



Catalogue no. 85F0018XIE

# **A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada, 1998**

Canadian Centre  
for Justice Statistics



Statistics  
Canada

Statistique  
Canada

Canada

## Data in many forms

Statistics Canada disseminates data in a variety of forms. In addition to publications, both standard and special tabulations are offered. Data are available on the Internet, compact disc, diskette, computer printouts, microfiche and microfilm, and magnetic tape. Maps and other geographic reference materials are available for some types of data. Direct online access to aggregated information is possible through CANSIM, Statistics Canada's machine-readable database and retrieval system.

## How to obtain more information

Inquiries about this publication and related statistics or services should be directed to: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 (telephone: toll free 1-800-387-2231 or (613) 951-9023) or to the Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre in:

Halifax	(902) 426-5331	Regina	(306) 780-5405
Montréal	(514) 283-5725	Edmonton	(780) 495-3027
Ottawa	(613) 951-8116	Calgary	(403) 292-6717
Toronto	(416) 973-6586	Vancouver	(604) 666-3691
Winnipeg	(204) 983-4020		

You can also visit our World Wide Web site: <http://www.statcan.ca>

Toll-free access is provided **for all users who reside outside the local dialing area** of any of the Regional Reference Centres.

<b>National enquiries line</b>	<b>1 800 263-1136</b>
<b>National telecommunications device for the hearing impaired</b>	<b>1 800 363-7629</b>
<b>Order-only line (Canada and United States)</b>	<b>1 800 267-6677</b>
<b>Fax Order line (Canada and United States)</b>	<b>1 877 287-4369</b>

## Ordering/Subscription information

### All prices exclude sales tax

Catalogue no. 85F0018XPE, is published in a **paper version**, for \$35.00 in Canada. Outside Canada the cost is US \$35.00.

Please send orders to Statistics Canada, Operations and Integration Division, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6 or by dialling **(613) 951-7277** or **1 800 700-1033**, by fax **(613) 951-1584** or **1 800 889-9734** or by Internet: [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca). For change of address, please provide both old and new addresses. Statistics Canada publications may also be purchased from authorized agents, bookstores and local Statistics Canada offices.

This product is also available on the Internet as Catalogue no. 85F0018XIE for CDN \$26.00. Users can obtain single issues or subscribe at <http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/downpub/feepub.cgi>.

## Standards of service to the public

Statistics Canada is committed to serving its clients in a prompt, reliable and courteous manner and in the official language of their choice. To this end, the agency has developed standards of service which its employees observe in serving its clients. To obtain a copy of these service standards, please contact your nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre.



Statistics Canada

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

# A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada, 1998

Published by authority of the Minister responsible for Statistics Canada.

© Minister of Industry, 1999

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval System or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, Photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior written permission from the Licence Services, Marketing Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6.

November 1999

Catalogue No. 85F0018XPE

ISBN 0-660-17733-1

Catalogue No. 85F0018XIE

Ottawa

La version française de cette publication est disponible sur demande.

---

## Note of Appreciation

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



## Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	i
<b>Survey Descriptions</b>	i
<b><u>Figures</u></b>	
<b>Section 1: Canadian Socio-Demographic Highlights</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Canada, 1971 and 1996	2
1.2 Youth Unemployment Rate Persistently High in 1990's	3
1.3 Average Family Income in Constant (1997) Dollars, 1980-97	4
1.4 Low-Income Rates, 1980-97	5
<b>Section 2: Police-Reported Crime Statistics</b>	<b>7</b>
2.1 Selected Changes in Justice Legislation	8
2.2 Crime Rate by Major Category, Canada, 1962-98	9
2.3 Violent Crime Categories, Canada, 1998	10
2.4 Violent Crime, Canada and the Provinces, 1998	11
2.5 Robbery Incidents, Canada, 1988-98	12
2.6 Property Crime Categories, Canada, 1998	13
2.7 Property Crime, Canada and the Provinces, 1998	14
2.8 Breaking and Entering Incidents, by Type, Canada, 1988-98	15
2.9 Motor Vehicle Theft, by Type of Vehicle, Canada, 1988-98	16
2.10 Selected "Other" Criminal Code Categories, Canada, 1998	17
2.11 Rate of Persons Charged with Impaired Driving, Canada, 1988-98	18
2.12 Drug Incidents, by Type of Drug, Canada, 1988-98	19
2.13 Age Specific Rates Of Persons Accused of Property Crime, Sample of 169 Police Agencies, 1998	20
2.14 Age Specific Rates of Persons Accused of Violent Crime, Sample of 169 Police Agencies, 1998	21
2.15 Rate of Youths Charged by Offence Category, Canada, 1988-1998	22
2.16 Youth Charged with Violent Crimes, 1998	23
2.17 Victims of Youth Violence, 1998	24
2.18 Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-98	25
2.19 Homicide Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1998	26
2.20 Homicide Rate by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), 500,000+ Population, 1998	27
2.21 Rate of Firearm Homicides, Canada 1988-98	28
2.22 Spousal Homicide Rate, Canada, 1988-98	29
2.23 Homicide Age-Specific Victim Rates, 1998	30

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Section 3: Police Personnel and Expenditures</b>	<b>31</b>
3.1 Police Officers per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1962-98	32
3.2 Police Officers per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1998	33
3.3 Proportion of Female Police Officers, Canada, 1965-98	34
3.4 Current and Constant Dollar Spending on Policing, Canada, 1985-97	35
<b>Section 4: Adult Provincial/Territorial Criminal Court Activity in Canada</b>	<b>37</b>
4.1 Ten Most Frequent Adult Criminal Court Cases, 1997-98	38
4.2 Percentage of Cases Heard in Adult Criminal Court by Age Group, 1997-98	39
4.3 Case Conviction Rates in Adult Criminal Court, 1997-98	40
4.4 Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Length of Prison for the Most Serious Offence, 1997-98	41
4.5 Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Length of Probation for the Most Serious Offence, 1997-98	42
4.6 Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Amount of Fine for the Most Serious Offence, 1997-98	43
4.7 Most Serious Sentence by Number of Charges in Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases, 1997-98	44
4.8 Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Length of Prison Sentence Ordered, 1997-98	45
4.9 Median Elapsed Time by Number of Appearances in Adult Criminal Court Cases, 1997-98	46
<b>Section 5: Youth Court Activity in Canada</b>	<b>47</b>
5.1 Selected Cases Heard in Youth Court by Type of Offence, Canada, 1997-98	48
5.2 Youth Court Cases by Type of Offence, Canada, 1992-93 to 1997-98	49
5.3 Youth Court Cases by Age and Sex of Accused, Canada, 1997-98	50
5.4 Youth Court Convictions by Offender Type and Number of Prior Convictions, 1997-98	51
5.5 Dispositions for Repeat Offenders and First-time Offenders by Type of Disposition, Canada, 1997-98	52
5.6 Youth Court Cases by Most Serious Decision, Canada, 1997-98	53
5.7 Youth Court Cases with Guilty Findings, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997-98	54
5.8 Youth Court Cases Ending in a Finding of Guilt by Most Serious Disposition, Canada, 1997-98	55
5.9 Youth Court Cases, Length of Custodial Dispositions, Canada, 1992-93 to 1997-98	56
<b>Section 6: Correctional Population in Canada</b>	<b>57</b>
6.1 Average Daily Adult Provincial/Territorial and Federal Offenders in Custody or Under Supervision in the Community, 1988-89 to 1997-98	58
6.2 Average Daily Adult (Supervised) Correctional Populations in Canada, 1997-98	59
6.3 Average Daily Adult Custodial Counts by Type, 1987-88 to 1997-98	60
6.4 Average Incarceration Rate for Provincial/Territorial and Federal Adult Offenders, 1988-89 to 1997-98	61

	<b>Page</b>	
6.5	Incarceration Rate (Provincial) per 100,000 Adult Population by Province/Territory, 1997-98	62
6.6	Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Corrections, 1997-98	63
6.7	Total Number of Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody, 1988-89 to 1997-98	64
6.8	Most Serious Offence Committed on Admission to Custody, 1997-98	65
6.9	Age of Offenders Admitted to Provincial/Territorial Custody and Probation, 1997-98	66
6.10	Aboriginal Persons, Proportion of Admissions and Adult Population, 1997-98	67
6.11	Females Admitted to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Facilities, 1997-98	68
6.12	Average Probation Counts, 1989-90 to 1997-98	69
6.13	Average Probation Count per 100,000 Adult Population, Provinces/Territories, 1997-98	70
6.14	Federal and Provincial Full Parole Grant Rate, 1988-89 to 1997-98	71
6.15	Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facility	72
6.16	Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Provincial/Territorial Adult Correctional Facilities	73
6.17	Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities	74
<b>Section 7:</b>	<b>Transition Home</b>	<b>75</b>
7.1	Growth in Canadian Shelters for Abused Women	76
7.2	Women in Shelters by Type of Abuse, April 20, 1998	77
<b>Appendix A: Historical List of CCJS Publications</b>		<b>79</b>
<b>Appendix B: Historical List of Juristats</b>		<b>87</b>
<b>Glossary of Terms</b>		<b>95</b>
<b>How to Order</b>		<b>101</b>





## Introduction

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

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

## Survey Descriptions

### Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

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

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

### The Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

In 1983, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics began a major revision of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey in order to collect more detailed information on the characteristics of an incident and basic data on the persons involved in an incident, both victims and accused. In 1988, two police agencies began reporting to the "Revised" UCR Survey. By 1998, 169 police agencies, representing about 46% of the national volume of reported crime, were responding to the new survey.

## **Homicide Survey**

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

## **Police Administration Survey**

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

## **Adult Criminal Court Survey**

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

## **Youth Court Survey**

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

## **Adult Corrections Survey**

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

## **Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adult and Young Offenders**

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

## **The Violence Against Women Survey**

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

## **The General Social Survey**

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

## **International Crime Victimization Survey**

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

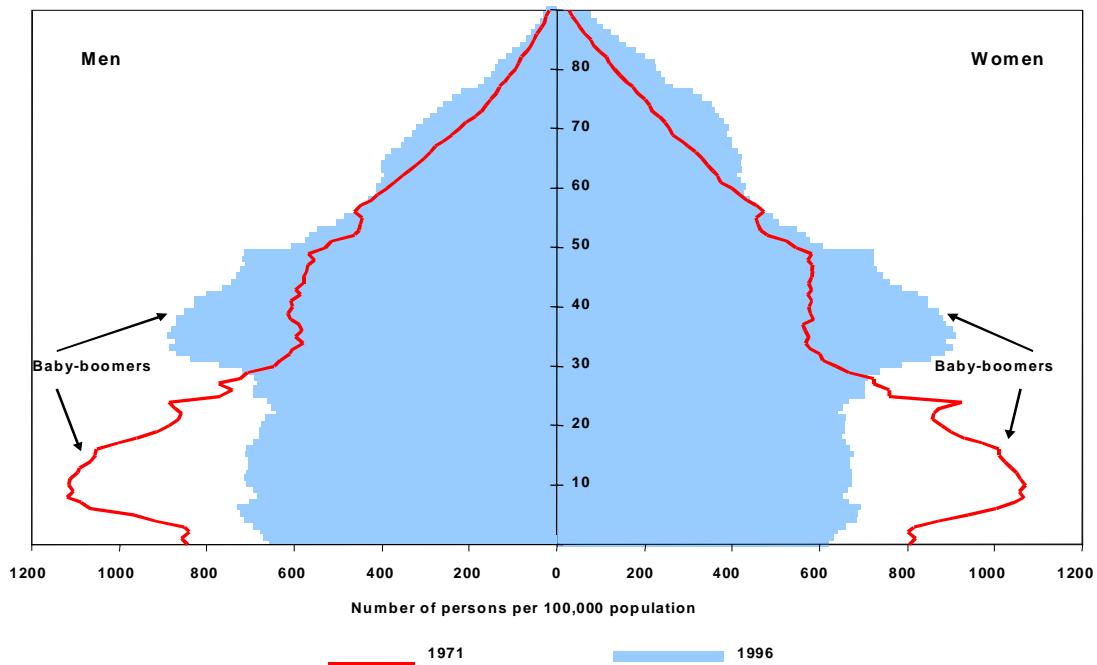
The ICVS provides a unique opportunity to make international comparisons regarding experiences of crime and public opinion of justice issues.

**SECTION 1:**

**CANADIAN  
SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC  
HIGHLIGHTS**

Figure 1.1

## Population Distribution by Age and Sex, Canada, 1971 and 1996



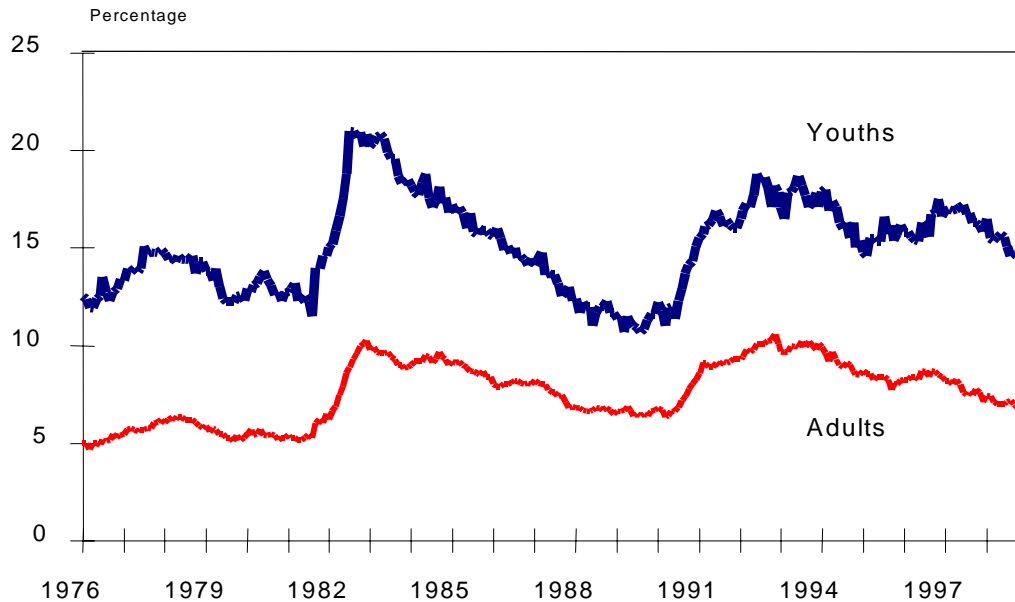
Source: Canada Census, Statistics Canada.

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

- Since Confederation, Canada's population has steadily increased: in 1996, the Census of Population counted 29.9 million people in Canada while there were only 18.2 million counted in 1961.
- A demographic evolution is occurring in Canada.
  - The baby-boomers are now aged 30 to 50.
  - Fertility rates have declined since 1971 resulting in fewer children.
  - Mortality rates have declined resulting in increased longevity.
  - There has been a decreasing proportion of young adults, the group at greatest risk of committing crime or being victims, and an increasing proportion of elderly who are more fearful of crime.
- Canada's population is aging. It is projected that persons aged 65 and over will make up more than 20% of the population by 2011, and more than 30% by 2041. In comparison, persons aged 0 - 14 decreased dramatically from about 45% of the population in 1976 to approximately 30% in 1996. This decline is expected to continue, reaching a low of about 25% by 2041.

Figure 1.2

## Youth Unemployment Rate\* Persistently High in 1990s



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

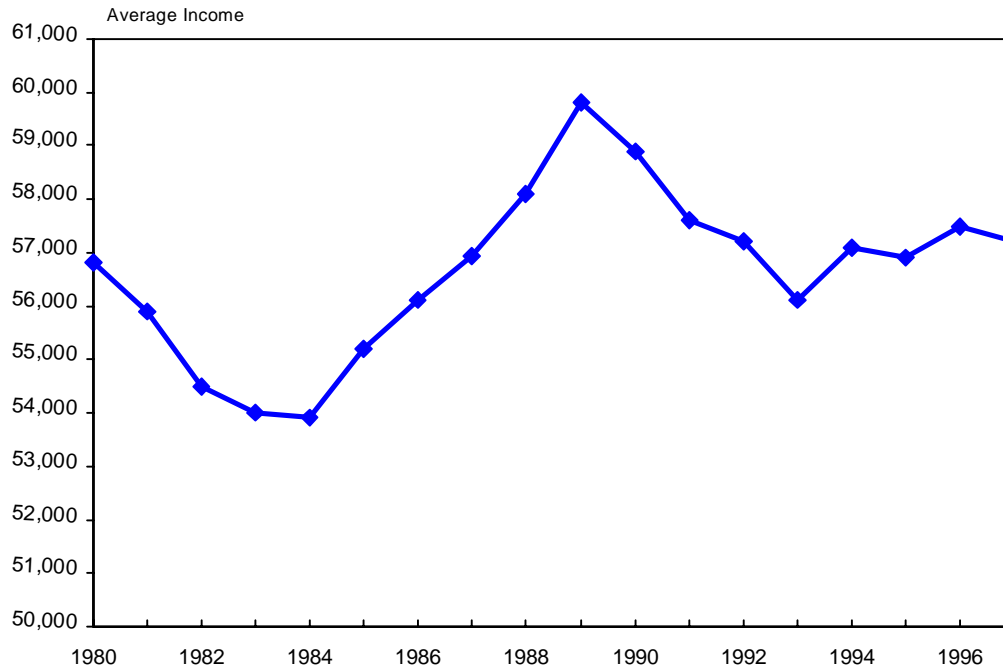
Source: Labour Force Survey, Statistics Canada.

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

- The recession that began in 1990 greatly affected the unemployment rate in Canada which reached a nine-year high (the same as the 1984 rate) of 11.3% in 1992. After increasing slightly from 1995 to 1996, the unemployment rate dropped by 0.5% in 1997 and 0.9% in 1998. Overall, the unemployment rate was higher among men (8.5%) than women (8.1%) in 1997.
- The recession affected employment in almost every age group and profession. Between 1990 and 1992, the number of employed Canadians dropped by 323,000. In the past 6 years, this figure has increased by approximately 1,485,000.
- The unemployment rate of youths (age 15 - 24) has been consistently higher than the unemployment rate for adults. Younger Canadians, particularly those with limited education, were especially affected by the recession. The unemployment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 years rose from 11.2% in 1989 to 17.8% in 1992. By 1995, the unemployment rate for this age category had decreased to a five-year low of 15.6%, only to increase to 16.1% in 1996 and 16.7% in 1997. In 1998, the unemployment rate of those 15 to 24 years was higher among men (16.6%) than women (13.7%).

Figure 1.3

## Average Family Income in Constant (1997) Dollars, 1980-97



Average Family Income in Constant 1997 Dollars\*

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

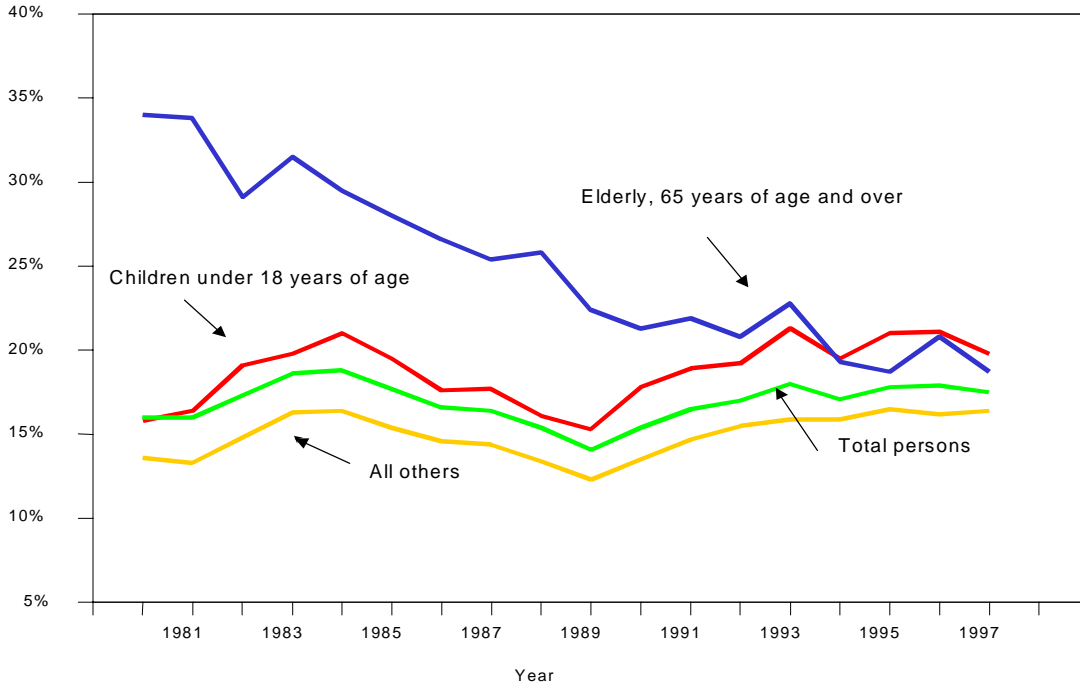
Source: Survey of Consumer Finance, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Income Distributions by Size in Canada 1997 (catalogue no.13-207).

- The average family income before taxes in 1997 was \$57,146, essentially unchanged from the 1996 amount. This left family income at virtually the same level it was in 1994, the last year there was a significant improvement.
- The 1997 average family income was 4.5% lower than the 1989 peak of \$59,862 (in 1997 constant dollars).

Figure 1.4

### Low-Income\* Rates, 1980-97



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

Source: Survey of Consumer Finance, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Income Distribution by Size in Canada 1997 (catalogue no.13-207).

- In 1997, there were an estimated 5.2 million Canadians in low-income situations, a decrease of 72,000 from 1996. With the exception of a reduction in 1994, low-income rates have been rising since 1989.
- For families, the rate of low-income in 1997 was 14%, a decrease from 14.5% in 1996. Female lone-parent families had the highest rate of low-income in 1997 (56%).
- 20% of children under 18 years of age (or 1.4 million young people) were living in low-income situations in 1997, a decrease from 21% in 1996.
- Overall, the rate of low-income has dropped sharply for the elderly since 1980 and increased for others since 1989.





