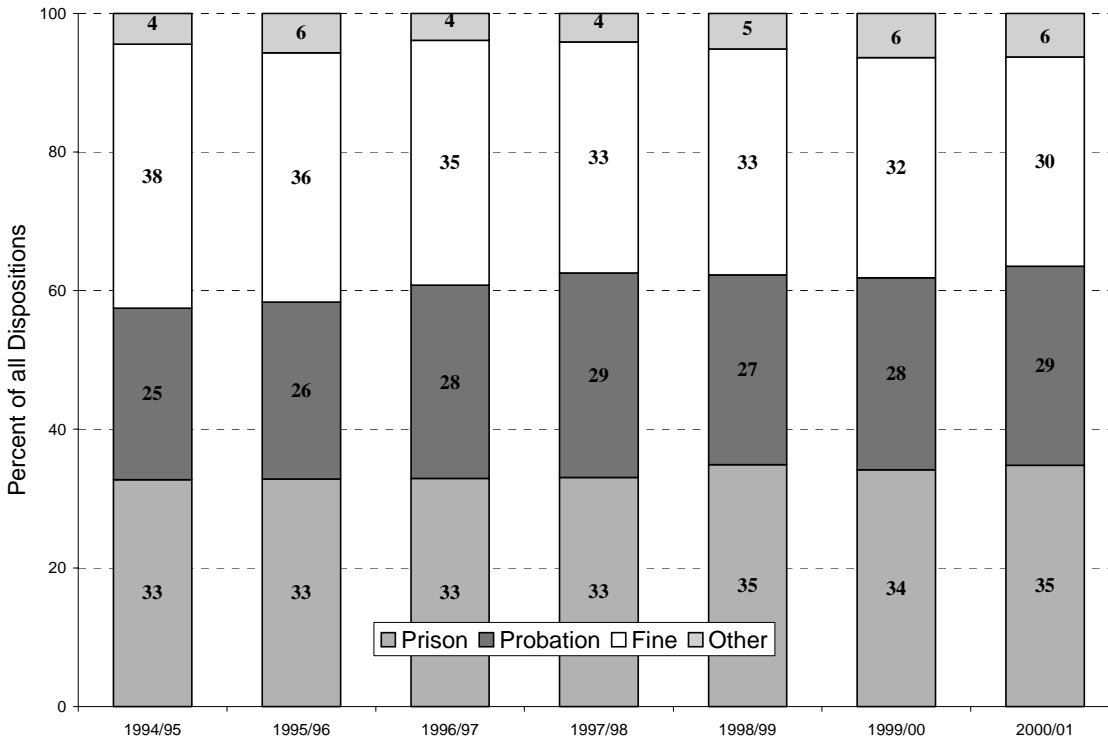
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- Younger adults were over represented in court in terms of population share. In 2000/01, 18 to 24 year olds comprised 12% of the adult population, but accounted for 30% of all cases in adult criminal court.
- Offenders under 45 years of age accounted for 85% of the total cases heard in adult criminal court and only 53% of the adult population.
- In contrast, persons over 55 represented 28% of the adult population, but accounted for less than 5% of adult criminal court cases.

¹ Excludes 10,775 (2.9%) cases where age of the accused was unknown and 712 (0.2%) cases against companies.

² Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Most Serious Sanction Imposed in Adult Provincial Courts, 1994/95 to 2000/01¹



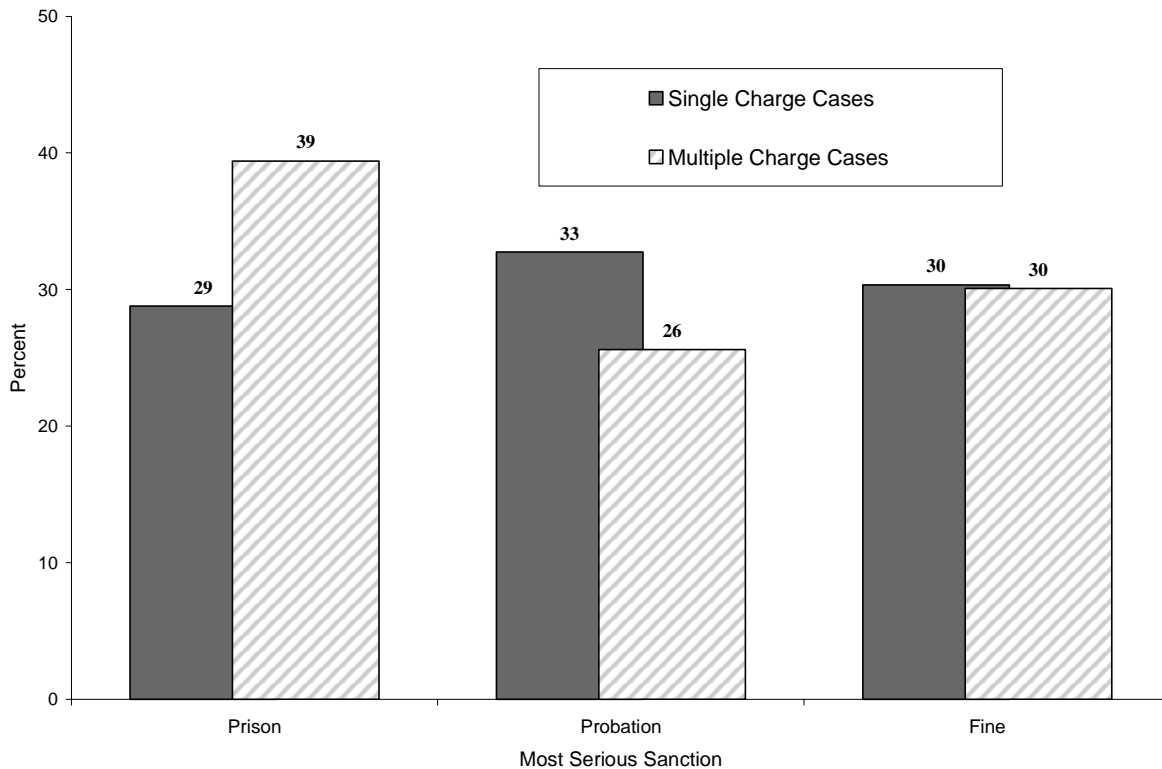
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- The Most Serious Sanction (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.
- The % of cases where a fine was the most serious sanction dropped to 30% in 2000/01 from 38% in 1994/95. Conversely the proportion of cases where prison or probation was the most serious sanction rose.
- In 2000/01, prison was the most serious sanction imposed in 35% of convicted cases, followed by fines (30%), probation (29%), and other dispositions (6%).

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Most Serious Sanction by Number of Charges, Cases Convicted in Adult Provincial Court, 2000/01¹



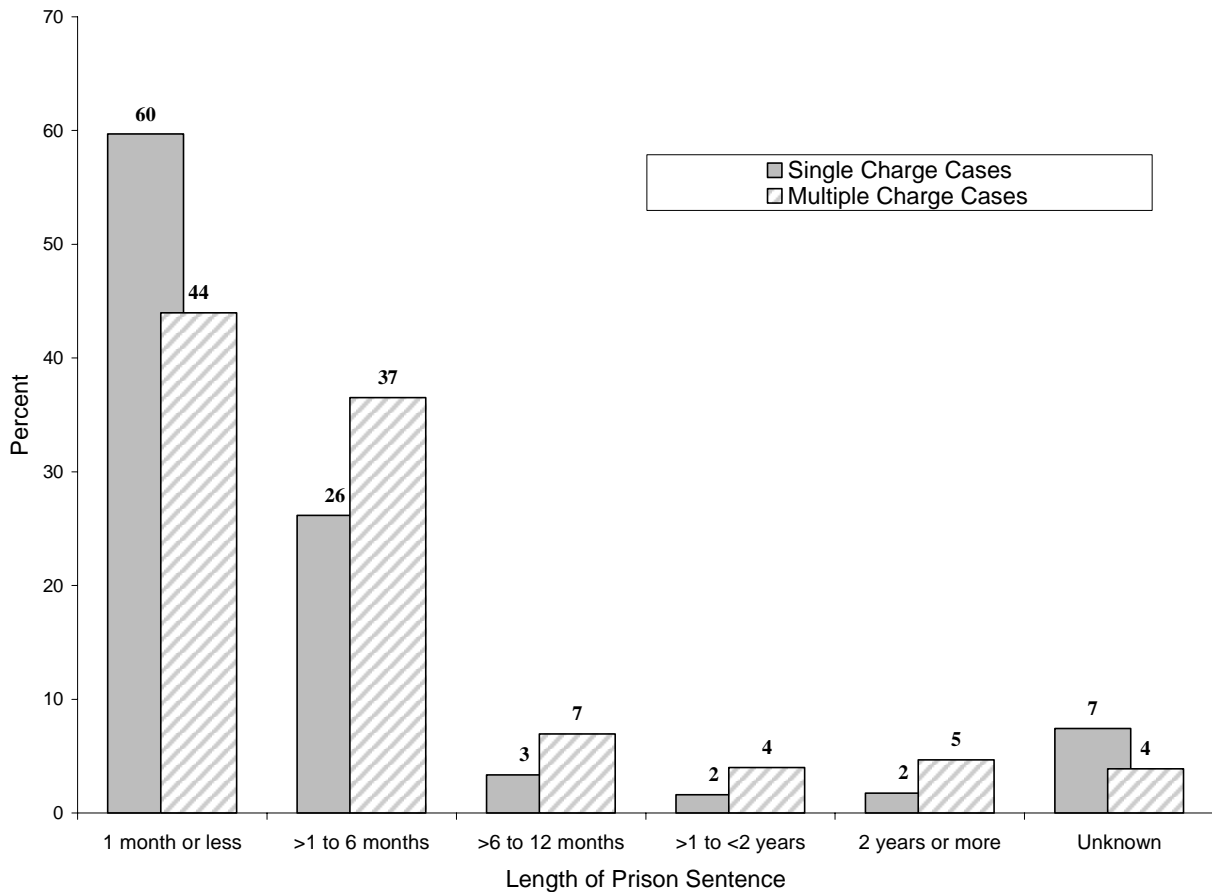
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- In 2000/01, 29% of convicted cases facing a single charge were sentenced to prison, with 39% of all cases involving multiple charges being sentenced to a term of custody.
- Of the remaining single charge cases, 33% received probation as the most serious sanction, with 30% imposing a fine. For multiple charge cases, 26% were sentenced to a term of probation, with 30% receiving a fine.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Cases Sentenced in Adult Provincial Court by Length of Prison Sentence, 2000/01¹



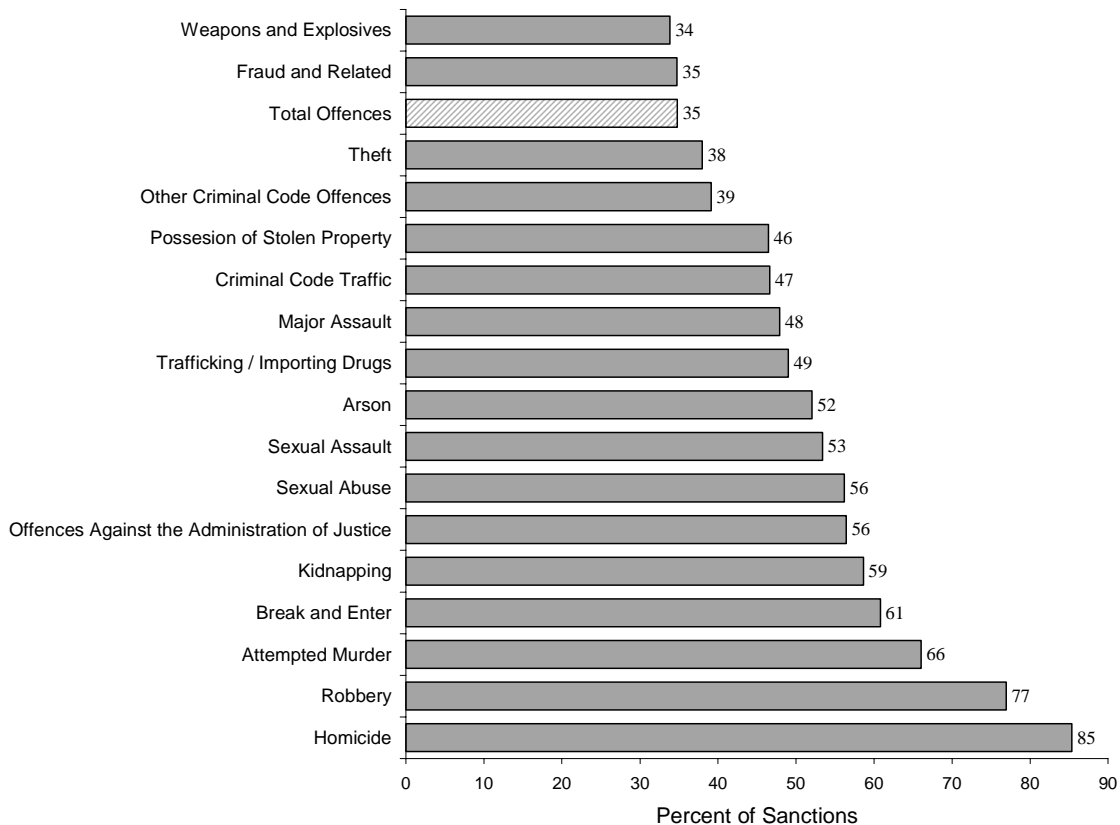
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- The sentence of one month or less was the most common sentence imposed in 2000/01. This accounted for 60% of single charge cases, and 44% of multiple charge cases. Following this, the next most common sentences were for periods from greater than one month up to six months.
- Custodial sentences of two years or more were imposed in 5% of multiple charge cases, and 2% of single charge cases.
- The majority of all prison sentences were for less than six months (86% single charge; 81% multiple charge).

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Offences for Which a Prison Sentence Was Imposed, 2000/01¹



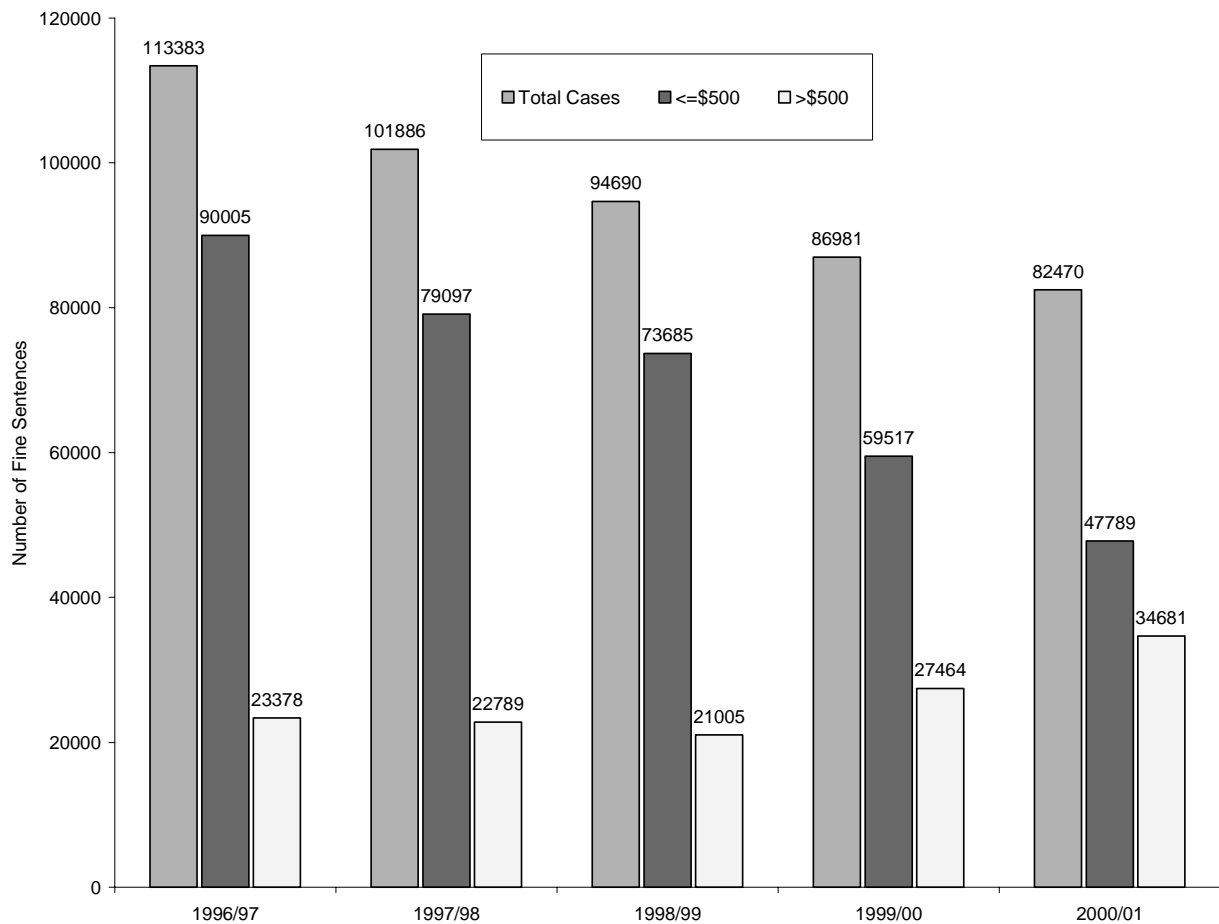
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- In 2000/01, there were 9 offence categories for which at least 50% of the sanctions imposed after conviction were a prison sentence.
- 85% of the offences related to homicide resulting in conviction received a prison sentence.
- Break and enter, and arson were the only property offences for which a prison sentence was the most common sanction.
- In 2000/01, the majority of cases (56%) resulting in conviction that involved administration of justice offences (e.g., failure to appear in court, and failure to comply with a probation order) were sentenced to prison.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Cases Sentenced¹ in Adult Provincial Court by Fine Amount, 1996/97 to 2000/01²



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

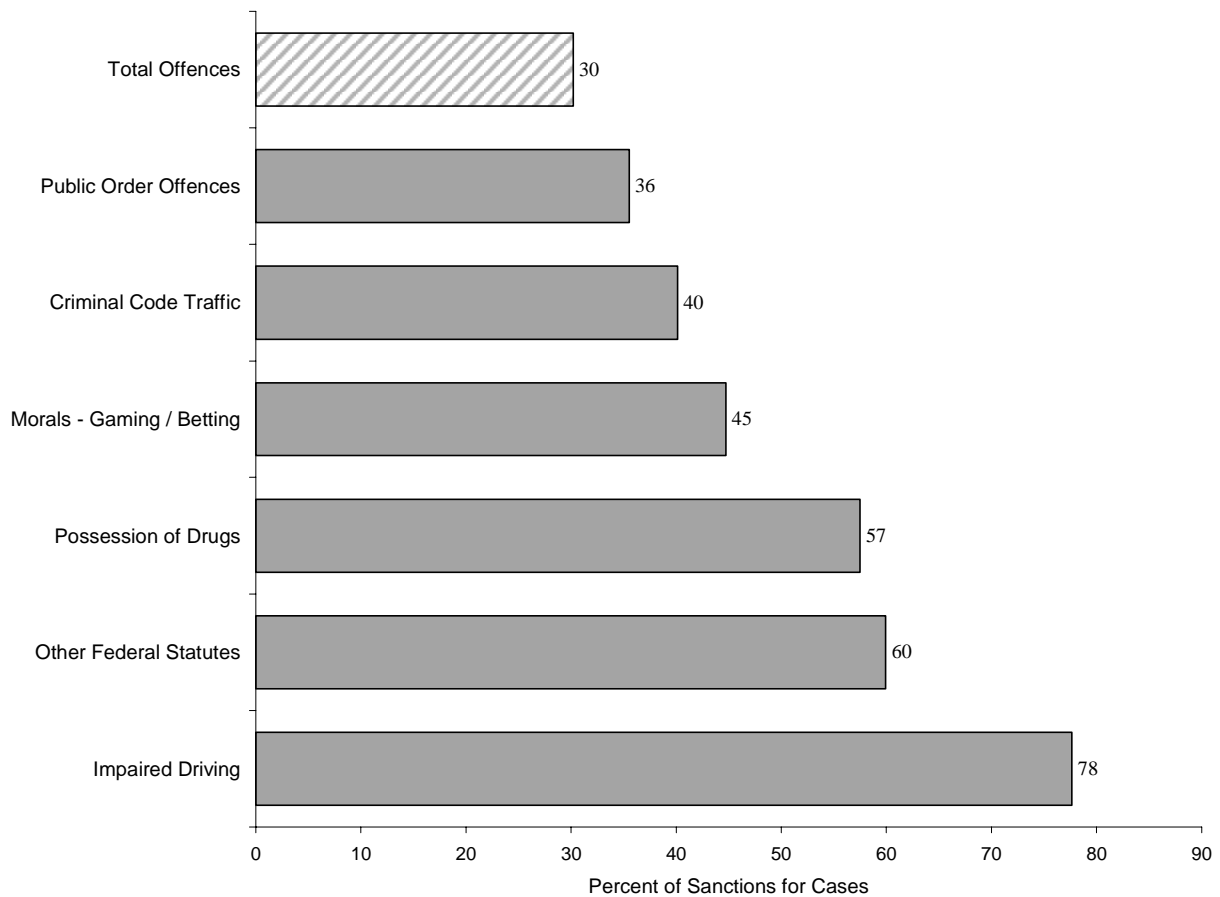
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- Since 1996/97, the imposition of fine sentences has been decreasing. In 2000/01, 37% of convicted cases were given a fine, compared to 44% in 1996/97.
- In 1996/97, 21% of all fines were for amounts over \$500, whereas by 2000/01, 42% of all fines were for amounts over \$500.
- The median amount of fine, which was \$300 between 1996/97 and 1999/00, increased to \$400 in 2000/01.

¹ Excludes cases with unknown fine amount: 1996/97 (1,651); 1997/98 (1,612); 1998/99 (1,299); 1999/00 (2,575); 2000/01 (1,916).

² Prime Performance Indicators

Offences for which a Fine Was Often Imposed, Provinces and Territories, Canada, 2000/01¹



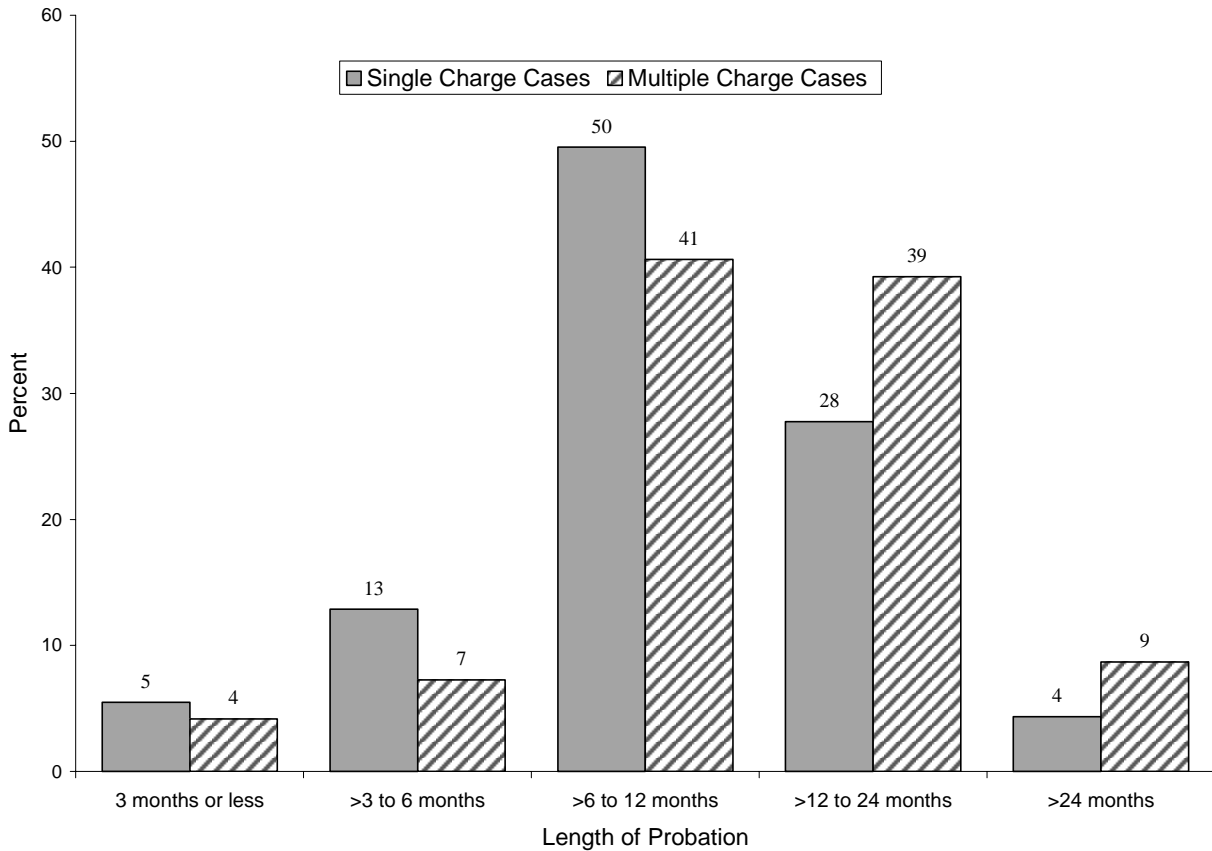
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol 22 no 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000/2001, 30% of convicted cases were given a fine
- There were 3 offences for which more than 50% of the sanctions imposed were fines; impaired driving (78%), other federal statutes (60%), and possession of drugs (57%)

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Cases Sentenced in Adult Provincial Court by Length of Probation Term, 2000/01¹



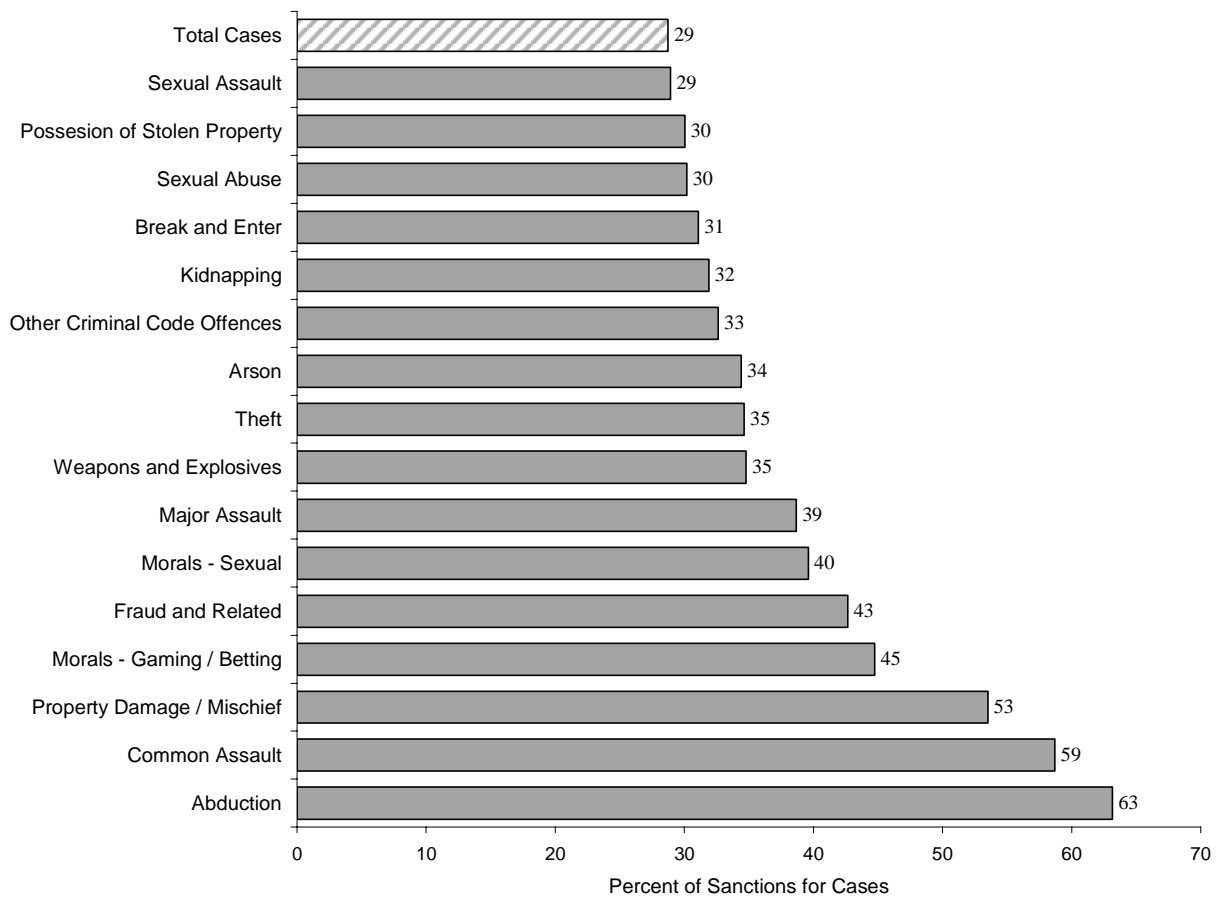
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- Between 1996/97 and 2000/01, the rate of convicted cases receiving a probation sentence increased from 41% to 44%.
- In 2000/01, the most common probation term length was “greater than six months to one year” (50% of single charge cases and 41% of multiple charge cases).
- In 2000/01, only 4% of single charge cases and 9% of multiple charge cases were for terms of more than 24 months.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Offences for which a Term of Probation Was Often Used as the Most Serious Sanction, 2000/01¹



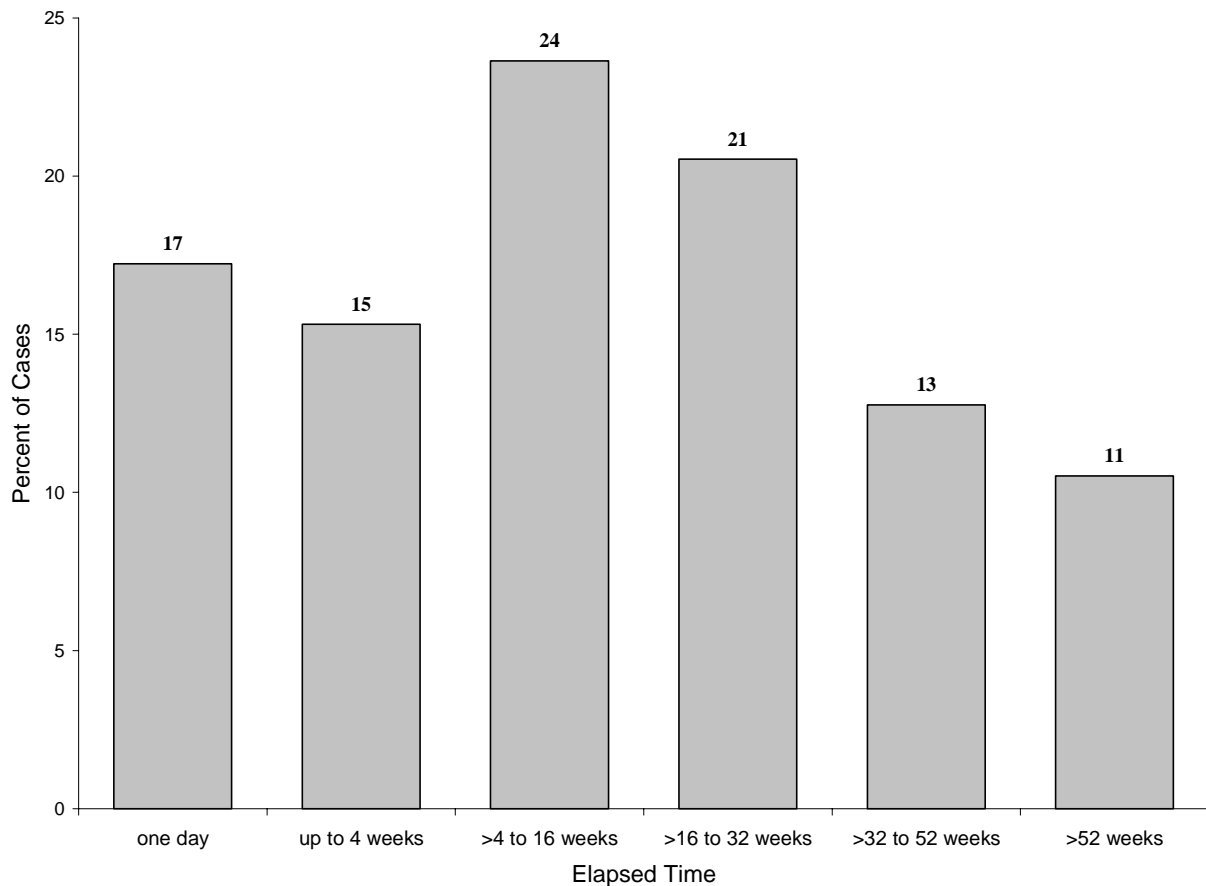
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- In 2000/01, probation was the most serious sanction for 29% of the total offences.
- The only offences for which probation was the most commonly used as the most serious sanction were abduction (63%), common assault (level 1) (59%) and property damage/mischief (53%).
- Among property crimes, property damage/mischief offences had the highest percentage of probation (53%) as the most serious sanction in 2000/01, followed by fraud and related offences (43%).