**SECTION 2:**

**POLICE-REPORTED  
CRIME STATISTICS**

Figure 2.1

## Selected Changes in Justice Legislation

### **1976 - Capital Punishment Abolished**

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

### **1978 – Firearm Legislation Enacted**

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

### **1983 – Bill C-127 Amended Assault Provisions**

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

### **1984 – Young Offenders Act Enacted**

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

### **1985 – Bill C-49 Expanded Definition of Prostitution**

#### **Bill C-18 Imposes Stringent Sentences for Impaired Driving**

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

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

### **1988 – Bill C-15 Child Sexual Abuse Amendments**

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

### **1991 – Bill C-17 Firearms Legislation**

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

### **1993 – Bill C-126 Criminal Harassment Legislation**

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

### **1995 – Bill C-68 Firearms Act**

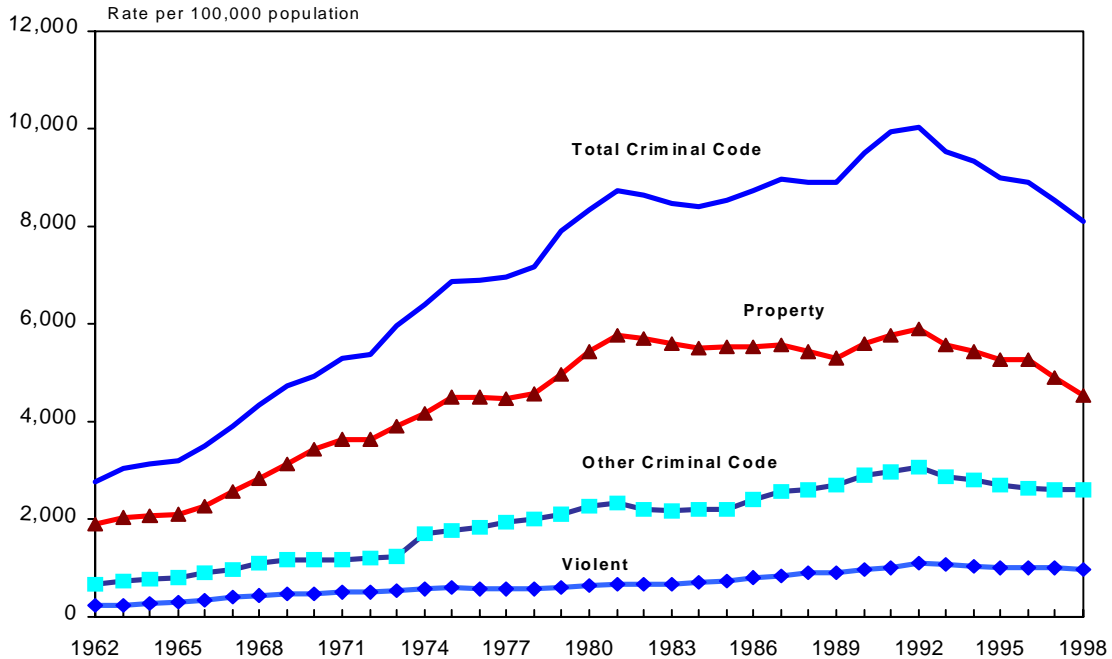
In December 1995, Parliament passed Bill C-68 which created a new Firearms Act and amended the Criminal Code. As part of the new legislation, firearm owners will be required to become licensed and to register all of their firearms over the next few years. In addition, new offences related to gun smuggling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

### **1996 – Bill C-41 Sentencing Reform**

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

Figure 2.2

## Crime Rates\* by Major Category, Canada, 1962-98



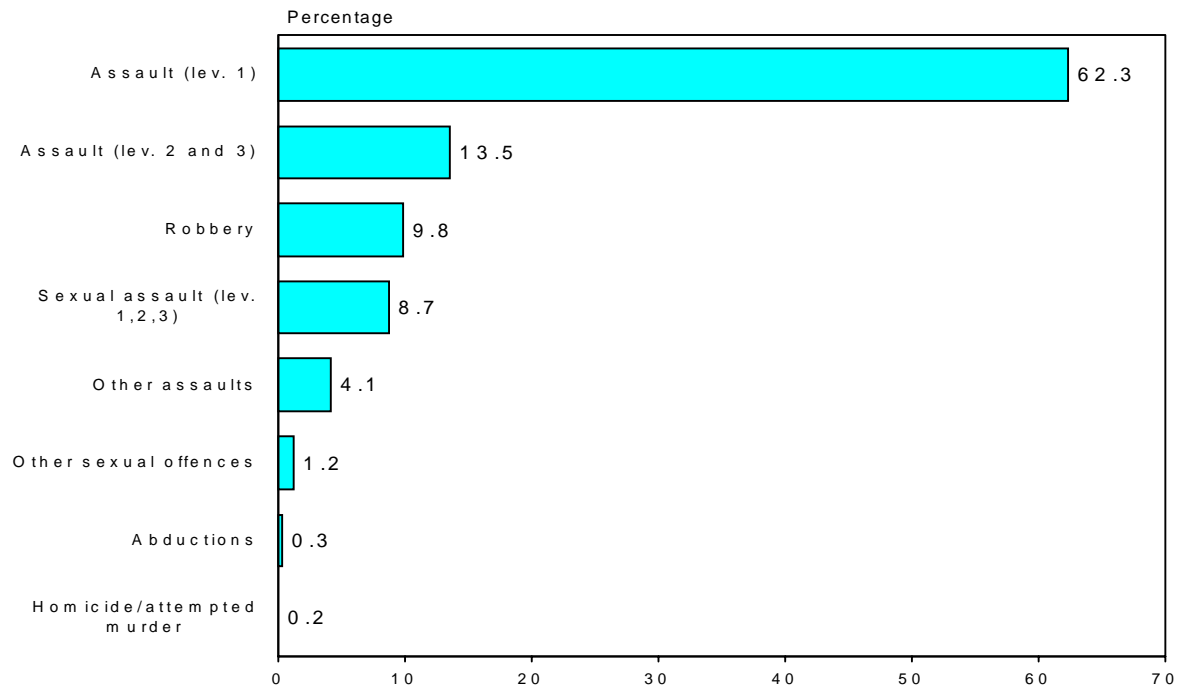
\* Excludes Criminal Code traffic incidents.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- In 1998, the police-reported crime rate for *Criminal Code* offences decreased by 4%. The 1998 rate was the lowest since 1979.
- The rate of violent crime rate declined for the sixth straight year, down 2%. Despite these recent declines, the violent crime rate was still 12% higher than 10 years ago.
- Violent crime comprised 12% of total *Criminal Code* incidents. Assault level 1 (minor assault) incidents accounted for more than 6 in 10 violent crimes.
- The 1998 property rate fell 7% from the previous year, continuing the downward trend since 1991.
- In 1998, property crimes represented 56% of *Criminal Code* incidents, 66% of which were thefts and over one quarter (26%) of which were incidents of breaking and entering.
- The rate of "other" *Criminal Code* incidents (e.g., mischief, prostitution, gaming and betting, arson, kidnapping etc.) has remained relatively constant compared to 1997 (-0.3%). Over 4 in 10 of "other" *Criminal Code* incidents were mischief offences (property damage).

Figure 2.3

## Violent Crime Categories, Canada, 1998

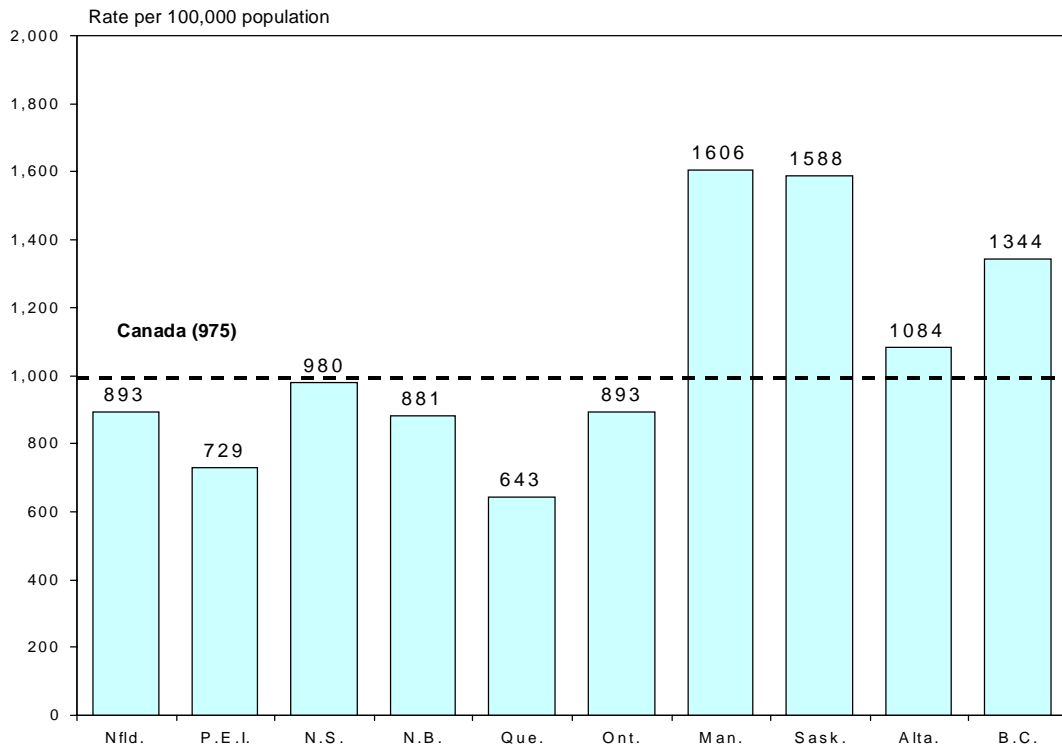


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- Violent crime comprised 12% of *Criminal Code* offences in 1998, compared with 9% five years ago.
- Common assault (level 1) accounts for more than 6 in 10 violent crimes.
- For the remaining violent crimes, 14% were serious assaults (levels 2 and 3), 10% were robbery, 9% were sexual assaults (levels 1, 2, 3), 4% were other assaults, 1% were other sexual offences, 0.3% were abductions and 0.2% were homicide/attempted murder.

Figure 2.4

## Violent Crime, Canada and the Provinces, 1998

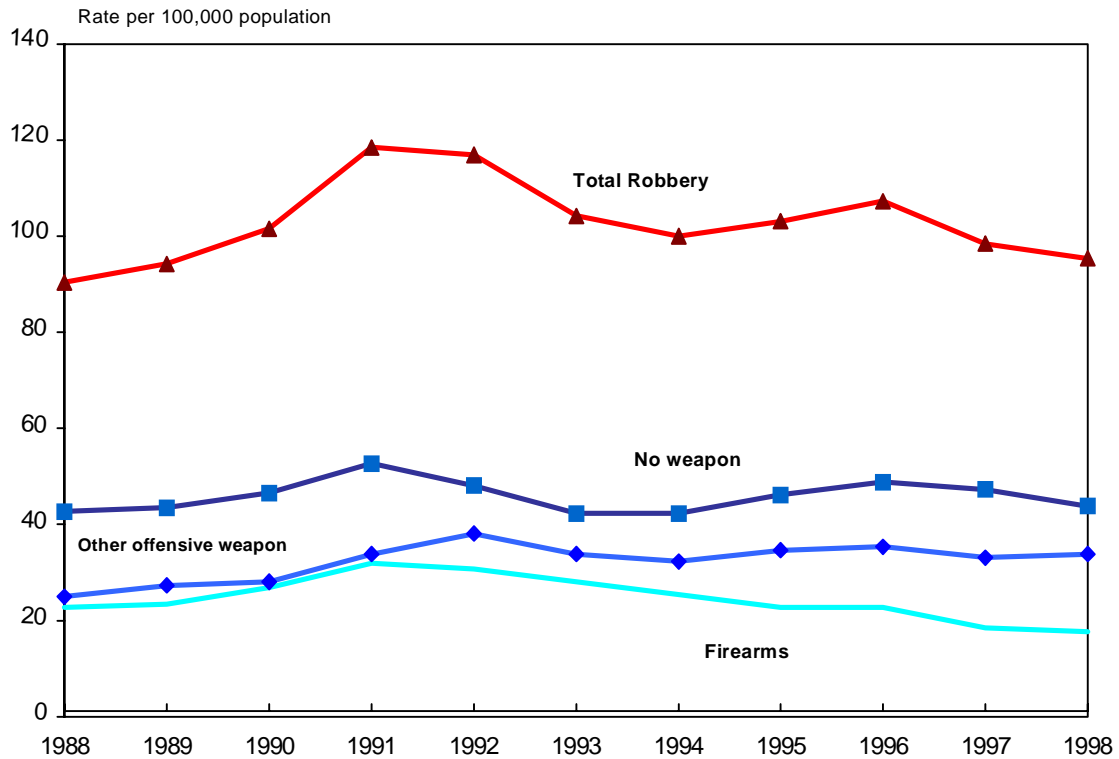


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- Although the national violent crime rate decreased in 1998, there were increases reported in Saskatchewan (+3%), Quebec (+3%) while New Brunswick, Alberta, Prince Edward Island and Ontario remained relatively unchanged.
- In 1998, Manitoba reported the highest violent crime rate (1,606 incidents per 100,000 population), followed by Saskatchewan (1,588) and British Columbia (1,344). Quebec (643 per 100,000) and Prince Edward Island (729) reported the lowest violent crime rates.

Figure 2.5

## Robbery Incidents, Canada, 1988-98

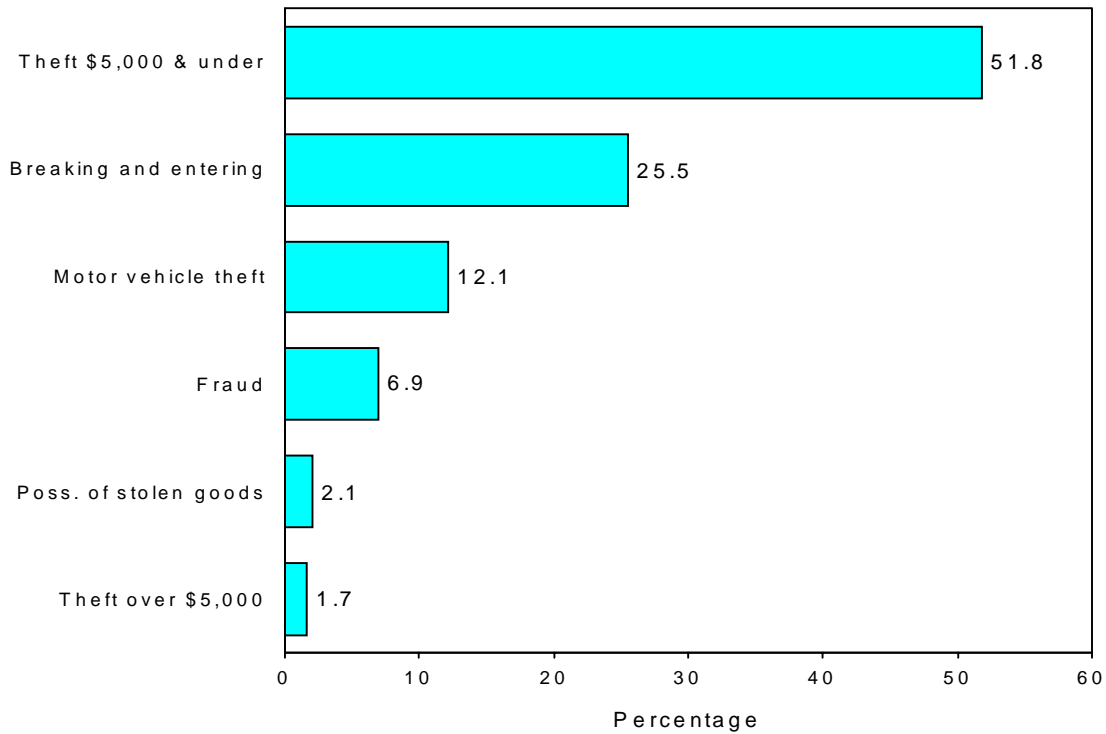


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- In 1998, police reported a total of 28,952 incidents of robbery, accounting for 96 incidents per 100,000 population. The 1998 rate is a decrease of 3% from 1997.
- While robberies involving firearms have generally been falling since 1991, including an 8% decrease in 1998, robberies involving weapons other than firearms (e.g. knives or blunt objects) have shown the largest increases.
- In 1998, 18% of robbery incidents involved firearms, 36% involved other offensive weapons and 46% involved no weapon.

Figure 2.6

### Property Crime Categories, Canada, 1998



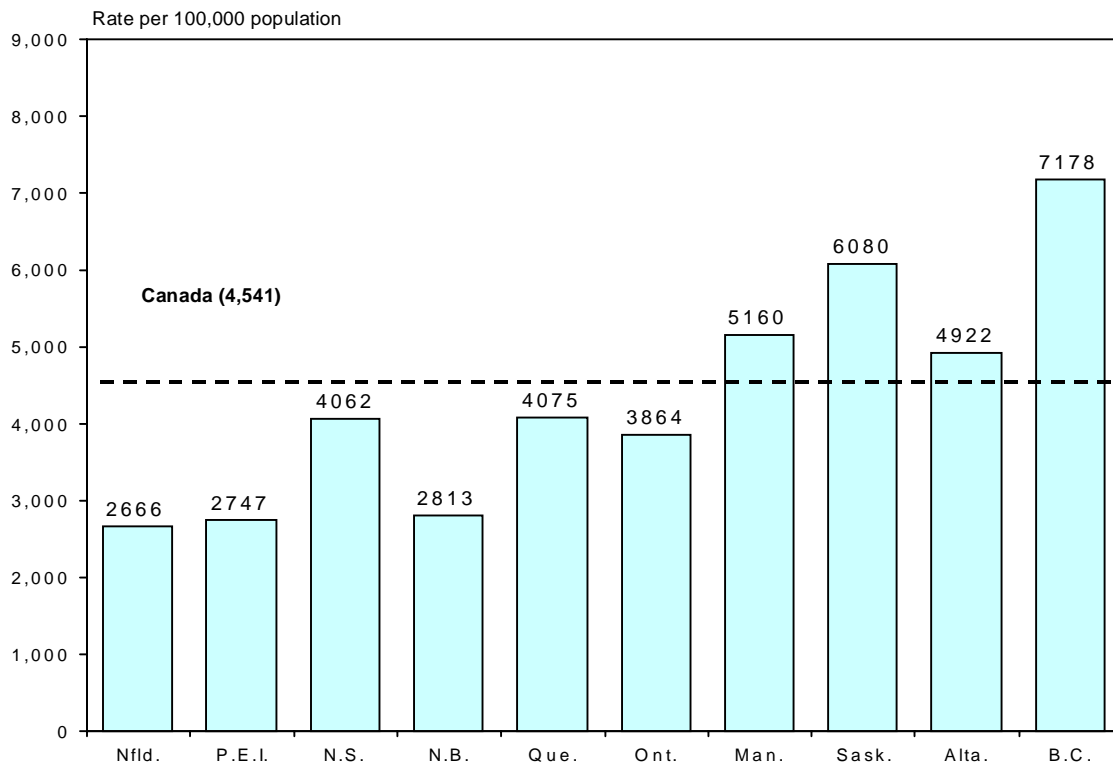
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- In 1998, there were approximately 1.38 million property crime incidents corresponding to a rate of 4,541 per 100,000 population.
- Theft of \$5,000 and under accounted for over half (52%) of all property crimes, while break and enter represented one-quarter (25%). The remaining categories were motor vehicle theft (12%), fraud (7%), possession of stolen goods (2%) and theft over \$5,000 (2%).



Figure 2.7

## Property Crime, Canada and the Provinces, 1998

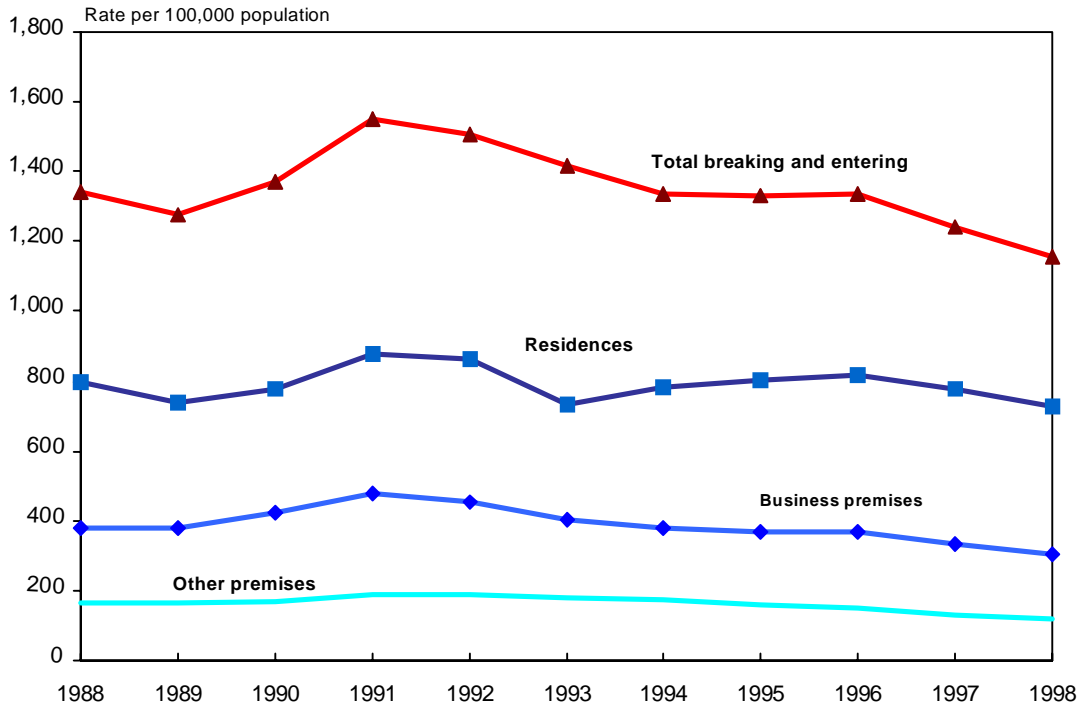


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- With the exception of Newfoundland (+3%), rates of property crime dropped in all provinces in 1998. Prince Edward Island (-14%), Ontario (-9%), British Columbia (-8%) and New Brunswick (-8%) experienced the largest declines.
- In 1998, British Columbia reported the highest rate of property crime (7,178 per 100,000 population), despite a decrease over the past two years. Following the general historical pattern, Newfoundland reported the lowest rate (2,666 per 100,000), followed closely by Prince Edward Island (2,747).
- British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan were the only provinces to show a higher rate than the national rate (4,541) in 1998.

Figure 2.8

## Breaking and Entering Incidents, by Type, Canada, 1988-98

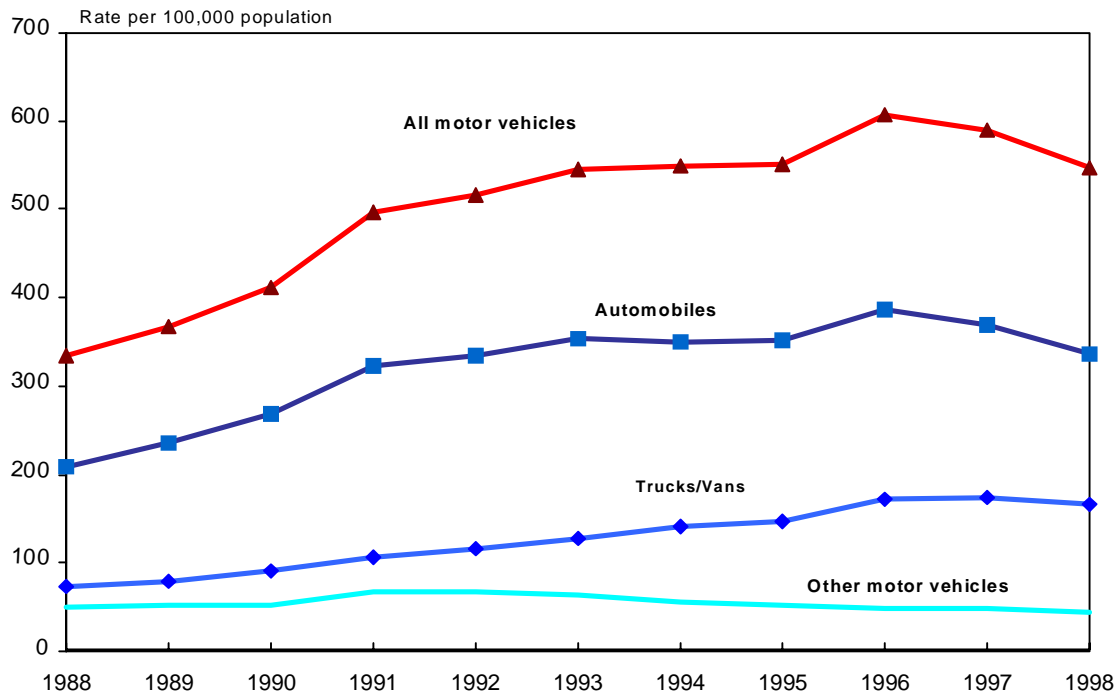


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- In 1998, police reported 350,176 reported incidents of breaking and entering (B&E) or a rate of 1,156 incidents per 100,000 population.
- The trend of B&E rates has been generally falling since 1991, including a 7% decrease in both 1997 and 1998. The rate of B&E's decreased in all three categories in 1998: residential B&E dropped 6%; commercial B&E declined 9%; and other types of B&E decreased 6%.
- While youth 12 to 17 years of age accounted for 28% of persons charged with property crimes in 1998, they made up 40% of those charged with B&E.

Figure 2.9

## Motor Vehicle Theft, by Type of Vehicle, Canada, 1988-98

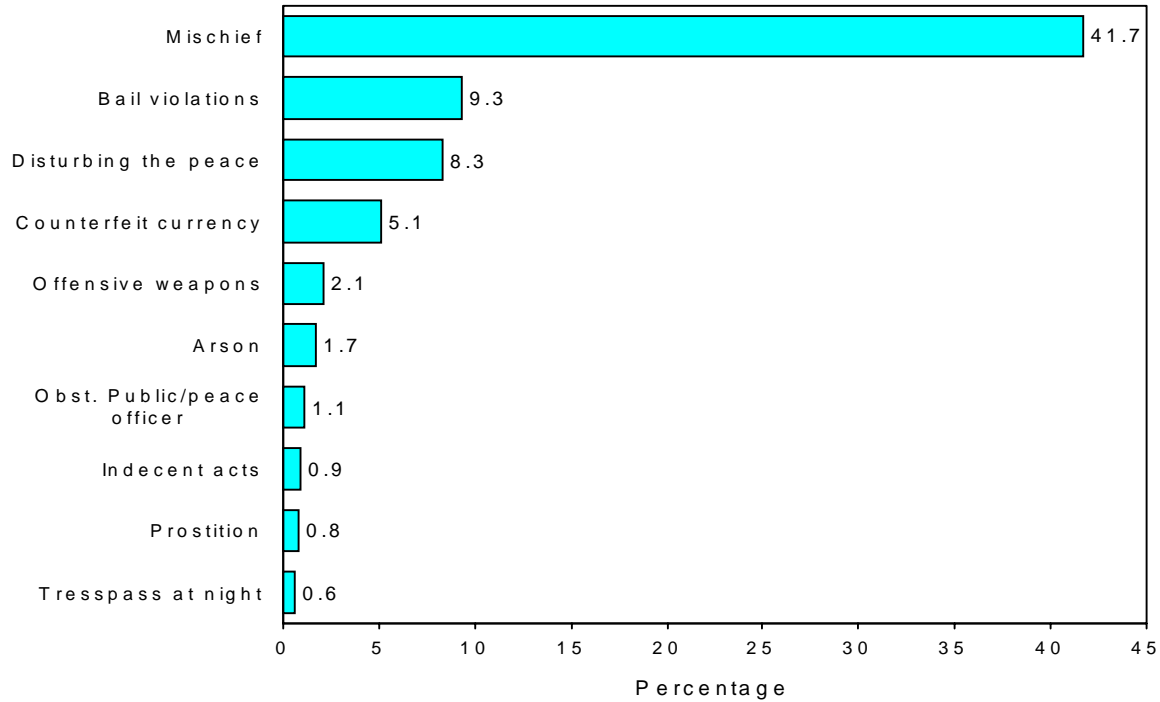


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- In 1998, motor vehicle thefts accounted for 1 in 10 property crimes (165,799 incidents). After steady growth for over a decade, the rate of motor vehicle theft decreased for a second consecutive year in 1998 (-7%). The current rate, however, is still much higher (+64%) than 10 years ago.
- There has been a large increase in the number of "trucks" stolen in recent years, which includes mini-vans and sport-utility vehicles. In 1998, however, the theft of trucks dropped for the first time in 15 years.
- Motor vehicle theft, as was the case with B&E, is generally described as a youth crime. In 1998, 42% of persons charged with motor vehicle thefts were youths aged 12 to 17 years. In comparison, youths accounted for 22% of persons charged with all other *Criminal Code* offences.

Figure 2.10

## Selected "Other" Criminal Code Categories, Canada, 1998

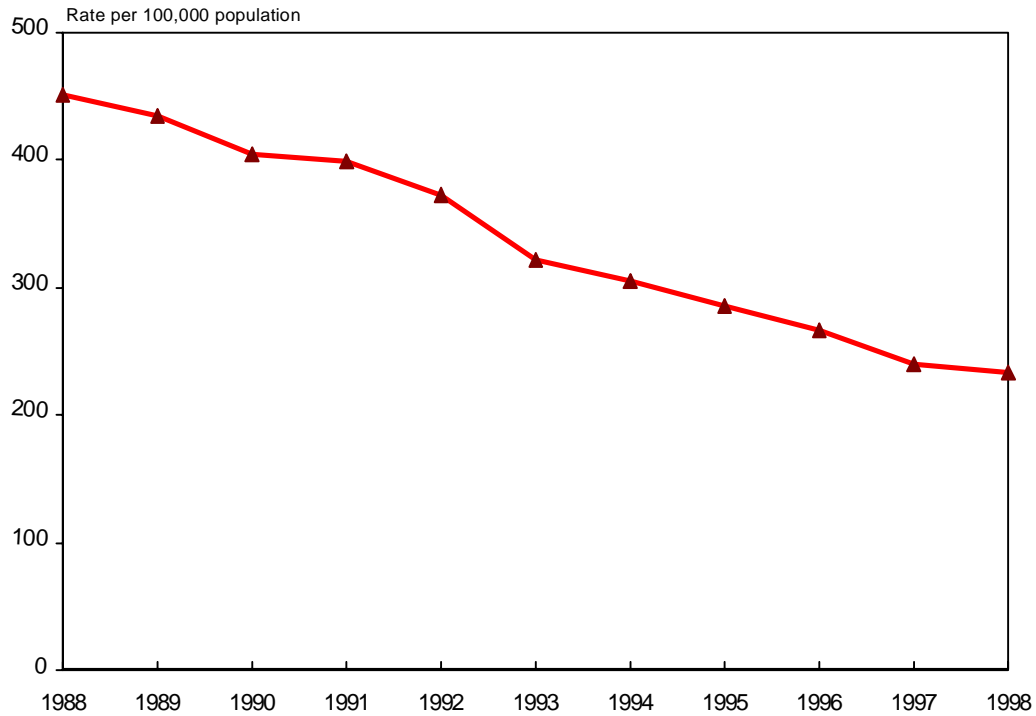


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- The 783,631 *Criminal Code* crimes that are not in the violent or property crime categories are reported under the category of "*Other Criminal Code*". These incidents include such crimes as mischief, weapon offences, prostitution, arson, bail violations and disturbing the peace.
- "Other Criminal Code" incidents account for 3 in 10 *Criminal Code* offences. Mischiefs accounted for close to 40% of these incidents.

Figure 2.11

## Rate of Persons Charged with Impaired Driving, Canada, 1988-98

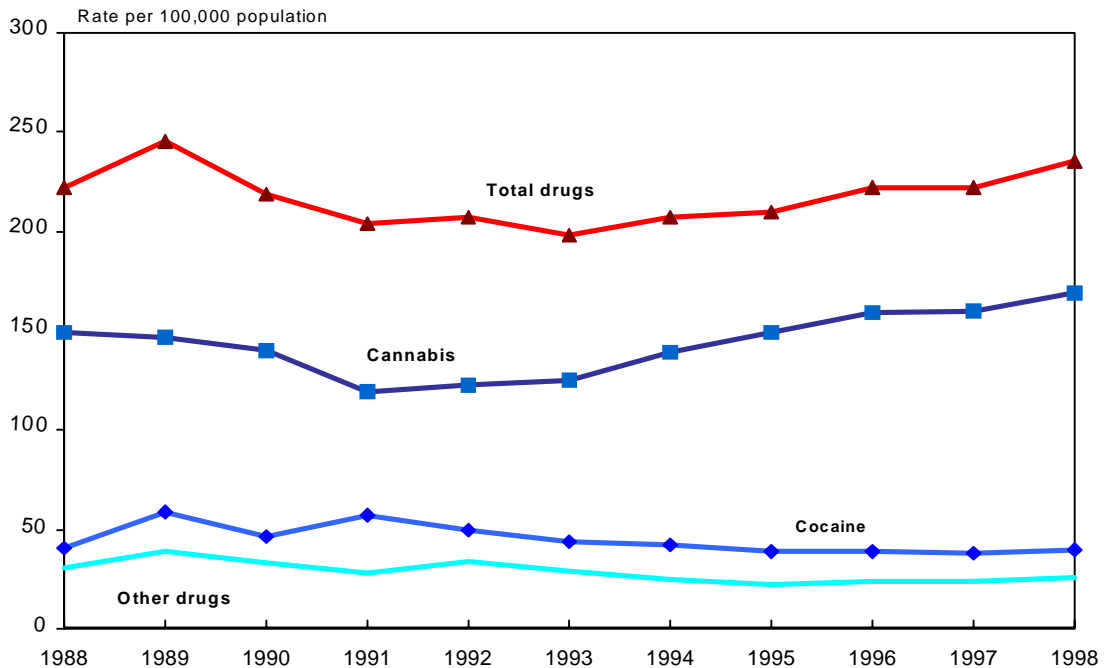


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- Impaired driving offences include impaired operation of a motor vehicle, boat or aircraft causing death or bodily harm; driving with over 80 mg. of alcohol per 100 ml of blood; and failing to provide a breath and/or blood sample when requested by a police officer.
- In 1998, police charged 70,587 persons with impaired driving, a decline of 3% from 1997, and a continuation of the long-term trend of declining rates.

Figure 2.12

## Drug Incidents, by Type of Drug, Canada, 1988-98

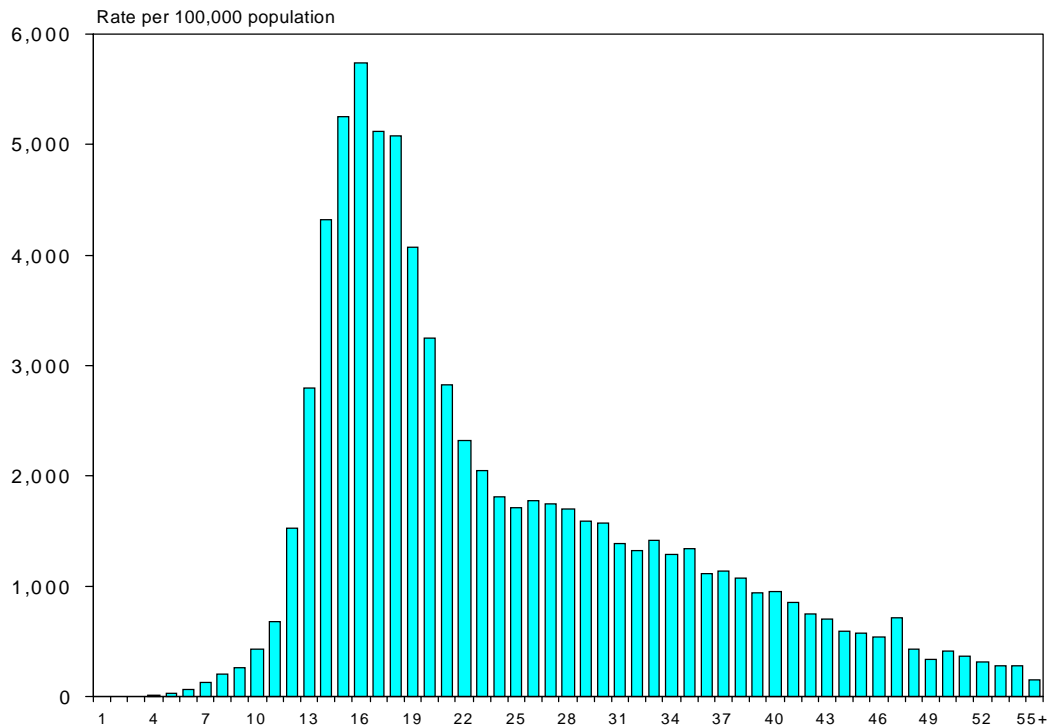


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- In 1998, police reported 71,293 incidents related to the *Controlled Drugs and Substance Act* (CDSA). Fuelled by an increase in cannabis-related offences (+6%), the rate of total drug offences also increased 6% in 1998.
- Cannabis offences accounted for 7 in 10 drug-related incidents reported in 1998: 68% were for possession, 15% for cultivation, 15% for trafficking and 2% for importation.
- This latest rise in drug incidents continues the upward trend which began in 1993. Following a seven-year decline, the cocaine rate increased in 1998 (+5%). The heroin offence rate also rose 6% in 1998, negating the 5% decline recorded in 1997. The rate of offences involving other drugs climbed for a second consecutive year (+8%).
- As with prostitution and impaired driving, police-reported counts of drug offences are highly sensitive to police enforcement activities.

Figure 2.13

## Age-Specific Rates of Persons Accused of Property Crime, Sample of 169 Police Agencies, 1998



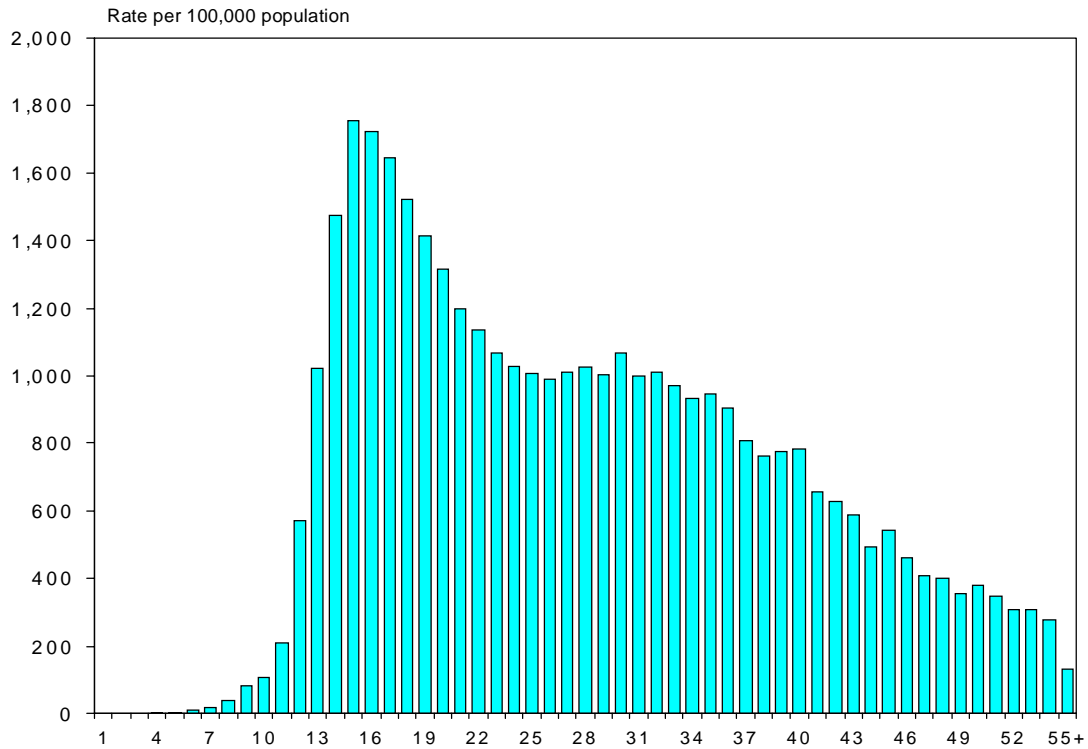
Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- An analysis of age-specific crime rates indicates that 14 to 19 year-olds are the highest risk group for committing both property and violent offences.
- In 1998, more than 1 in 3 persons accused of property crimes were aged 14 to 19 years. The age-specific rate drops dramatically after the age of 19, which is illustrated by a relatively low median age of 22 years.

Figure 2.14

## Age-Specific Rates of Persons Accused of Violent Crime, Sample of 169 Police Agencies, 1998



Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

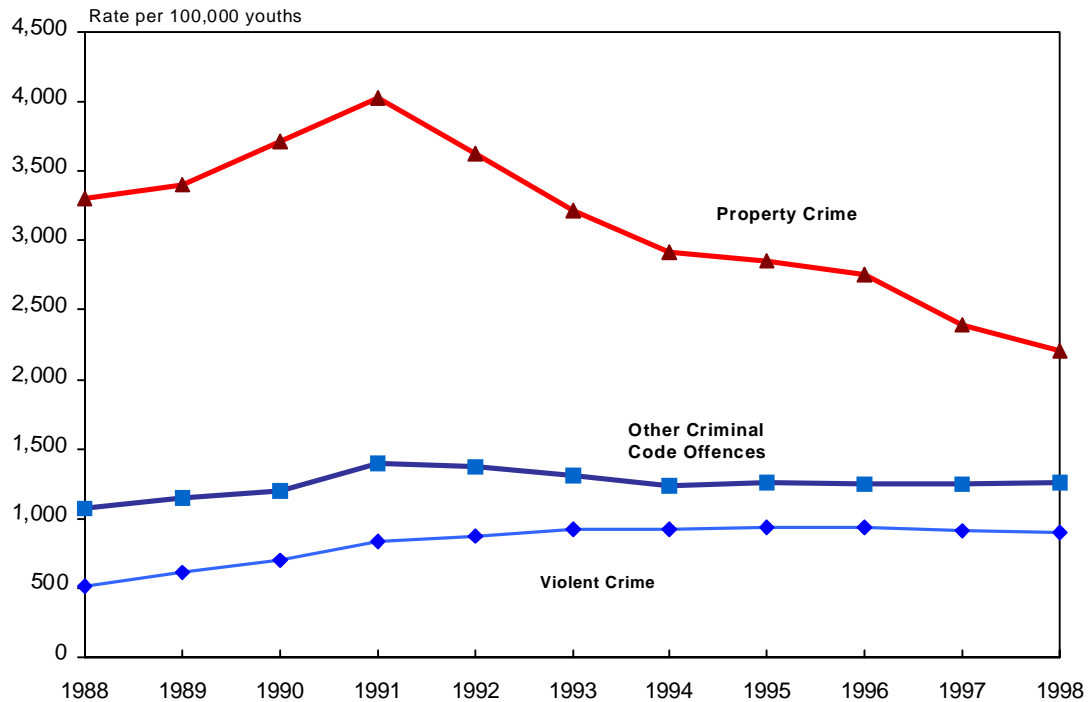
An analysis of age-specific crime rates indicates that 14 to 19 year-olds are the highest risk group for committing both property and violent offences.

In 1998, nearly one-quarter of persons accused of violent crimes were aged 14 to 19 years. The median age of these persons was 29 years.



Figure 2.15

## Rate of Youths Charged by Offence Category, Canada, 1988-98

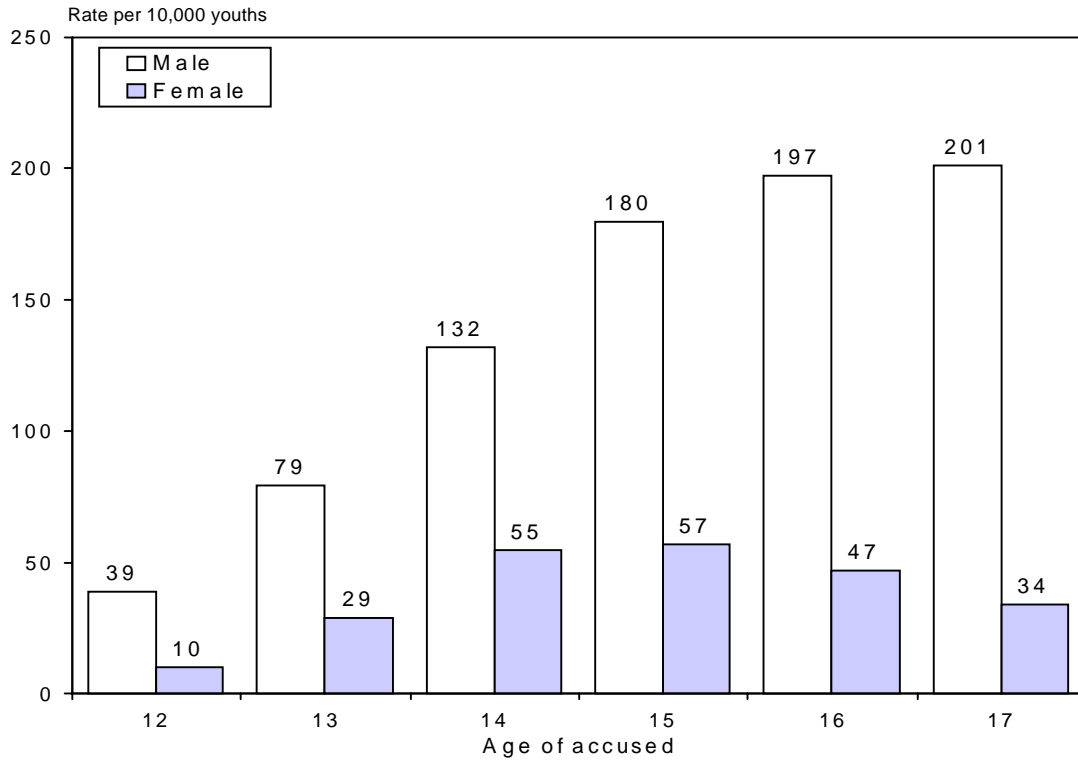


Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998. For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no.85-002) Vol.19, No. 9, "Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998."

- Fuelled by a decrease in charges for property crimes (-8%), the overall rate of youths charged with *Criminal Code* offences dropped for a seventh consecutive year in 1998 (-4%). In total, 106,984 youths aged 12 to 17 years were charged with *Criminal Code* offences giving a rate of 4,363 per 100,000 youths, compared to 6,259 in 1991.
- Property crimes accounted for one-half (51%) of youth crime, compared to only 37% for all adults charged. A further 20% of youths were charged with violent crime, compared to 29% of adults. The remaining 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).

Figure 2.16

### Youth Charged with Violent Crimes, 1998

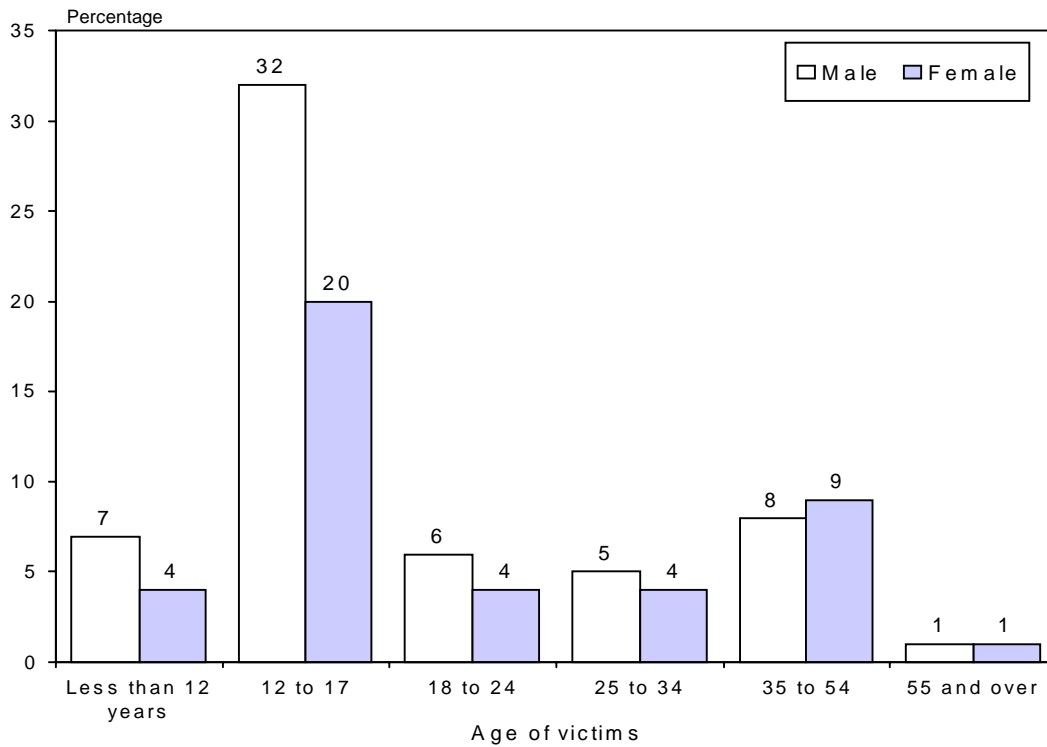


Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.