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Cases Disposed in Adult Provincial Court, Elapsed Time Required to Conclude Case, 2000/01¹



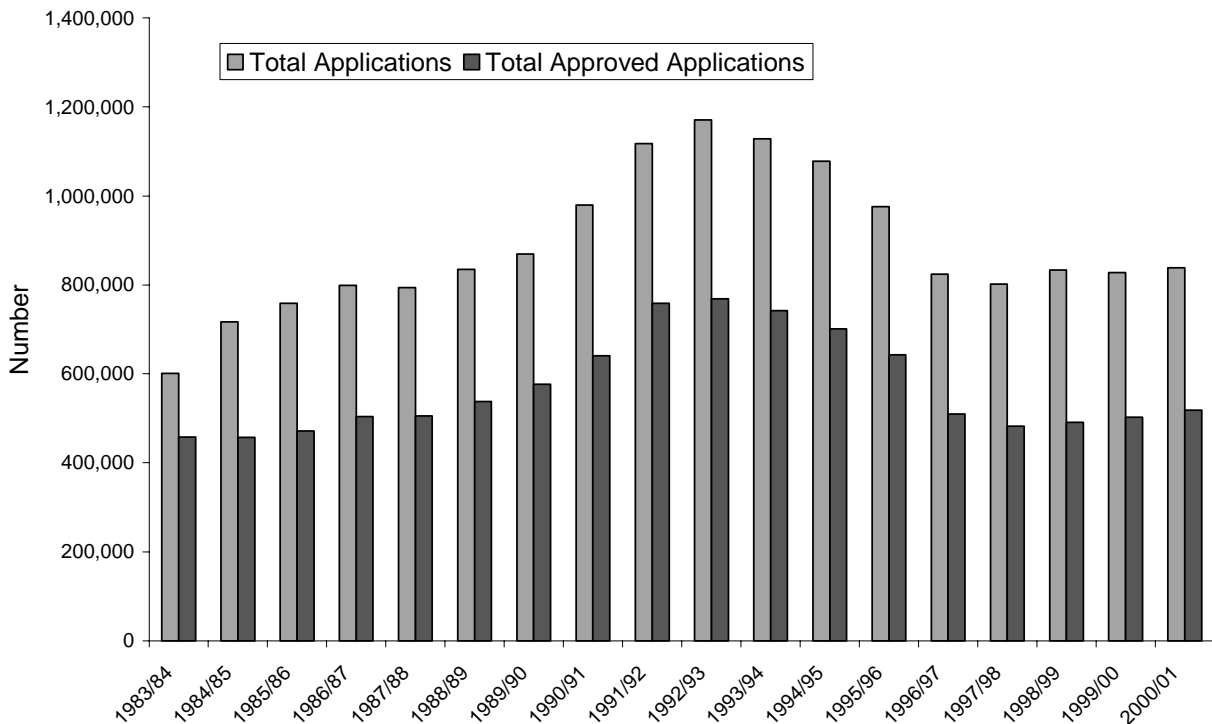
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 22 no. 2, *Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2000/01*.

- In 2000/01, 17% of cases were dealt with at the first (and only) appearance.
- Of total cases in 2000/01, 32% were resolved within a month, (from the time the adult's first court appearance to the date of decision or sentencing). Less than half (44%) took between one and eight months to complete.
- It took between eight months and one year to complete 13% of cases, and the elapsed time exceeded one year in about one case in ten.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Legal Aid Applications, 1983/84 to 2000/01¹



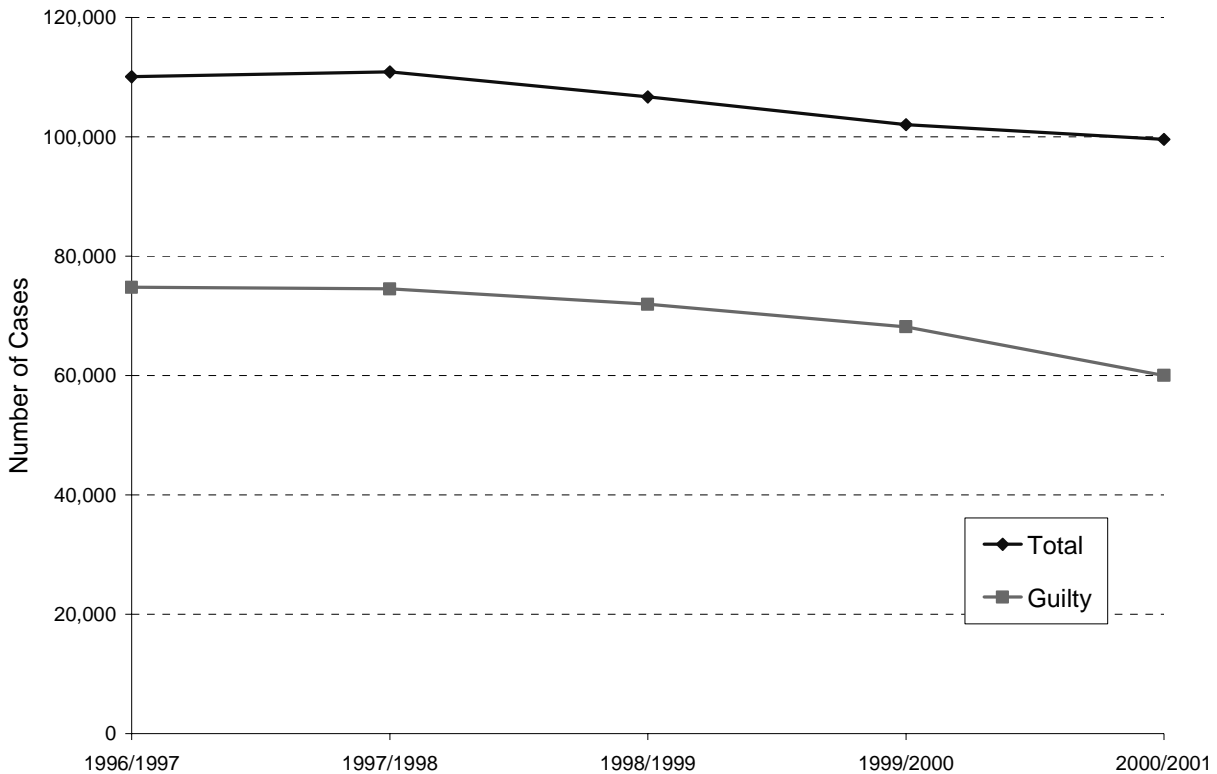
Source: Legal Aid Survey – Applications and Expenditures, 1983/84 to 2000/01

- In the 2000/2001 fiscal year, 838,618 applications were submitted for legal aid assistance, a 1% increase compared to 1999/2000.
- In 2000/2001, there were 518,194 applications approved for full legal aid services in Canada. Nationally, this number reflects a 3% increase from the previous year, but a 32% decrease from the peak in 1992/1993.
- The number of refused legal aid applications increased (1%) in 2000/2001, totalling 110,683 compared to 109,780 in 1999/2000.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Youth Court Activity In Canada

Number of Cases Heard in Youth Court and the Number of Findings of Guilt, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



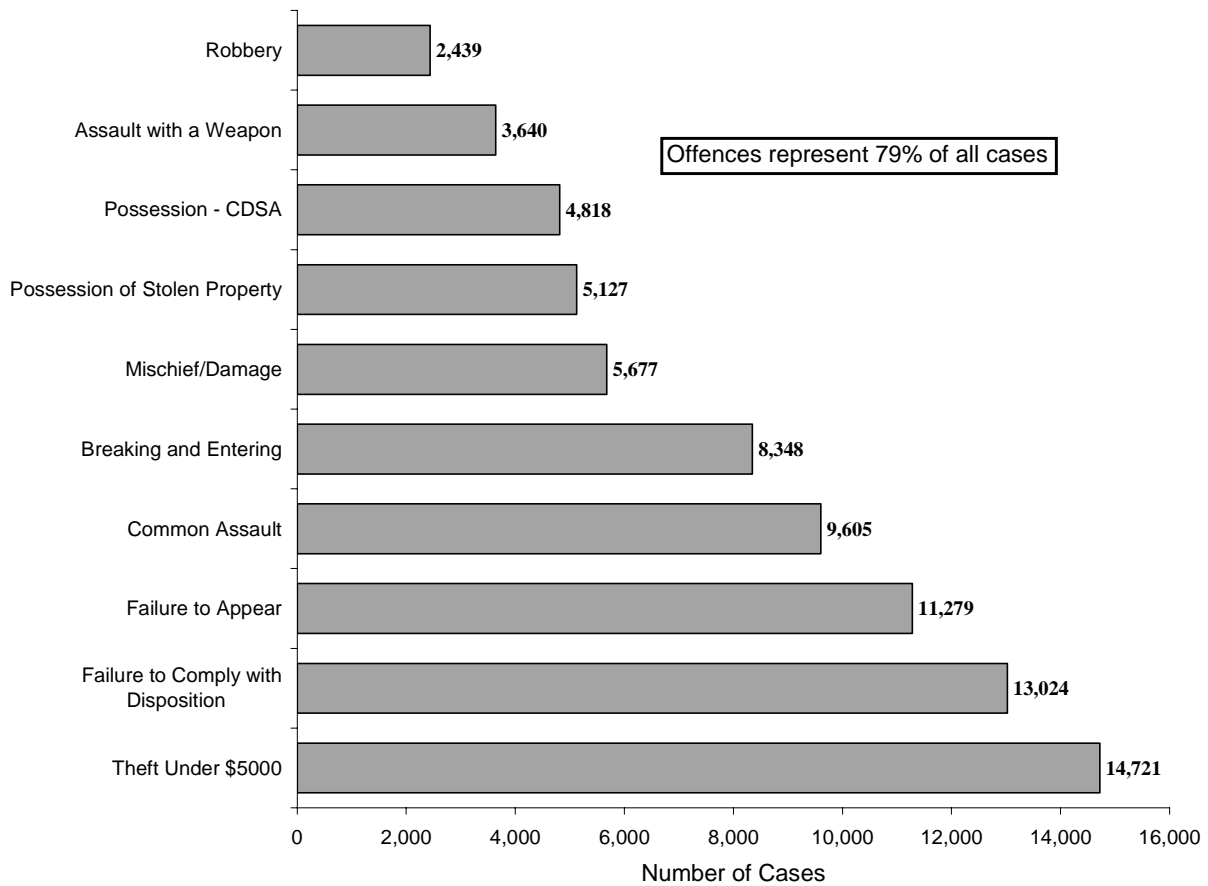
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000/01, 99,590 cases were processed in the youth courts of Canada. This represents a 2% decrease in the number of cases processed from the previous year and a decrease of 10% from 1996/97.
- The national rate of youth court cases shows a gradual decline from 455 cases per 10,000 youths in 1996/97 to 403 in 2000/01.
- Cases resulting in a conviction (a finding of guilt for at least one charge) accounted for 60% of cases disposed in youth court in 2000/01.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Ten Most Frequent Offences Dealt with in Youth Court, Canada, 2000/01¹



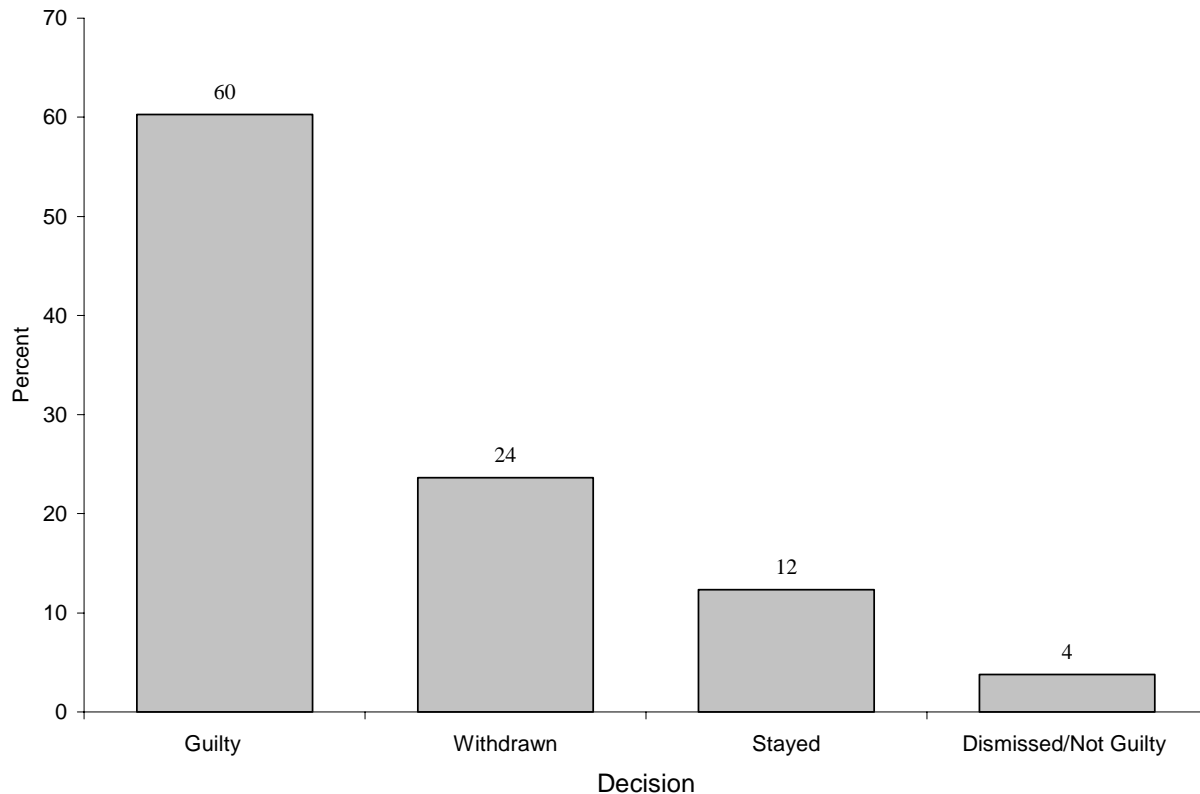
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- The majority of cases (79%) heard in Youth Court involved only 10 offences.
- Five offences accounted for a large proportion (57%) of the total caseload. These were theft under \$5,000, failure to comply with a disposition under the Young Offenders Act (YOA), failure to appear, minor assault and breaking and entering.
- While cases involving property crimes accounted for the largest proportion of the caseload, only two of the top five most frequent offences belonged to that category: 'theft under \$5,000' accounted for 15% of the total caseload and 'breaking and entering' accounted for 9%.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Youth Court Cases by Decision, Canada, 2000/01¹



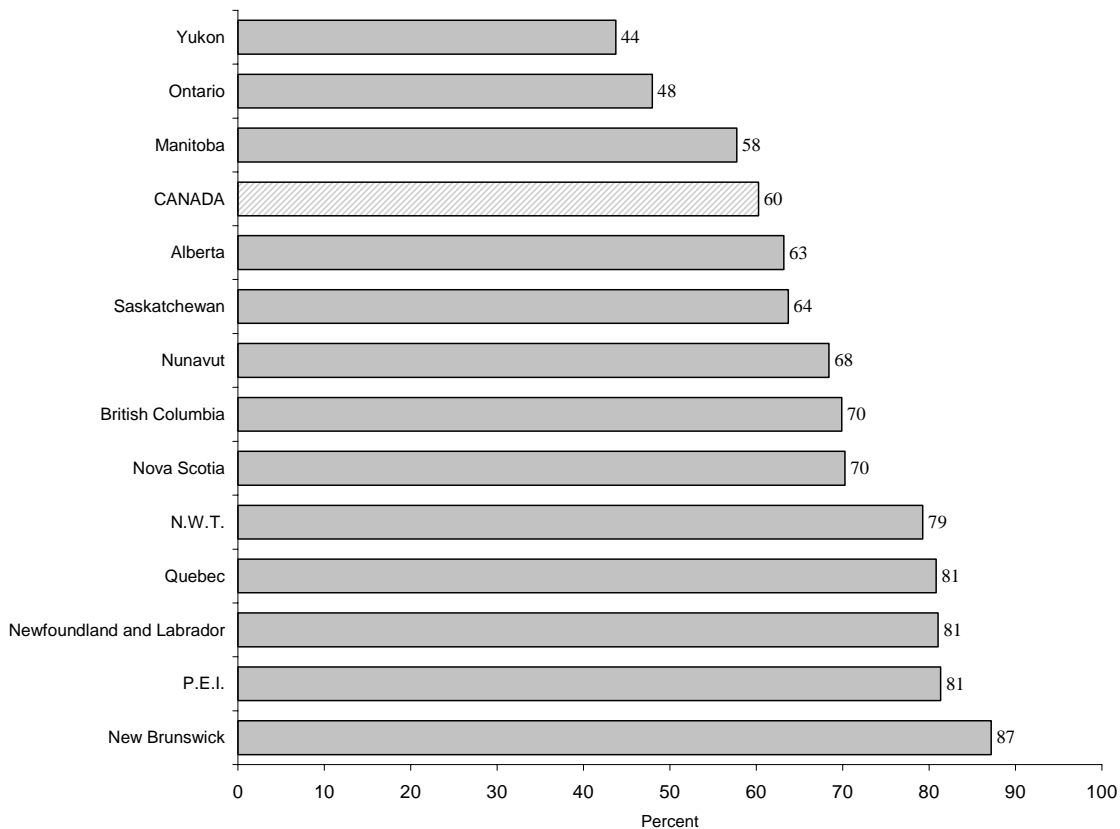
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- Cases that resulted in a conviction (a finding of guilt for at least one charge) accounted for 60% of cases disposed in youth court in 2000/01.
- In 24% of the cases, all charges were withdrawn. In another 12% of the cases the proceedings were stayed.
- In 2000/01, only 4% of all cases dealt with in youth court resulted in findings of not guilty or dismissed.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Proportion of Youth Court Cases with a Finding of Guilt by Jurisdiction, 2000/01²



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

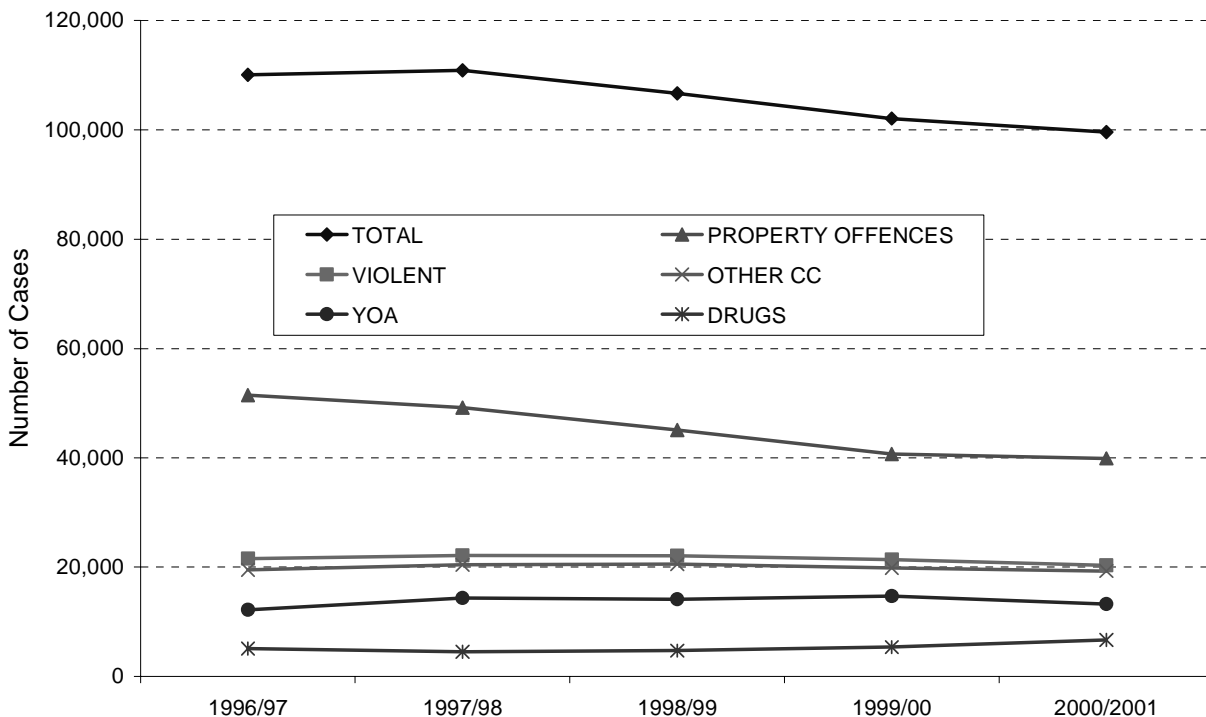
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- The proportion of cases resulting in a conviction ranged from approximately 44% in the Yukon to 87% in New Brunswick.
- Manitoba, Ontario and Yukon reported conviction rates lower than the national rate¹ (60%) in 2000/01.

¹ To terminate and recommence a case for administrative purposes has been found to inflate the total number of cases reported to the Youth Court Survey. As much as 30% of the national caseload is stayed or withdrawn and a proportion of these are the result of administrative procedures. Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, British Columbia and Yukon are most affected by this practice. Consequently the reader is encouraged, where possible, to analyze cases with guilty findings (convictions) to increase comparability among the jurisdictions.

² Prime Performance Indicators

Youth Court Cases by Offence Type, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



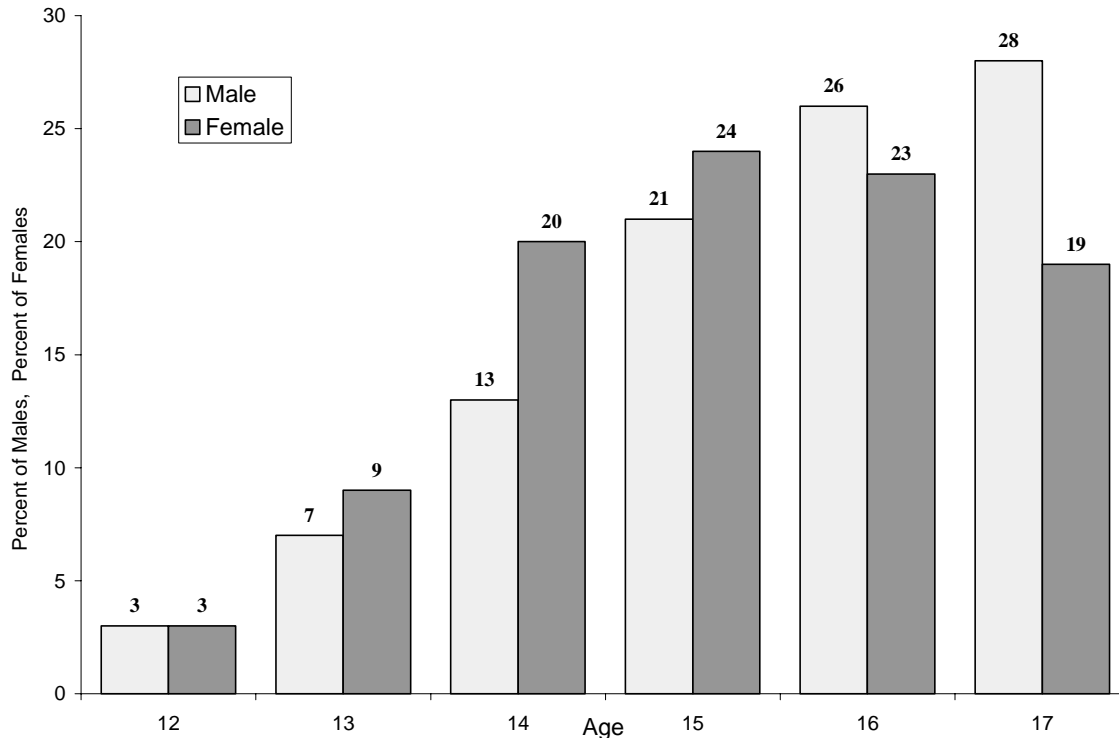
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In the last five years, the number of cases heard in youth courts has generally followed a downward trend; the 99,590 cases processed in 2000/01 represent a drop of 10% from 1996/97.
- A decrease of 23% in the number of Property crime cases from 1996/97 to 2000/01 is primarily responsible for the overall decline in the youth court cases during that period.
- The types of cases processed in youth courts most often involved property crimes (40%), violent crimes (22%) and other criminal code offences (18%), which include offences such as failure to appear in court and escaping custody.
- Less frequent were cases involving offences under the Young Offenders Act (such as failure to comply with disposition, contempt against youth court, assist/interfere/other) (12%) and drug-related offences (7%).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Sex and Age Distribution of Accused Youth, Canada, 2000/01¹



Graph Reflects Total Porportion of Youth Court Cases by Sex

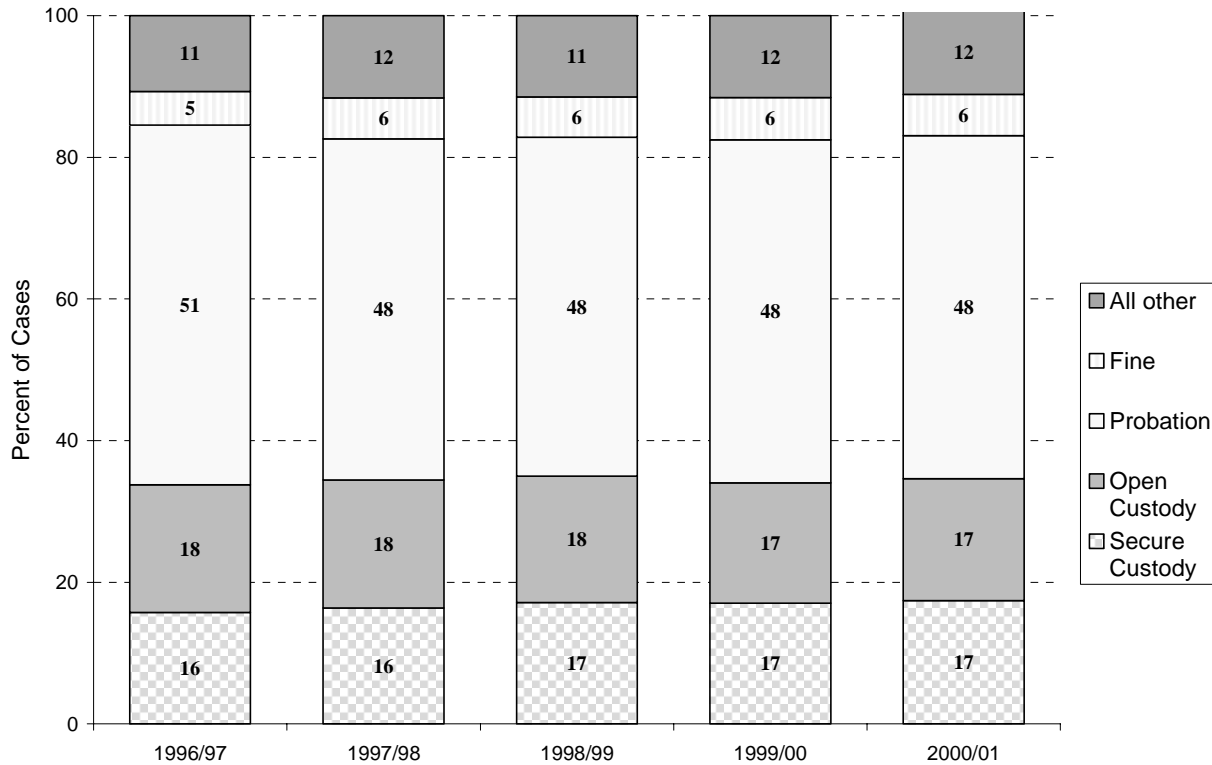
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- Older youths, aged 16 to 17, were involved in the majority of cases before youth courts (51%). Youth aged 15 were involved in 22% of cases while younger adolescents aged 12 to 14 years accounted for 25% of cases.
- The proportion of cases against males increased with age, while cases against 14 to 16 year old females accounted for the largest proportion of cases against females.
- Males accounted for eight in ten youth court cases and they predominated in all age groups.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Most Serious Disposition Imposed in Youth Court, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



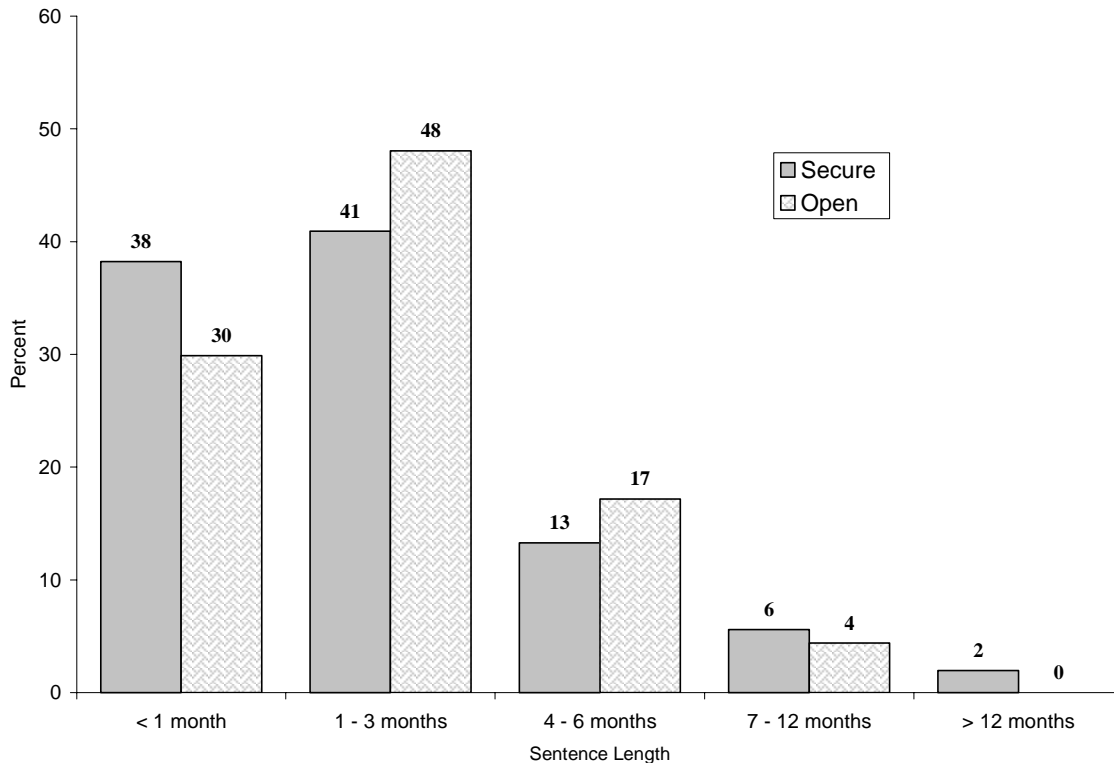
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000/01, probation was the most significant sentence in almost one-half of cases with convictions (48%).
- Custody (34%) was the next most frequent sentence, comprising secure custody (17%), and open custody (17%).
- The distribution of most significant sentence types has varied little since 1996/97.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Length of Custodial Sentence Imposed in Youth Court by Custody Type, Canada, 2000/01¹