Violent crime appears to peak in female youths at a younger age than in male youths. The rate of male youths accused of violent crimes increases with age, peaking at 17 years, while female accused peak at 14 and 15 years.

Figure 2.17

### Victims of Youth Violence, 1998



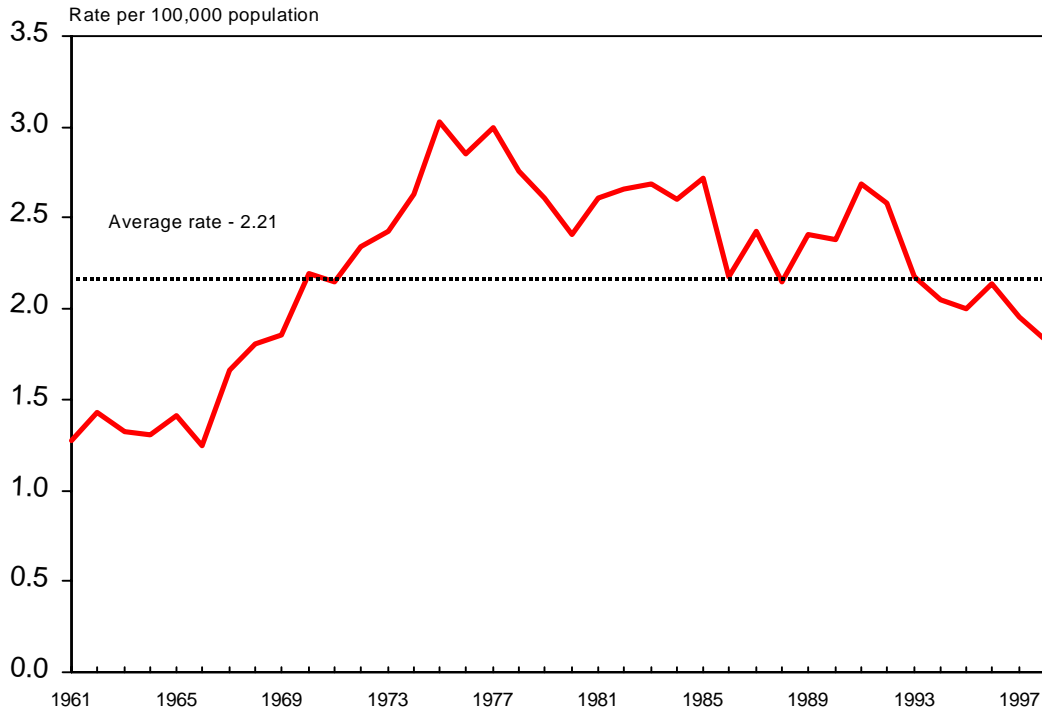
Note: Percentage may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Revised Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998

- Over half (52%) of victims of violent crimes committed by youths are other youths. Children younger than 12 years account for 11% of the victims, while adults account for the remaining 37% of the victims. Youths preying on the elderly is a relatively rare occurrence: only 2% of victims of youth violent crime in 1998 were 55 years of age or over.

Figure 2.18

## Homicide Rate, Canada, 1961-98



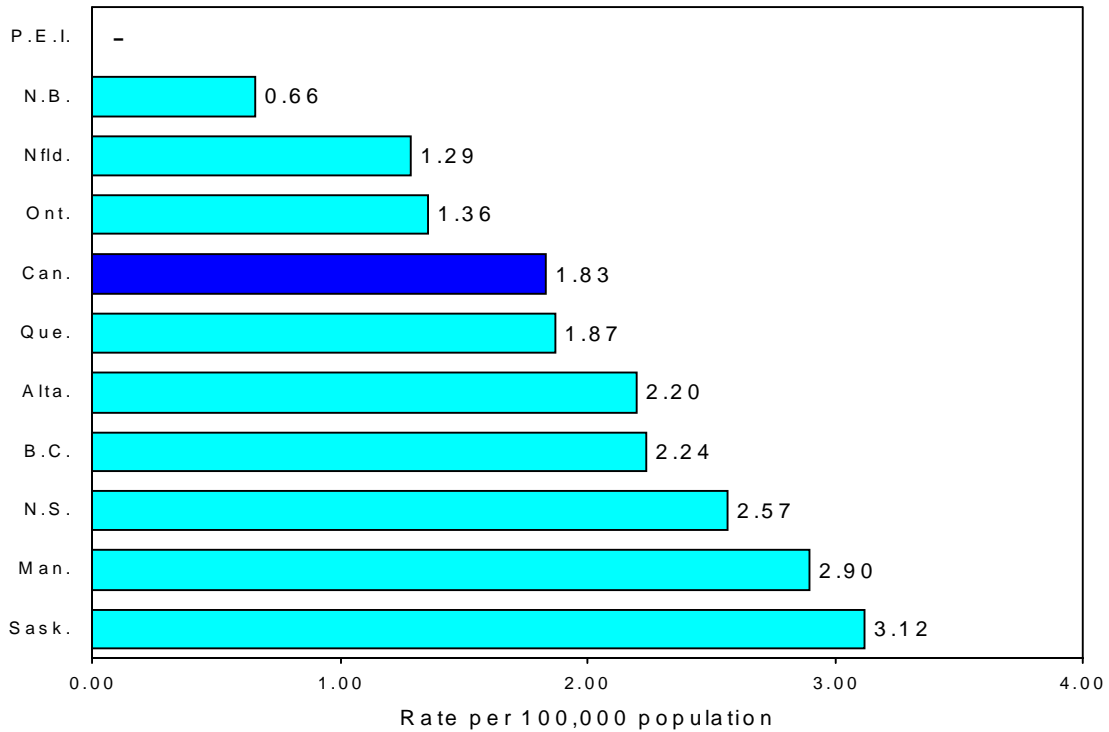
Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
 For more information, including data on the territories, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 19, No. 10 "Homicide in Canada - 1998."

- In 1998, there were 555 homicide offences reported, 31 fewer than the previous year, and well below the average of 641 for the previous decade. The 1998 homicide rate of 1.83 per 100,000 population represented a decrease of 6% from 1997, and was the lowest recorded since 1968.
- Since 1961, when national homicide statistics were first collected, there have been two distinct trends. After several years of stability, the homicide rate increased steadily from 1.25 per 100,000 population in 1966 to a peak of 3.03 in 1975, an increase of 142%. From 1975 to 1998, despite yearly fluctuations, the homicide rate has gradually declined, reaching a rate of 1.83 in 1998, a decrease of 40% compared to 1975.
- Homicide accounted for 0.02% of the almost three million *Criminal Code* incidents reported to police in 1998. By comparison, there were nearly one and one-half times more attempted murders, almost seven times more suicides<sup>1</sup>, and 400 times as many assaults as homicides.
- The U.S. homicide rate (6.30) has historically been three to four times higher than that of Canada; however, the U.S. rate has also been recently declining. Canada's homicide rate continues to be higher than many European countries.

<sup>1</sup> Causes of Death, Catalogue 84-208, Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, 1999.

Figure 2.19

## Homicide Rate, Canada and the Provinces, 1998



- Nil or zero.

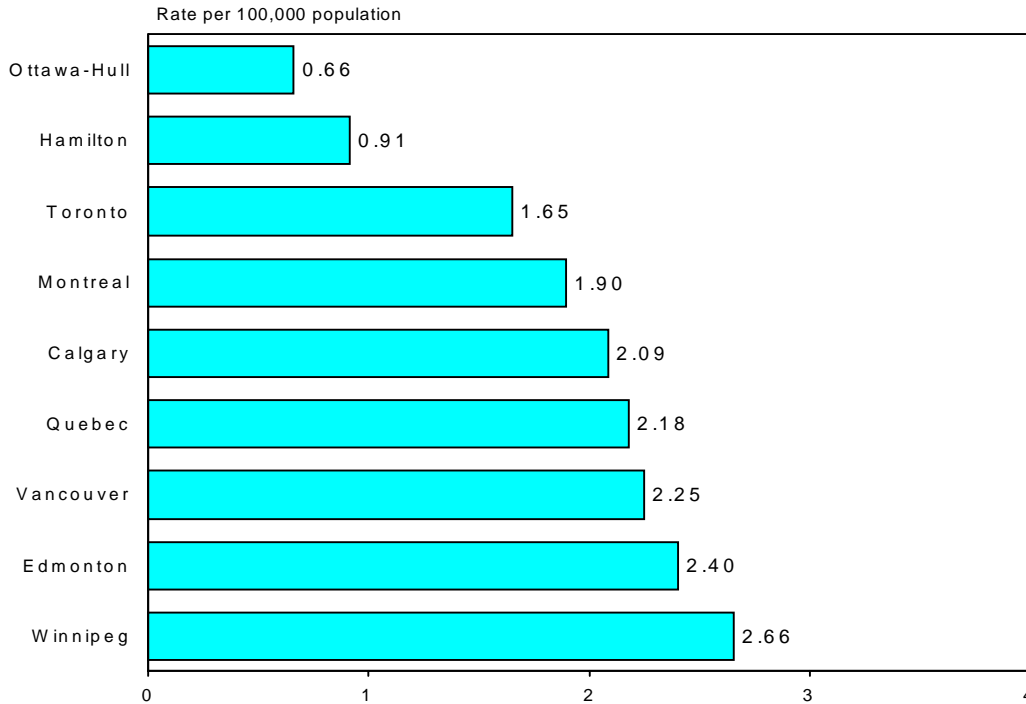
Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.

For more information, including data on the territories, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 19, No. 10 "Homicide in Canada - 1998."

- Saskatchewan had the highest provincial rate in 1998, followed by Manitoba. The lowest rates were in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.
- Most provinces reported a decrease or no change in the number of homicides in 1998, with the largest decreases in British Columbia and Ontario.
- Following the historical trend, 1998 provincial homicide rates were generally higher in the west than in the east.

Figure 2.20

## Homicide Rate by Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)\*, 500,000+ Population, 1998



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

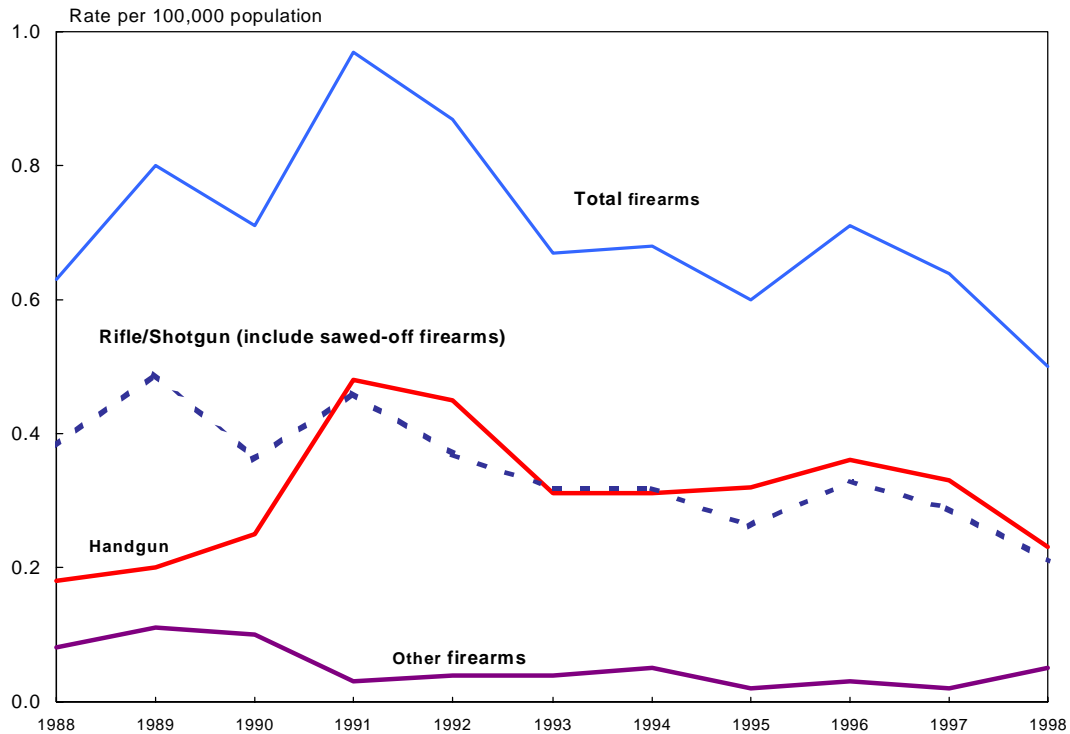
Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 19, No. 10 "Homicide in Canada - 1998."

- Among the nine largest CMAs, Winnipeg, despite a rate lower than its previous ten-year average, reported the highest rate (2.66), followed by Edmonton (2.40), and Vancouver (2.25). Compared to the average rates for the previous ten years, Edmonton's and Vancouver's rates were 23% and 28% lower, respectively.
- The lowest rates were reported for Ottawa-Hull (0.66) and Hamilton (0.91), their lowest rates since CMA data were first tabulated in 1981.
- Historically, the average rate of homicide has been higher in Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Vancouver than in other census metropolitan areas with populations of 500,000 or more.

Figure 2.21

## Rate of Firearm Homicides, Canada, 1988-98

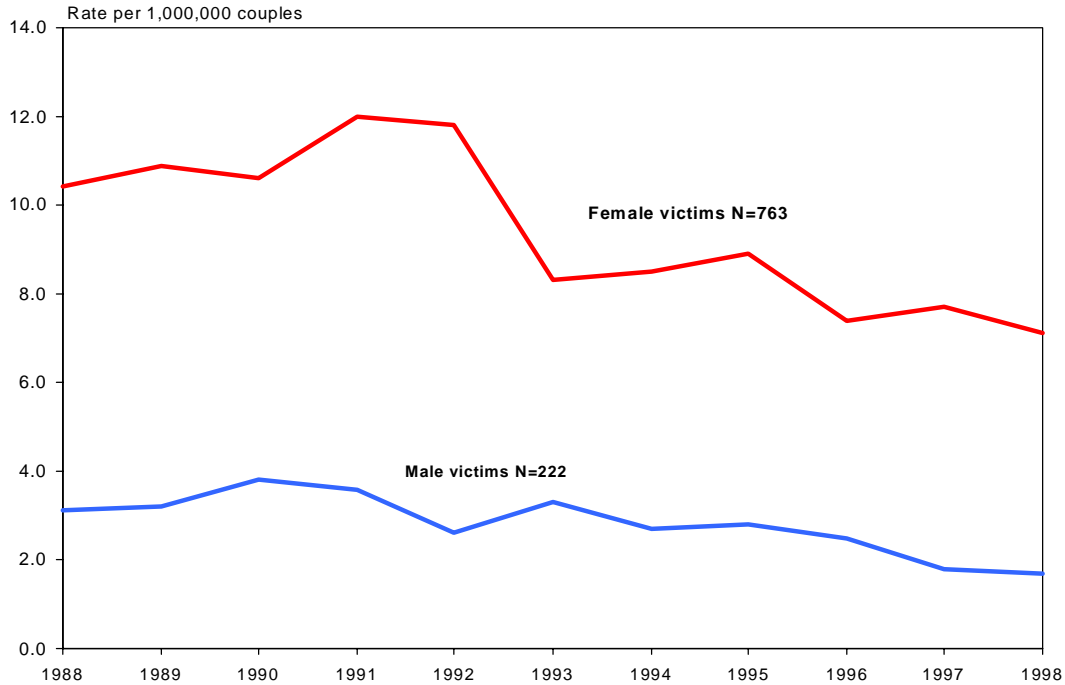


Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 19, No. 10 "Homicide in Canada - 1998."

- Shooting has been the most common method used in homicides since 1961, except in 1990, 1995 and in 1998, when stabbing was the most common method.
- Between 1974 and 1990, one in ten homicides were committed each year with handguns. Since 1991, handguns have accounted for about one in every six homicides.
- The use of rifles/shotguns (including sawed-off firearms) in homicides has generally been decreasing, from a rate of 0.5 per 100,000 population in 1989 to the present rate of 0.2 in 1998.

Figure 2.22

## Spousal Homicide Rate, Canada, 1988-98



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 19, No. 10 "Homicide in Canada - 1998."

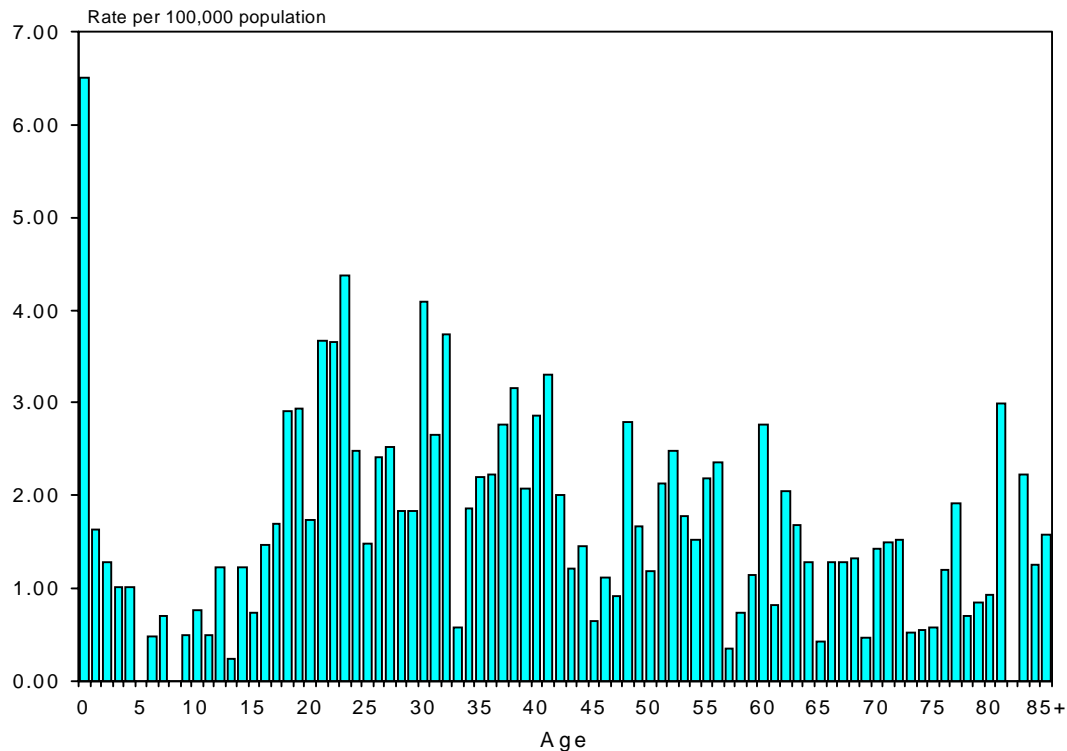
- Homicides continue to be committed primarily by someone known to the victim. In 1998, 40% of victims were killed by family members, and 45% by acquaintances. The proportion of homicides committed by strangers represented 15% of all homicides and has remained relatively stable over the past ten years.
- Spousal homicides account for one out of every six solved homicides. In 1998, 70 persons were killed by a spouse, down from an average of 93 victims since 1991. Four in five spousal homicide victims were women.
- Despite yearly fluctuations, the rate of spousal homicide has gradually declined over the period, from 12 wives per million couples<sup>1</sup> in 1991 to 7 per million in 1998. For husbands, the rate has dropped from four per million couples in 1990 to two per million in 1998.

<sup>1</sup> Includes married, common-law, separated or divorced couples.



Figure 2.23

## Homicide Age-Specific Victim Rates, 1998



Source: Homicide Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 19, No. 10 "Homicide in Canada - 1998."

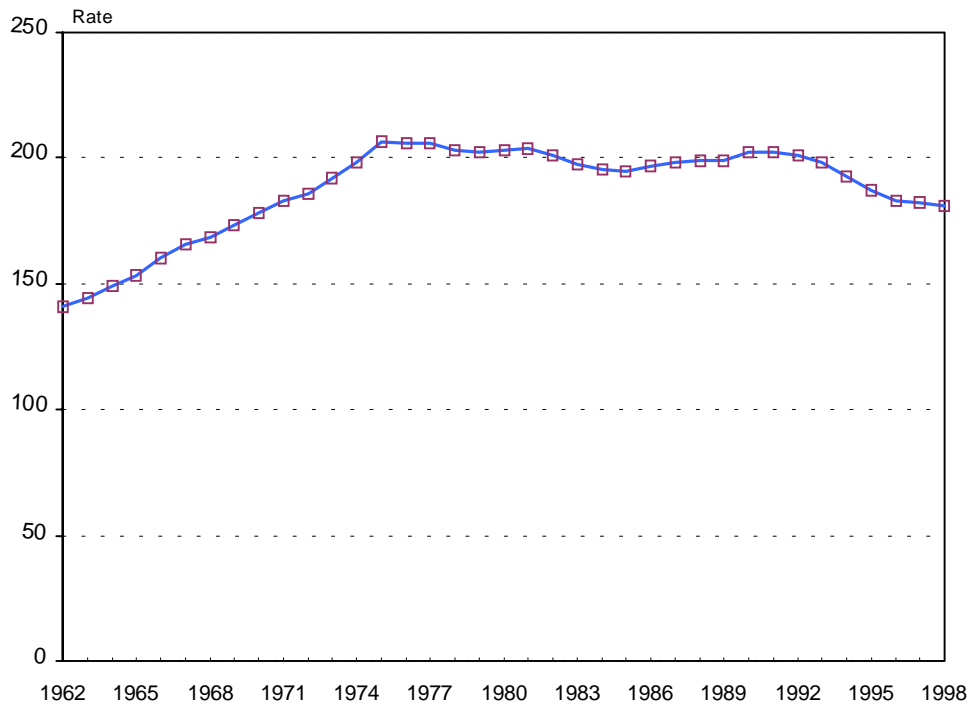
- In 1998, the age of greatest risk of being a homicide victim was during the first year of life. This pattern does not hold true for all years, but was also the case in 1993 and 1994.
- The number of infants under one year of age who were killed in 1998, almost doubled from 13 in 1997 to 23 in 1998. The majority were killed by parents. During the previous ten years, there has been an annual average of 12 victims of homicide under one year of age, accounting for between 2.5% and 5.0% of all victims.
- In 1995, most provinces legislate mandatory coroner inquests into deaths of children less than two years of age, which may have resulted in the increased reporting and classification of these cases as homicides.

**SECTION 3:**

**POLICE PERSONNEL  
AND  
EXPENDITURES**

Figure 3.1

### Police Officers per 100,000 Population, Canada, 1962-98

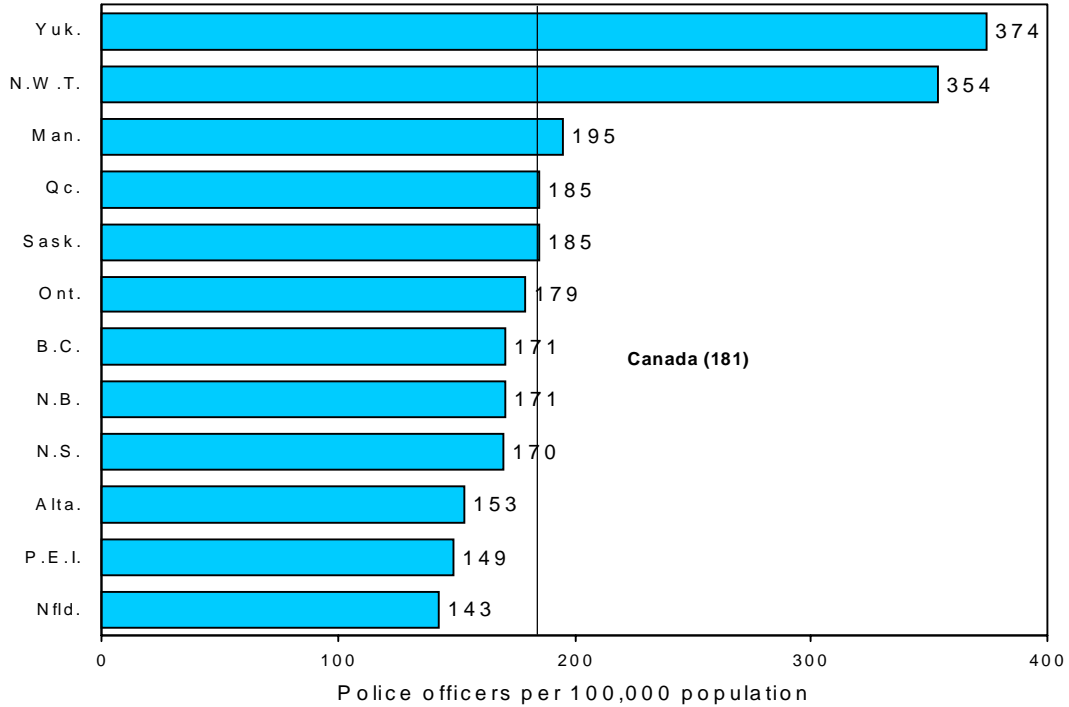


Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
For more information, see Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - (catalogue 85F0019XPE)

- The number of police officers in Canada in 1998 (54,722) remained virtually unchanged from the previous year.
- Between 1962 and 1975, the number of police officers per 100,000 population showed consistent increases from 141 to 206. However, from 1975 to 1985, this ratio decreased slightly to 195 police officers per 100,000 population.
- In 1998, there were 181 police officers per 100,000 population, the lowest rate since 1970.

Figure 3.2

### Police Officers per 100,000 Population, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1998

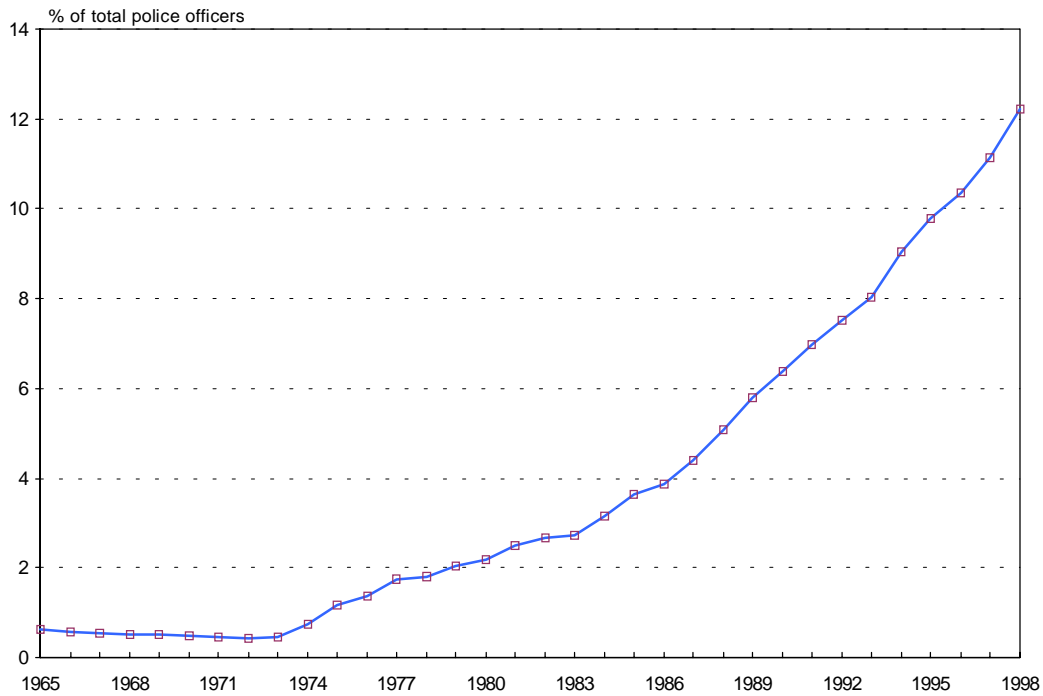


Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
 For more information, see Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - (catalogue 85F0019XPE)

- Yukon (374) and the Northwest Territories (354) had the highest number of police officers per 100,000 population in 1998. Among the provinces, Manitoba (195) had the highest, while Newfoundland (143) and Prince Edward Island (149) had the lowest.
- The territories have always had higher per capita rates than the provinces due to their sparse populations over immense areas. Up until 1995, Quebec and Ontario have generally had the highest number of police officers per capita, among the provinces. Over the last few years, these provinces have experienced sharp declines while Saskatchewan and Manitoba have had minor increases.

Figure 3.3

## Proportion of Female Police Officers, Canada, 1965-98

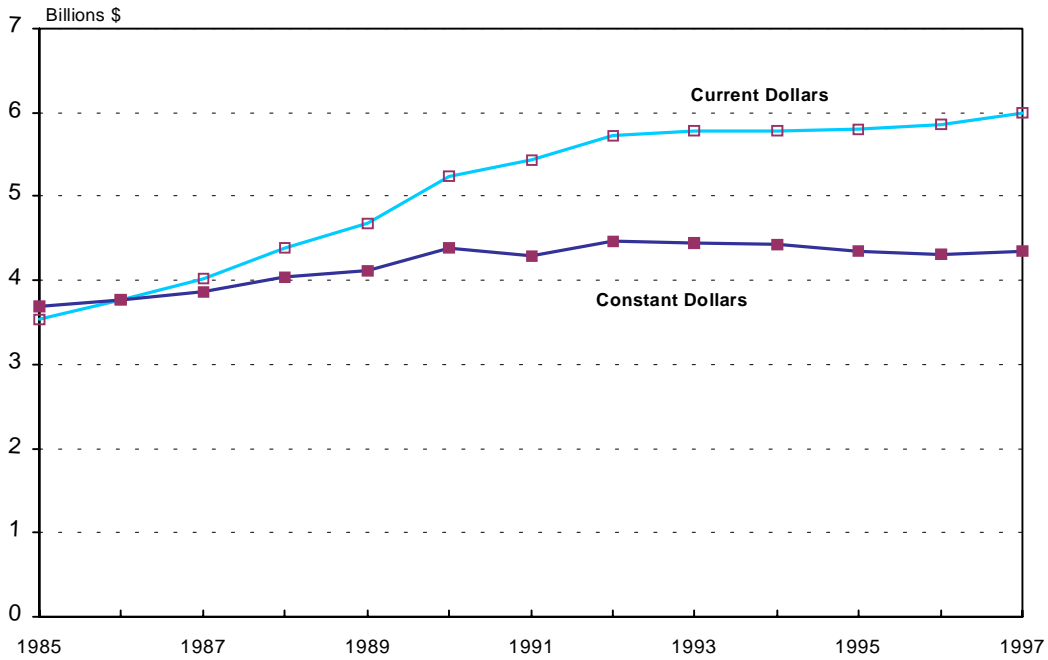


Source: Police Administration Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
For more information, see Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - (catalogue 85F0019XPE)

- Efforts to recruit more women police officers, particularly in recent years, have shown some positive results. Women accounted for 12% of police officers in Canada in 1998.
- While the number of male police officers dropped 1% from 1997, the number of female officers increased by 10%.
- The proportion of female officers has been increasing steadily since the mid-1970's, after remaining at less than 1% during the 1960's and early 1970's.

Figure 3.4

### Current and Constant Dollar Spending on Policing, Canada, 1985-97



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

- Policing expenditures totalled \$5.99 billion in 1997, up 2.3% from 1996. Even after adjusting for inflation, policing expenditures increased 0.6%.
- Following four years of small declines in policing expenditures (adjusted for inflation), 1997 marked the first constant dollar increase in five years.
- The \$5.99 billion spent on policing in Canada in 1997 represents a cost of \$200 per Canadian.



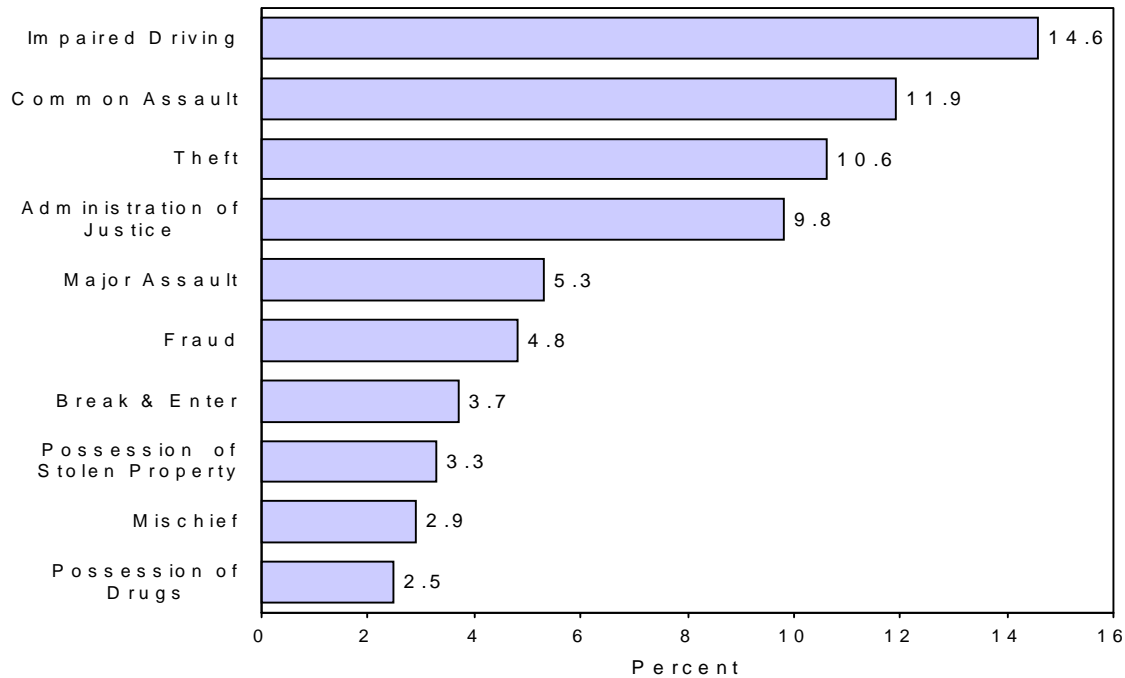
**SECTION: 4**

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



Figure 4.1

## Ten Most Frequent Adult Criminal Court Cases, 1997-98



Note: Cases by most serious offence. The ten most frequent offences account for 70% of the total number of cases.

Note : The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

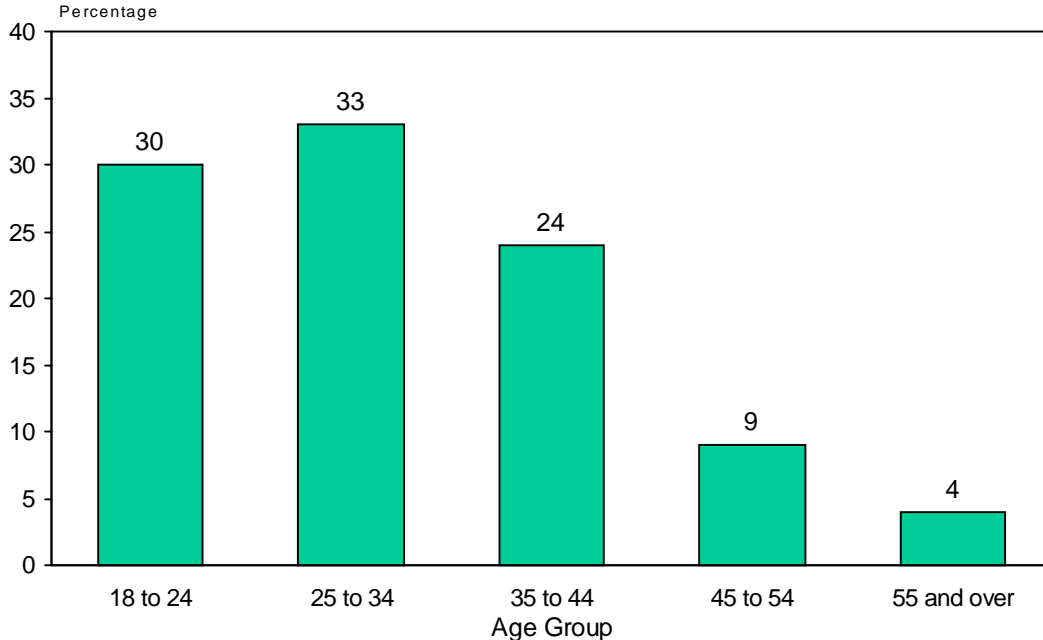
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- In 1997-98, participating jurisdictions reported 83,651 cases involving Crimes Against Persons (20% of total caseload), 104,782 cases of Crimes Against Property (26%), 109,236 Other Criminal Code cases (27%), 68,384 Traffic cases (17%), 17,864 Drug-Related cases (4%), and 27,659 Other Federal Statutes cases (7%).
- The most frequently occurring offence in adult criminal court was impaired driving which comprised 15% of all offences and nearly 90% of all Traffic cases. The second most frequent offence was common assault, which represented 12% of all court cases and 58% of all Crimes Against Persons (also referred to as violent offences).
- There was considerable variation across jurisdictions in the types of offences that made up court caseload. Crimes Against Property accounted for a greater proportion of the caseload in both Newfoundland and Alberta (28%). The proportion of these cases was lowest in Yukon (19%). Cases involving Crimes Against the Person also varied across jurisdictions, ranging from 17% of the total caseload in Prince Edward Island and Quebec to 41% in the Northwest Territories.

Figure 4.2

## Percentage of Cases Heard in Adult Criminal Court by Age Group, 1997-98



Note: Excludes 17,502 cases for which the accused was a company or the age was unknown. The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

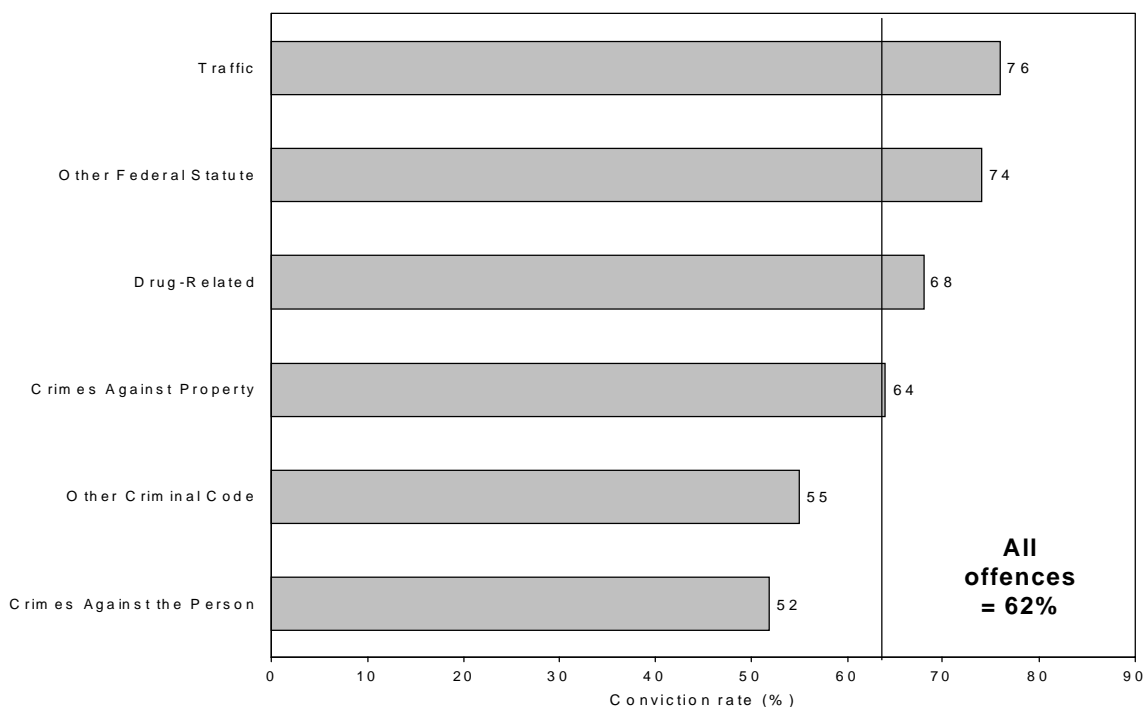
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- In general, younger accused are significantly over-represented in the courts, while older accused are significantly under-represented. For example, 18-24 year olds comprise 12% of the adult population, but represent 30% of the accused in adult criminal courts. Similarly, 25-34 year olds comprise 21% of the adult population, but make up 33% of the accused in criminal court. In contrast, persons in the 45 plus age group comprise 44% of the adult population, but represent only 14% of accused. Only in the 35-44 age category is representation in the population (23%) roughly consistent with representation in court (24%).
- The offences most frequently committed by 18-24 year olds included break and enter (55% of all break and enter cases), possession of stolen property (47%), robbery (45%), mischief/property damage (40%), and possession of drugs (40%). On the other hand, younger adults were less likely to appear in court for offences such as gaming (9% of all gaming cases), abduction (16%), moral-sexual (17%), and impaired driving (18%).

Figure 4.3

### Case Conviction Rates in Adult Criminal Court, 1997-98

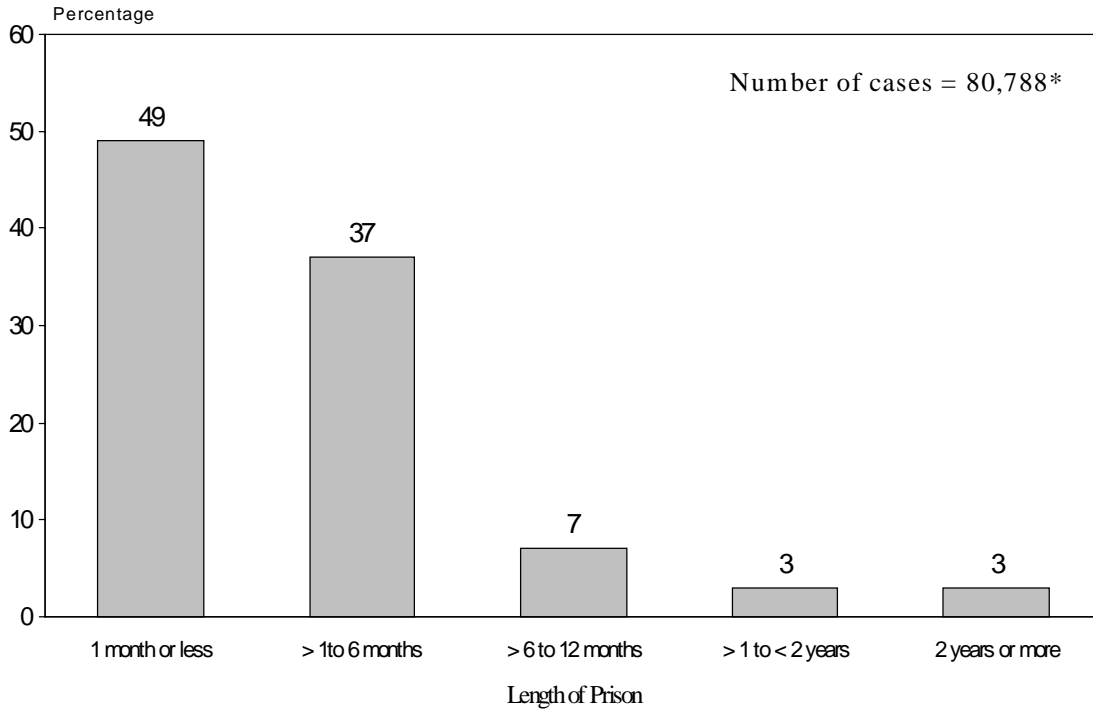


Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.  
 Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1998.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- A finding of guilt for at least one charge in the case was reported in a total of 250,073 cases, or 62% of the cases tried in participating adult criminal courts during 1997-98. The final dispositions for the remaining cases included stay/withdrawn (31% of cases heard), other (4%), and acquittal (3%).
- For those cases reaching completion, the conviction rate was the highest for cases involving Traffic offences (76%) and Other Federal Statutes (74%), and lowest for cases involving Crimes Against the Person (52%).
- The proportion of cases resulting in a conviction ranged from 53% in Nova Scotia to 75% in Prince Edward Island and Quebec, and 76% in the Northwest Territories. The provinces/territories with the highest conviction rates, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories, also had among the lowest stay/withdrawn rates, (22%, 10%, and 23% respectively). Conversely, the provinces with the lowest conviction rates, Nova Scotia (53%) and Ontario (57%) had the highest stay/withdrawn rates (37% and 41% respectively).

Figure 4.4

## Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Length of Prison for the Most Serious Offence, 1997-98



Totals may not add due to rounding.

\* The prison term was unknown in 1,880 or 2% of the cases where a prison sentence was imposed.

Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

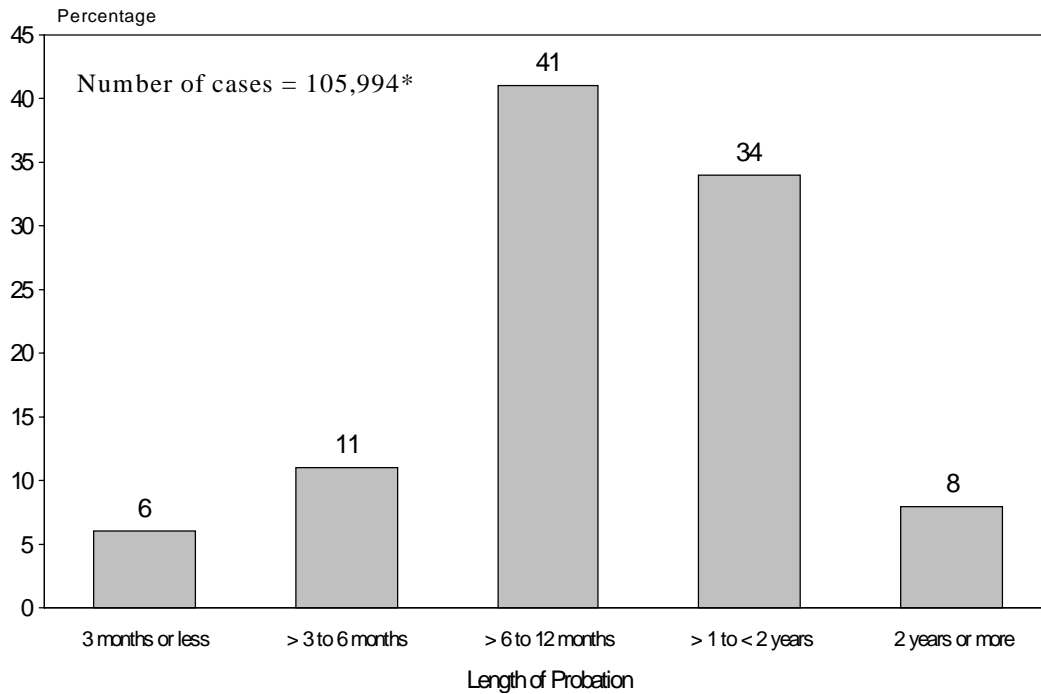
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- Prison is the most serious sentence handed out in adult criminal court and when given, is often the only sentence. In the nine participating jurisdictions, a prison sentence was imposed in 33% of all cases, and was the only sentence imposed in almost half of these cases.
- Of the cases resulting in prison, 49% of the terms were for one month or less, while 3% were for two years or more. The median sentence length for all cases receiving prison was 60 days. This figure represents a sharp increase from a 45 day median length in 1994-95.
- The types of offences receiving a lengthy prison sentence were serious in nature. In total there were twelve offences with a median prison sentence of 90 days or more. Seven of these were offences against the person (i.e., homicide and related, attempted murder, robbery, kidnapping, sexual assault, sexual abuse, and major assault), three were crimes against property (i.e., break and enter, arson, and fraud), one other Criminal Code offence (i.e., weapons), and one drug related offence (i.e., trafficking).