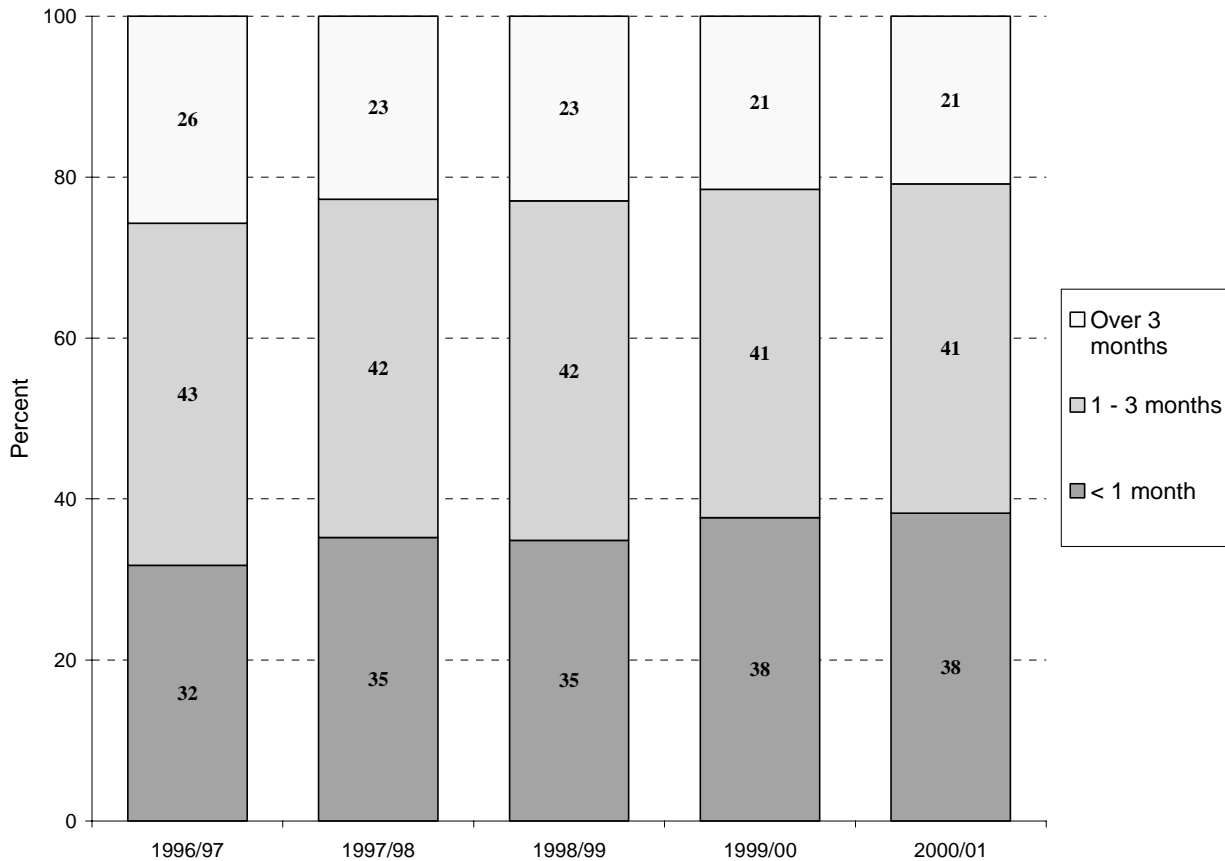
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- Of the approximately 20,800 cases resulting in a custodial sentence (open and secure) in 2000/01, 34% were for terms of less than one month, 44% were for 1 to 3 months, 15% from 4 to 6 months, and 6% were for more than 6 months.
- Of the cases resulting in open custody in 1996/97, 27% were for terms of less than one month, compared to 30% in 2000/01. For secure custody cases, the proportion with orders of less than one month increased from 32% to 38% during the same period
- In 2000/01, the median sentence length for cases resulting in custody was 1 month. For secure custody alone, it was 30 days, while for open custody, it was slightly longer, at 34 days.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Secure Custody Sentence in Youth Court by Length of Sentence, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



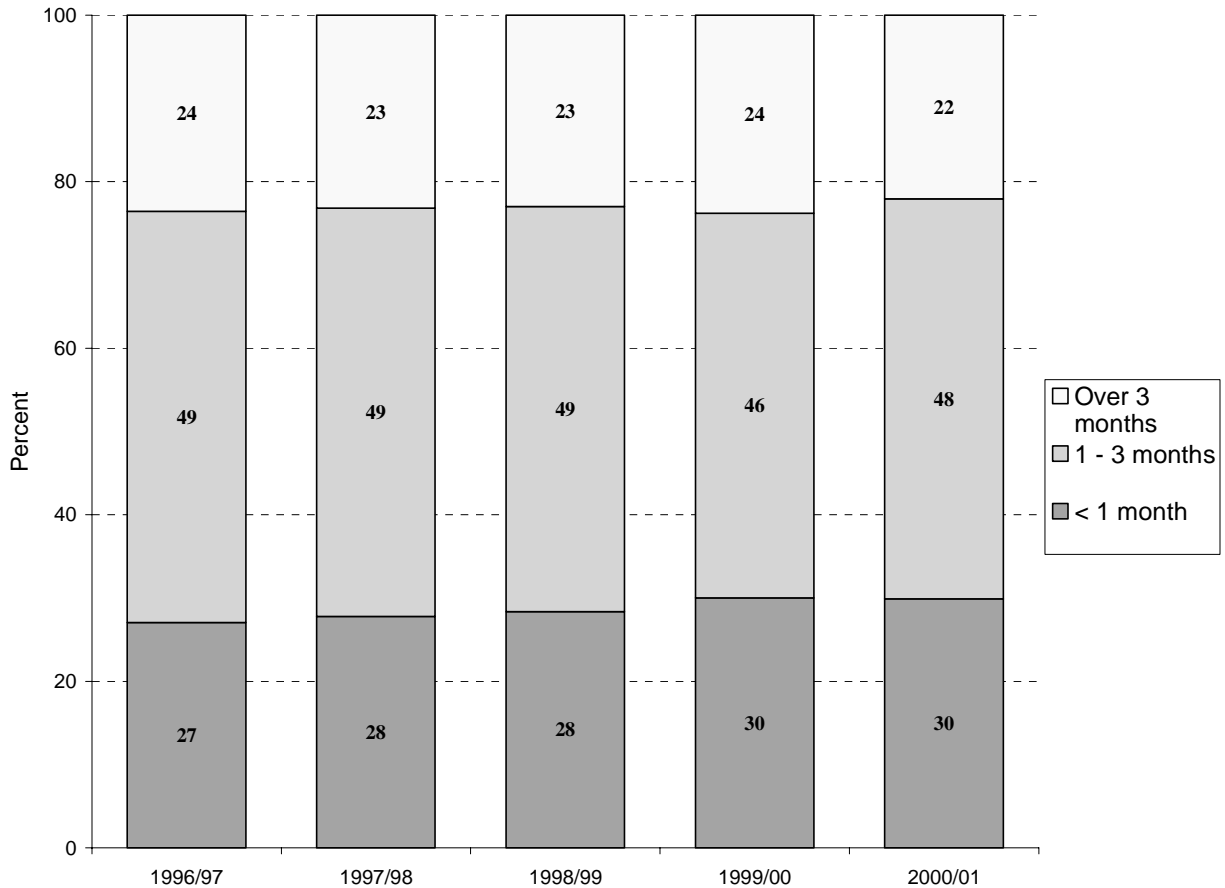
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- The proportion of cases with shorter secure custody sentences in youth court has increased since 1996/97.
- Of the total cases ordered to secure custody in 1996/97, 32% were for terms of less than one month, compared to 38% in 2000/01.
- For all cases ordered to secure custody in 1996/97, 26% were for terms of over 3 months, compared to 21% in 2000/01.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Open Custody Sentence in Youth Court by Length of Sentence, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



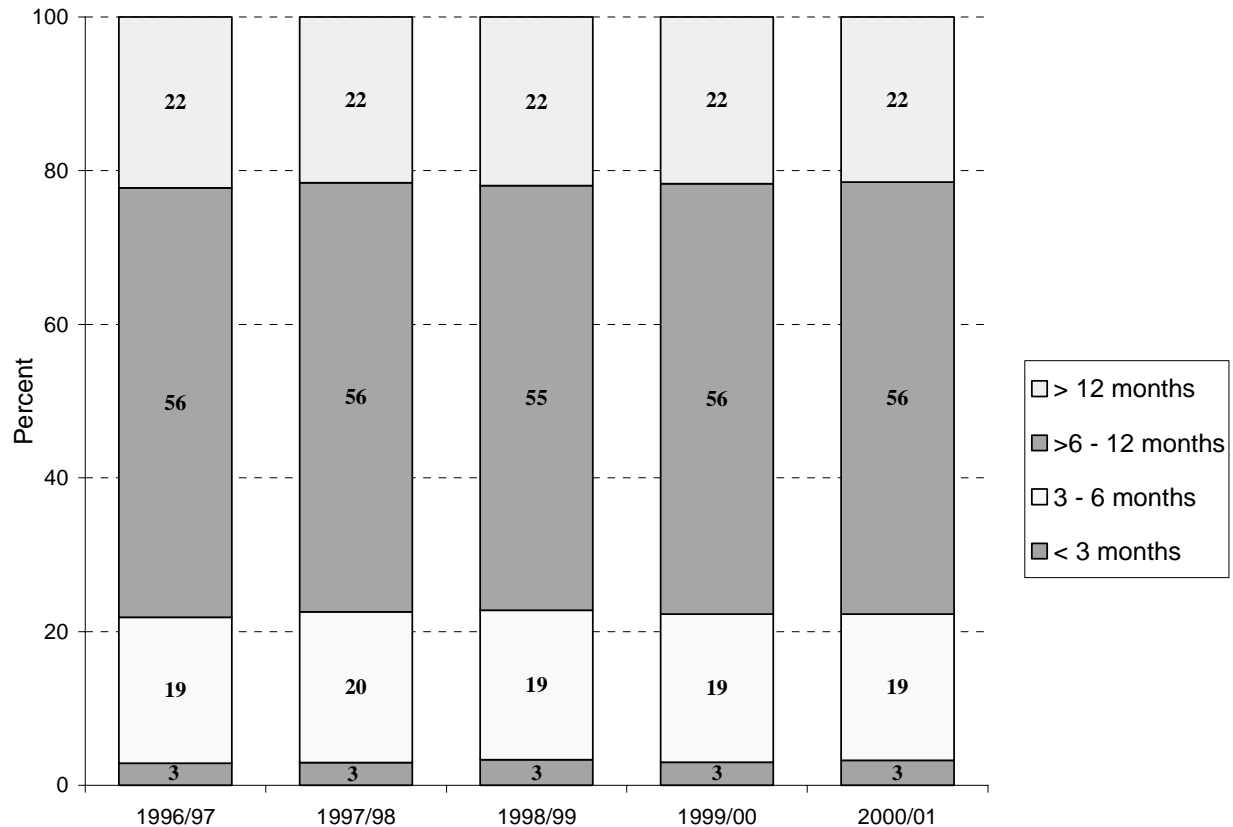
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 1999/00 Highlights*

- The proportion of cases in youth court with shorter open custody sentences has increased since 1996/97.
- Of the cases resulting in open custody in 1996/97, 27% were for terms of less than one month, compared to 30% in 2000/01.
- For all cases ordered to open custody in 1996/97, 24% were for terms of more than 3 months, compared to 22% in 2000/01.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Probation Sentence imposed in Youth Court by Length of Sentence, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



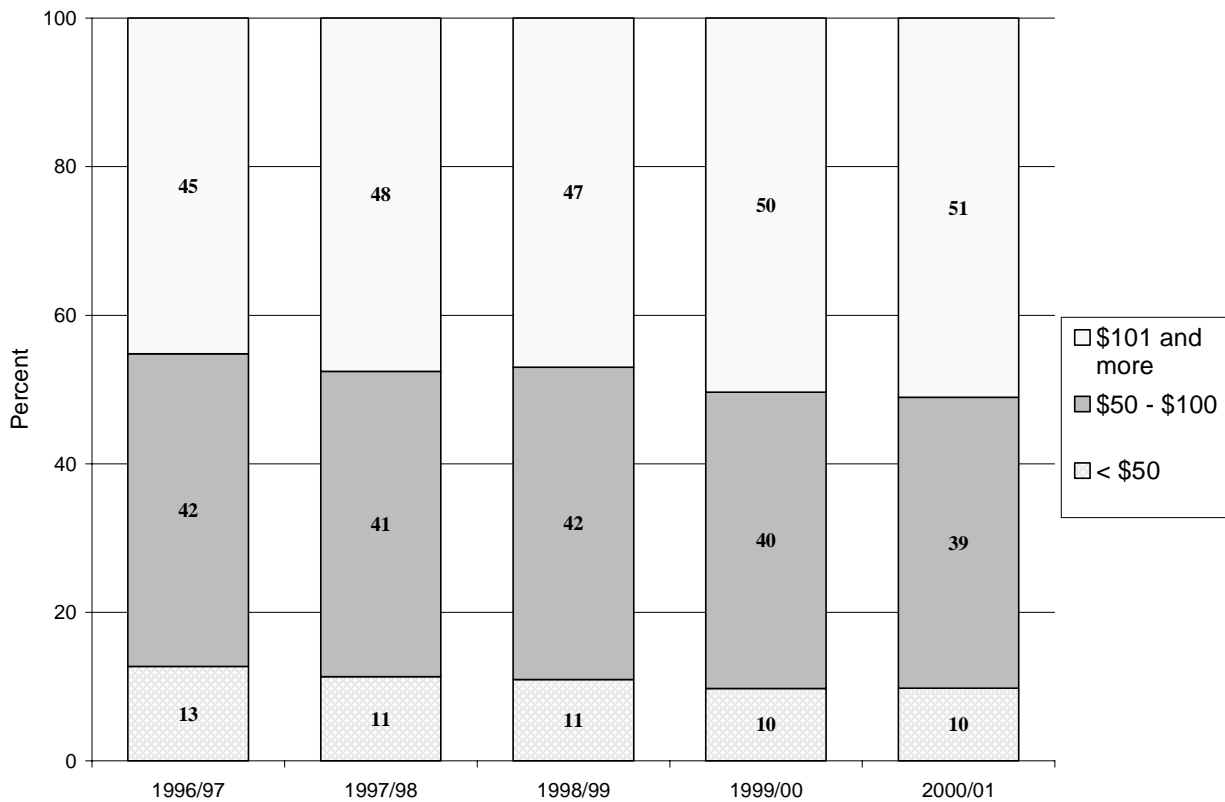
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000-2001, of the 29,000 cases resulting in a term of probation as the most significant sentence, 22% were for a period of 6 months or less, 56% ranged from 7 to 12 months, and 22% were for more than 12 months.
- In 2000/01, the median sentence length for a probation sentence was 1 year.
- The distribution of probation terms has remained constant since 1996/97.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Fine Amounts imposed in Youth Court, Canada, 1996/97 to 2000/01¹



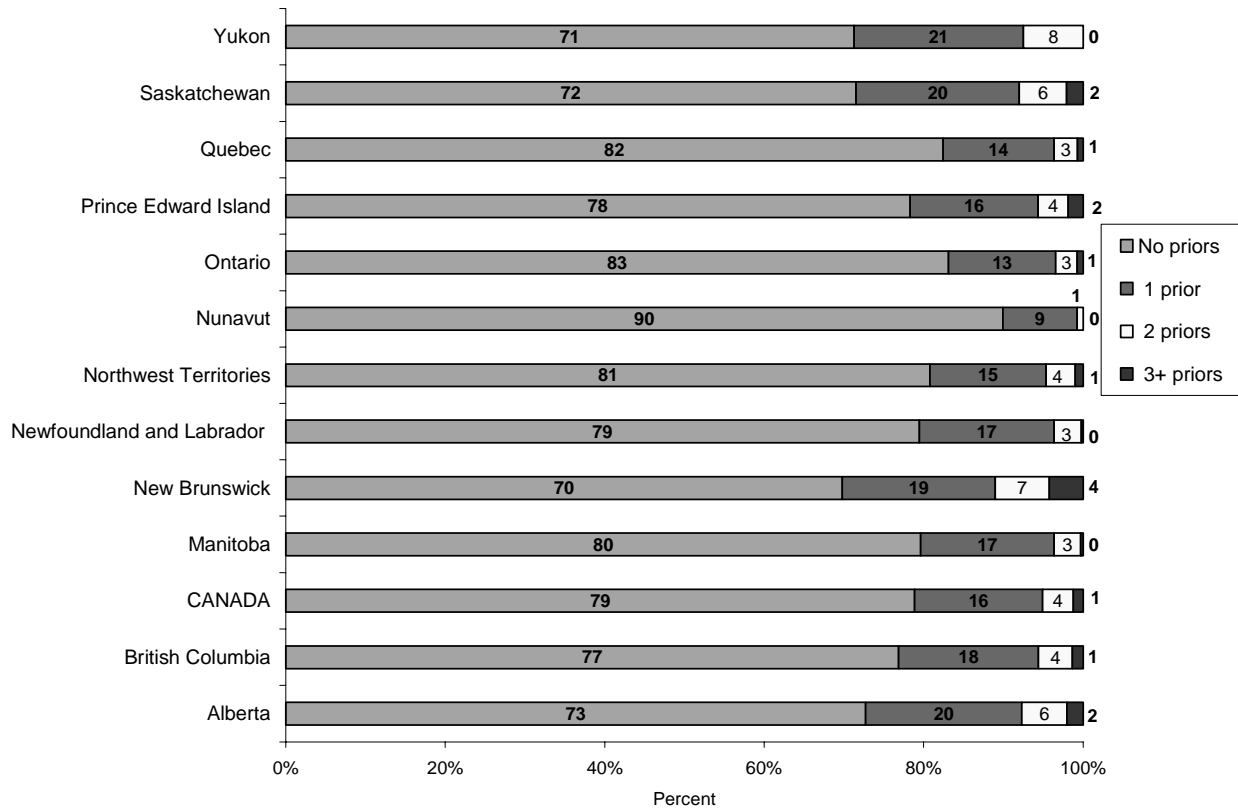
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000/01, 3,502 cases or 6% of convictions ended in a fine as the most significant sentence.
- In 2000/01, fines from the \$101 and over range were most often ordered (51%), followed by fines in the \$50 to \$100 range (39%) and less than \$50 (10%).
- In 2000/01, the median dollar amount of fines was \$125.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Youth Cases with a History of Prior Convictions: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000/01¹



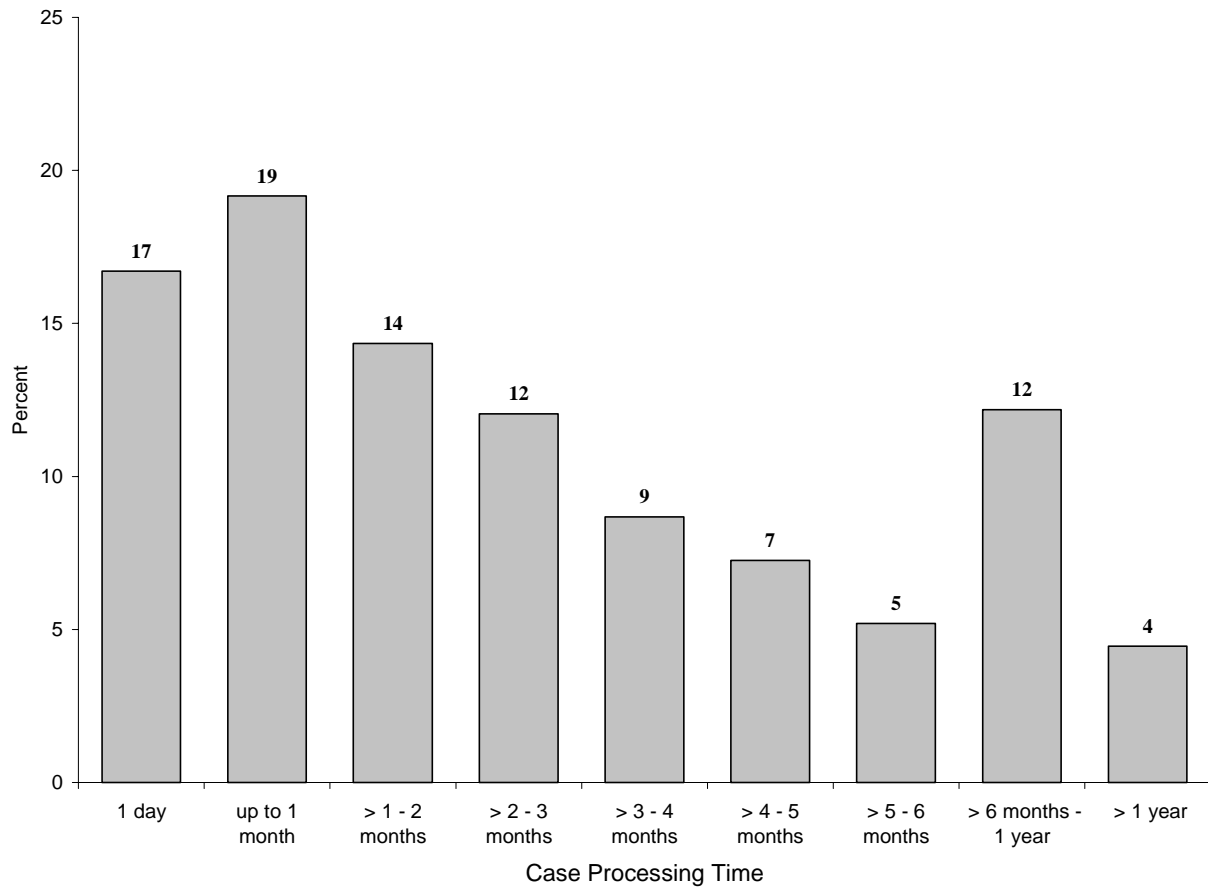
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2000.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000/01, approximately 21% of cases with convictions involved repeat offenders.
- Among the provinces, the proportion of cases in which the offender had no prior court activity varied among the jurisdictions; from a high of 82% in Quebec to a low of 70% in New Brunswick.
- In New Brunswick, 4% of the cases involved offenders with 3 or more prior convictions, compared with virtually no cases in Yukon, Nunavut, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Manitoba. The national level for these types of cases was 1%.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Case Processing Time in Youth Court, Canada, 2000/01¹



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

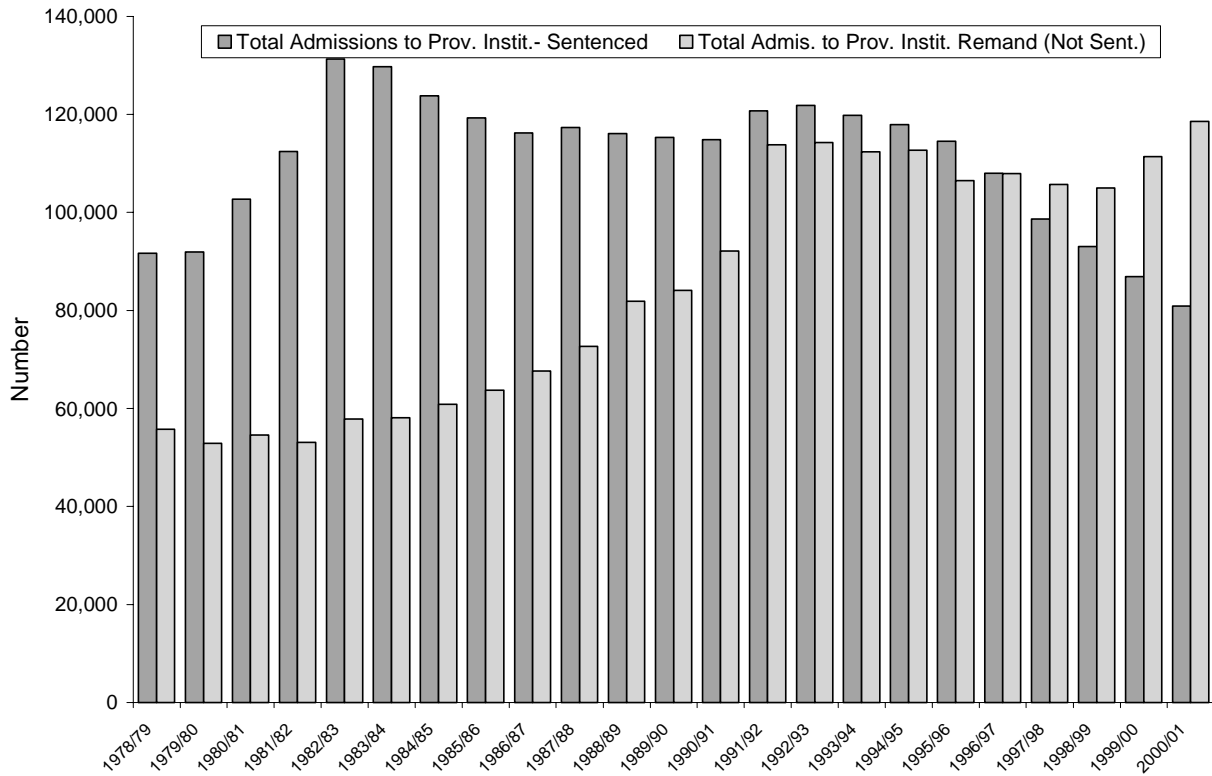
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XPE) Vol. 22 no. 3, *Youth Court Statistics, 2000/01*

- In 2000/01, one-half of all cases (50%) were processed in two months or less (from the time of the youth's first court appearance to the date of decision or sentencing), with only 16% of cases taking longer than six months.
- 17% of cases were completed at the first court appearance.

¹ Prime Performance Indicators

Adult Correctional Population in Canada

Admission to Provincial Institutions by Admission Status, Canada, 1978/79 to 2000/01¹



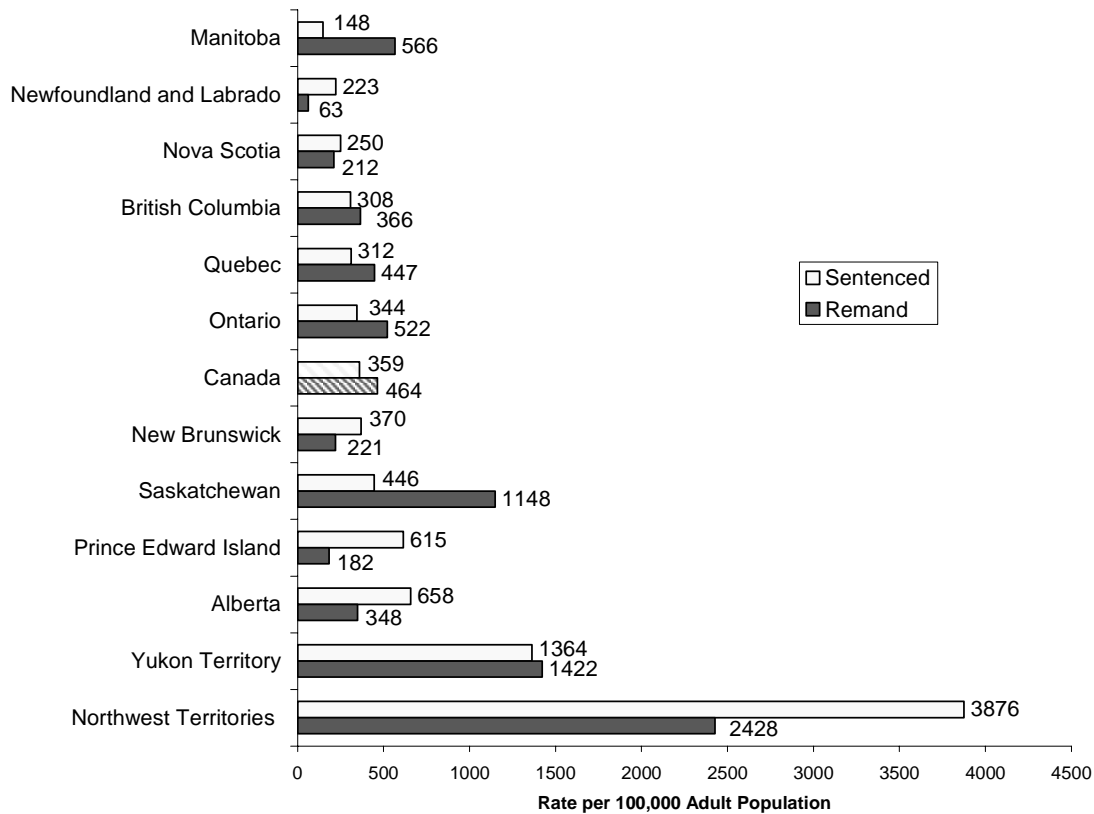
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- Since 1978/79, the number of remand admissions has increased dramatically to reach a peak in 2000/01.
- The number of sentenced admissions peaked in 1982/83. The 2000/01 levels were lower than the number of admissions reported in 1978/79.
- In 2000/01, the number of remand admissions (118,566) exceeded the number of sentenced admissions (80,928).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Rate of Admissions to Provincial Institutions by Admission Status, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2000/01¹



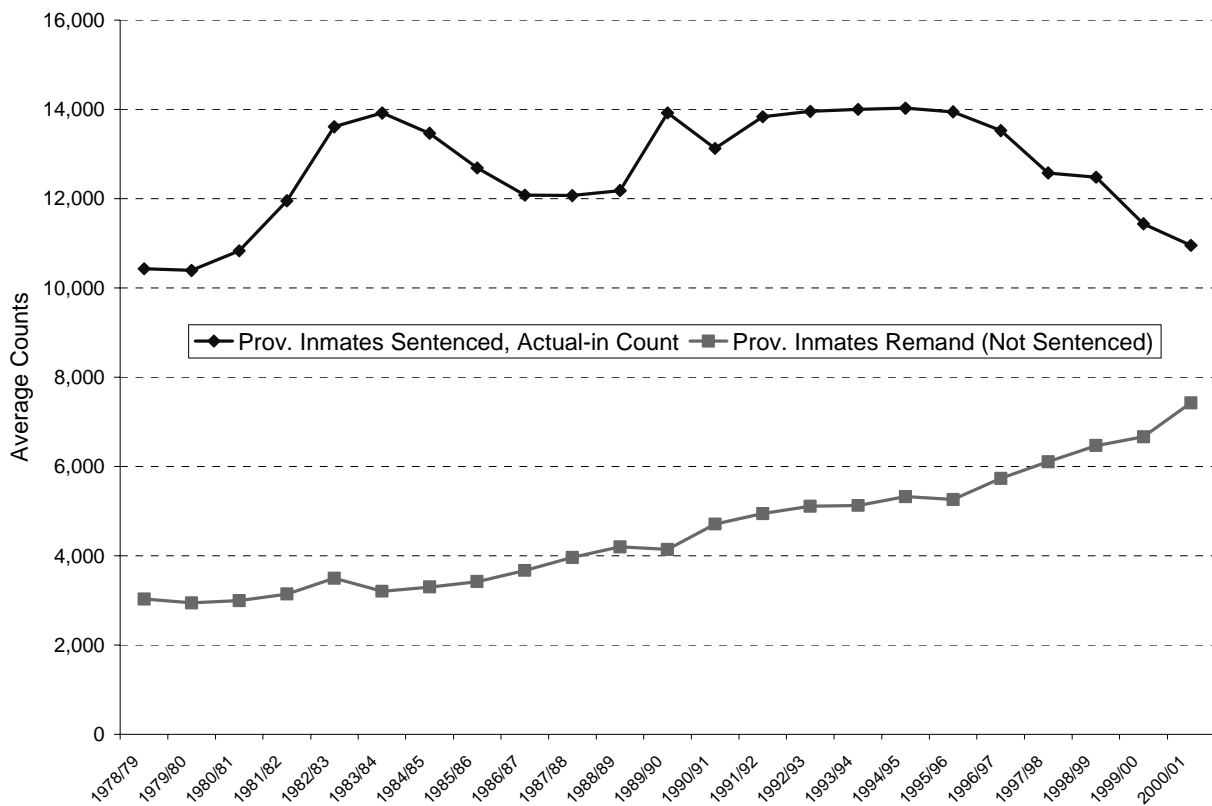
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- In 2000/01, both the rate of remand and the rate of sentenced admissions varied among the jurisdictions.
- Among the provinces, the sentenced admission rate varied from 148 per 100,000 adults 18 and over in Manitoba to 658 in Alberta.
- The remand admission rate varied from 63 in Newfoundland and Labrador to 1,148 in Saskatchewan.
- There were six jurisdictions (Manitoba, British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan and the Yukon) where the remand rate exceeded the sentenced admissions rate.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Average Counts of Adults in Provincial Institutions, Canada, 1978/79 to 2000/01¹



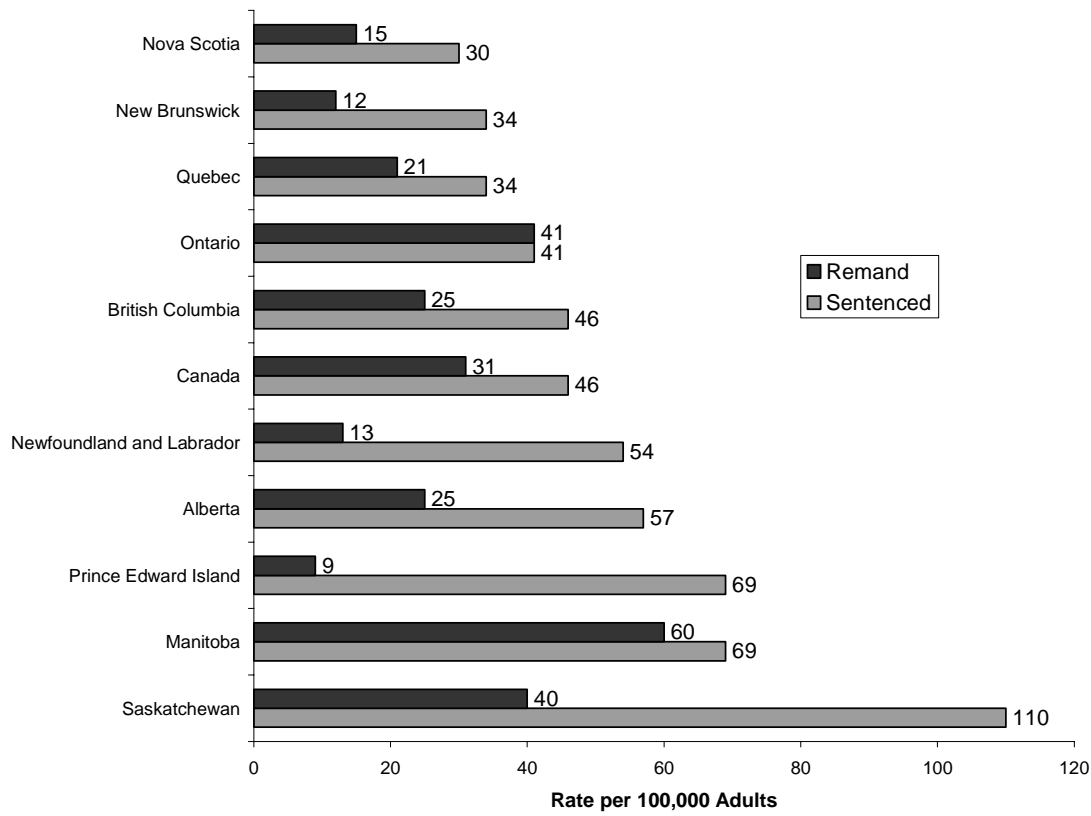
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- In 2000/01, there was an average of 18,815 persons incarcerated in provincial institutions. Of that total, 10,953 were sentenced offenders and 7,428 were remanded offenders.
- Between 1978/79 and 2000/01, the counts of remanded offenders more than doubled.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Average Counts in Provincial Institutions, Canada and the Provinces, 2000/01¹



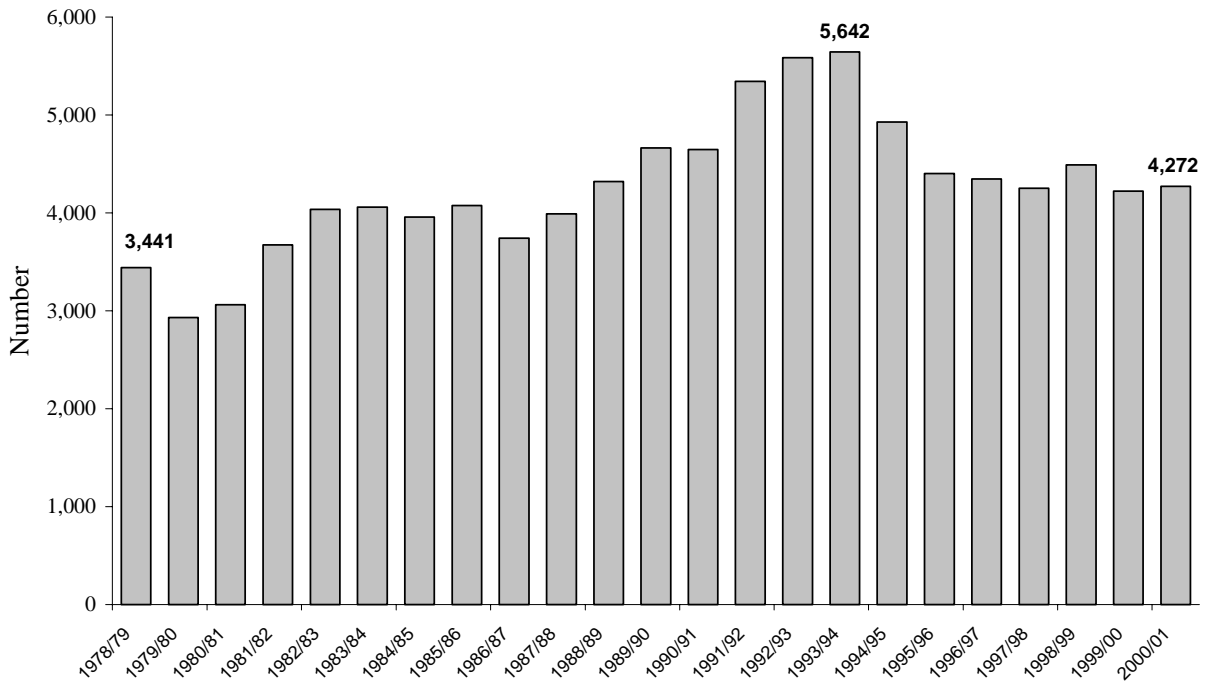
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*
Excludes offenders in custodial statuses other than sentenced custody or remand,(other temporary custody)

- In 2000/01, there was considerable variation in incarceration rates among the jurisdictions.
- The rate of sentenced offenders varied from 30 per 100,000 adults in Nova Scotia to 110 in Saskatchewan.
- The remand rate varied from 9 per 100,000 adults in Prince Edwards Island to 60 in Manitoba.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Custody, Canada, 1978/79 to 2000/01¹



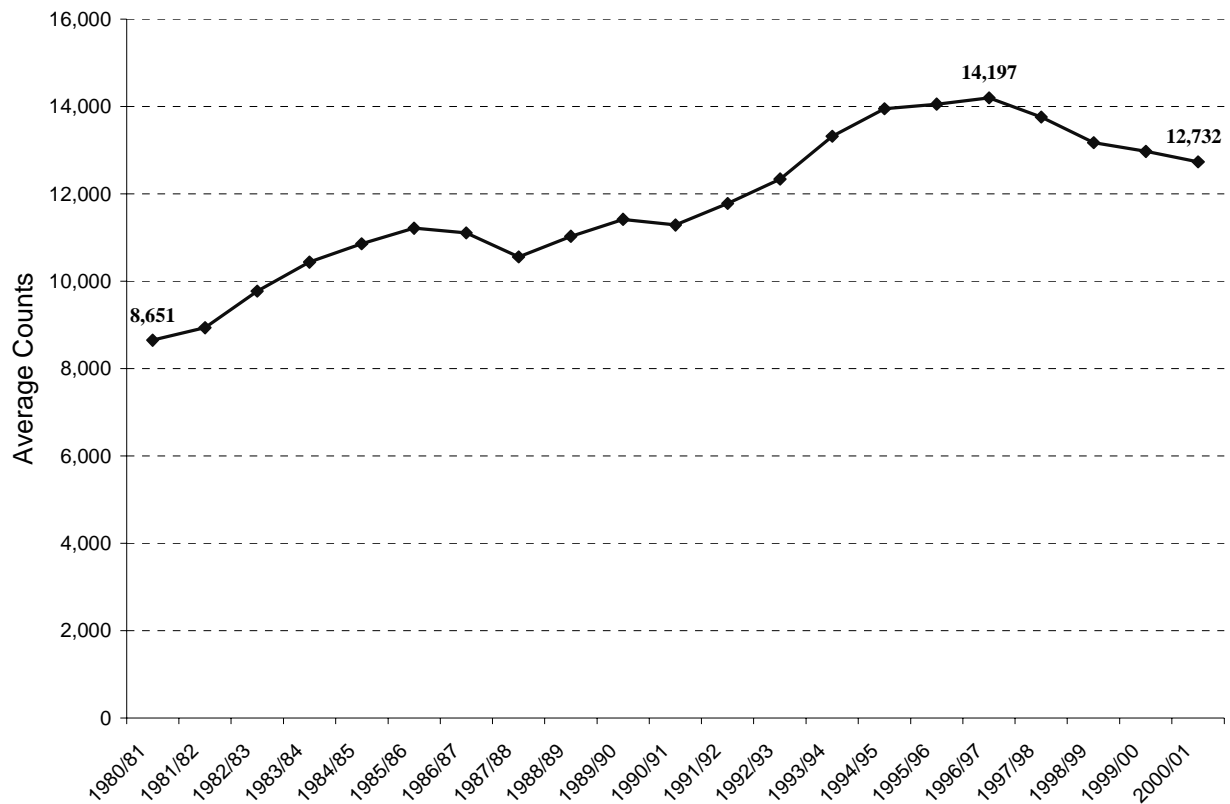
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- In 2000/01, there was 4,272 warrant of committal admissions to federal custody, this refers to the legal document specifying the sentence for which the offender is to be incarcerated in a provincial /territorial or federal institution. The 2000/01 admissions represent a 1% decrease over 1999/00.
- Admissions to federal facilities peaked at 5,642 in 1993/94, a 64% increase over the 3,441 federal admissions in 1978/79. Since 1994/95, admissions to federal facilities have generally been declining.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Average Counts of 'Actual-in' Federal Inmates, Canada, 1980/81 to 2000/01¹



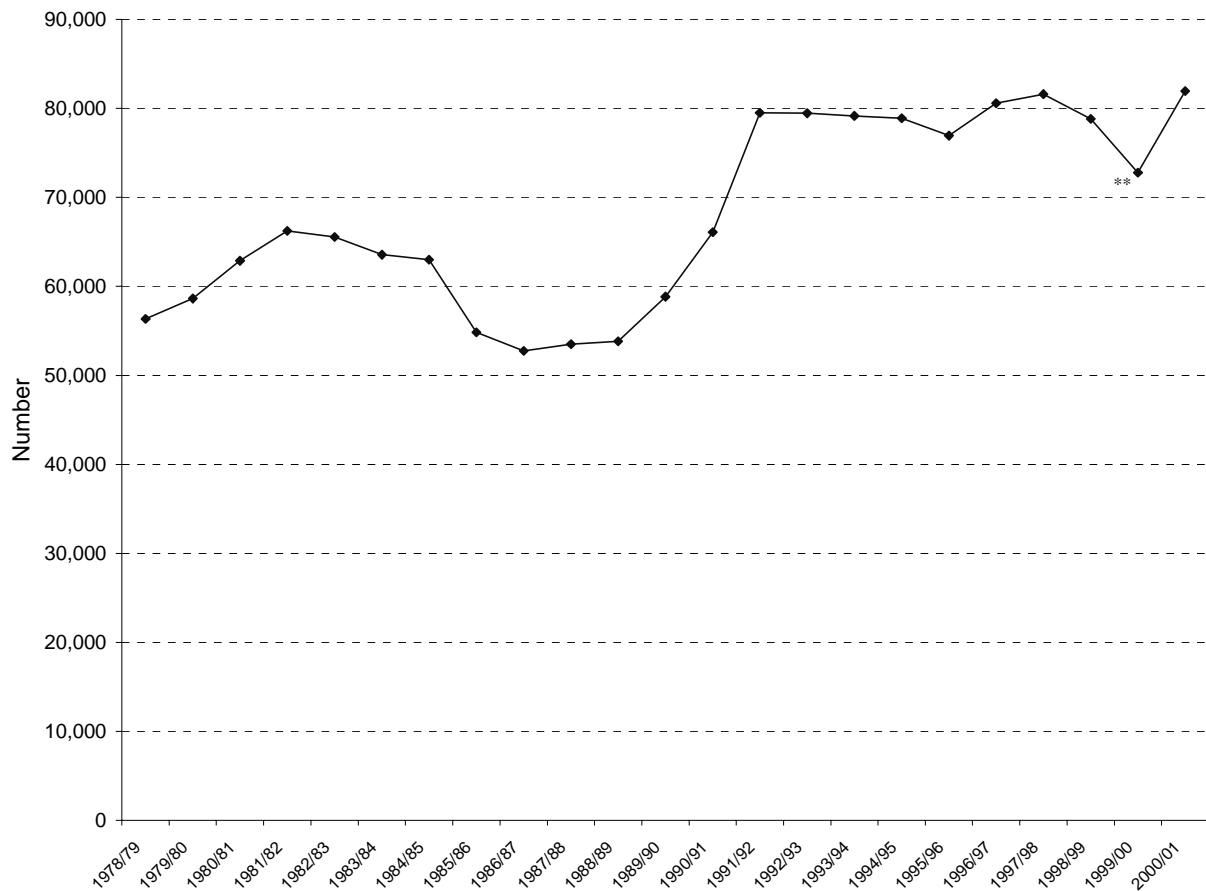
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- On average in 2000/01, there were 12,732 inmates 'actually in' federal penitentiaries. This represented a 2% decrease from the previous year.
- The average count of federal inmates has gradually increased, peaking in 1996/97. Since 1996/97 the average count of federal inmates has decreased steadily. In 2000/01 the federal incarceration rate was 54 per 100,000 adults.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Adult Probation Intakes, Canada*, 1978/1979 to 2000/01



*Excludes, Northwest Territories and Nunavut

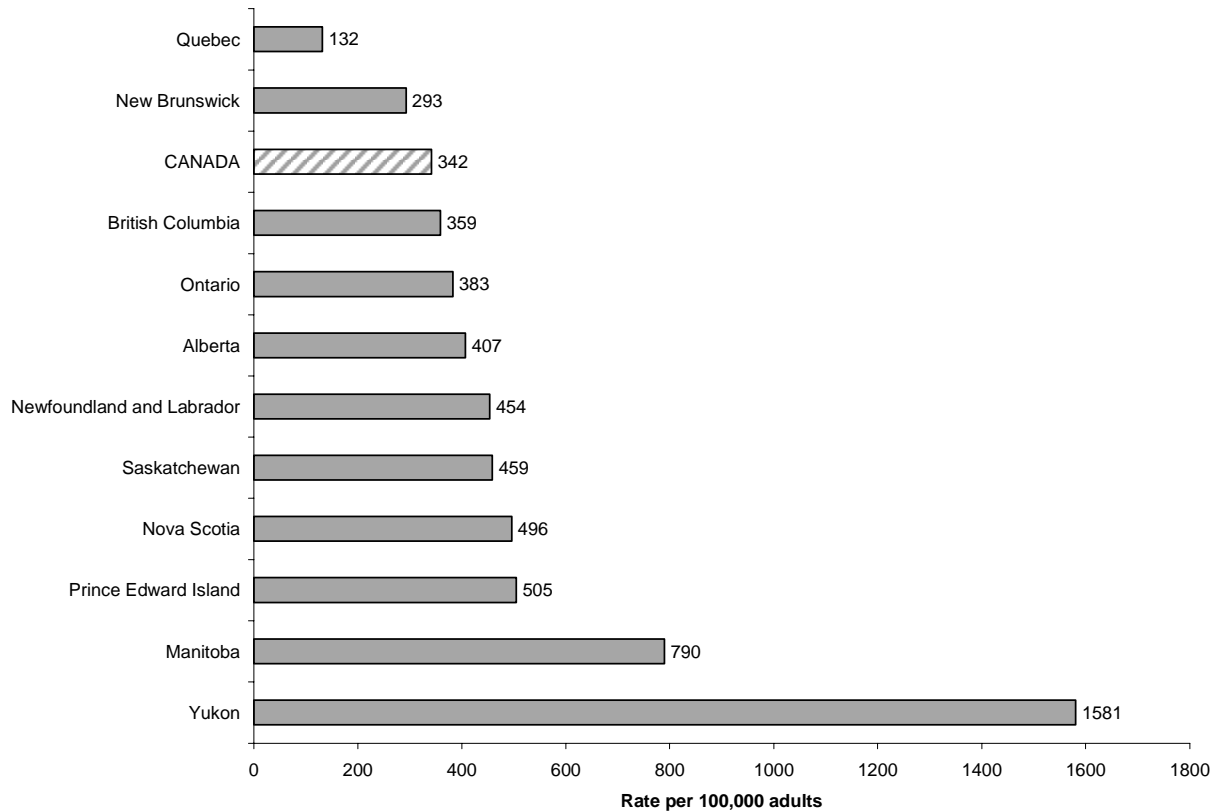
** The data point for 1999/00 excludes Manitoba due to major system development work.

Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- From 1978/79 to 1990/91, the number of probation intakes or admissions fluctuated annually, however, the total reported in 1990/91 was similar to the number reported ten years earlier.
- The most significant increase in probation admissions occurred in 1991/92 (an increase of 21% over the previous year). Since then intakes have remained above 1990/91 levels
- 2000/01 reported 81939 probation intakes, this represents a 3% increase from 1991/92.

Rate of Probation Intakes, Canada, * Provinces and Territories, 2000/01



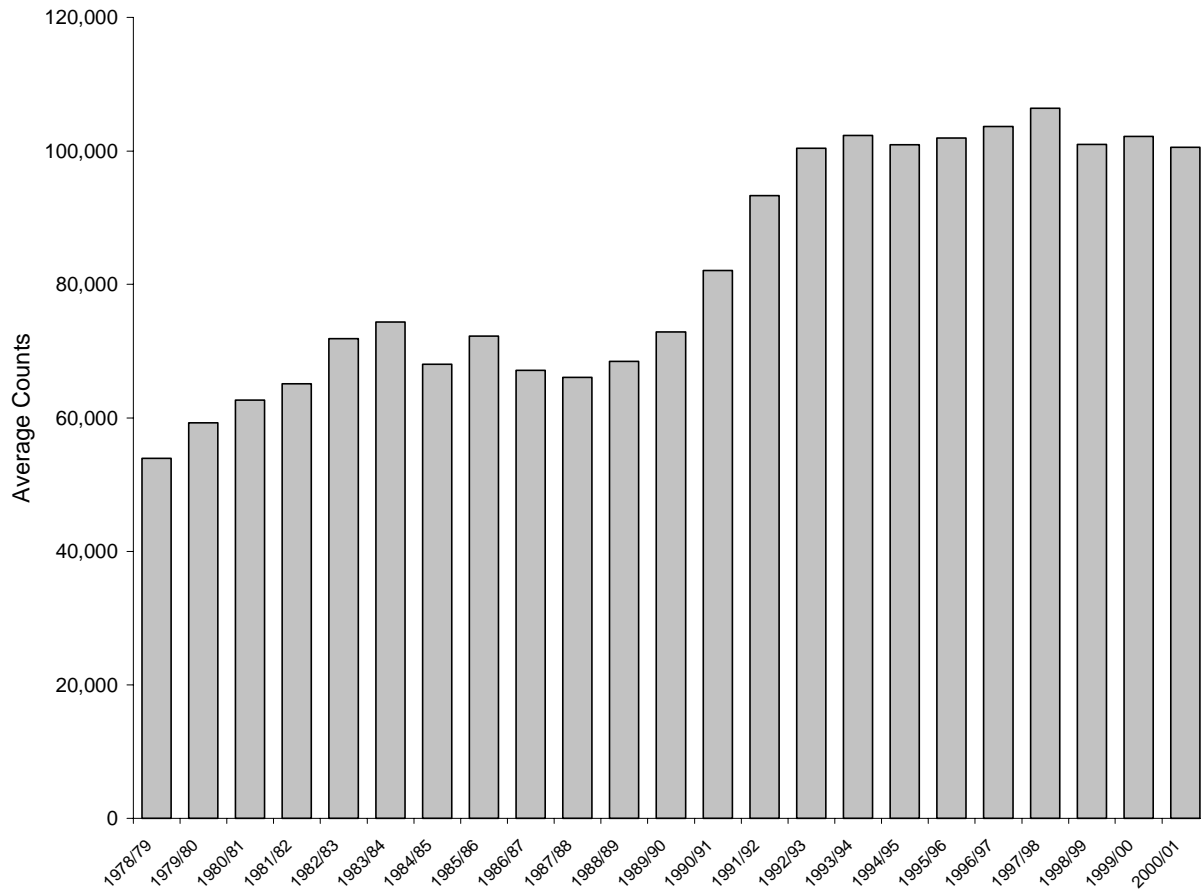
* Excludes Northwest Territories and Nunavut

Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- In 2000/01, there was considerable variation among the provinces in the use of probation. The rate of probation intakes varied from 132 per 100,000 adults in Quebec to 790 in Manitoba.
- New Brunswick and Quebec were the only provinces with probation intake rates lower than the Canada rate (342) in 2000/01.

Average Probation Counts, Canada, 1978/79 to 2000/01¹



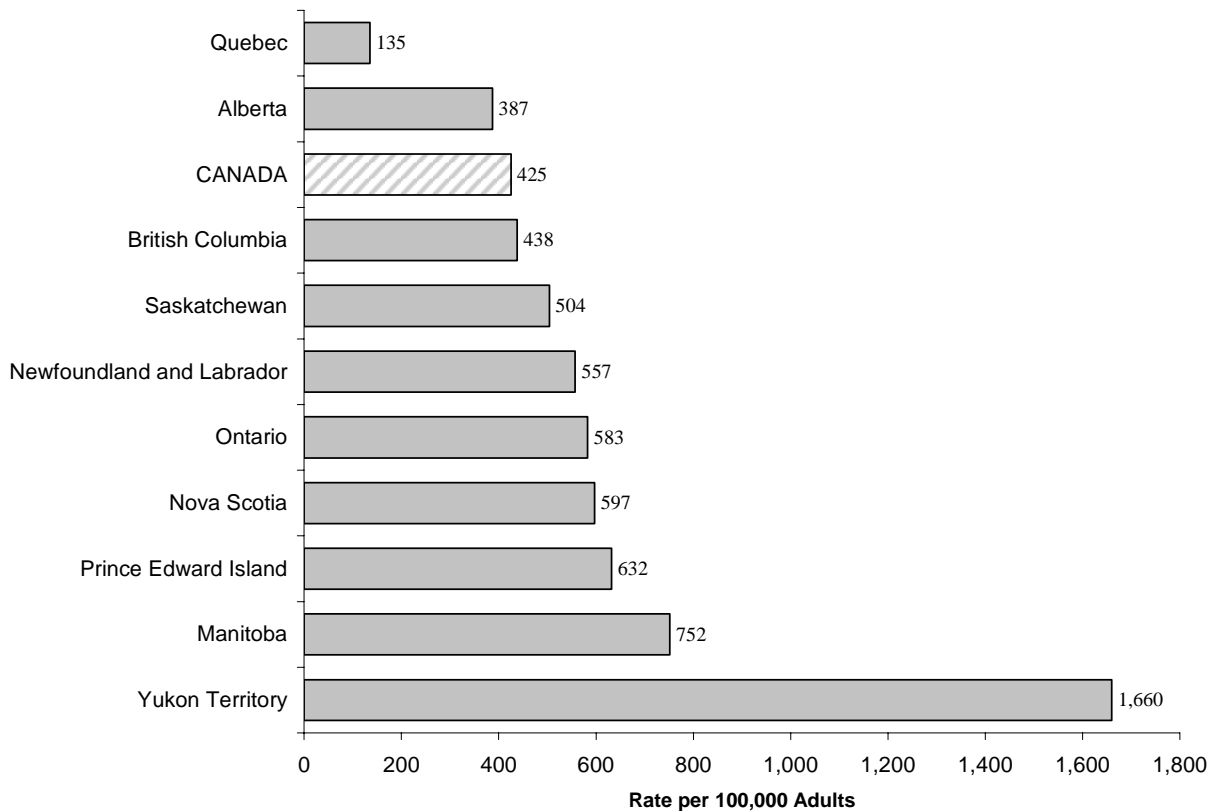
Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- In 2000/01, there was an average of 100,526 probationers under the supervision of Provincial probation services. This was a 2% decrease from the previous year. (Average probation counts represent the monthly average number of offenders being supervised on probation in the community.)
- Probation counts have peaked in 1997/98 at 106,405. From 1978/79 to 2000/01, probation counts have increased by 86%. Between 1989/90 and 1992/93, probation counts increased steadily, but the average probation count has been fairly stable since 1993/94.

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

Rate of Probationers: Canada, Provinces and Territories, 2001/01¹



Source: Criminal Justice Indicators Database 2001

New Brunswick – Data unavailable for 2000/01 due to changeover to new system.

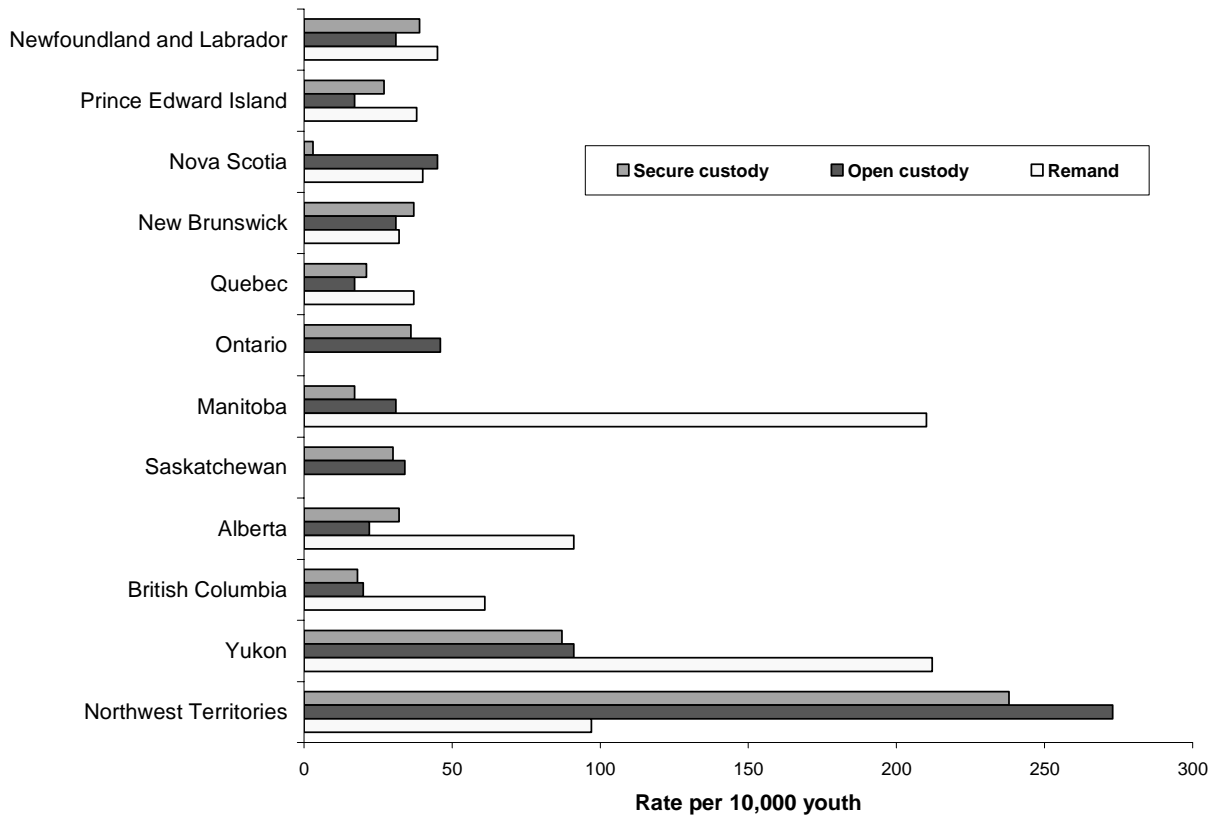
Data unavailable for North West Territories and Nunavut.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002-XIE) Vol. 21 no. 5, *Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1999/00*

- On average in 2000/01, there were 100,526 adults on probation, or 425 probationers per 100,000 adults (excluding Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and New Brunswick where data on probation for 2000/01 are not available).
- Yukon showed the greatest probation rate at 1,660 probationers per 100,000 adults.
- Among the provinces, Manitoba averaged the largest number of probationers with 752 per 100,000 adults. This was followed by Prince Edward Island where the rate was 632 probationers per 100,000 adult population.
- Quebec showed the lowest probation rate (135 probationers per 100,000 adults), less than half that of Alberta, the next lowest (387 per 100,000 adults).