Figure 4.5

## Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Length of Probation for the Most Serious Offence, 1997-98



\* The length of probation was unknown in 444 or 0.4% of cases where probation was ordered.

Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

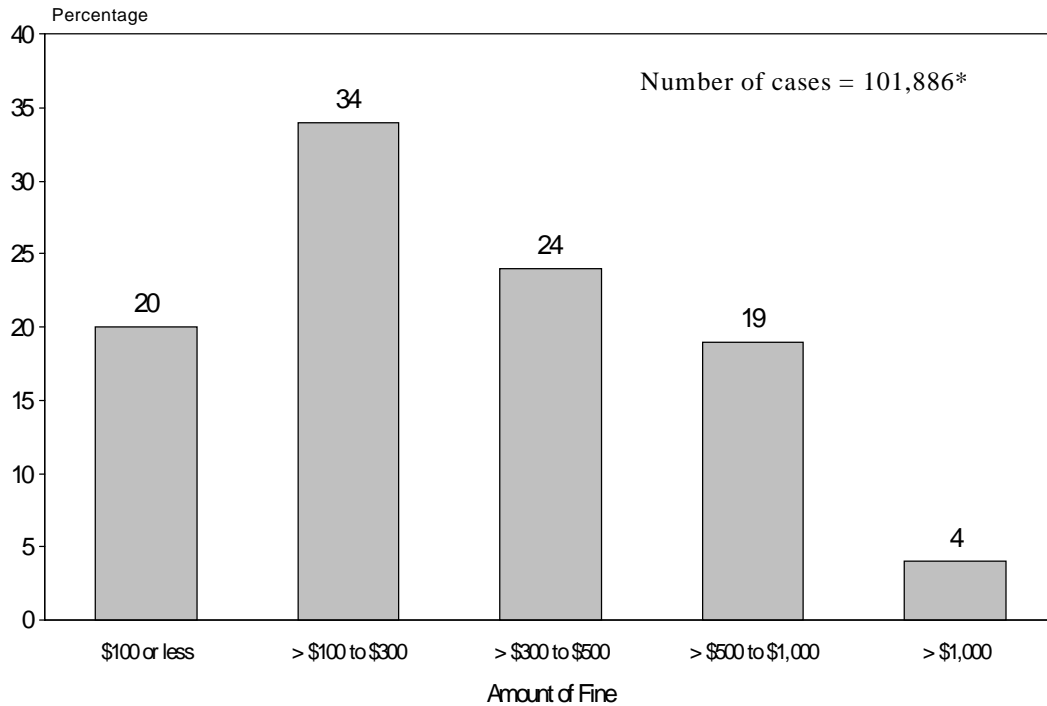
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- A sentence of probation was imposed in 43% of cases resulting in conviction. Of these cases, three-quarters had a probation sentence length that was between six and twenty-four months. Overall, the median length of probation was one year.
- There were eleven offences with a median probation sentence of 18 months or longer. The types of offences receiving lengthy probation orders were usually serious in nature, and were often given in combination with prison terms. This group of offences included eight crimes against the person (i.e., homicide and related, attempted murder, robbery, kidnapping, sexual assault, sexual abuse, major assault, and abduction), two crimes against property (i.e., break and enter, and arson), and one drug related offence (i.e., trafficking).

Figure 4.6

### Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Amount of Fine for the Most Serious Offence, 1997-98



\* The amount of the fine was unknown in 1,612 or 1% of cases where a fine was imposed.

Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.

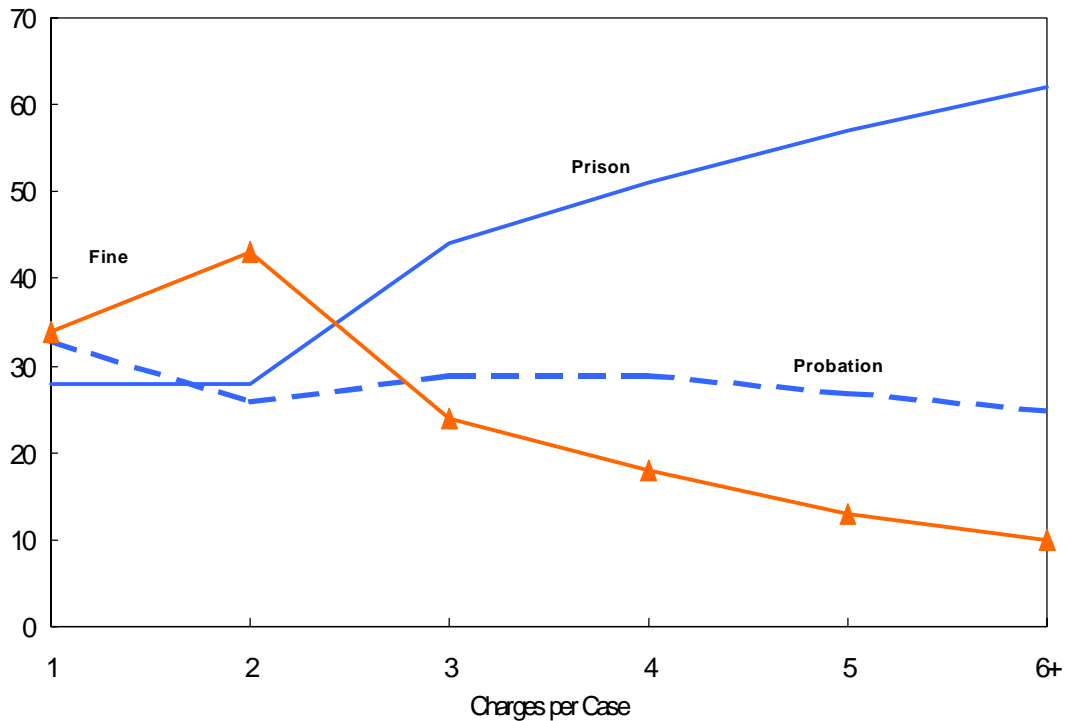
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- Cases receiving fines tend to be less serious than those receiving other penalties. When they are imposed, fines are frequently imposed as a single sanction. A fine was imposed in 41% of cases with convictions, and 42% of all the cases involving a fine had no other sanction associated with the case.
- In only 2% of the cases resulting in a prison sentence was the offender also ordered to pay a fine.
- Of the cases involving a fine, 54% were ordered to pay a fine of \$300 or less and 23% were fined more than \$500. The overall median fine amount was \$300.
- The median fine amount for Traffic offence cases was \$500. This was the largest median fine amount imposed for any offence category, and reflects the mandatory \$300 fine for first time impaired driving convictions. Approximately one-third (36%) of all fines were for impaired driving cases.

Figure 4.7

### Most Serious Sentence by Number of Charges in Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases, 1997-98

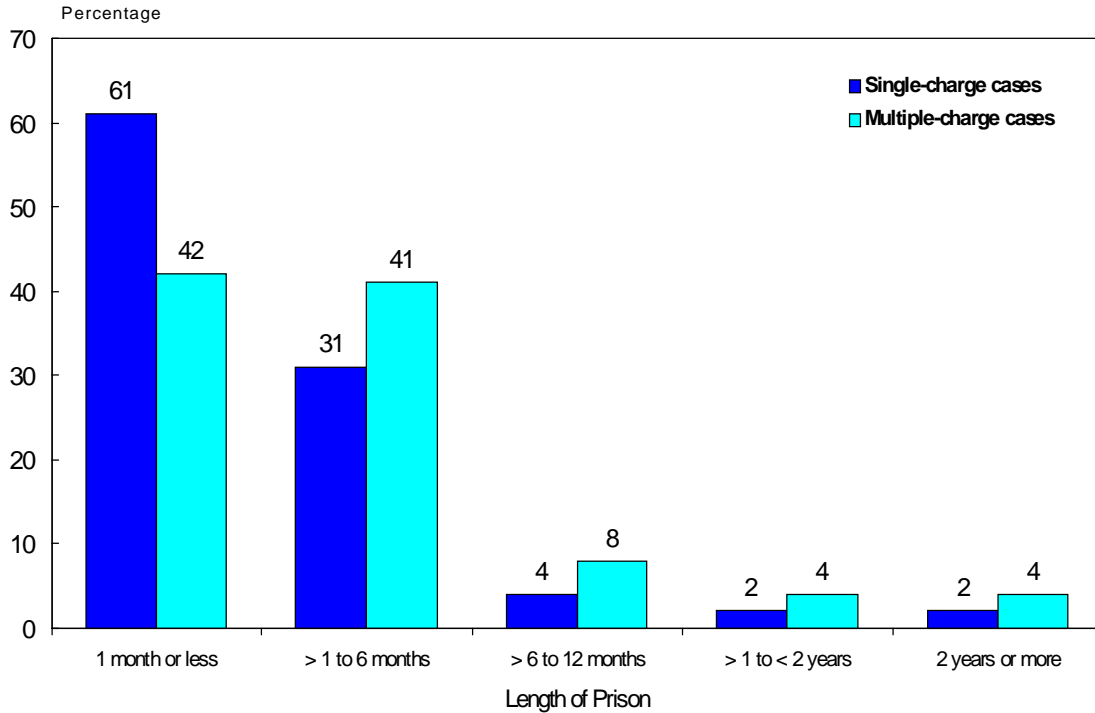


Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.  
 Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- In cases with the same offence types, sentences in multiple-charge cases are more severe than those given in single-charge cases. The proportion of cases receiving a sentence of imprisonment increased as the number of charges in the case increased.
- A prison sentence was given in 28% of single-charge cases. In contrast, 38% of all multiple-charge cases received prison and 62% of cases with six or more charges received a prison sentence. In addition to prison sentences increasing with the number of charges, the proportion of fine sentences decreased, while the proportion of probation sentences remained fairly constant.

Figure 4.8

### Convicted Adult Criminal Court Cases by Length of Prison Sentence Ordered, 1997-98



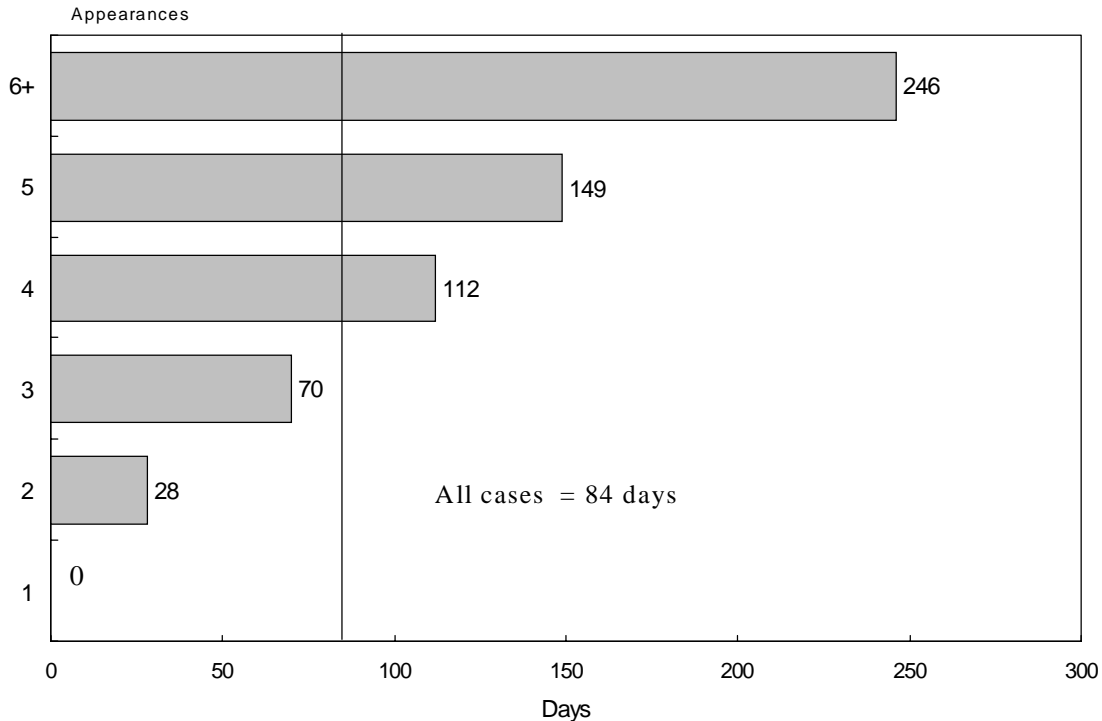
Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.  
 Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

- The length of prison sentence also appears to be influenced by the number of charges in the case. Of the cases receiving prison, single-charge cases resulted in shorter prison terms than the most serious offence in multiple-charge cases. The sentence length given was less than one month for 61% of single-charge cases compared to 42% for the most serious offence in multiple-charge cases.
- Overall, the median prison sentence length for multiple-charge cases was twice the duration of prison sentences given in cases with only one charge (60 days versus 30 days). In cases involving more serious offences (Crimes Against the Person and Crimes Against Property), the median prison sentence length given to the most serious offence was 50% longer for cases with multiple charges (90 days versus 60 days).



Figure 4.9

### Median Elapsed Time by Number of Appearances in Adult Criminal Court Cases, 1997-98



Note: The following nine jurisdictions report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey: Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Yukon and the Northwest Territories.  
 Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
 For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol. 18 no. 14, "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98".

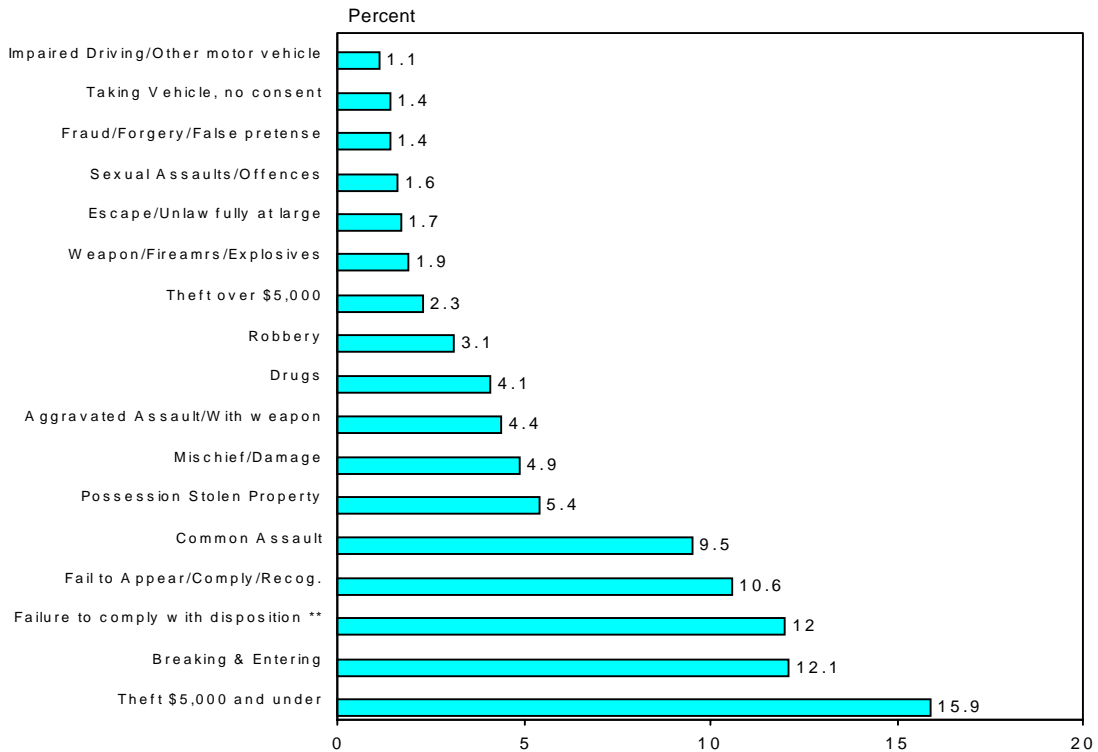
- The more appearances a case has, the longer it will take. However, what is less clear, is how many days and months each additional appearance will add to the processing of a case. Examination of the elapsed time data revealed that each additional appearance added approximately one month to the median processing time of cases.
- An examination of processing times reveals that they have increased slightly between 1994-95 and 1997-98. During this period, the overall case elapsed time has increased from a median of 73 days to 84 days. The median processing time has increased for cases with multiple appearances; from 107 to 112 days for cases with four appearances, from 140 to 149 days for cases with five appearances, and from 212 to 246 days for cases with six or more appearances.

**SECTION 5:**

**YOUTH COURT ACTIVITY  
IN CANADA**

Figure 5.1

### Selected Cases Heard in Youth Court by Type of Offence\*, Canada, 1997-98



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

\*\* Refers to the Young Offender Act offence of failure to comply with a disposition.

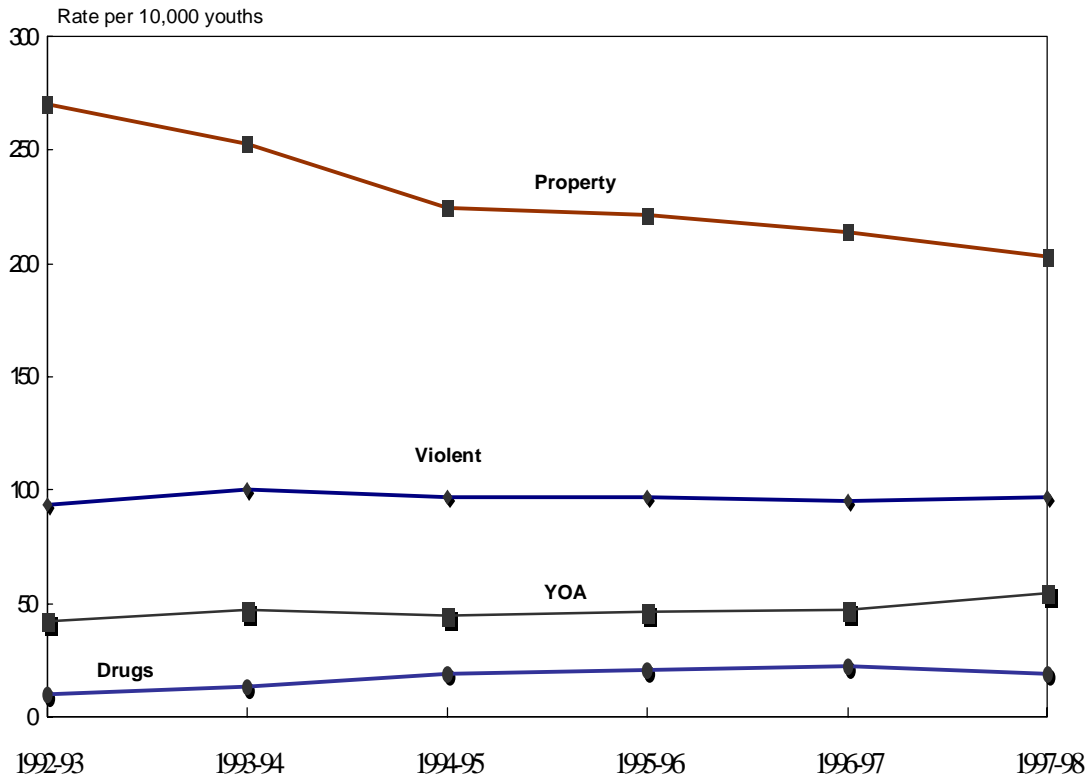
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.

For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- In 1997-98, youth courts heard 110,882 cases involving 211,649 federal charges. Cases related to property offences accounted for 45% of the caseload, while 21% involved violent offences (offences against the person).

Figure 5.2

### Youth Court Cases by Type of Offence, Canada, 1992-93 to 1997-98

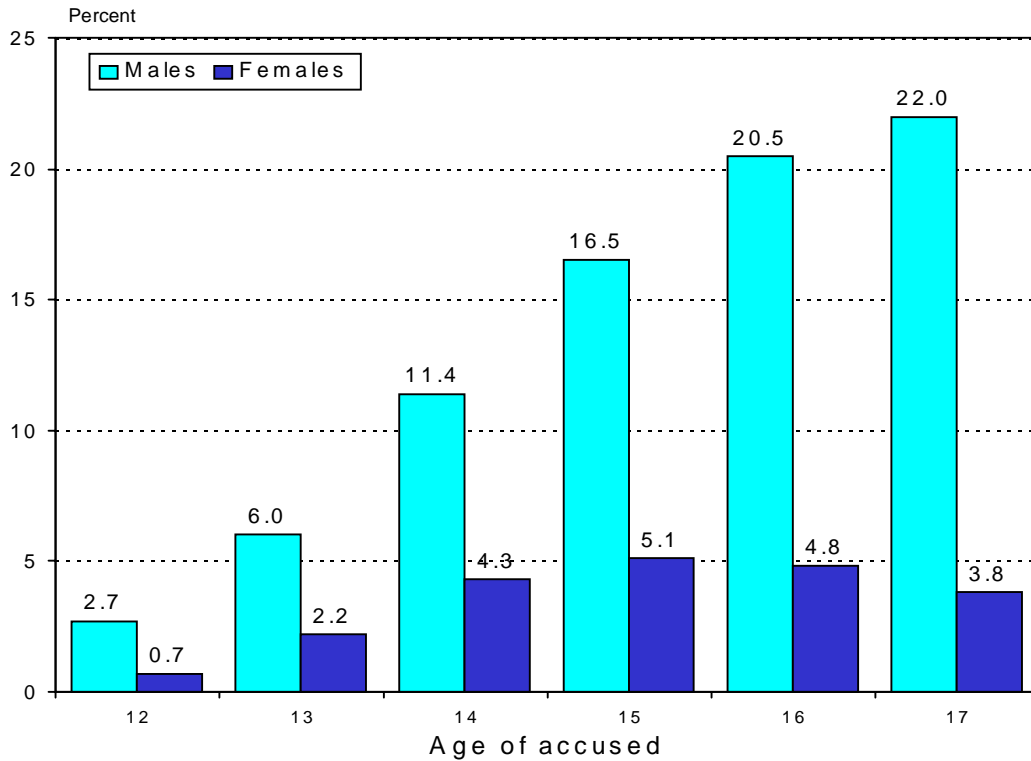


Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.  
For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- Between 1992-93 and 1997-98, the rate of youth court cases declined by 9%, while several major categories of crime increased. The rate of violent crime cases increased by 4%, the rate of Young Offenders Act cases by 30%, and the rate of drug cases by 85%. In contrast, the rate of property crime cases decreased by 25%, while the rate of other Criminal Code cases increased marginally over 1992-93.