¹ Prime Workload and Volume Indicators

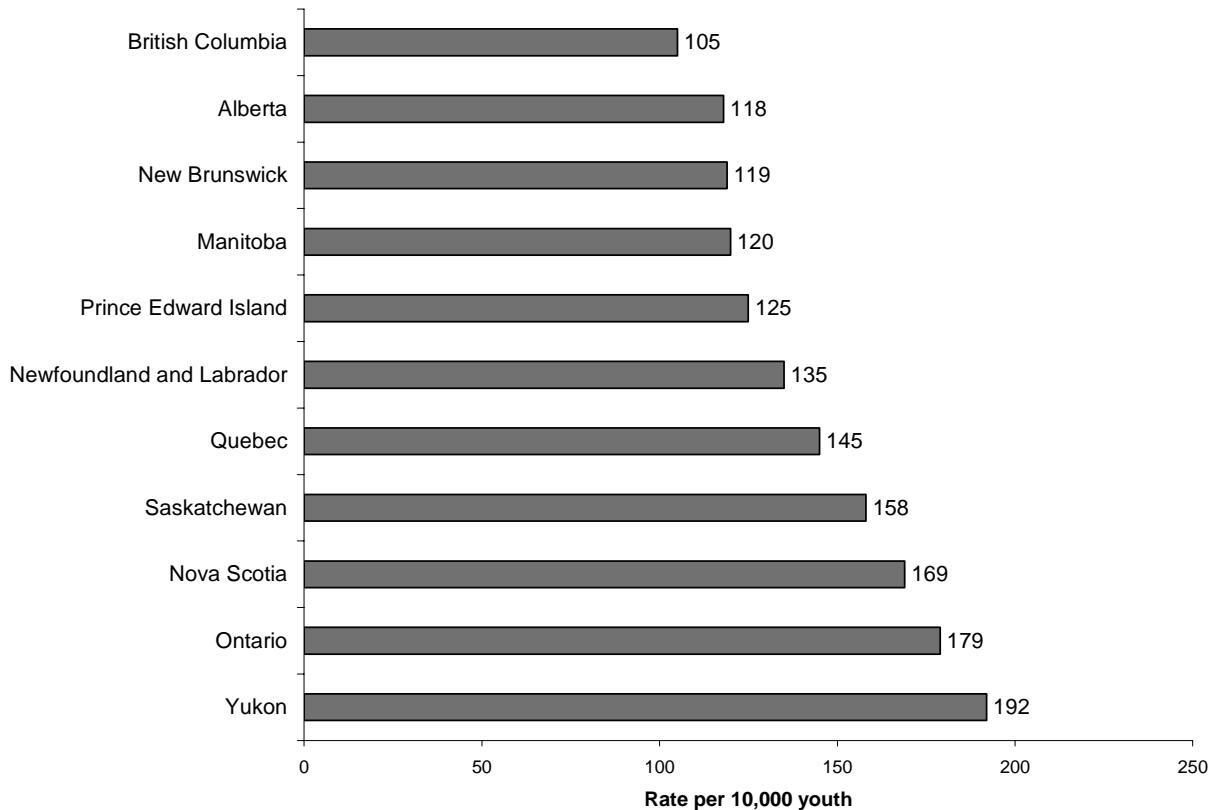
Rate of Youth Custodial Admissions, Provinces and Territories, 2000/01



Source: Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada

- In 2000/01, among the reporting jurisdictions, there were 65 youth admissions to remand per 10,000 youth population; the secure custody admission rate was 28 admissions per 10,000 youth compared to a rate of 32 for open custody. While the highest rates were reported in the territories, there was a great deal of variation among the provinces.
- Compared to the previous year, youth correctional service admission rates declined for remand (-6%), open custody (-5%), and secure custody (-7%) among reporting jurisdictions.

Rate of Youth Probation Admissions, Provinces and Territories, 2000/01

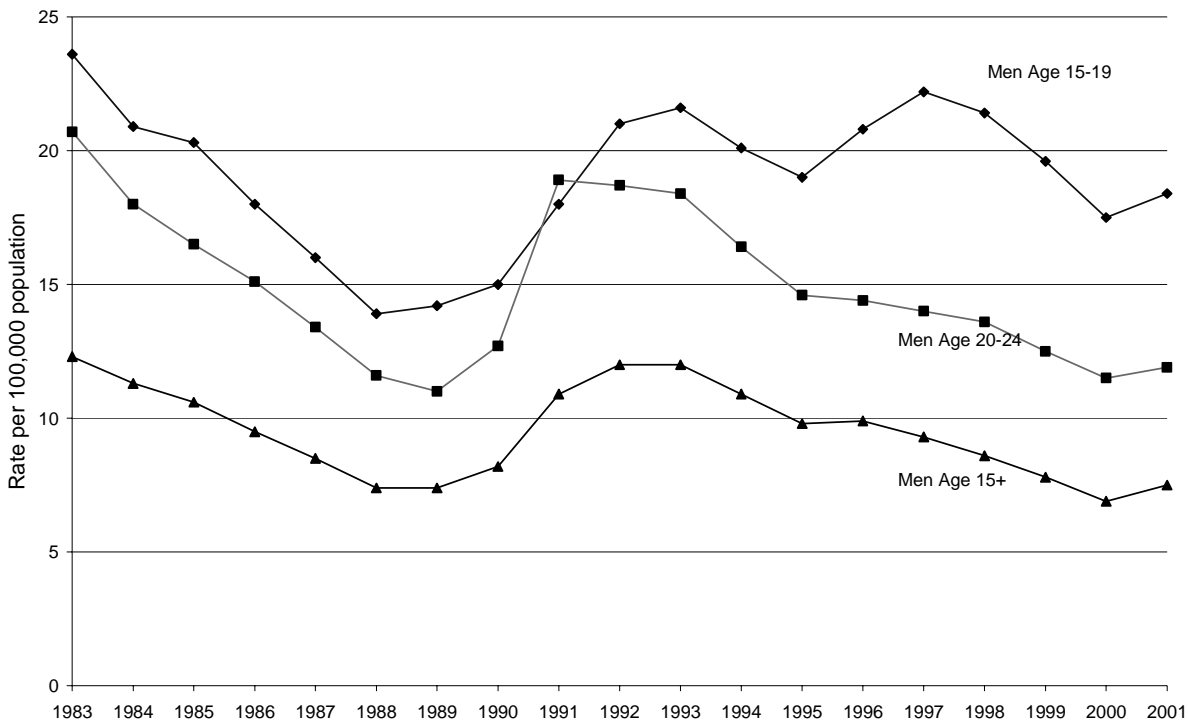


* Source: Youth Custody and Community Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and Census and Demographic Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada.

- In 1999/00, among the reporting jurisdictions, there were 149 youth admissions to probation per 10,000 youth population. While the highest rate was reported in the Yukon, rates for other reporting jurisdictions ranged from 105 per 10,000 youths in British Columbia to 179 per 10,000 in Ontario.
- Compared to the previous year, youth probation admission rates declined 1% among reporting jurisdictions. Among reporting jurisdictions, the largest decreases in the rate of probation admissions were reported in Yukon (40%), Nova Scotia and New Brunswick (16%).

Environmental Factors

Unemployment Rates for Men*, Canada, 1983-2001¹



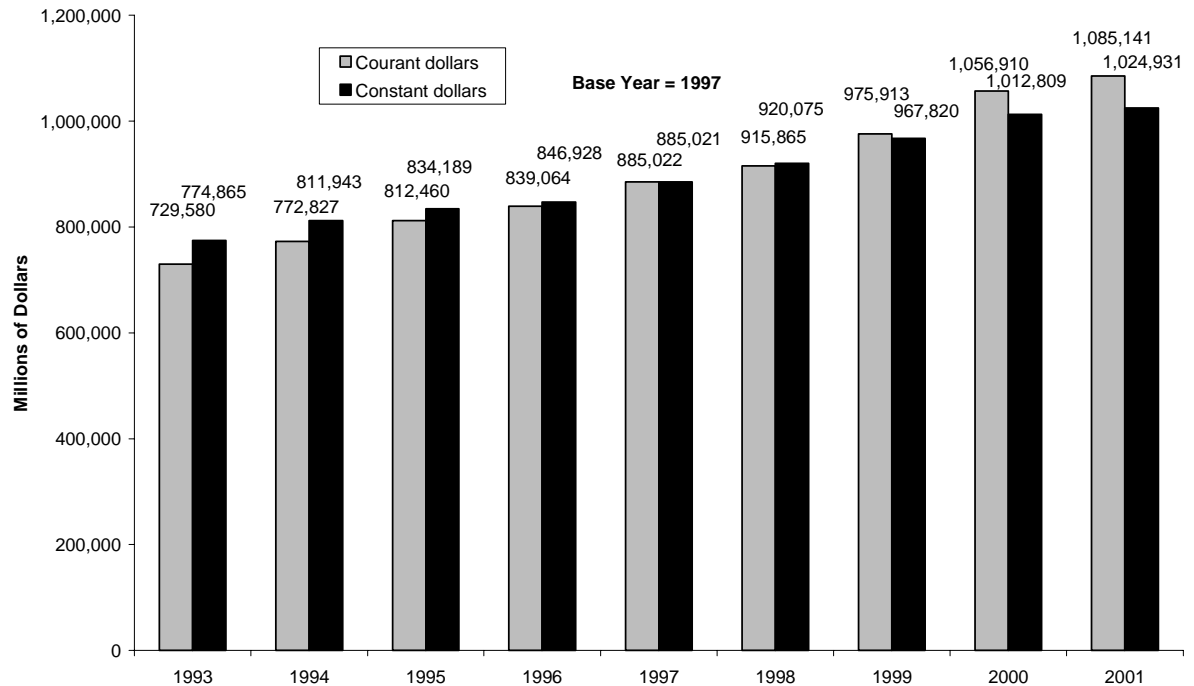
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

* 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.

- Unemployment is a factor that is linked to many others, such as low education, poor literacy, and low income. For young people, it also means more idle time and detachment from the community. These factors are all linked to risk of criminal involvement.
- The recession that began in 1990 greatly affected the unemployment rate in Canada. This rate for men reached a nine-year high (the same as the 1984 rate) of 11.3% in 1992, and then dropped from 1997 to 2000. Between 2001 and 2002, the unemployment rate rose slightly to reach 8%.
- 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. The 2001 rate of 12.8% is a slight increase from the 2000 rate of 12.6%.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Gross Domestic Product, Canada, 1993-2001¹



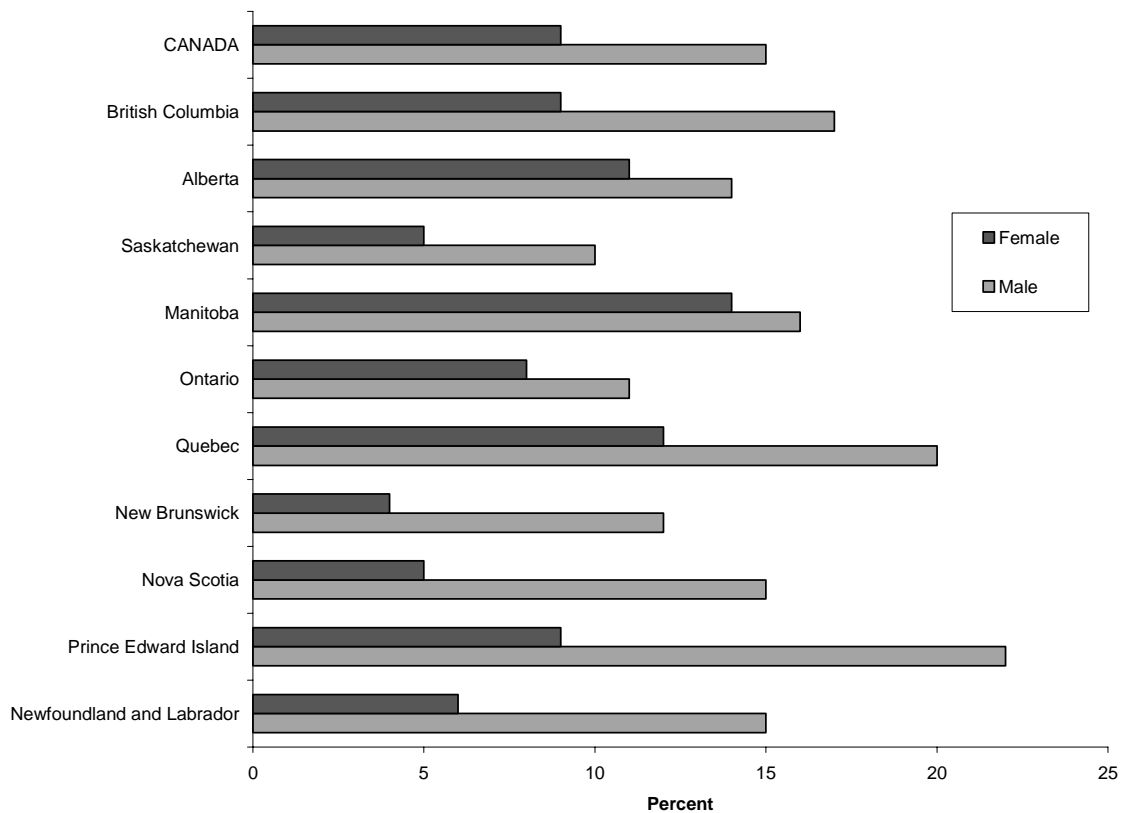
Source: National economic and financial accounts, Statistics Canada. Base Year 1997.

Constant dollars: A valuation expressed at the prices prevailing during a fixed reference or base period. The current base period is 1997

- The graph of gross domestic product indicates economic booms and recessions, both of which can effect various types of offending.
- The Gross Domestic Product expressed in 1997 constant dollars has been increasing steadily for the last 9 years.
- From 2000 to 2001, the GDP increased by 1.2% in constant dollars.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

High School Drop Out Rates, Canada and Provinces, 1999¹

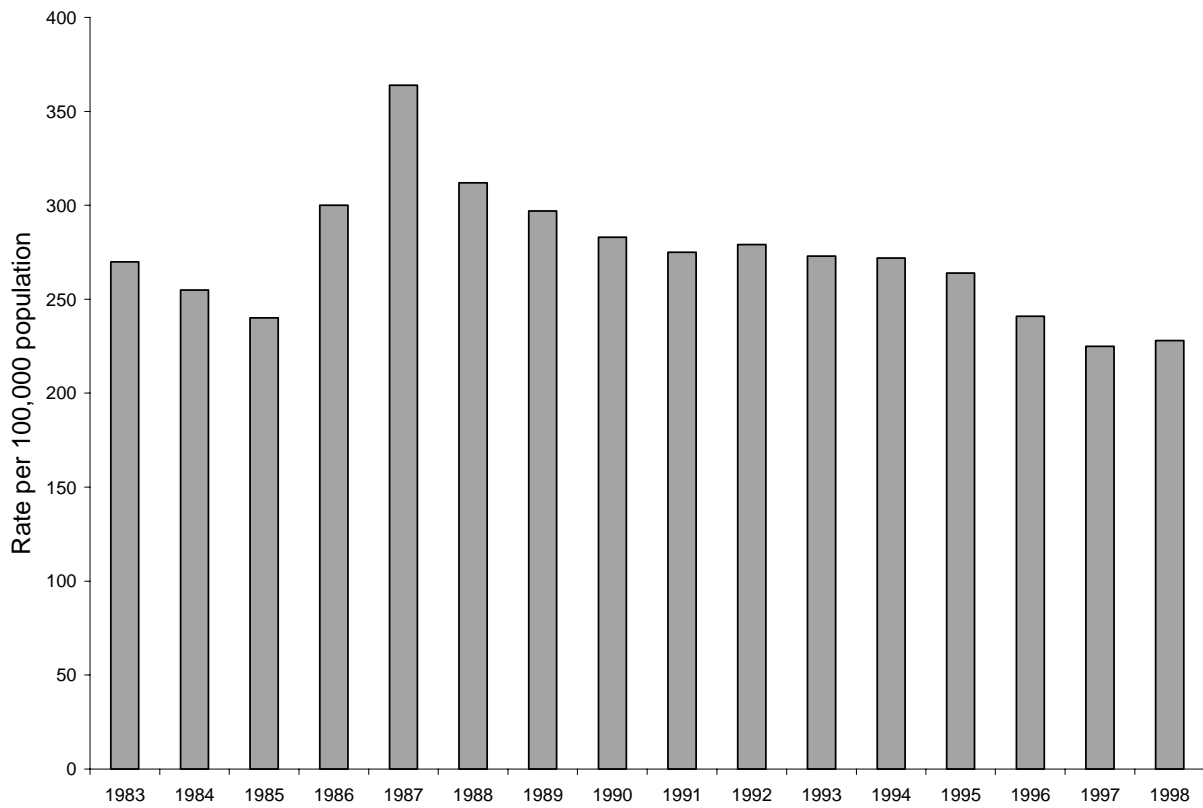


Source: Youth in Transition Survey, 1999, Culture, Tourism, and the Centre for Education Statistics, Statistics Canada. Data for 2000/01 was not available at time of publication.

- Poor school performance and non-completion place youth at risk of unemployment, poor attachment to community, attachment to delinquent peers, and low economic status, all of which may increase risk of criminal involvement.
- The male high school drop out rate among those 20 years of age in 1999 was 15% for Canada.
- For males four provinces exceeded the national percentage: Prince Edward Island (22%), Quebec (20%), Manitoba (16%), and British Columbia (17%).
- The national female high school drop out rate was much lower at 9%. The female rate was lower than the male rate in every province.
- In 1999, the high school dropout rate stood at 12%, down one third from an estimated 18% in 1991, the last time comparable data were collected.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Divorce Rate, Canada, 1983-1998¹



Source: Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada. Data originate with the Central Registry of Divorce Proceedings of Justice Canada.

Divorce Rates for 1999 and 2000 have not been released. (Expected release October 2002).

- The crude divorce rate refers to the number of divorces per 100,000 population. The crude divorce rate reached a peak in 1987 at 362. This involved 96,200 divorces in that year.
- The number of divorces (69,088) increased by 1.6% in 1998, compared to 1997.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Rates of Children Born to Teenagers, Canada, 1986 to 1999¹

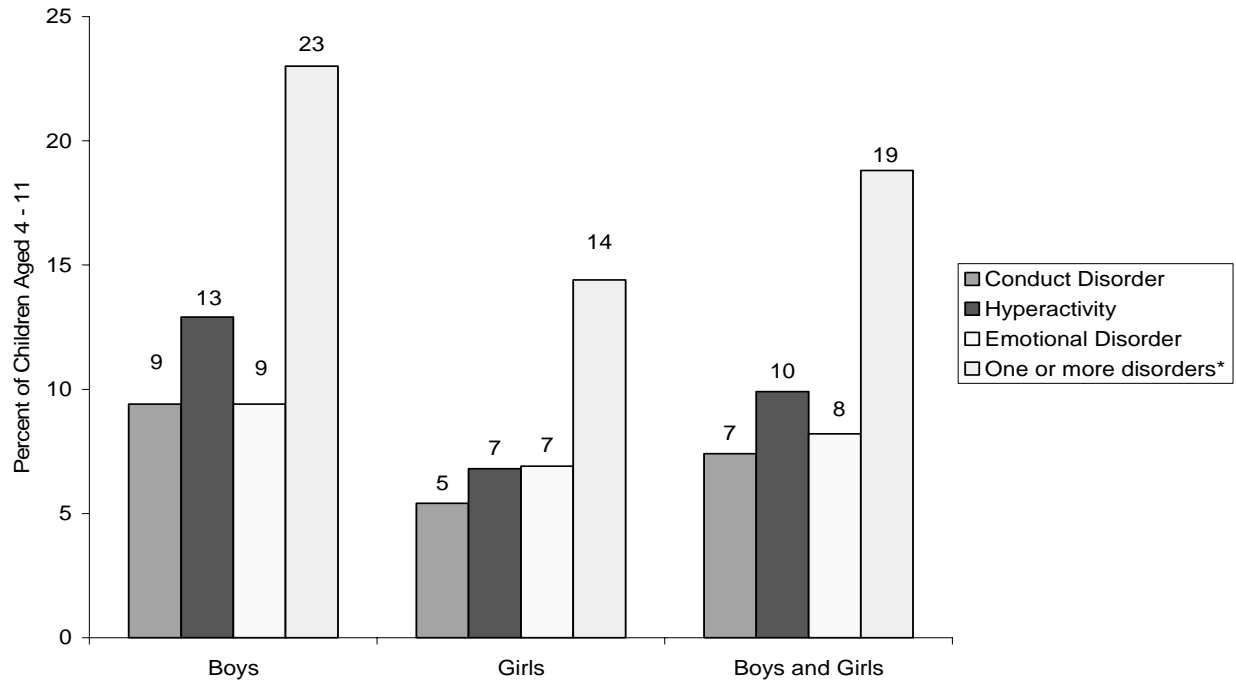


Source: Vital statistics registrations, Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada
Data for 2000/01 not available at time of publication

- Children of teenagers are at greater risk of abuse from mothers and male friends of mothers, and are at risk of being raised in low-income households. Both abuse and poverty increase a child's likelihood of engaging in criminal behaviour in young adulthood.
- Since 1991, the rate of children born to teenagers has been constantly decreasing, passing from 26% in 1991 to 19% in 1999.
- The 1999 rate of children born to teenagers (19%) was the lowest in the time period covered; i.e., since 1986.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Children Aged 4-11 who are at a Higher Risk of Emotional & Behavioural Disorders, Canada, 1998-1999¹



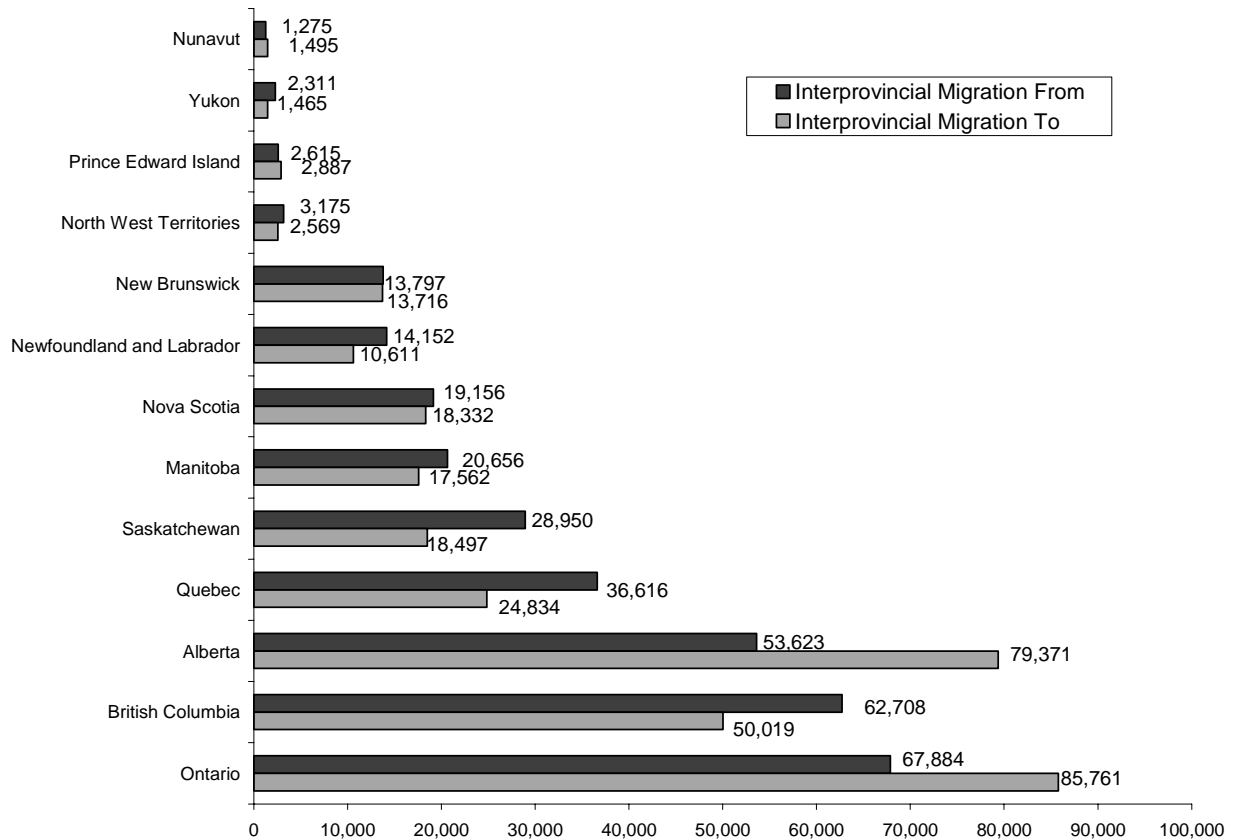
Source: National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth, Statistics Canada. BEHV.ivt (NLSCY – Emotional and Behavioural Problems, Cycle 3, 1998-1999)

*One or more disorders indicate the child was categorized into the top 10% of two or more of: Conduct disorder, hyperactivity, or emotional disorders.

- Emotional and behavioural disorders in children can affect a child's relationships to parents, teachers and peers, and can increase a child's risk of dropping out, poor employment prospects, and delinquency later in life.
- 19% of boys and girls age 4 to 11 may be at a higher risk of one or more emotional or behavioural disorders.
- Levels are higher overall among boys (23%) than girls (14%).
- The highest percentage risk among boys is for hyperactivity (13%).
- For girls the highest percentage risk (7%) is for emotional disorders.
- It should be noted that the cut-off points defining these disorders have not been clinically validated, i.e., the definition of each disorder was a convenient statistical grouping (the highest 10% of the distribution) which has not been shown to correspond to any actual level of dysfunction in the children.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Interprovincial Migrants, by Province or Territory of Origin and Destination, Annual (Persons), 2001¹

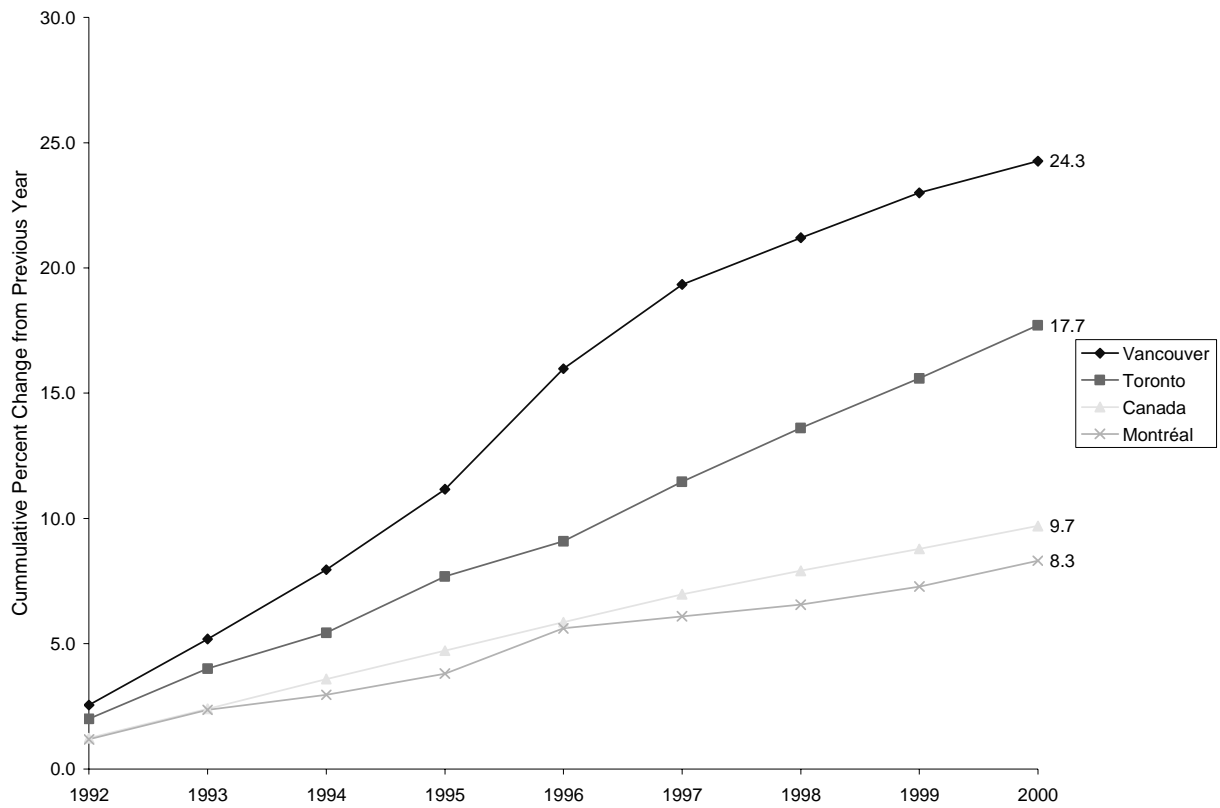


Source: Data were based on Child Tax Benefit files for 2001 and are preliminary, Population and Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

- Interprovincial Migration is the movement from one province or territory to another involving a permanent change in residence. A person who takes up residence in another province or territory is a “migrant from” their province or territory of origin and a “migrant to” their new province or territory.
- The largest migration was from the provinces of British Columbia (net loss of 12,689) and Quebec (net loss of 11,782). The largest migration was to the provinces of Alberta (net gain of 25,748), and Ontario (net gain of 17,877).

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Population Growth in Major Urban Centres, 1992 to 2000¹



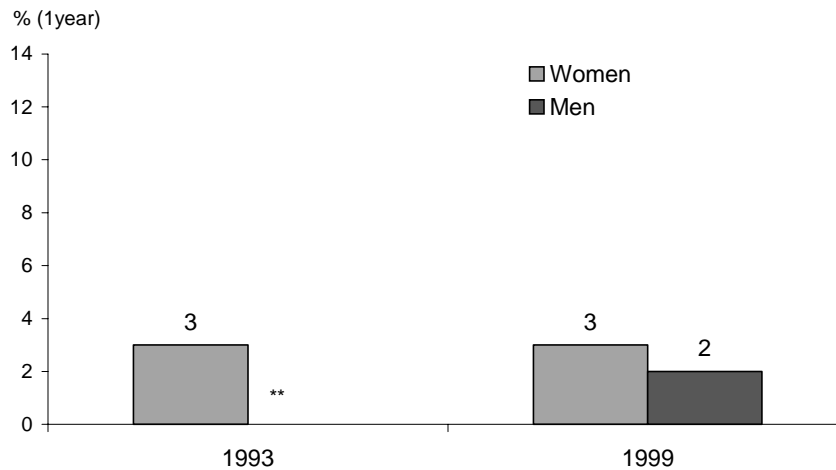
Source: Census of the Population, Statistics Canada.

- In densely populated urban areas, especially those with rapid population growth, friendship and family ties and other informal social controls may be weakened.
- Since the 1991 census, the population of Toronto and Vancouver has grown more rapidly than the population of Canada as a whole. The rate of growth in Montreal was below that of Canada.
- All three major Census Metropolitan Areas, Vancouver (24%), Toronto (18%) and Montreal (8%), experienced population increases since the 1991 census.

¹ Prime Environmental Indicators

Focus Issues

One-Year Prevalence Rates of Spousal Violence, 1993 and 1999



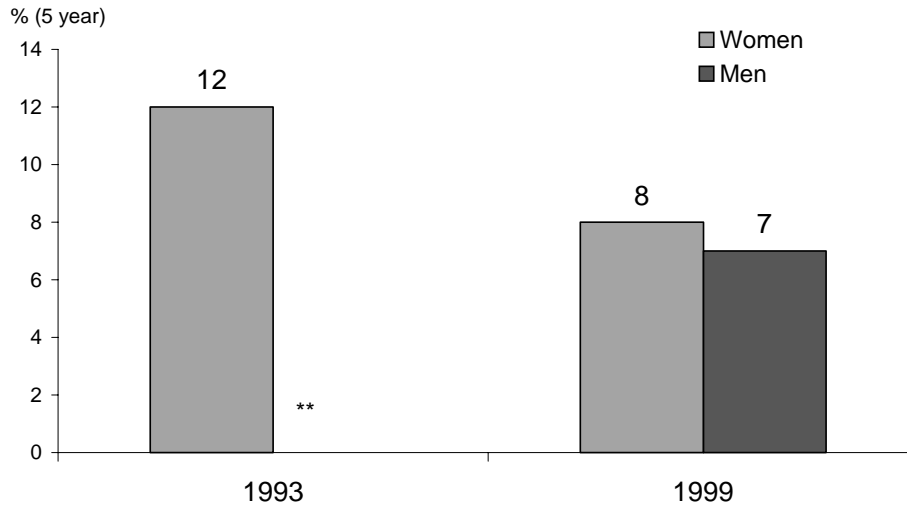
**Figures not available for men.

The difference in rates against women and men in 1999 is statistically significant.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1993 VAWS; 1999 GSS

- Spousal Violence refers to *Criminal Code* violent offences committed against women and men. Spouses include common-law and legal spouses and ex-partners.
- The 1993 Violence Against Women Survey and the 1999 General Social Survey estimate one-year rates of wife assault of 3%.
- The percentage of men who reported being a victim of spousal violence for 1999 was 2%. Data for men were not available for 1993.

Five Year Prevalence Rates of Spousal Violence, 1993 and 1999



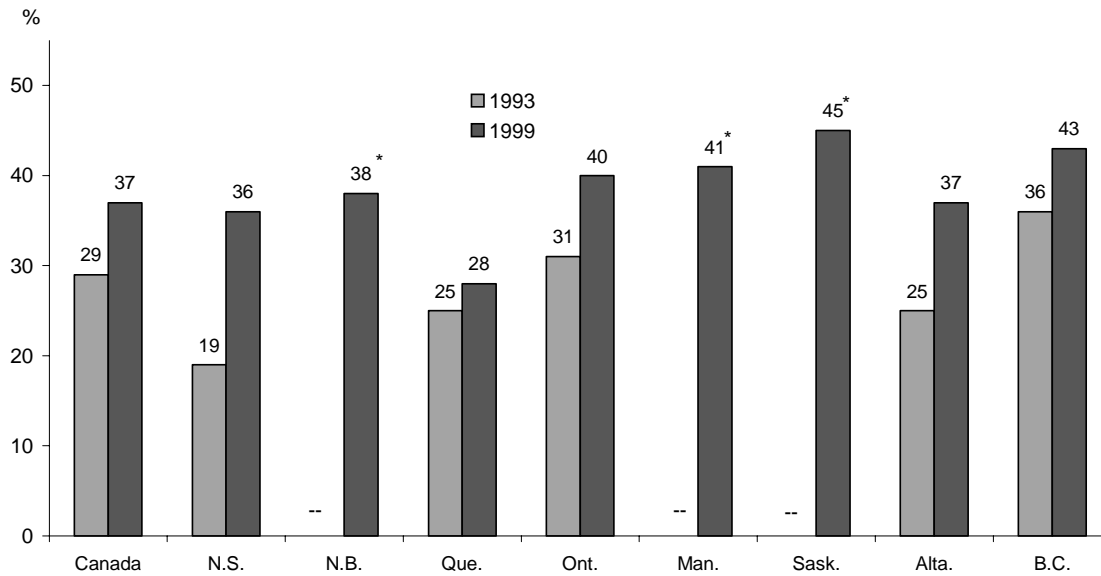
** Figures not available for men 1993.

Both the decline in rates of spousal violence against women between 1993 & 1999, and the difference in rates against women & men in 1999 are statistically significant.

Source: Statistics Canada, 1993 VAW; 1999 GSS.

- The 1993 Violence Against Women Survey and the 1999 General Social Survey estimate five-year rates declined from 12% in 1993 to 8% in 1999, a statistically significant drop.
- The percentage of men who reported spousal violence over the five-year period prior to 1999 was 7%. Data for men were not available for 1993.

Percentage of Female Victims of Spousal Violence Who Reported to the Police, 1993 and 1999



* Coefficient of variation is high (16.6% to 33.3%) due to low sample counts.

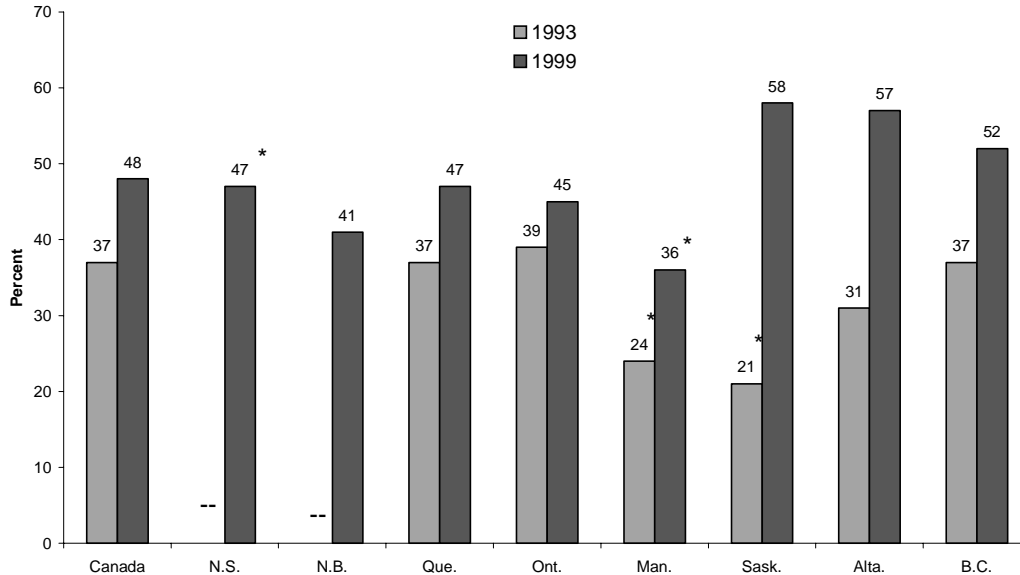
-- Too few to make statistically reliable estimates.

Too few to make statistically reliable estimates for P.E.I. and Nfld in both 1993 and 1999

Source: Statistics Canada: 1993 VAWS; 1999 GSS.

- Along with the decline in the rates of wife assault, there were significant increases in the percentage of female spousal violence victims who reported the violence to the police.
- The percentage of women who reported spousal assaults to the police doubled in Nova Scotia between 1993 and 1999 while the percentage in Alberta rose from 25% to 37% and in Ontario from 31% to 40%.

Percentage of Female Victims of Spousal Violence Who Used Social Services, 1993 and 1999



* Coefficient of variation is high (16.6% to 33.3%) due to low sample counts.

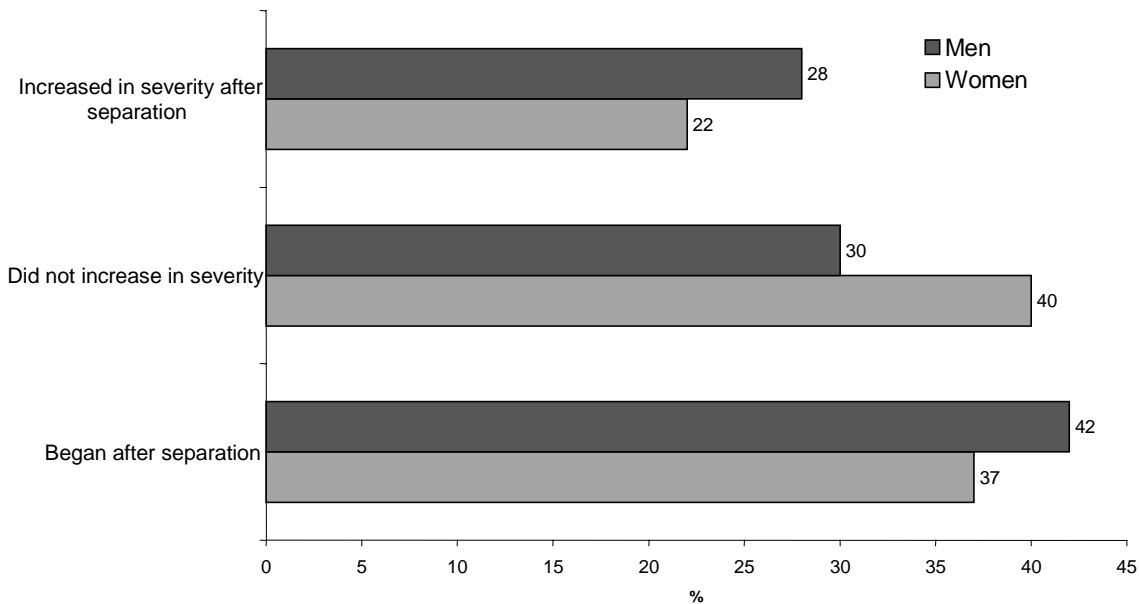
-- Too few to make statistically reliable estimates.

Too few to make statistically reliable estimates for P.E.I. and Nfld in both 1993 and 1999

Source: Statistics Canada, 1993 VAWS; 1999 GSS.

- Along with the decline in the rate of wife assault, there were significant increases in the percentage of female spousal violence victims who contacted a social service.
- Western provinces saw substantial increases in both police reporting and use of social services. For example, between 1993 and 1999, there was almost a three-fold increase in the percentage of female spousal violence victims in Saskatchewan who called on the support of social services to help cope with the consequences of the violence, from 21% to 58%. British Columbia saw an increase from 37% to 52% and Alberta from 31% to 57%.

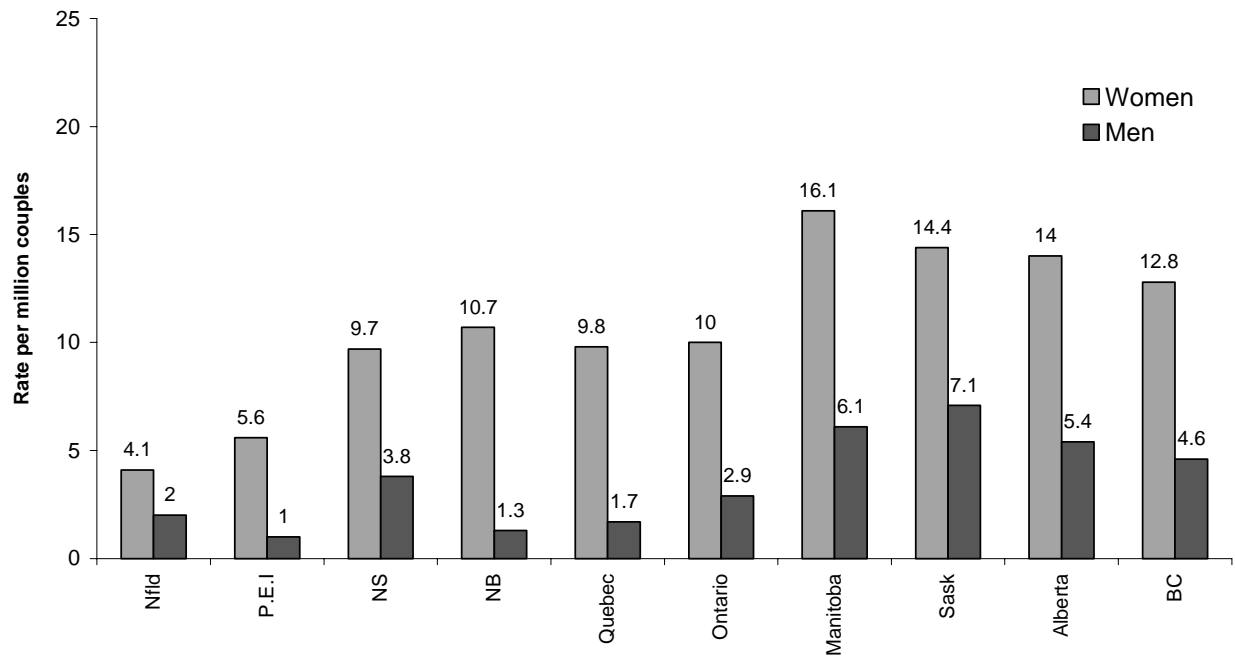
Violence Following Separation, 1999



Source: Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1999.

- While in the majority of cases (63%) spousal violence ends at separation, assaults occurred after separation in slightly more than one-third of previous violent relationships. Of those who had previous violent relationships, women (39%) were more likely than men (32%) to report that they were assaulted after the relationship ended.
- Respondents who reported violence by ex-partners after separation were asked if they thought the frequency or severity of violence increased at that point. Approximately 61,000 (28% of men and 22% of women) reported that the violence continued and became more serious, and 95,000 reported that while the violence continued it did not increase in severity (30% of men and 40% of women). A further 98,000 (42% of men and 37% of women) indicated that the violence first started after separation.

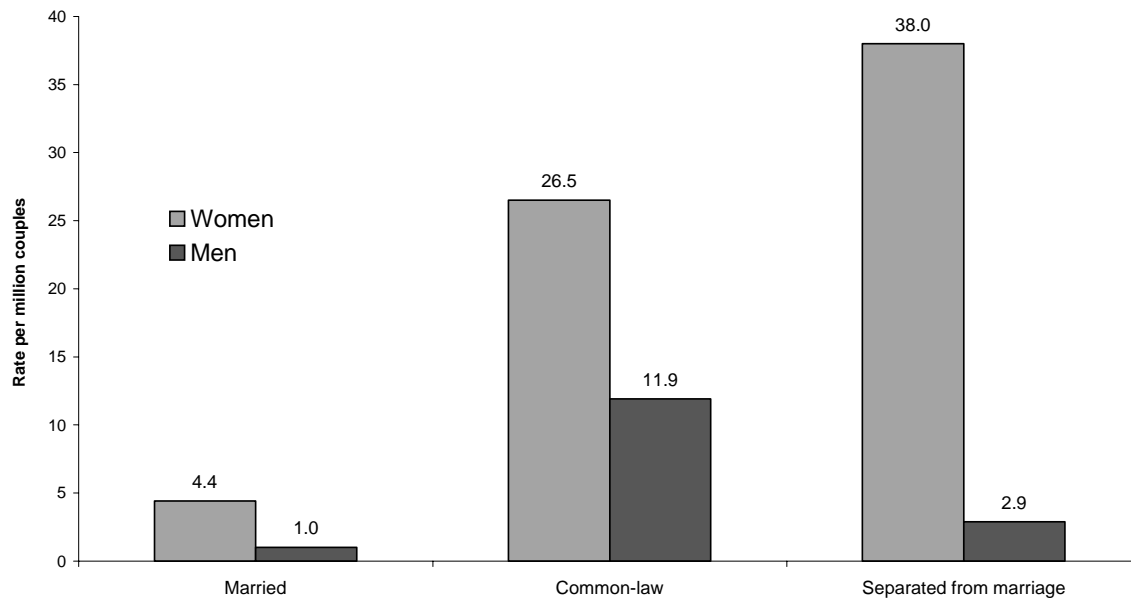
Average Spousal Homicide Rates by Province, 1974-2000



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

- On average, provincial spousal homicide rates for the period from 1974 to 2000 were highest in the Western provinces for both women and men. This is similar to patterns for overall violent crime and homicide. Newfoundland and Labrador and Prince Edward Island had the lowest rates.
- In all provinces, killings of wives outnumbered killings of husbands.
- Spousal homicide rates for both women and men have declined between 1974 and 2000. In this time period, the homicide rate for women decreased by 62%, from 16.5 to 6.3 women per million couples. The homicide rate for men dropped by more than half (55%) from 4.4 to 2.0 men per million couples.
- At the provincial level, declines in spousal homicide rates for women were significant in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, and British Columbia. Declines for men were significant in Ontario and British Columbia.

Average Rates of Spousal Homicide by Marital Status, 1991 to 2000

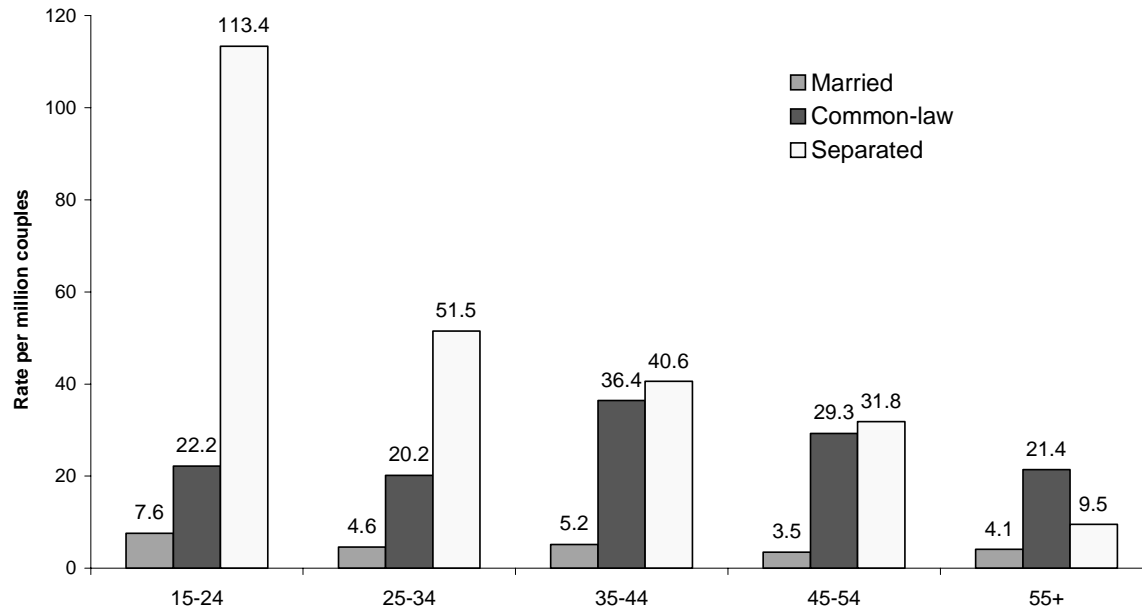


Excludes homicide victims who were separated from common-law partners due to the absence of Census data needed to calculate a rate.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Homicide Survey; Annual Demographic Statistics, 2001, Catalogue no. 91-213-XPB, Statistics Canada.

- Marital separation is a factor that is associated with higher rates of spousal homicide for women. Between 1991 and 2000, women were killed by estranged partners at a rate of 38 per million. In comparison, an average of 26.5 per million women were killed by current common-law partners, and 4.4 women per million were killed by current husbands.
- This heightened risk of homicide victimisation following separation was not found for men. Instead, men are at greater risk of homicide by a current common-law spouse than an ex-spouse. An average of 11.9 men per million were killed by a current common-law partner between 1991 and 2000, four times the rate for separated men.

Average Rates of Spousal Homicide Against Women by Marital Status and Age of Victim, 1991 to 2000

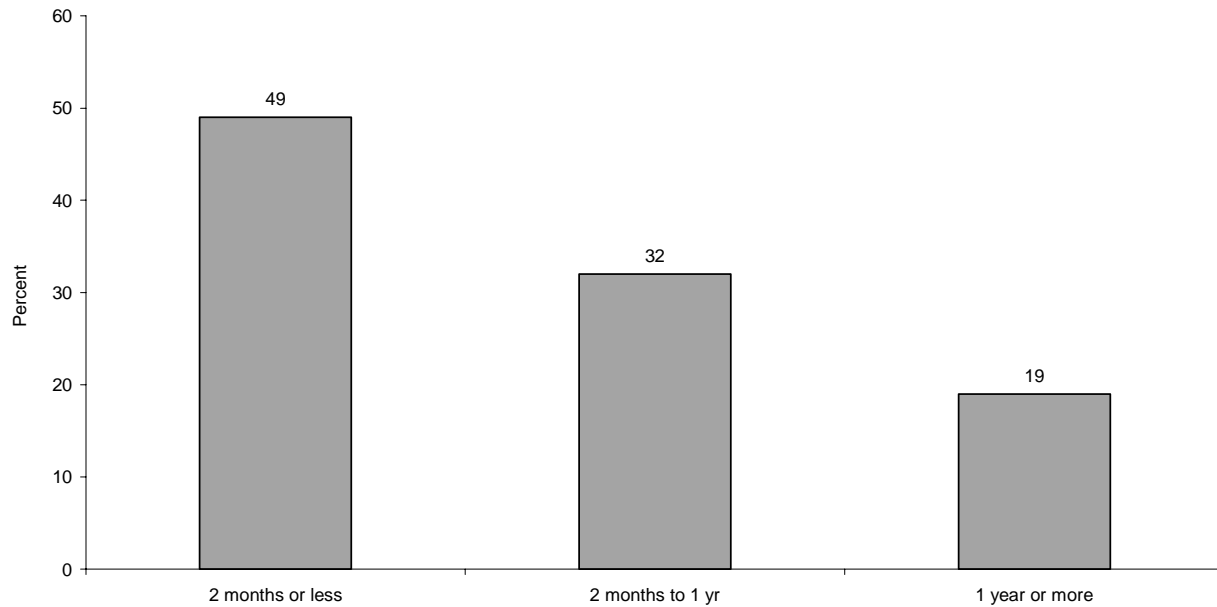


Excludes homicide victims who were separated from common-law partners due to the absence of Census data needed to calculate a rate.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Homicide Survey; Annual Demographic Statistics, 2001, Catalogue no. 91-213-XPB, Statistics Canada.

- Separated young women under the age of 25 are at greatest risk of spousal homicide (113.4). The risk for separated women clearly declines with age.
- Rates of homicide were relatively comparable for married women over the age of 25. For women in common-law relationships, spousal homicide rates peaked at 35-44 years of age.

Women at Greatest Risk of Being Killed by Partner at a Time During Early Separation, 1991 to 1999

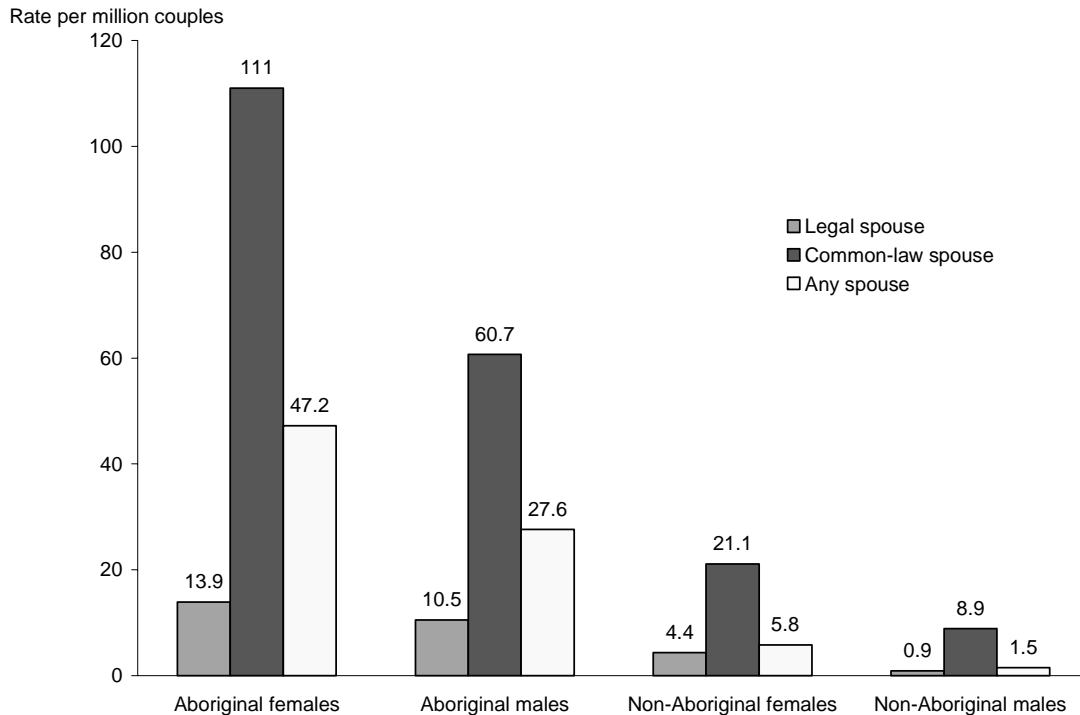


Excludes homicide victims who were separated from common-law partners due to the absence of Census data needed to calculate a rate.

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Homicide Survey, 1991-1999.

- Approximately one-half of homicides committed by ex-spouses occurred within two months of separation, another 32% occurred two to twelve months after separation, and 19% of homicides were committed more than one year after the break-up of the relationship.

Aboriginal Women¹ in Common-Law Relationships Have Highest Rates of Spousal Homicides, 1991 to 1999

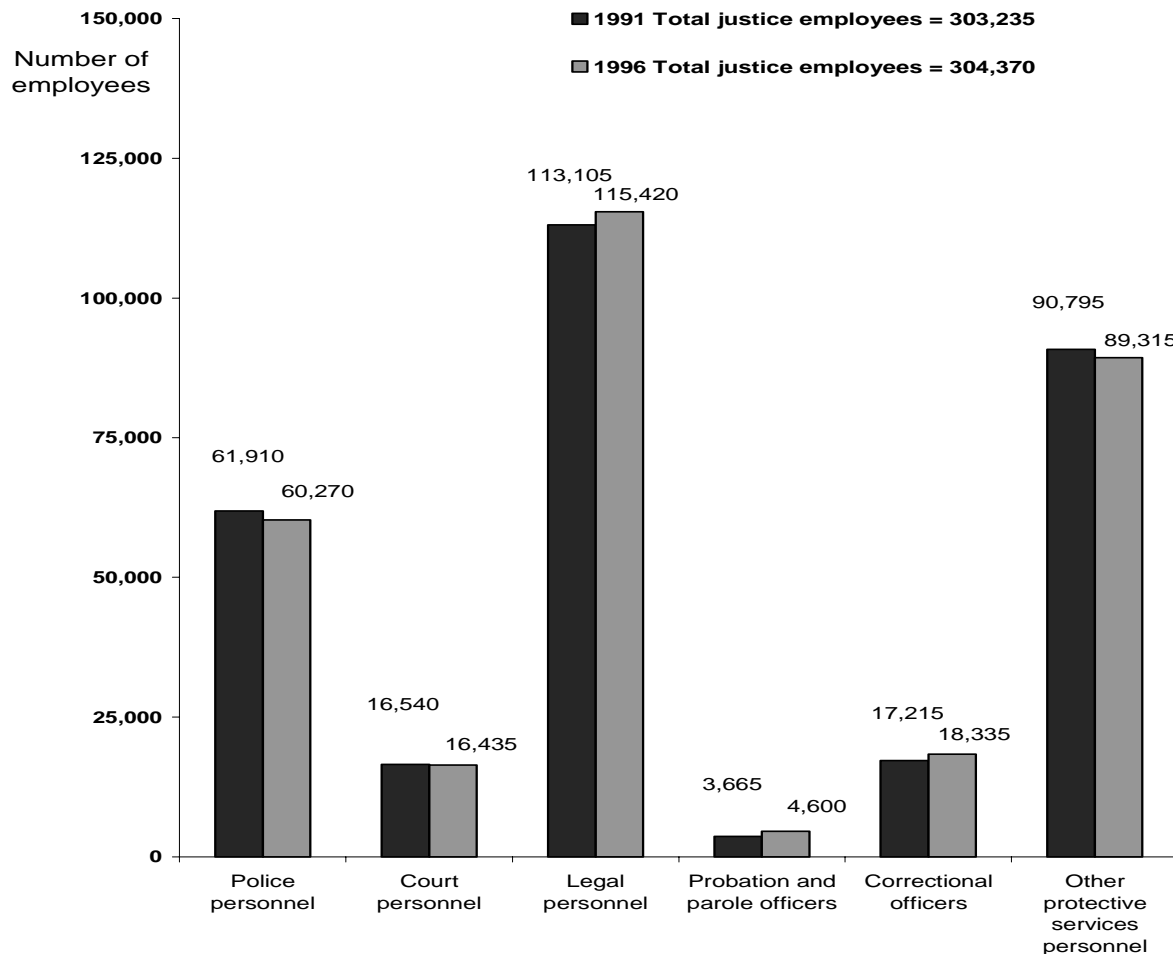


Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey, 1991-1999.

- Overall, rates of spousal homicide among Aboriginal women were about eight times higher than for non-Aboriginal women. For men, the differences were even more pronounced. Aboriginal men had much higher rates of spousal homicide than non-Aboriginal men, and exceeded the rates reported by non-Aboriginal women.
- Homicide rates were almost eight times higher for Aboriginal women in common-law relationships than those in legal marriages. Aboriginal men living common-law had rates of spousal homicide nearly six times greater than those living with legal spouses.

¹ The 1991 Aboriginal Peoples Survey, and the 1991 and 1996 Census were used to estimate the number of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women and men aged 15 and older who were married or in a common-law union. The denominators used for inter-censal years were estimated by averaging the difference from the known population figures in 1991 and 1996. Cases where the Aboriginal status of the victim was unknown were included in the non-Aboriginal rates.

The Legal Sector Employed the Greatest Number of People Among the Justice Sectors in 1996



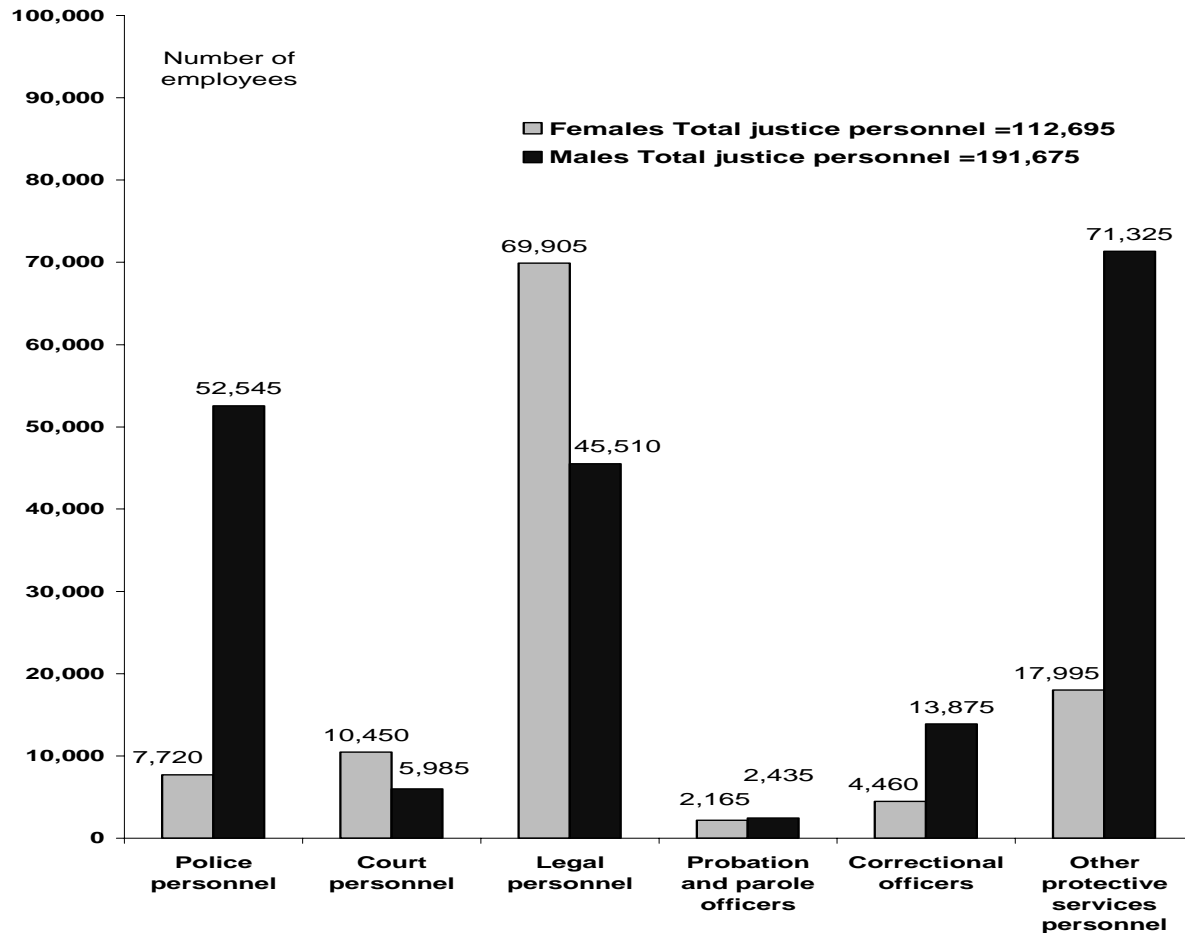
* Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996.