Figure 5.3

### Youth Court Cases\* by Age and Sex of Accused, Canada, 1997-98

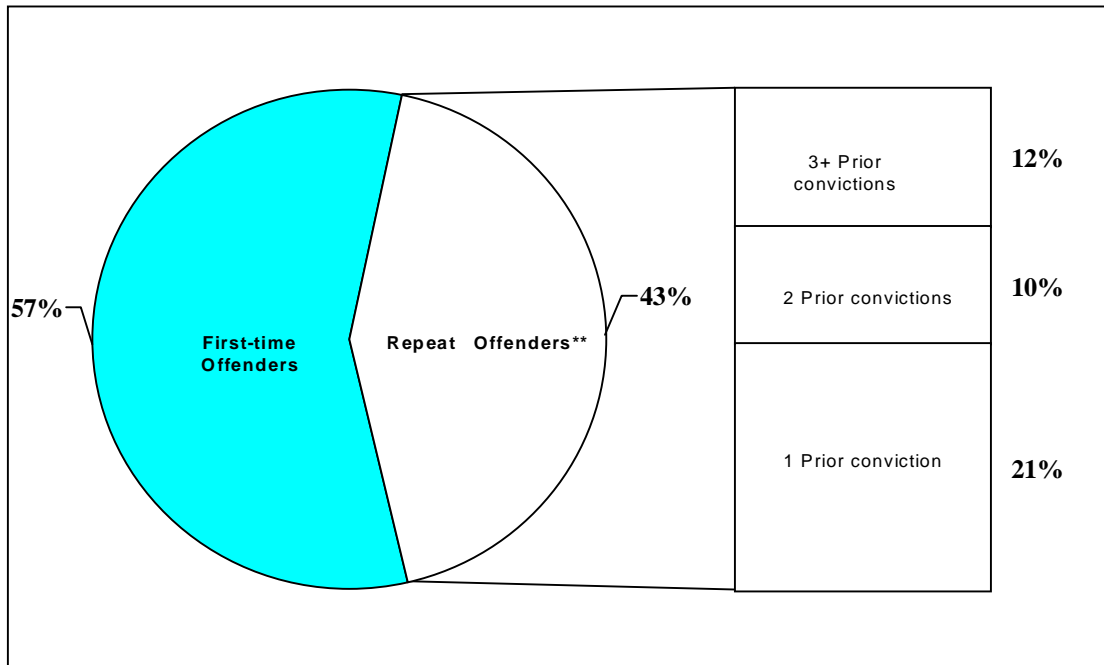


\* Note : Excludes 2,413 cases (2.0%) in which the age of the youth was under 12 or over 17 or unknown.  
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.  
For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- In 1997-98, approximately 80% of youth appearing in court were male.
- Male involvement in crime tended to increase with age while female involvement peaked at 15 years of age.
- About 51% of the court caseload involved youths aged 16 to 17 years; 37% involved 14 and 15 year olds; and 12% involved 12 and 13 year olds.

Figure 5.4

## Youth Court Convictions by Offender Type and Number of Prior Convictions, 1997-98\*



\* Data exclude Nova Scotia and post-disposition administration offences.

\*\* Repeat offenders were determined through counts of cases with guilty findings heard in 1997-98 involving young persons for whom one or more earlier charges resulted in a finding of guilt from a youth court in the same province or territory.

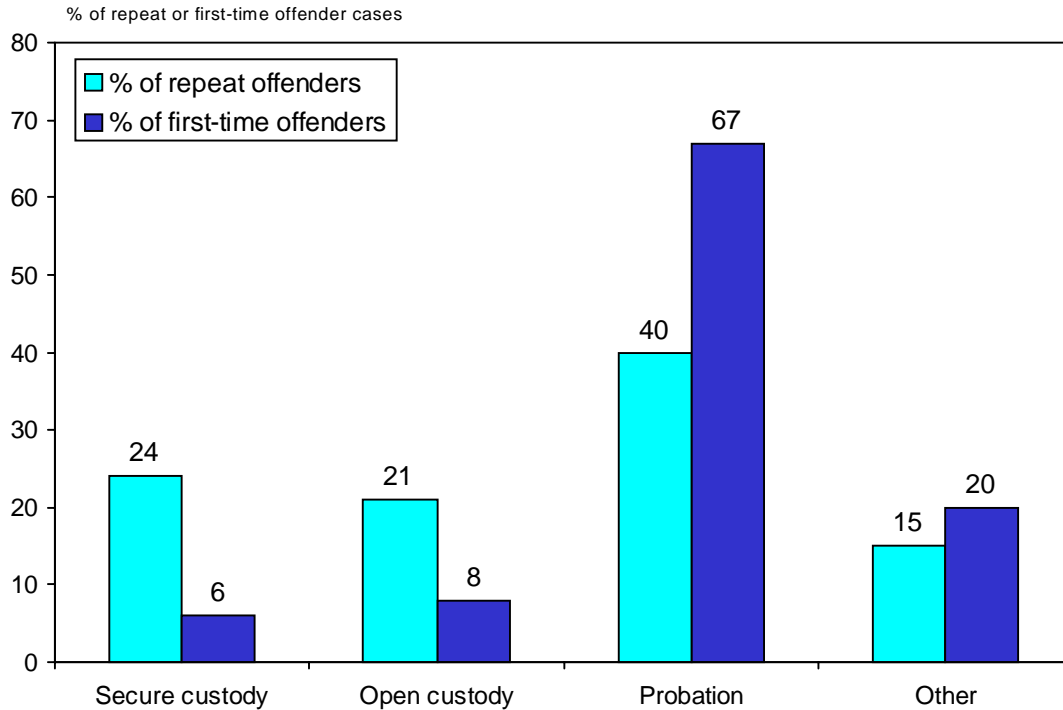
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.

For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- Cases involving males had a higher proportion of prior convictions: 45% compared to 33% of cases for females.
- Repeat offenders do not appear to be convicted for more serious offences than first-time offenders. For example, about 23% of the repeat offender cases received a conviction for a violent offence, as the most serious offence, compared to 30% of first-time offenders.
- Persistent offenders, defined here as offenders with at least three prior convictions, accounted for 12% of convictions.

Figure 5.5

## Dispositions for Repeat Offenders\*\* and First-time Offenders by Type of Disposition, Canada, 1997-98\*



\* Only the most serious disposition is shown. Data exclude Nova Scotia and post-disposition administration offences.

\*\* Repeat offenders were determined through counts of cases with guilty findings heard in 1997-98 involving young persons for whom one or more earlier charges resulted in a finding of guilt from a youth court in the same province or territory.

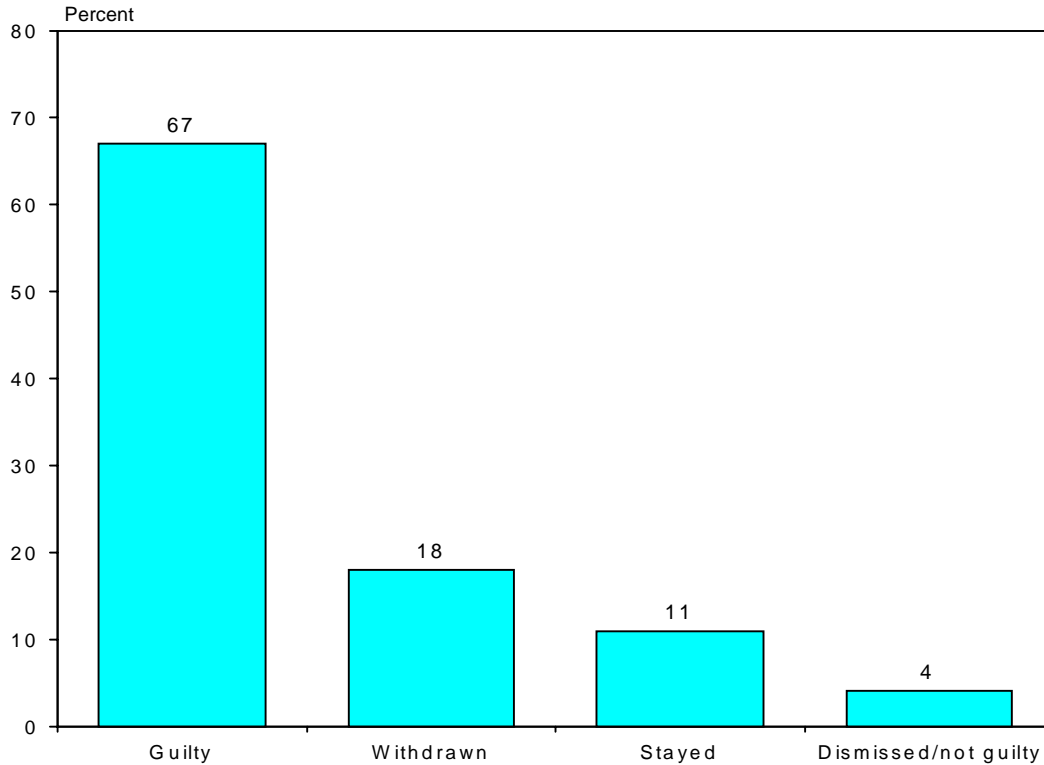
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.

For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- First-time offenders were most likely to be given a term of probation.
- Repeat offenders were about three times more likely to be ordered to serve a term of custody than first-time offenders.
- Repeat young offenders received increasingly harsher sentences from youth court as the number of prior convictions increased.

Figure 5.6

## Youth Court Cases by Most Serious Decision, Canada, 1997-98



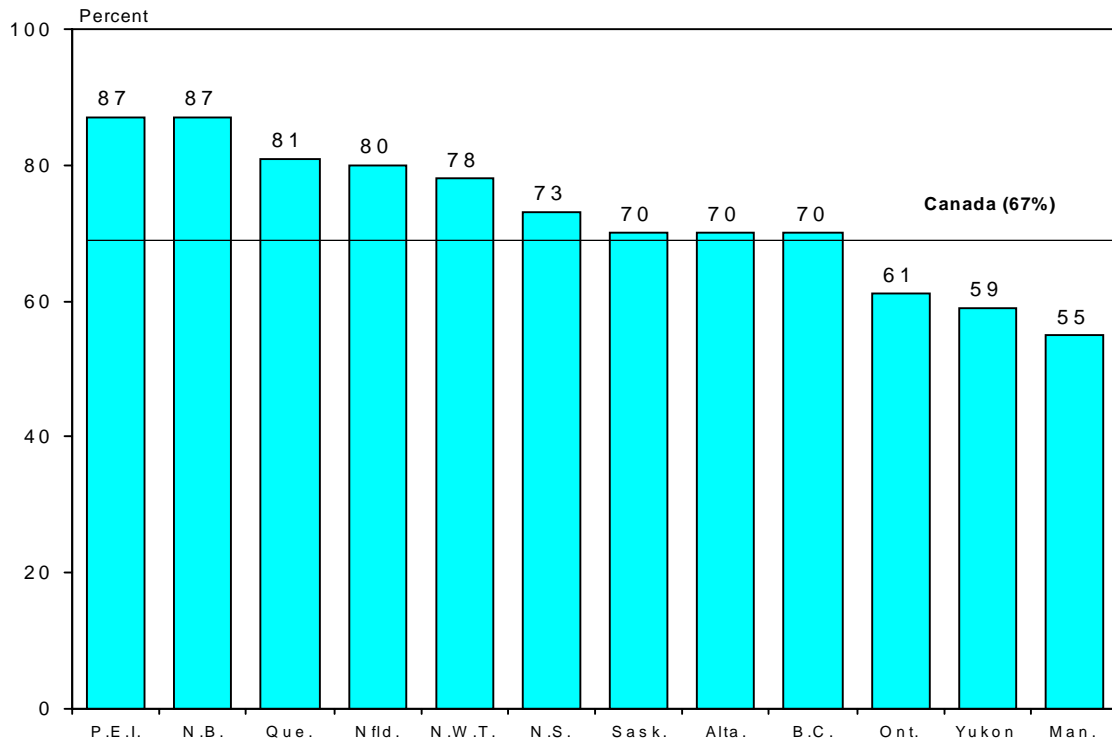
Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.  
For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- About two-thirds of cases heard in youth courts resulted in a finding of guilt for at least one charge.
- Cases related to the administration of justice, impaired driving/traffic crime, and breaking and entering resulted most often ended in a finding of guilt, (76%, 77% and 77% respectively). Cases less likely to result in a finding of guilt include theft (63%), aggravated/weapon assault (64%), robbery (65%) and sexual assault/sexual offences (54%).
- Less than one-tenth of one percent of all cases were transferred to adult court (79).
- Of all cases transferred to adult court, 52% involved violent offences, and 24% involved property offences. (There were 41 violent offence cases and 19 property offence cases).



Figure 5.7

### Youth Court Cases with Guilty Findings, Canada and the Provinces/Territories, 1997-98

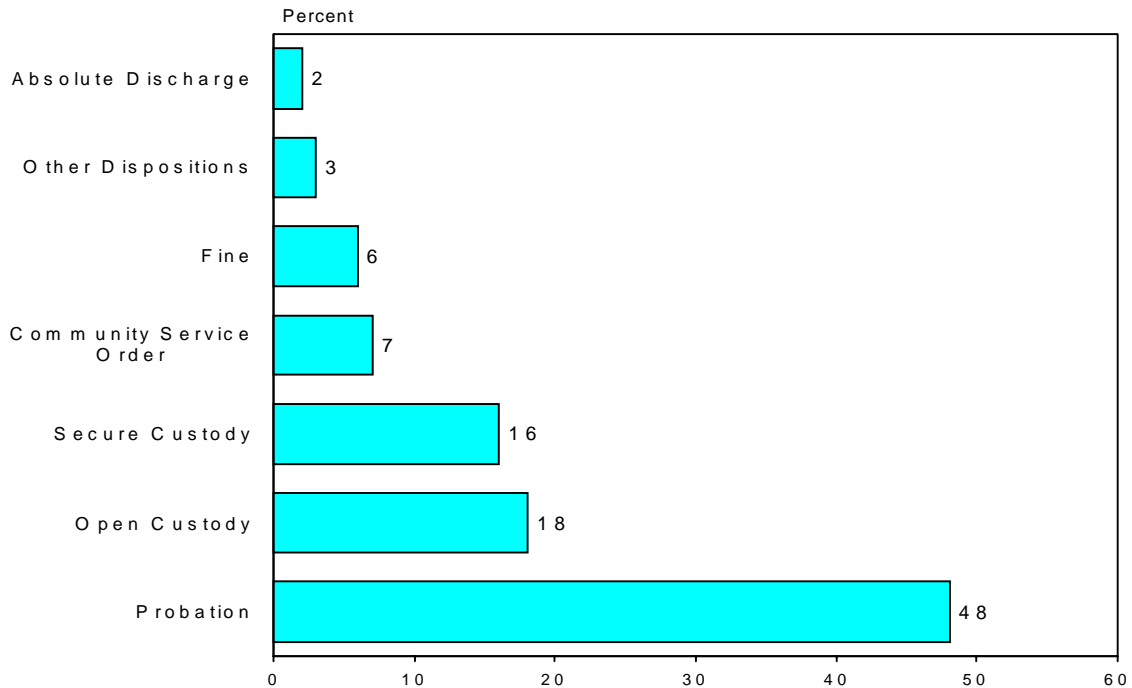


Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.  
For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- In 1997-98, the proportion of cases resulting in a guilty finding ranged from 87% in Prince Edward Island to 55% in Manitoba.
- One reason for this variation across jurisdictions is the proportion of cases that are stayed or withdrawn. For instance, Manitoba recorded the highest proportion of cases stayed (43%) and Ontario reported (28%) of cases withdrawn. The high proportions in these two provinces were partially due to charges being stayed or withdrawn pending the completion of alternative measures programs.

Figure 5.8

## Youth Court Cases Ending in a Finding of Guilt by Most Serious Disposition, Canada, 1997-98

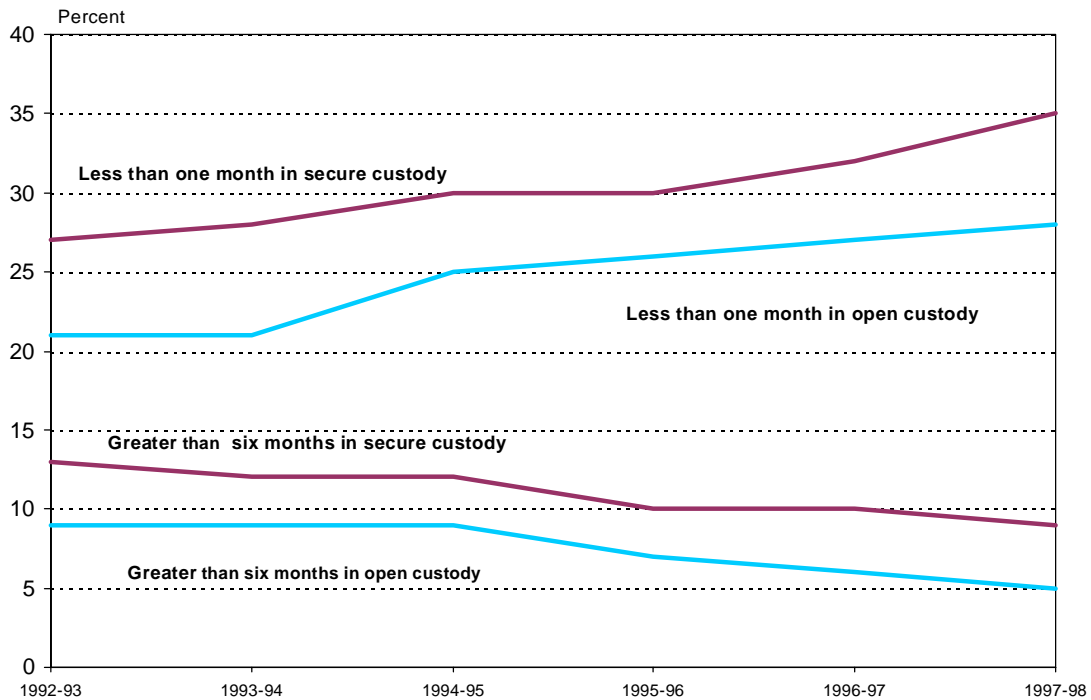


Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.  
For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

- In 1997-98, probation was the most serious disposition in 48% of cases with a finding of guilt.
- Community Service Orders are often used in conjunction with other disposition: 30% of all cases resulting in a conviction included a Community Service Order.
- A case may result in more than one disposition. In 1997-98, 51% of all cases with a conviction involved only one disposition, 40% resulted in two dispositions, and 10% involved three or more dispositions.
- Custody as the most serious disposition was ordered in one-third (34%) of cases with convictions. Since 1992-93, the proportion of cases where custody was ordered increased by 8%, while the proportion of probation cases decreased by 3%.

Figure 5.9

## Youth Court Cases, Length of Custodial Dispositions\*, Canada, 1992-93 to 1997-98



\* Custodial dispositions refer to secure and open custody.  
 Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 1997-98.  
 For more information, see Juristat Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights (catalogue 85-002-XPE Vol.19 no. 2).

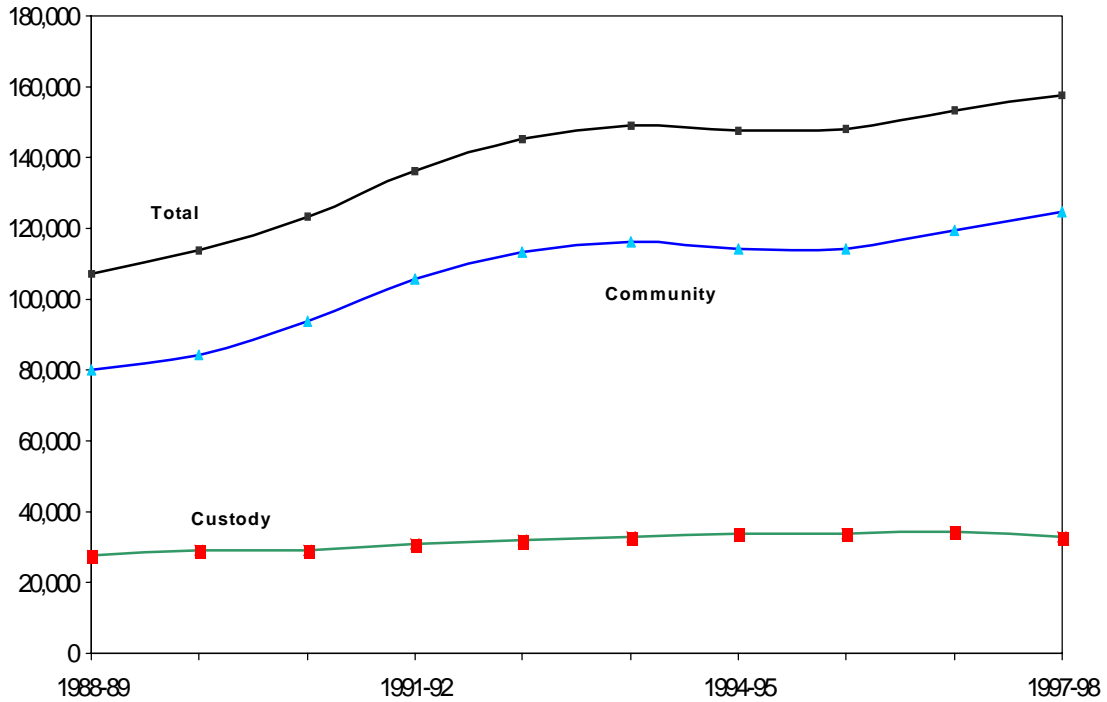
- The proportion of cases with shorter custodial sentences has increased since 1992-93.
- Of cases ending in open custody in 1992-93, 21% were for terms of less than one month, compared to 28% in 1997-98.
- For secure custody cases, the proportion with orders of less than one month increased from 27% in 1992-93 to 35% in 1997-98.

**SECTION 6:**

**CORRECTIONAL  
POPULATION IN CANADA**

Figure 6.1

## Average Daily Adult Provincial/Territorial and Federal Offenders in Custody or Under Supervision in the Community, 1988-89 to 1997-98\*



\* Provincial/territorial conditional sentences for 1996-97 and 1997-98 are included in the community and total counts.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

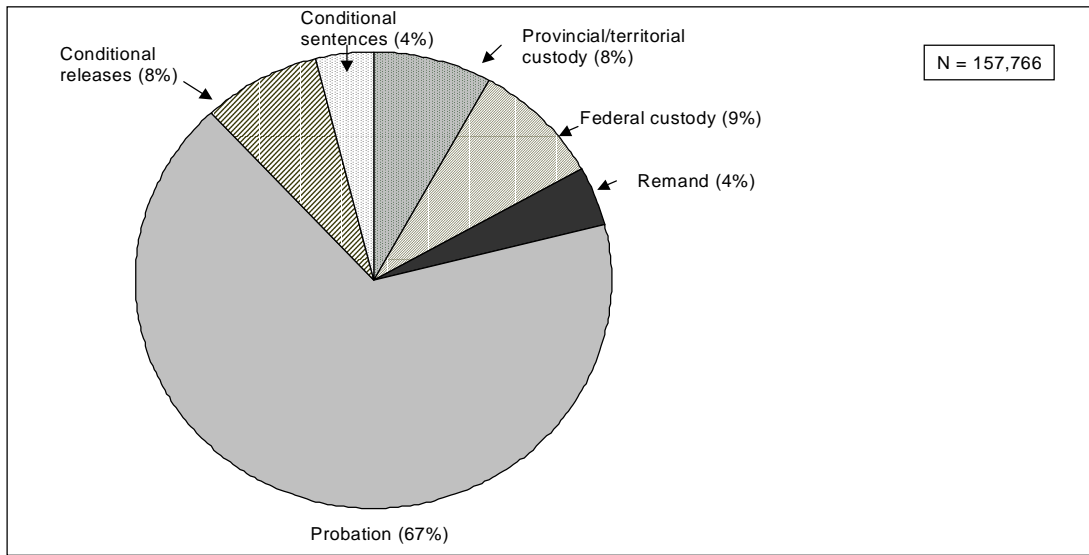
- On any given day during 1997-98, an average of 157,766 adults were under the supervision of correctional agencies in Canada, an increase of 3% from the previous year. However, since 1988-89, the average daily number of adults under correctional supervision has increased by 47%.
- Some 32,970 offenders were housed in custodial facilities, representing a decrease of 3% from the previous year.
- The remaining 124,796 offenders were under community supervision, an increase of 5% over 1996-97.