- The number of persons working in the Canadian justice system (both public and private sector employees) remained relatively stable between 1991 and 1996, varying between 303,200 and 304,400 employees.
- Among the occupational categories in which most persons employed in this field were working in 1996, the legal sector, other protective services and the police sector head the list, with 38%, 29% and 20% of all employees respectively. Together, the other three sectors—correctional service officers, the courts and probation and parole officers—accounted for only 13% of all personnel.

Most Females Employed in the Justice Area Worked as Legal Personnel, While a Majority of Males Worked in Other Protective Services and As Police and Legal Personnel 1996.



* Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

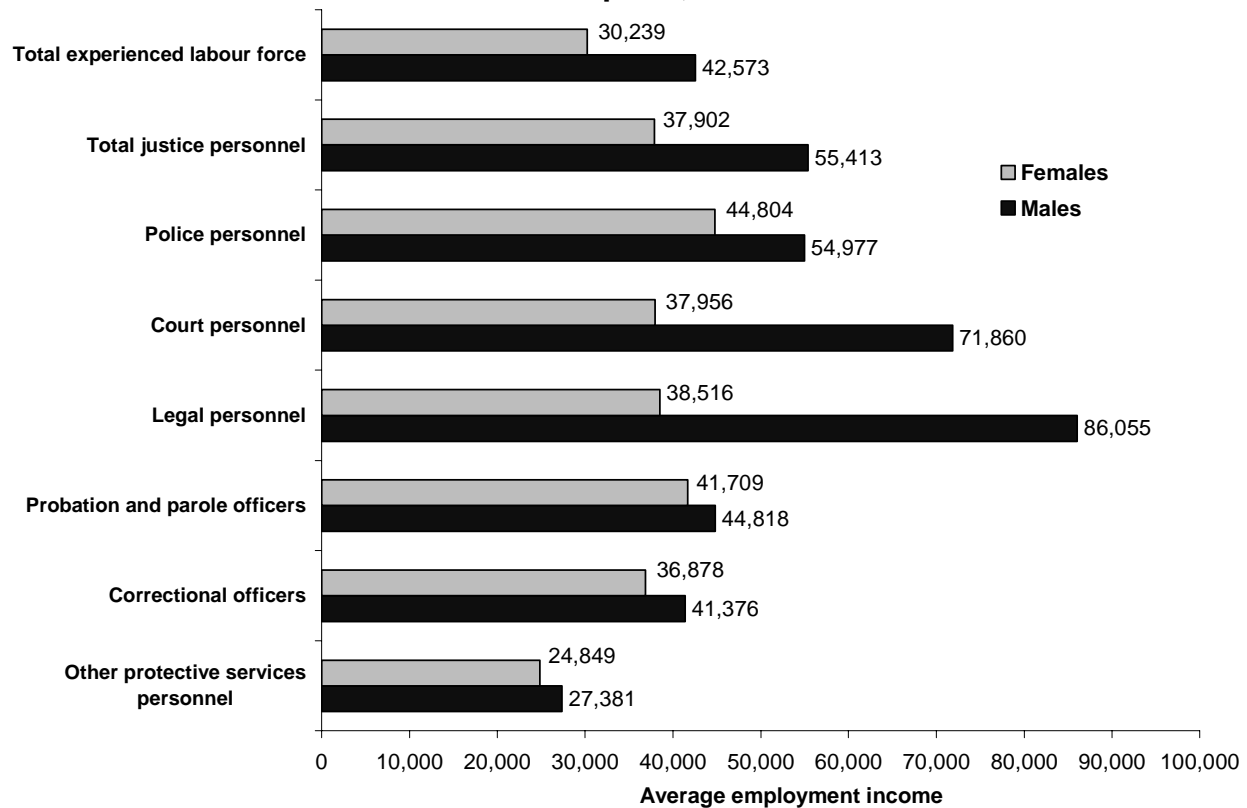
Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996.

- Among all female justice employees, women were mostly employed in the legal sector (62%) and other protective services (16%), while men were mostly employed in other protective services (37%), the police (27%) and the legal sector (24%).
- The majority of women in the justice system were employed as legal secretaries (32%), lawyers or notaries (16%) or as security guards and persons in related occupations (14%). The majority of men worked as security guards and in related occupations (32%), as police officers (25%) or as lawyers and notaries (21%).¹

¹ The percentages that are presented in this paragraph represent proportions of the total number of females and the total number of males working in justice. Therefore, in stating that 32% of women worked as legal secretaries, we are referring to the total number of females employed in the justice area.

Female Justice Employees Earned Less on Average, Than Their Male Counterparts, 1995

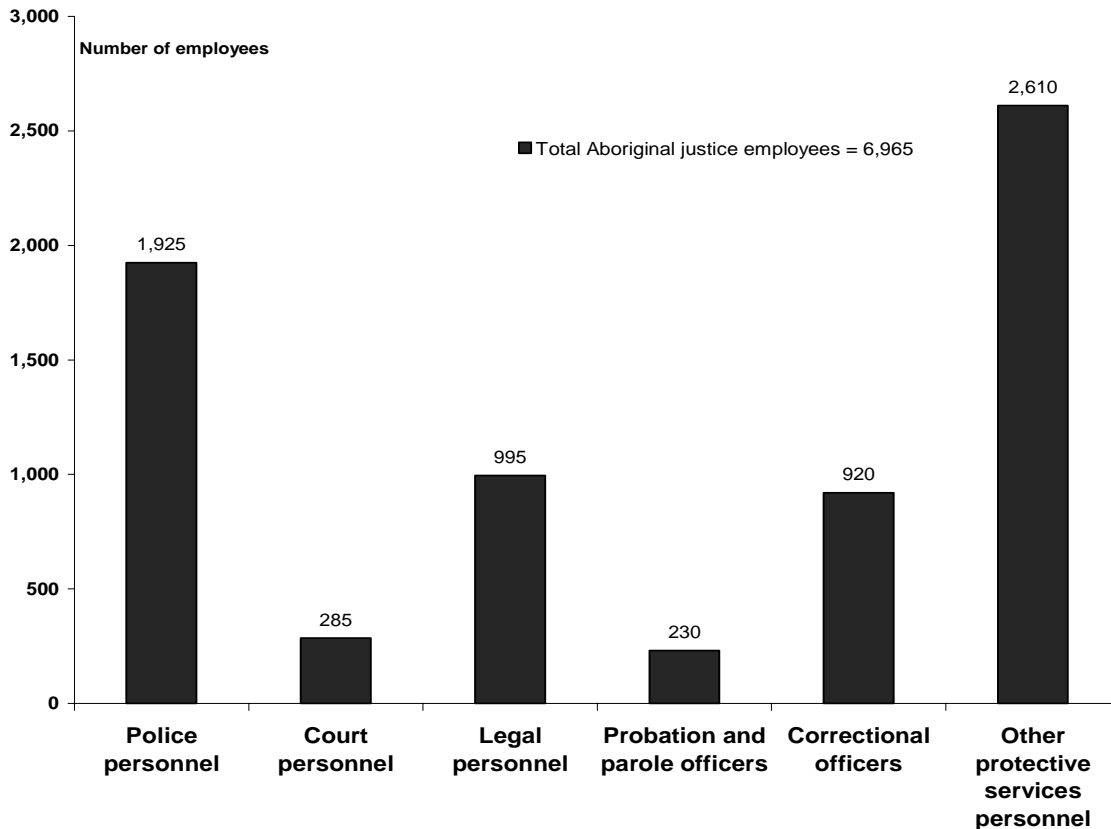


Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001SPCC data in 2003/04
 Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996.

- Despite an increase of nearly 8% in the average employment income of employees in justice-related professions who worked full-time for the full year between 1990 and 1995, women on average earned 32% less than men employed in justice in 1995 (\$37,902 versus \$55,413 in constant dollars).¹
- Some of the factors that may have influenced these variations include: the fact that women employed in justice were on average younger, and therefore quite probably less experienced than men; and they held positions that required less education and on average were less well-paying than those held by men (legal secretaries and paralegal).

¹ For comparability purposes, with the exception of the other protective services sector, the analysis of average employment income of experienced labour force and justice employees relates to those who were employed in 1996 or 1991 and who worked full-time, full year in 1995 or 1990, years for which income was reported. Those who worked full-time, full year include those aged 15 and older, who worked at least 30 hours per week, for at least 49 weeks in 1995 or 1990. The average employment income figures in this report are based on constant dollars from 1995. The 1995 incomes are presented as in the 1996 Census, however, the 1990 incomes were recalculated to adjust for the affect of inflation in order for them to be comparable with the 1995 average employment incomes.

Most Aboriginal Justice Employees Worked as Other Protective Services Personnel or as Police Personnel, 1996



The Aboriginal population includes all those aged 15 and over, who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and /or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.

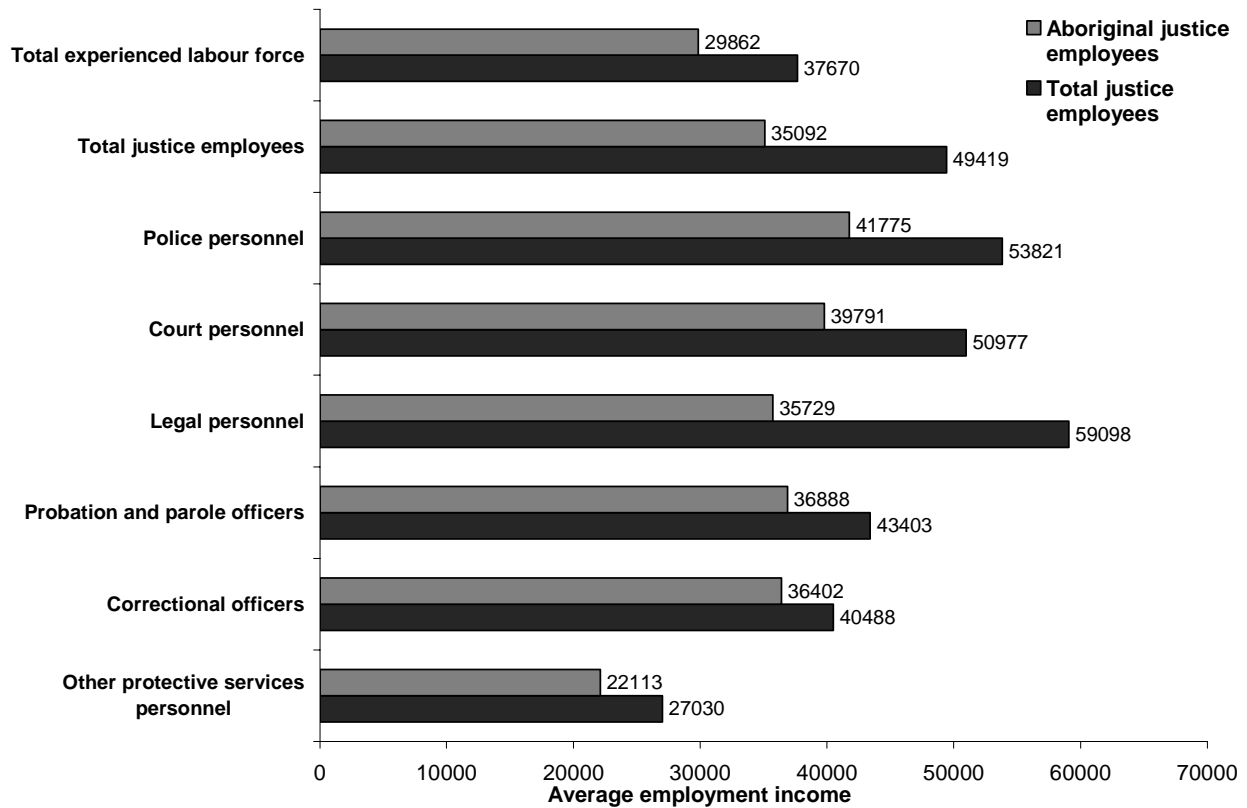
Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

* Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996

- Aboriginal people represented 2.3% of all employees in the justice area in 1996, which is similar to their 1.9% representation in the experienced labour force in 1996. Among these 6,965 Aboriginal justice employees, 31% were females.
- In 1996, the majority of Aboriginal people were employed in other protective services (38%), primarily as security guards and in related occupations (35%), and the police (28%), mainly as police officers (27%). This distribution was somewhat different than for justice employees as a whole, of whom a majority worked in the legal sector (38%) and other protective services (29%).

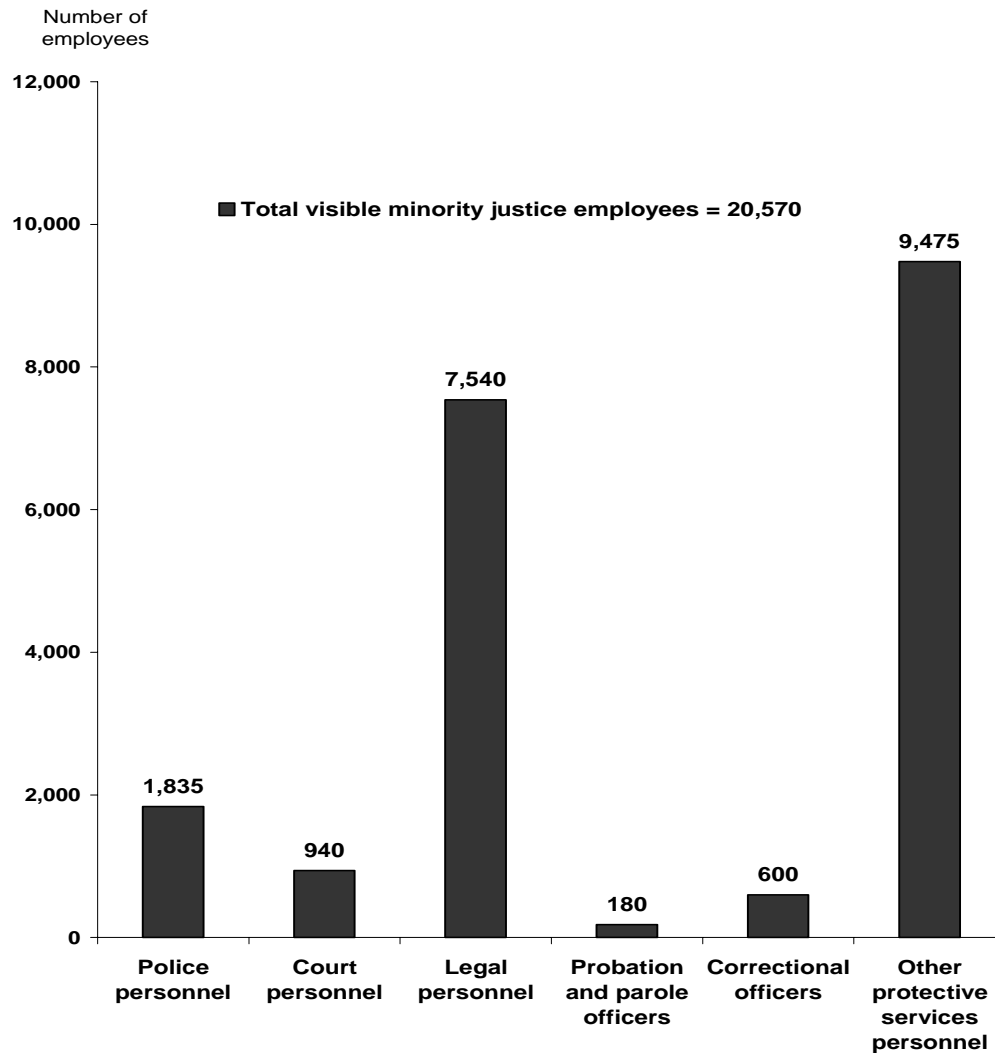
Aboriginal¹ justice employees earned on average, less than total justice and experienced labour force employees, 1995



¹The Aboriginal population includes all those aged 15 and over, who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, i.e. North American Indian, Métis or Inuit (Eskimo) and/or those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada and/or who were members of an Indian Band or First Nation.
 Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04
 Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996

- Comparing the income of Aboriginal people employed in justice full-time, for the full year in 1995 with that of justice employees as a whole, Aboriginal people on average earned 29% less than the justice employees as a whole. This difference was greater than in the experienced labour force as a whole, where Aboriginal people on average earned 21% less than the experienced labour force as a whole (\$29,862 compared with \$37,670).
- This difference may possibly be explained in part by several factors: Aboriginal people were on average much younger—and thus possibly less experienced—than total employees in this field. Furthermore, they had completed less education and were less well represented in occupations with the highest average salaries, such as lawyers and notaries (6% compared with 19%).

Most Visible Minorities¹ Working in the Justice Area Were Employed in Other Protective Services or as Legal Personnel, 1996



* Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

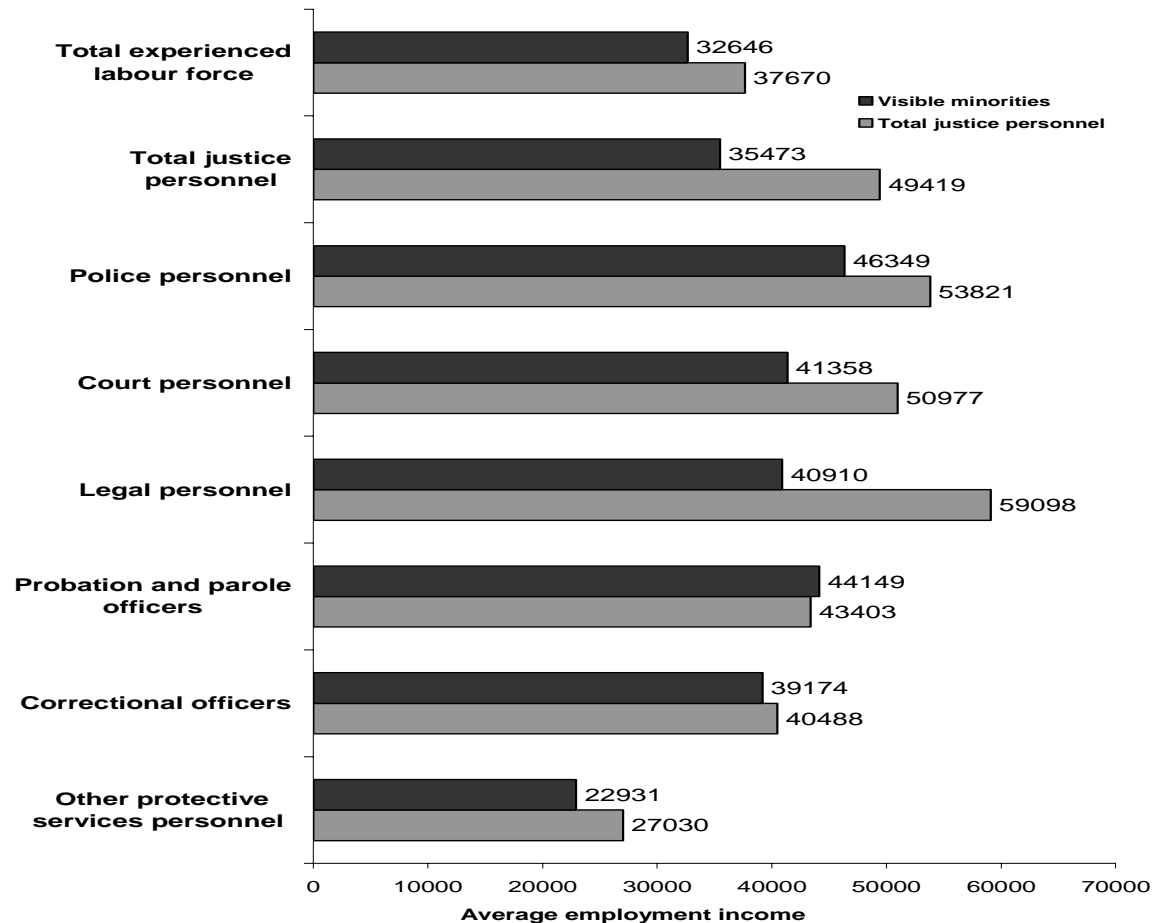
Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996

- Members of the visible minority population accounted for 6.8% of all persons employed in the Canadian justice system in 1996. This was less than their representation of 10.0% in the experienced labour force as a whole and 10.7% in the Canadian population aged 15 and over that year.
- Among the various justice-related occupational categories, most visible minorities were employed in other protective services (46%), (primarily as security guards, and in related occupations (42%)) and the legal sector (37%) (mainly as legal secretaries (14%) and lawyers or notaries (13%)).

¹ The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". In the 1996 Census, the visible minority population included the following groups: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Japanese, Korean and Pacific Islander.

Overall, Visible Minority¹ Justice Employees Earned Less Than Total Justice and Labour Force Personnel, 1995



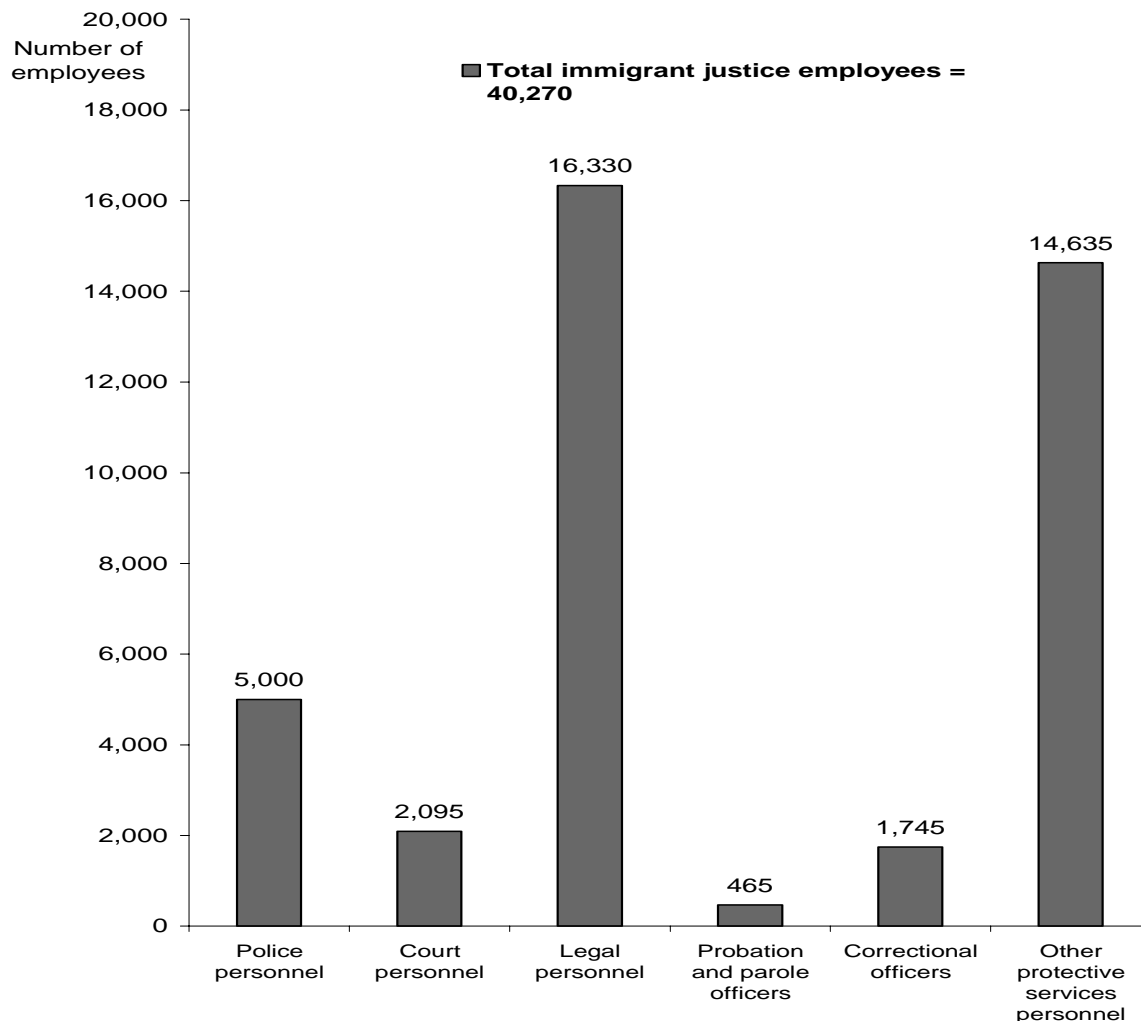
Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996

- Visible minorities employed in justice earned on average 28% less than all employees in this field (\$35,473 compared with \$49,419). This difference was just over twice as large as in the experienced labour force as a whole, where on average, visible minorities earned 13% less than all experienced Canadian labour force participants (\$32,646 compared with \$37,670).
- Some of the difference in earnings between visible minorities and other workers in the justice sectors is explained by the fact that visible minorities are less well-represented in certain occupations with the highest average salaries, such as lawyers and notaries (13% versus 19%). As well, visible minorities were on average slightly younger and thus possibly less experienced than employees in general in this field.

¹ The Employment Equity Act defines visible minorities as "persons, other than Aboriginal peoples, who are non-Caucasian in race or non-white in colour". In the 1996 Census, the visible minority population included the following groups: Chinese, South Asian, Black, Arab/West Asian, Filipino, Southeast Asian, Latin American, Japanese, Korean and Pacific Islander.

Most immigrants¹ employed in the justice area worked as legal personnel or in other protective services, 1996



* Figures may not add to total due to rounding.

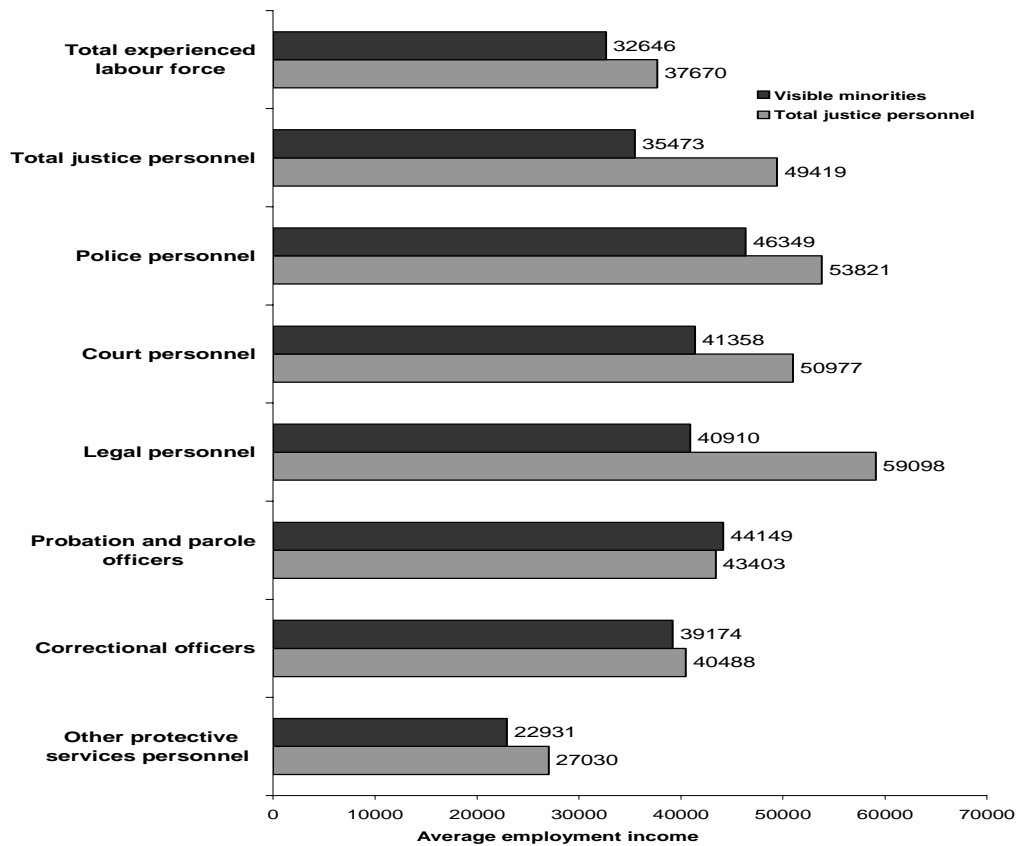
Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996

- Immigrants accounted for 13.2% of all employees in the Canadian justice system in 1996, a figure which was much lower than their 19.0% representation in the experienced labour force as a whole and 20.7% in the Canadian population aged 15 and over in 1996.
- Among the occupational categories that employed the most immigrants in 1996 were in the legal sector (41%) including lawyers and notaries (17%), legal secretaries (15%), and in other protective services (36%), primarily as security guards and in related occupations (33%).

¹The immigrant population refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

In general, immigrant¹ justice employees working full-time, full year earned less, on average, than all justice personnel, 1995



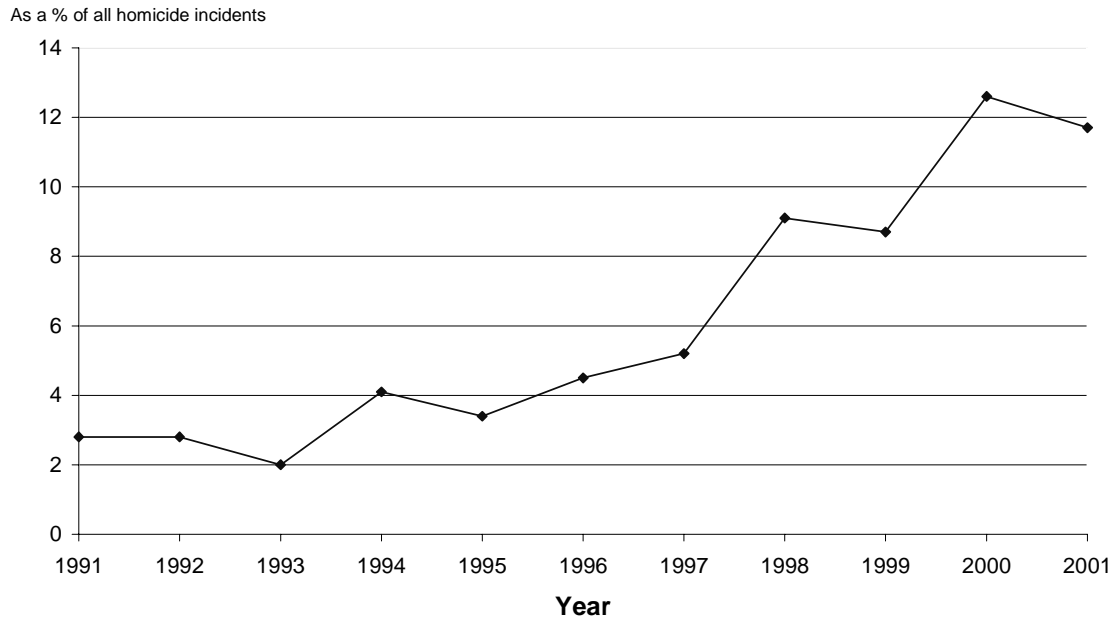
Figures based on 1996 data, updates should be available based on 2001 data in 2003/04

Source : Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, A Statistical Profile of Persons Working in Justice-Related Professions in Canada, 1996

- Immigrants earned on average 12% less than justice employees as a whole in 1995 (\$43,734 versus \$49,419). The difference was greater than in the experienced Canadian labour force as a whole, where immigrants earned on average about the same income as experienced labour force participants in general (\$37,503 compared with \$37,670).
- One of the possible factors to explain the income difference between immigrants and justice personnel as a whole is that there were proportionally fewer immigrants in some occupations with a higher average employment income, such as police officers (11% versus 27%) and lawyers or notaries (17% versus 19%).

¹ The immigrant population refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

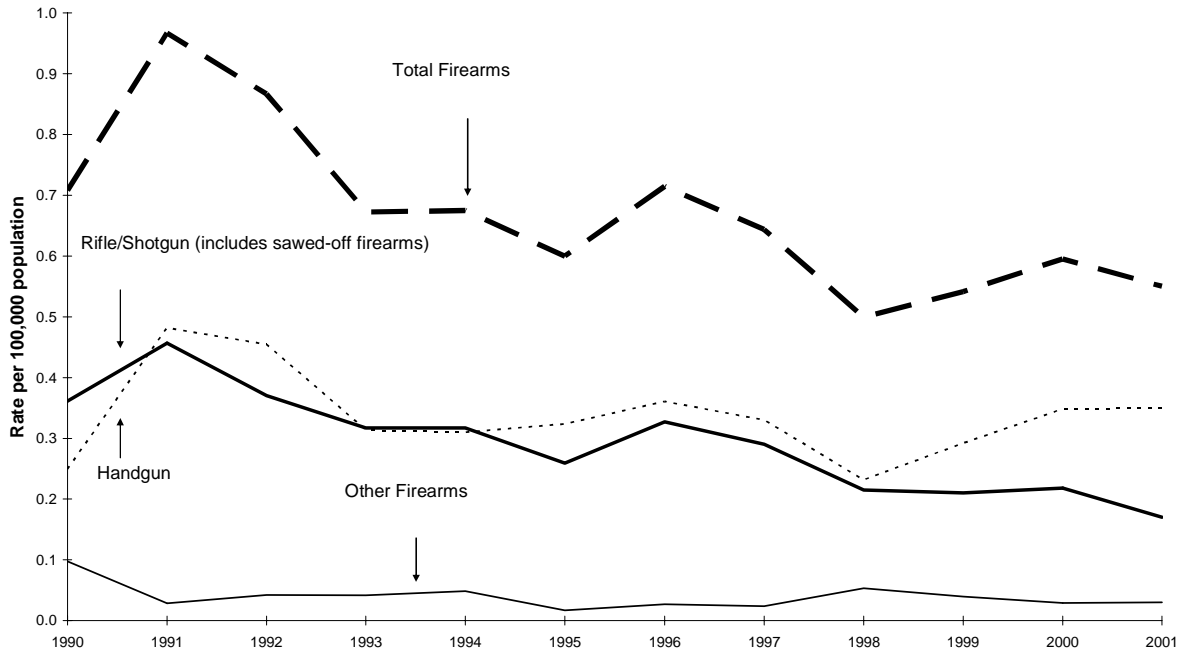
Gang-Related Homicide Incidents More Than Triple Since 1995



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1991-2001

- Gang-related incidents as a percentage of all homicides grew from 3% to 12% between 1991 and 2001.
- Gang-related murders now account for one out of every nine homicide victims. Over one-third (37%) of these incidents in 2001 occurred in Quebec, accounting for one in six homicide incidents in that province.
- Approximately two-thirds of gang-related homicides in 2001 involved drug trafficking and the settling of accounts; the remainder, gang rivalries and disputes. Over 74% of victims were shot, while the rest were either stabbed or beaten.

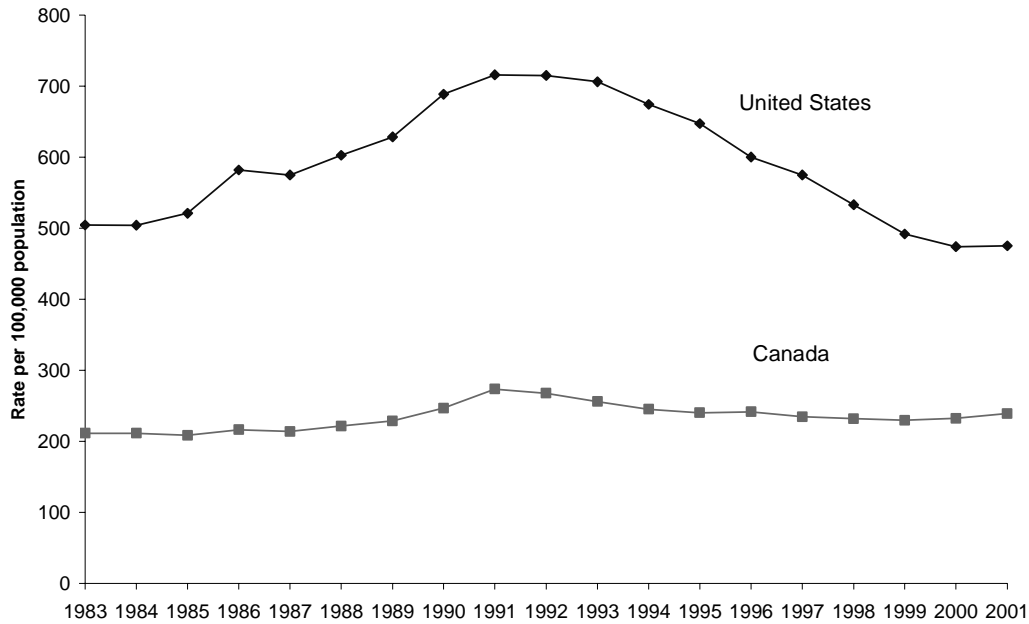
Rate of Firearm Homicides, 1990 to 2001



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, October 2001.

- With the exception of three years (1990, 1995, 1998) shooting has been the most common method used in homicides since statistics were first collected in 1974.
- Since 1979, firearms have been used in about one-third of all homicides each year. This trend continued in 2001 with 31% of all homicides committed with a firearm.
- Handguns were used in about 3 in 10 firearm homicides until 1990. Between 1990 and 1992, homicides using handguns increased significantly, representing half of all firearm homicides during those years. This proportion had remained relatively constant until 2000, when handguns accounted for 6 in 10 firearm-related homicides. In 2001, handguns accounted for almost two-thirds (64%) of firearm-related homicides.
- Over the last decade, there has been a corresponding decrease in the use of rifles/shotguns (includes sawed-off firearms), from 51% of all firearm-related homicides in 1990 to less than one-third (27%) in 2001.

Rates of violent crime¹, Canada and the United States, 1983-2001

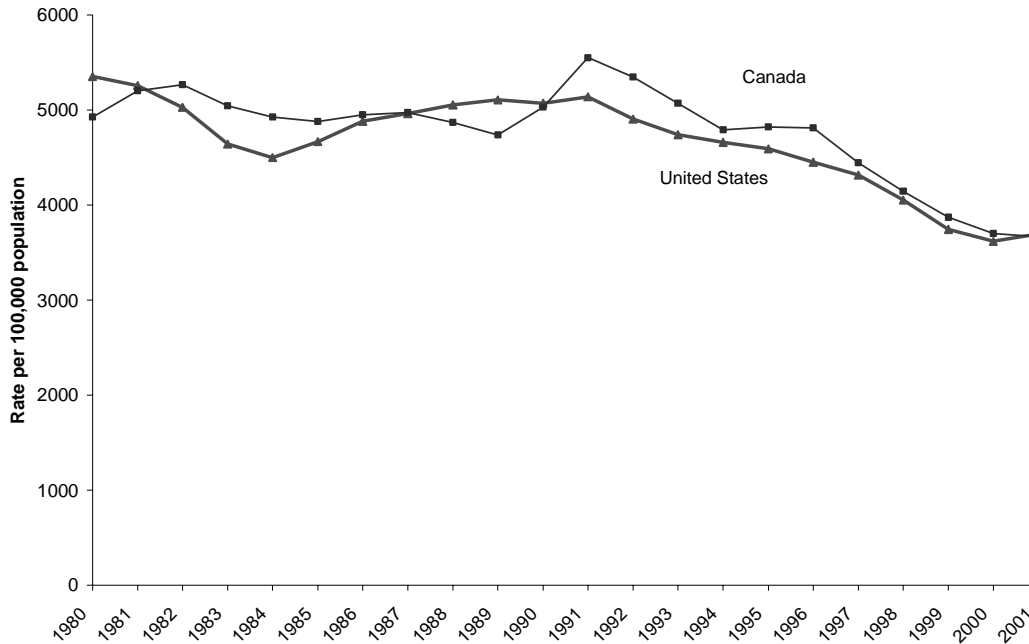


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Preliminary Figures, US Department of Justice, FBI.

- Violent crime rates in both Canada and the United States have followed similar trends over the past twenty years. After peaking in 1991, both countries' rates have generally been declining.

¹ Violent crime includes homicide, aggravated assault, and robbery. For comparisons purposes, the Canadian category of aggravated assault includes attempted murder, assault with a weapon, and aggravated assault. Trend analysis starts in 1983 due to the reclassification of Canadian assault categories in 1983.

Rates of Property Crime¹, Canada and the United States, 1980 to 2001

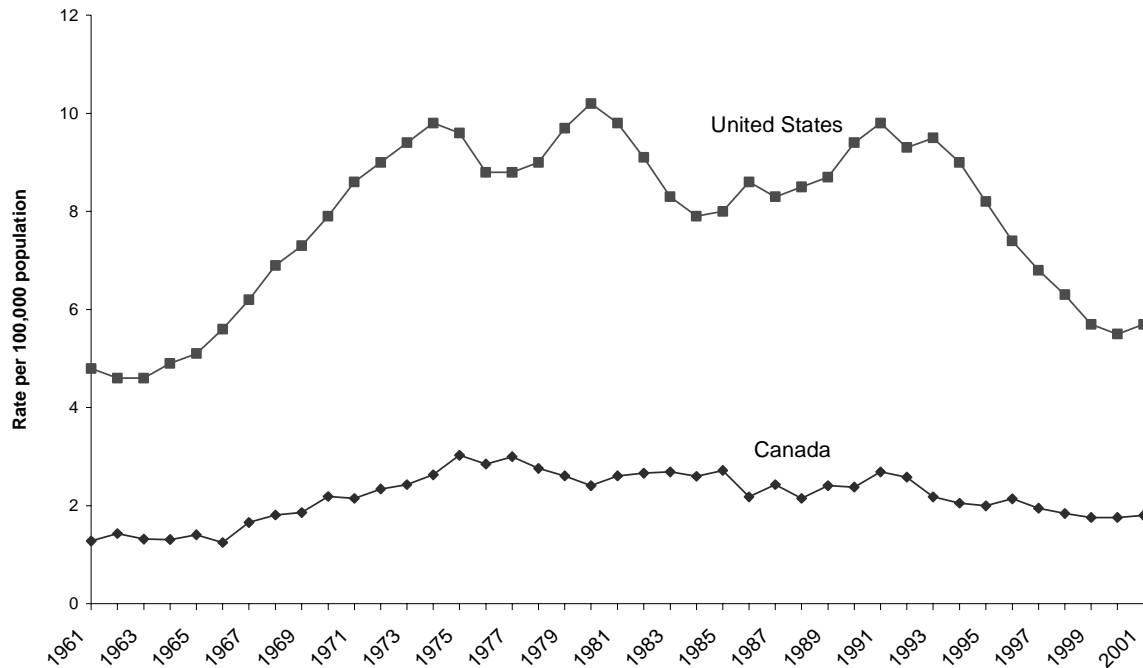


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Uniform Crime Reporting program, Preliminary Figures, US Department of Justice, FBI.

- Property crime rates in both Canada and the United States have followed similar trends over the past twenty years. After peaking in 1991, both countries' rates have generally been declining.
- 2001 marks the first time Canada's property crime rate has dropped below the American rate since 1990, although slightly, with a rate of 3667 per 100,000 population for Canada and 3697 per 100,000 population for the United States.

¹ Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle theft, and theft.

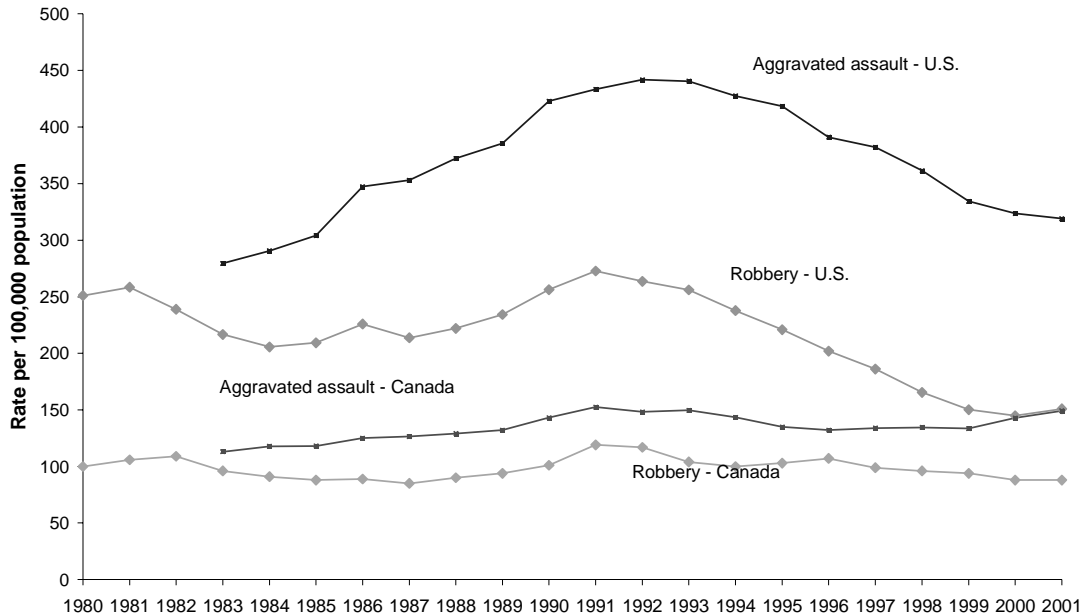
Rates of Homicides, Canada and the United States, 1961 to 2001



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Uniform Crime Reporting program, Preliminary Figures, US Department of Justice, FBI.

- In 2001, the Canadian homicide rate was about one-third that of the American rate. There were 554 homicides reported by police in Canada for a rate of 1.8 per 100,000 population, compared to 15,998 homicides in the U.S., for a rate of 5.7 per 100,000 population.
- Both Canadian and American homicide rates climbed steadily from 1961 to the mid-1970s. However, while the Canadian homicide rate has generally been declining since 1975, the American rate did not consistently begin to drop until the early 1990s.
- The difference between the two countries peaked in 1980, when the American rate was four times the Canadian rate. However, the large decline seen in the U.S. since 1991 (44%) has been more pronounced than the drop in the Canadian rate over the past 25 years.

Rates of Aggravated Assault¹ and Robbery, Canada and the United States, 1980 to 2001

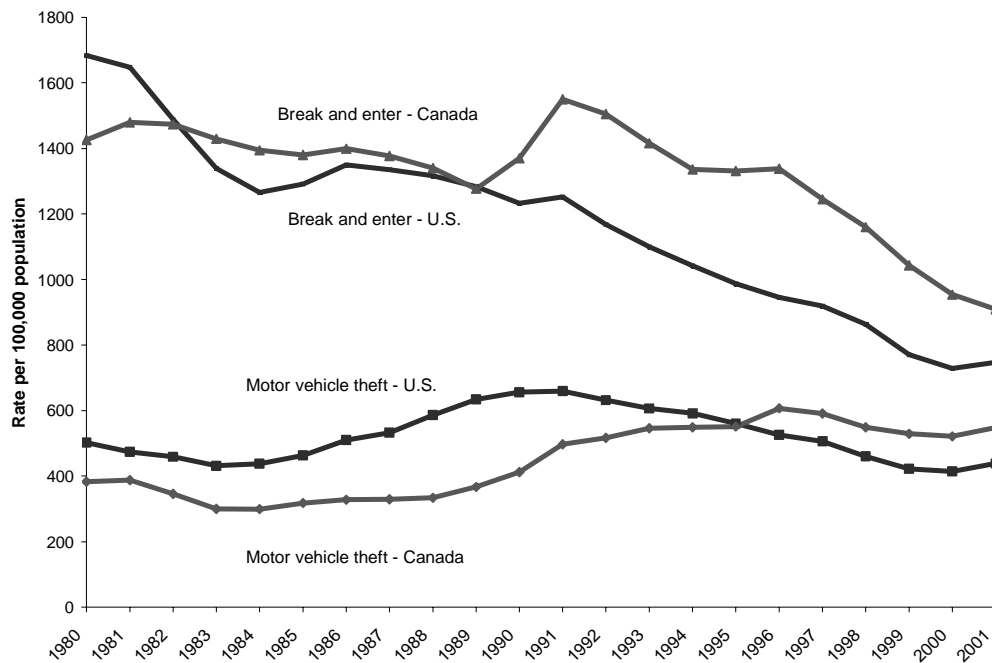


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Uniform Crime Reporting program, Preliminary Figures, US Department of Justice, FBI.

- In 2001, Americans were much more likely than Canadians to be victims of aggravated assault. The U.S. rate of 319 aggravated assaults per 100,000 population was more than double the Canadian rate (149 assaults). However, the U.S. continued their downward trend with a 1% decrease, while Canada experienced an increase of 4%.
- The U. S. rate of robbery has followed a general decline since 1991. The 2001 U.S. rate rose slightly from 145 to 151 per 100,000 population. The Canadian robbery rate has generally remained stable. The 2001 Canadian rate for robbery has followed this trend, remaining stable at 88 per 100,000 population through 2000 and 2001.

¹ Trend analysis of aggravated assault starts in 1983 due to the reclassification of Canadian assault categories in 1983. For comparison purposes, the Canadian category of aggravated assault includes attempted murder, assault with a weapon and aggravated assault.

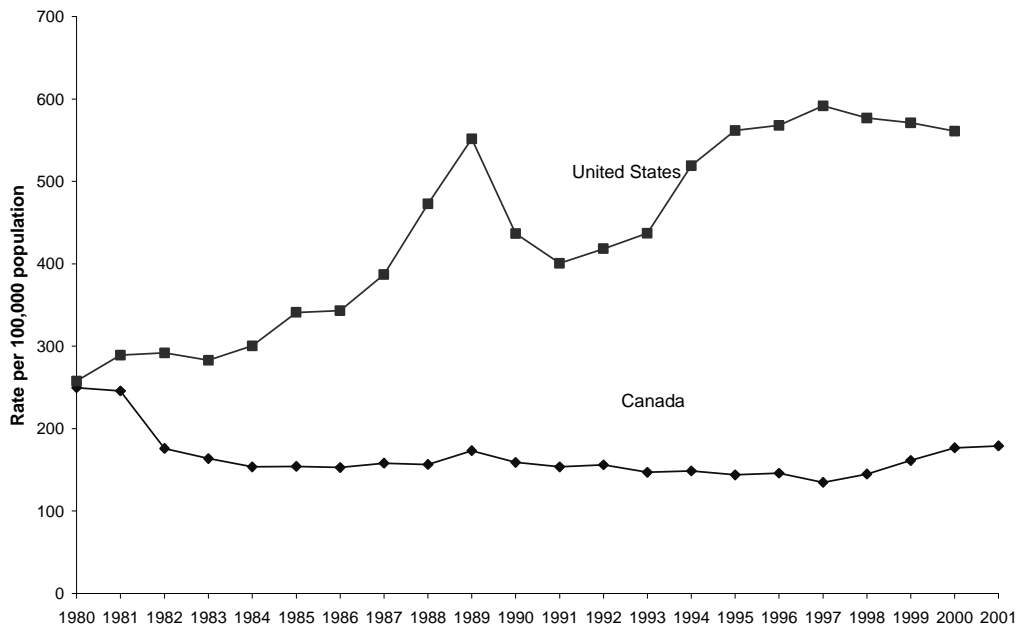
Rates of Break and Enter and Motor Vehicle Theft, Canada and the United States, 1980 to 2001



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Uniform Crime Reporting program, Preliminary Figures, US Department of Justice, FBI.

- Canada reported a break and enter (B&E) rate of 909 per 100,000 population in 2001, 22% higher than the American rate (747). The difference in the rate between the two countries has been about the same over the past decade.
- For most of the 1980s, the Canadian and American rates of B&E were very similar. In the period from 1989 and 1991, the Canadian rate jumped by 21% and the American rate fell slightly (2%). Between 1991 and 2000, both countries reported decreases. This trend continued in Canada with a 5% drop for 2001, while The United States reported their first increase in ten years (3%).
- In 2001, Canada's police reported a rate of 548 motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 population, 25% higher than the rate of 439 in the U.S. This difference was primarily due to the fact that Canadians were twice as likely as Americans to experience thefts of trucks, minivans or sport utility vehicles.
- The Canadian motor vehicle theft rate first surpassed the U.S. rate in 1996. Despite annual decreases since then, the Canadian rate has remained higher than the U.S. rate.

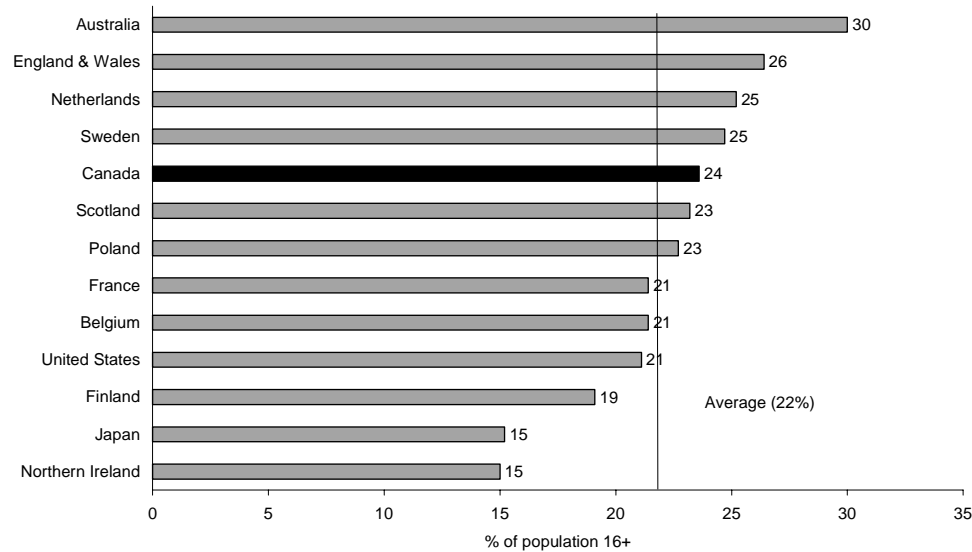
Rates of Persons Charged With/Arrested For Drug Offences, Canada and the United States, 1980 to 2001



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics; Uniform Crime Reporting program, Preliminary Figures, US Department of Justice, FBI.
2001 Rates for US not available at time of publication.

- The rate of people charged/arrested for drug violations was three times higher in the United States as compared to Canada. This crime gap differs from the situation twenty years ago, when Canadian and American rates were virtually identical.
- Since 1980, the American rate has sharply increased (+117%), while the Canadian rate, despite increasing in recent years, remains below the rate in 1980.

Australia Has the Highest Victimization Rate, 2000¹

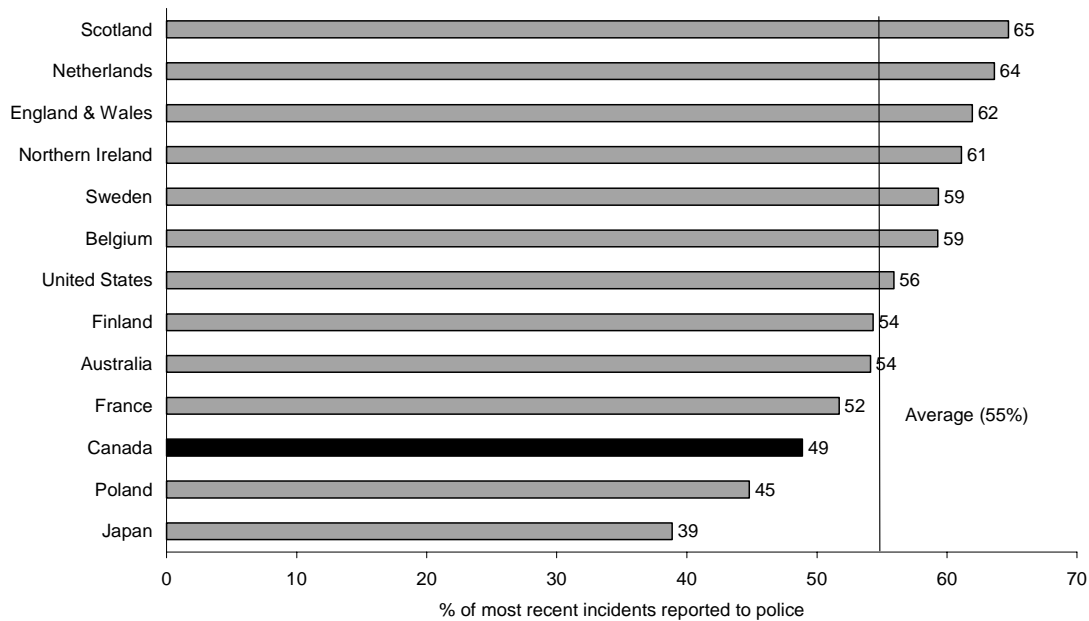


¹Based on persons who were victims of at least one of 11 crimes types in the previous year.
Source: International Crime Victimization Survey, 2000.

- On average, for 13 of the industrialized countries that participated in the 2000 International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS), 22% of people aged 16 and older were victims of at least one of the 11 offences in the previous year⁴. The one-year victimization rate ranged from 15% for Northern Ireland and Japan up to 30% for Australia.
- Of the 11 offences measured by the ICVS, the most prevalent in 2000 was car vandalism. On average for the 13 countries, 7% of the population was victimized. The next most common crime was theft from car, at 5%.
- Looking at the ICVS results for 1996 and 2000, victimization rates appear to be fairly stable. Six of the 10 countries that participated in both cycles did not experience any significant change in their victimization rate. Canada is among this group. The four remaining countries (England & Wales, France, Netherlands, and Scotland) experienced a decrease in rates. Australia, Belgium and Japan did not participate in the 1996 survey.

¹ The 11 offences measured by the ICVS are: car theft, theft from car, car vandalism, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, burglary, attempted burglary, robbery, personal theft, sexual assault and assault.

Up to Two-Thirds of Victimization Incidents are Reported to the Police, 2000¹

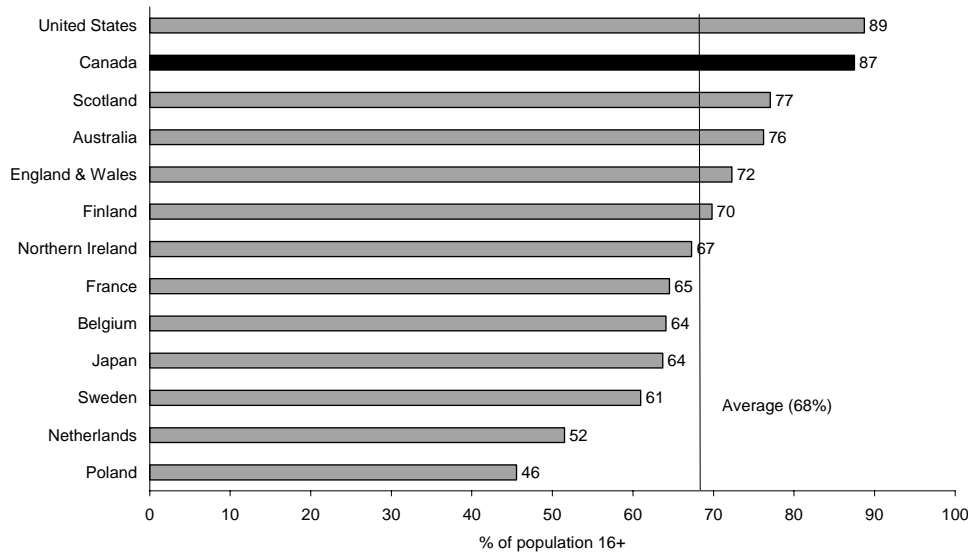


¹Based on the most recent incident in the previous 5 years. The figures are an average for the 11 crime types.
Source: International Crime Victimization Survey, 2000.

- According to the 2000 ICVS, an average of just over one-half (55%) of incidents were reported⁵ to police. Countries with the highest rates of reporting included Scotland, the Netherlands and England & Wales, while Japan, Poland and Canada had the lowest rates. These rankings were quite similar to what was found by the 1996 ICVS.
- In Canada, reporting to police declined in 2000, falling to an average of 49% of incidents from a figure of 55% in 1996. France also experienced a decline in reporting in 2000. The reverse was true for Finland, Netherlands, and Scotland. The remaining countries did not have any significant change in their reporting rate.
- On average for the 13 countries, more than 9 in 10 car thefts were reported to police in 2000, compared with less than 2 in 10 sexual assaults. In addition to car theft, motorcycle theft and burglary also had high rates of reporting.

¹ Victims were asked if they reported the last incident to the police. Last incidents include the most recent incident over the previous five years.

Canadians and Americans Most Likely to Believe Police are Doing a Good Job, 2000¹



¹Based on proportion of population that feel police in their area are doing a very or fairly good job of controlling crime. Source: International Crime Victimization Survey, 2000.

- In the United States and Canada, in particular, a large proportion of the population is satisfied with police performance. In 2000, 89% of Americans and 87% of Canadians felt that the police were doing a very or fairly good job at controlling crime in their area. Poland was the only country where less than one-half of the population was satisfied with the police.
- A second question on the helpfulness of police also indicates a high degree of satisfaction. On average for the 13 countries, 72% of the population agreed that police do everything they can to help people and be of service. The figures ranged from 43% for Netherlands to 88% for Canada and the United States. The relative rankings of the countries were quite similar to that for the other question on police performance.
- Not surprisingly, those who were victimized in the previous year were not as satisfied with the police. In Canada in 2000, 84% of people who had been victimized in the previous year felt the police were doing a fairly or very good job at controlling crime in their neighbourhood compared with 89% for non-victims. Significant differences such as this were observed for all but 2 of the 13 countries. (Australia and Northern Ireland were the exceptions).

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 *Controlled Drugs and Substances 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 *Controlled Drugs and Substances 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.

Warrant of committal: Refers to the legal document specifying the sentence for which the offender is to be incarcerated in a provincial /territorial or federal institution

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".