Note: Commencing September 6, 1996, judges, after imposing a term of imprisonment of less than two years, may order the offender to serve the prison sentence in the community (known as a conditional sentence), subject to compliance with conditions imposed in the conditional sentence order. The offender may be incarcerated for the remainder of the sentence should the conditions of the order be breached.

The goal of the conditional sentence was to create another alternative to conventional imprisonment. Conditional sentence data have been included since the introduction of the disposition.

Figure 6.2

## Average Daily Adult (Supervised) Correctional Populations in Canada,\* 1997-98



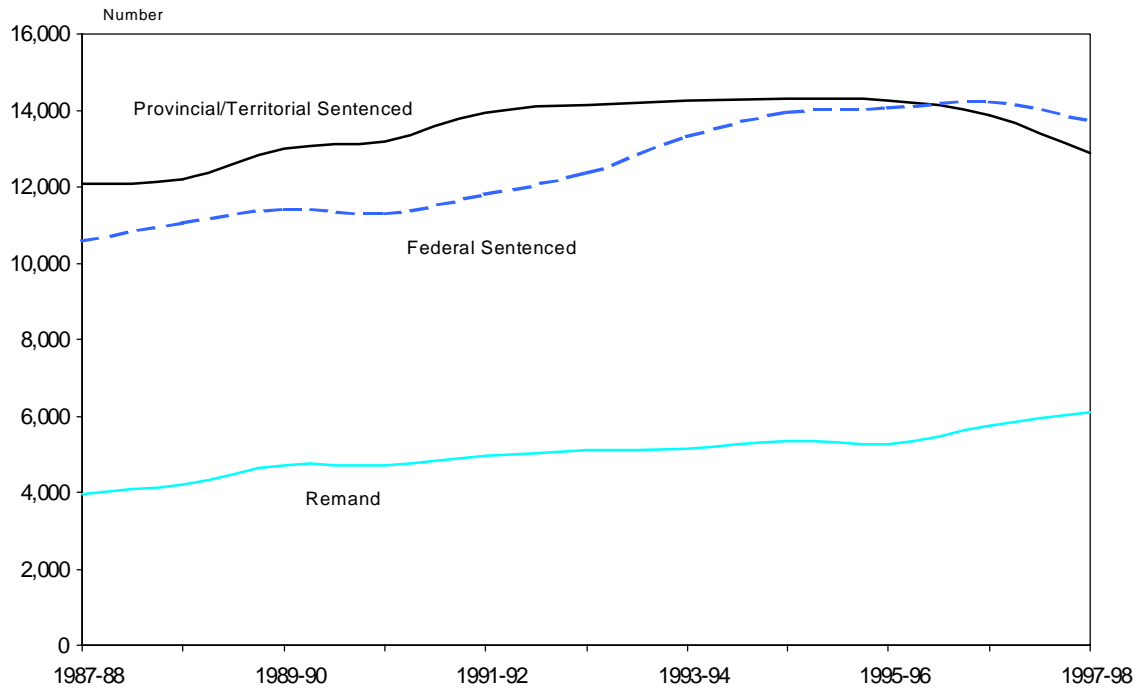
\* "Other Custody" (247) not included.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1997-98, the majority of the 157,766 supervised offenders (67%) were on probation.
- On average, in 1997-98, 17% of adults under the supervision of correctional agencies were housed in provincial/territorial (8%) and federal (9%) custodial facilities. Accused persons detained on remand accounted for an additional 4% of adult offenders under the care of correctional authorities.
- Over three-quarters (79%) of offenders under correctional supervision were under some form of community supervision (including probation). Adult offenders granted conditional release (such as parole or statutory release) accounted for 8% of the supervised adult population, and the remainder (4%) were on conditional sentences.

Figure 6.3

### Average Daily Adult Custodial Counts by Type, 1987-88 to 1997-98

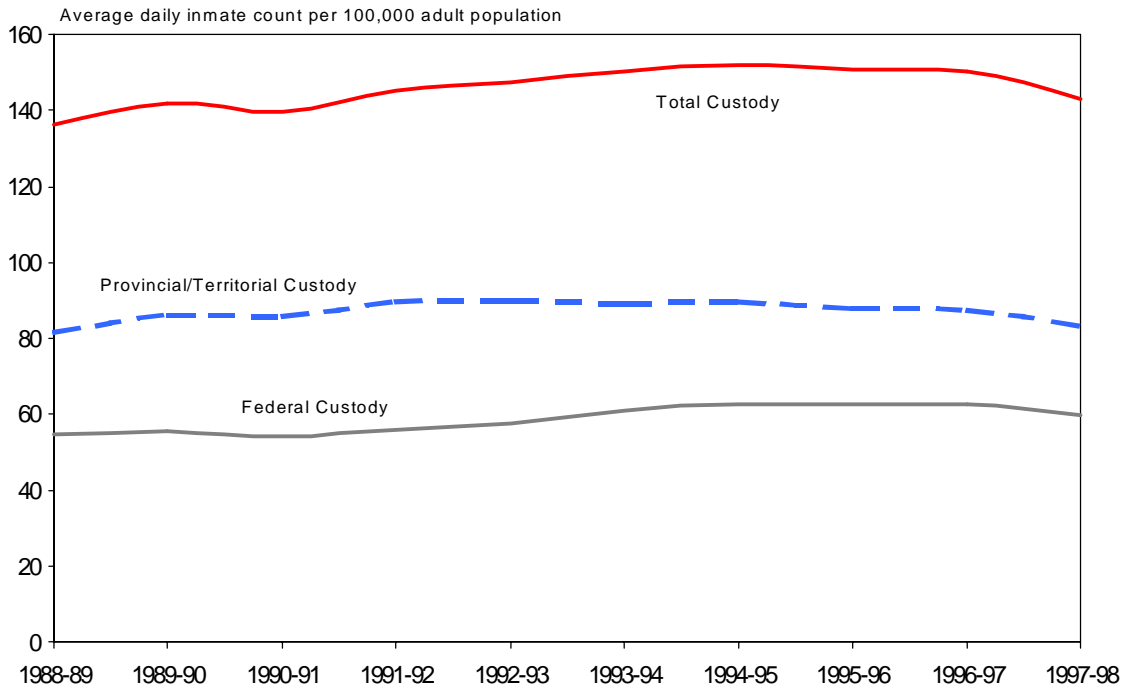


Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- From 1987-88 to 1994-95, the average daily count of provincial/territorial sentenced offenders increased steadily, peaking to a high of 14,316 offenders. Since 1995-96 this count has been declining.
- In 1997-98, there was an average of 12,889 sentenced offenders in provincial/territorial custody, a 7% decrease from the previous year, and a 10% decrease since the peak in 1994-95.
- Average federal offender counts increased steadily until 1996-97 (with the exception of 1990-91 when a slight decrease was experienced), reaching a high of 14,228. The average count dropped 4% in 1997-98, to 13,726 federal offenders.
- Average remand counts reached 6,109 in 1997-98, an increase of 7% from the previous fiscal year, continuing the gradual, upward incline.

Figure 6.4

## Average Incarceration Rate\* for Provincial/Territorial and Federal Adult Offenders, 1988-89 to 1997-98



\* Rates are calculated using the average daily (actual-in) inmate counts, divided by the adult population, then multiplied by 100,000.

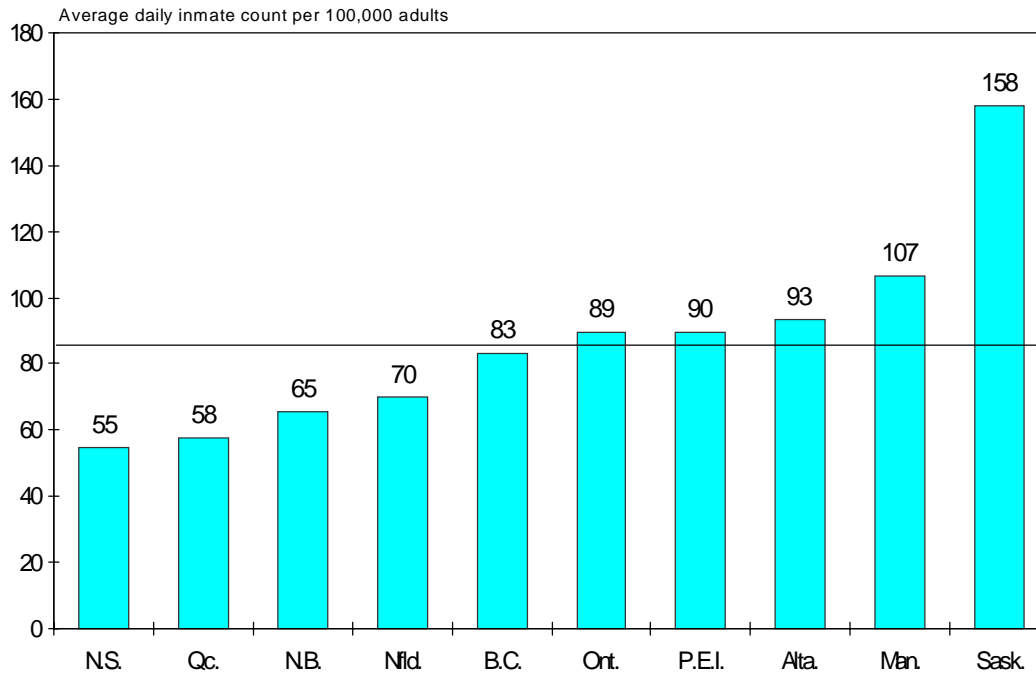
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The total adult incarceration rate increased steadily between 1988-89 and 1994-95 (with the exception of 1990-91 when a slight decrease was experienced), peaking at 152 adult inmates per 100,000 adult population. Since then, incarceration rates have been gradually declining. On average, in 1997-98, there were 143 adult inmates per 100,000 adult population, the lowest rate since 1990-91.
- Though provincial/territorial incarceration rates fluctuated between 1988-89 and 1994-95, they have been continually declining since 1995-96. The 1997-98 incarceration rate for provincial/territorial facilities of 84 inmates per 100,000 adults nears the 1988-89 rate of 82 inmates per 100,000 adult population.
- Incarceration rates for federal inmates gradually increased between 1991-92 and 1995-96, peaking at 63 inmates per 100,000 adults, a 15% increase over the 1988-89 rate. Federal incarceration rates saw slight declines in 1996-97 and 1997-98, with the latest year averaging 60 inmates per 100,000 adult population, still 9% above the 10-year low in 1988-89.



Figure 6.5

## Incarceration Rate (Provincial)\* per 100,000 Adult Population by Province/Territory, 1997-98



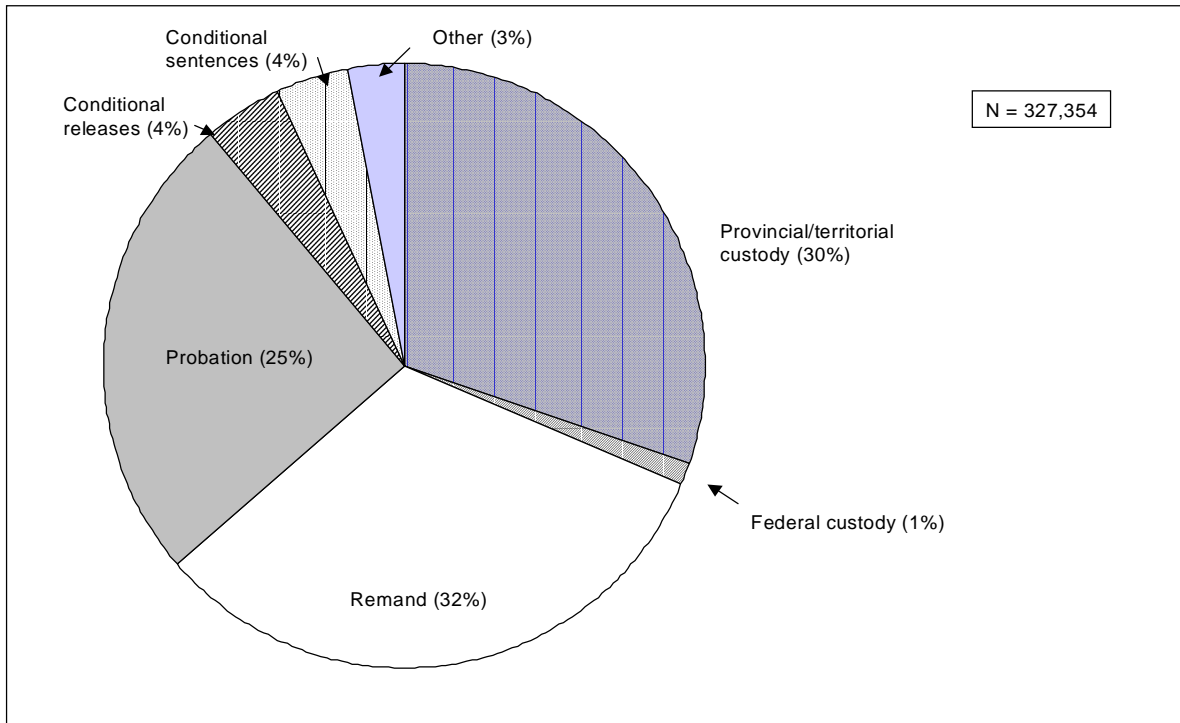
\* Rates are calculated using the average daily (actual-in) inmate counts, divided by the adult population, then multiplied by 100,000.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- On average in 1997-98, there were 19,245 adult offenders in provincial/territorial custody, or 84 adult inmates per 100,000 adult population.
- The highest rates in 1997-98 were found in the Northwest Territories (351 inmates per 100,000 adult population) and Yukon (342 adult inmates per 100,000 adult population), both not shown due to their extreme values.
- Among the provinces, Nova Scotia showed the lowest incarceration rate (55 inmates per 100,000 adults), followed closely by Quebec (58 inmates per 100,000 adult population). Saskatchewan showed the third highest incarceration rate (158 inmates per 100,000 adult population), almost three times that of Nova Scotia.

Figure 6.6

## Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Corrections, 1997-98

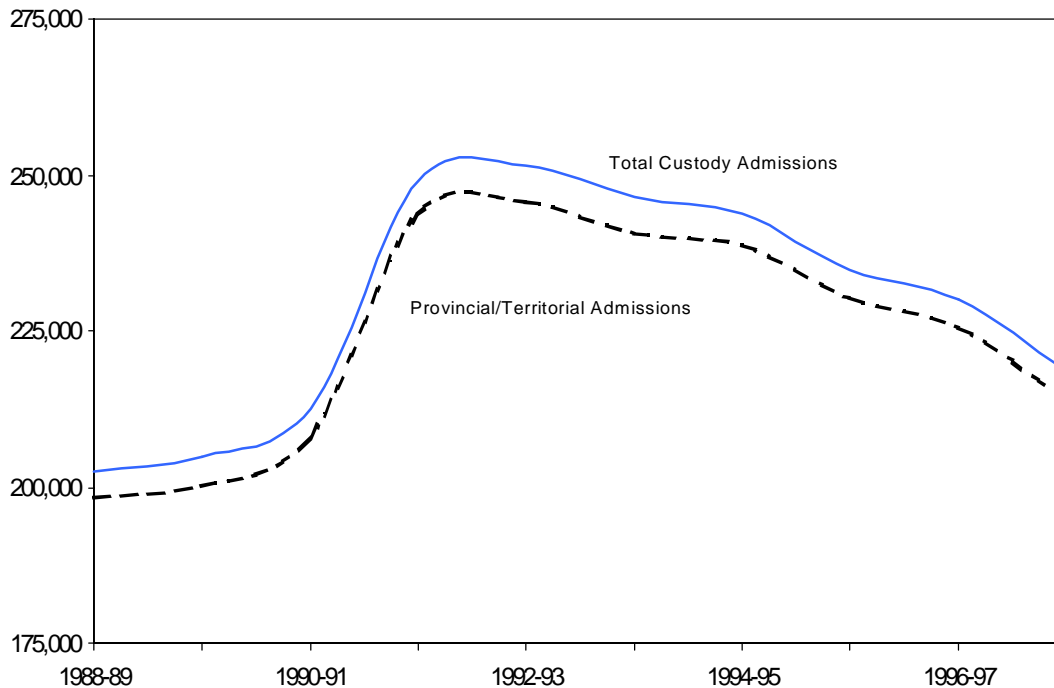


Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1997-98, sentenced prisoners admitted to a period of custody (provincial/territorial or federal) accounted for less than one-third (31%) of total admissions.
- Accused persons detained on remand accounted for almost one-third (32%) of all admissions.
- One-quarter (25%) of admissions to the correctional population were individuals on probation, while some (4%) are under conditional release in the community.
- The remainder of admissions were those serving a conditional sentence (4%) and other types of admissions (e.g., immigration and other temporary holds).

Figure 6.7

## Total Number of Admissions to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Custody\*, 1988-89 to 1997-98

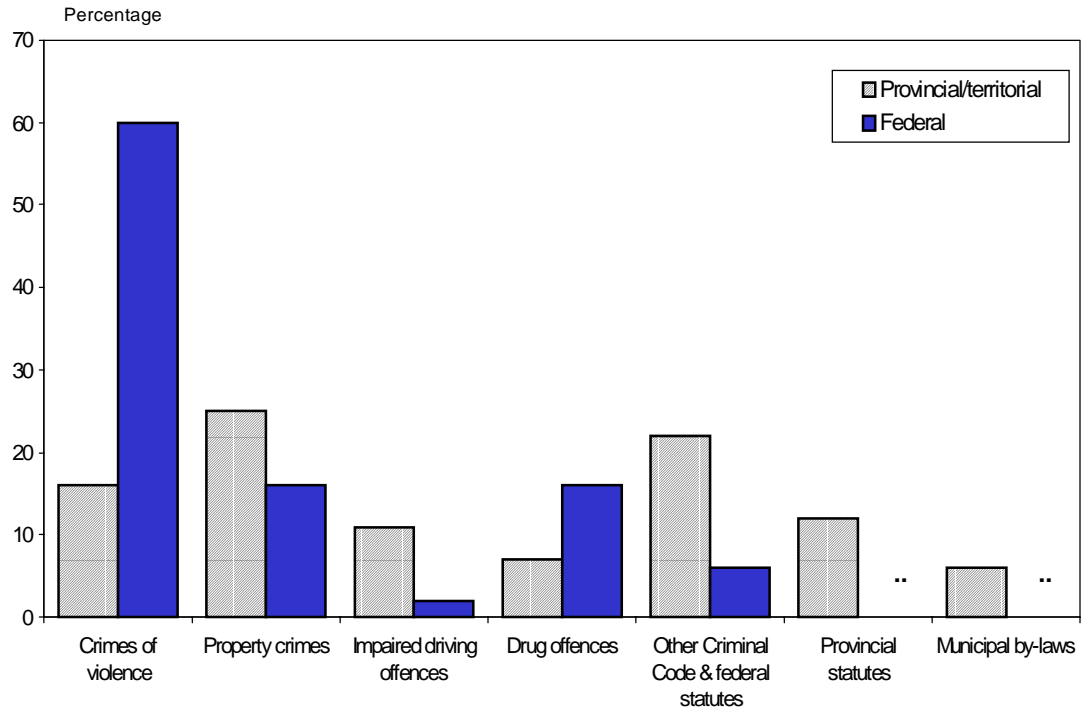


\* Federal Custody Admissions are represented as the area between Total Custody Admissions and Provincial/Territorial Admissions.  
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1997-98, 218,526 adult offenders were admitted to custody. For the fifth consecutive year, the total number of admissions to custody across Canada declined.
- On average, admissions to provincial/territorial institutions represent 98% of total custody admissions; hence the total custody admissions trend is predominantly affected by that of provincial/territorial custody admissions.
- Admissions to provincial/territorial custody continually increased until the peak of 245,746 admissions in 1992-93, a 24% increase from 1988-89. Since 1993-94, provincial/territorial admissions have continually declined, with 1997-98 admissions (214,114) representing a 13% decrease over 1992-93 levels.
- Admissions to federal facilities peaked at 5,642 in 1993-94, a 31% increase over the 4,319 federal admissions in 1988-89. Since 1994-95, the average number of admissions to federal institutions has declined, dropping to 4,412 in 1997-98, a near return to the lower federal admissions of late 1988-89.

Figure 6.8

## Most Serious Offence Committed on Admission to Custody, 1997-98



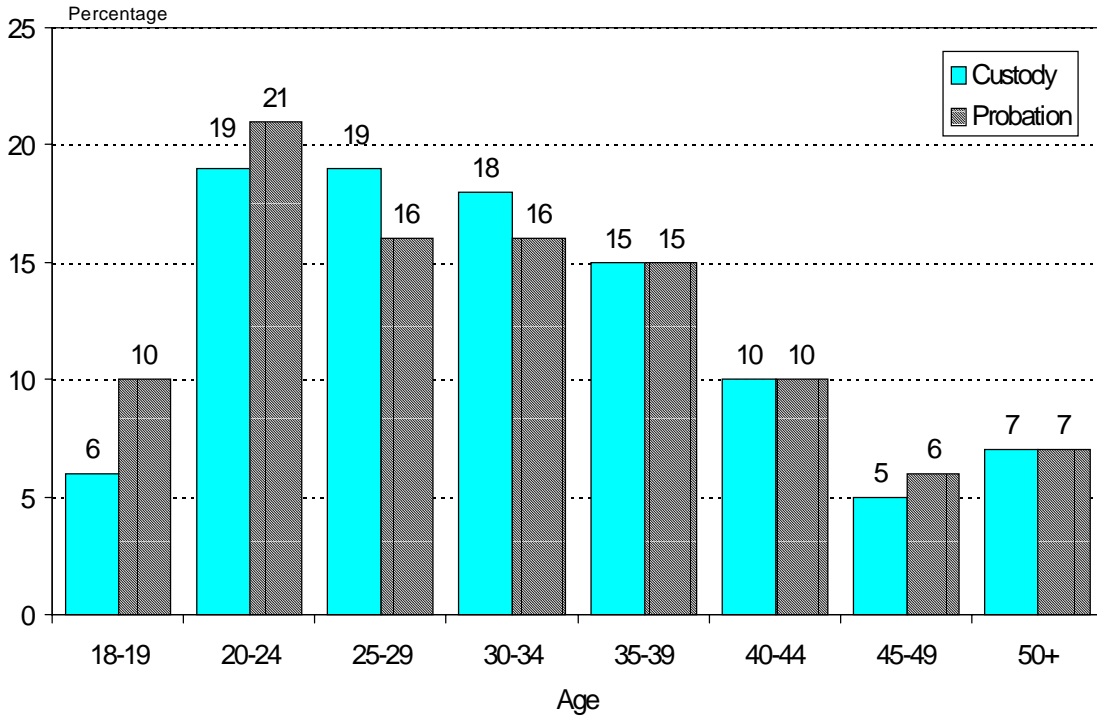
.. Figures not available.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- A clear distinction emerges between the provincial/territorial and federal prison populations in terms of the crime for which the offender is admitted to prison.
- Property crimes account for the highest percentage (25%) of admissions at the provincial/territorial level, while crimes of violence account for the highest percentage of admissions to custody at the federal level (60%).
- Although the highest percentage of admissions to provincial/territorial custody is accounted for by property offences, almost as many offenders were admitted for “other Criminal Code offences and related federal statutes” (22%).

Figure 6.9

### Age of Offenders Admitted to Provincial/Territorial Custody and Probation, 1997-98\*

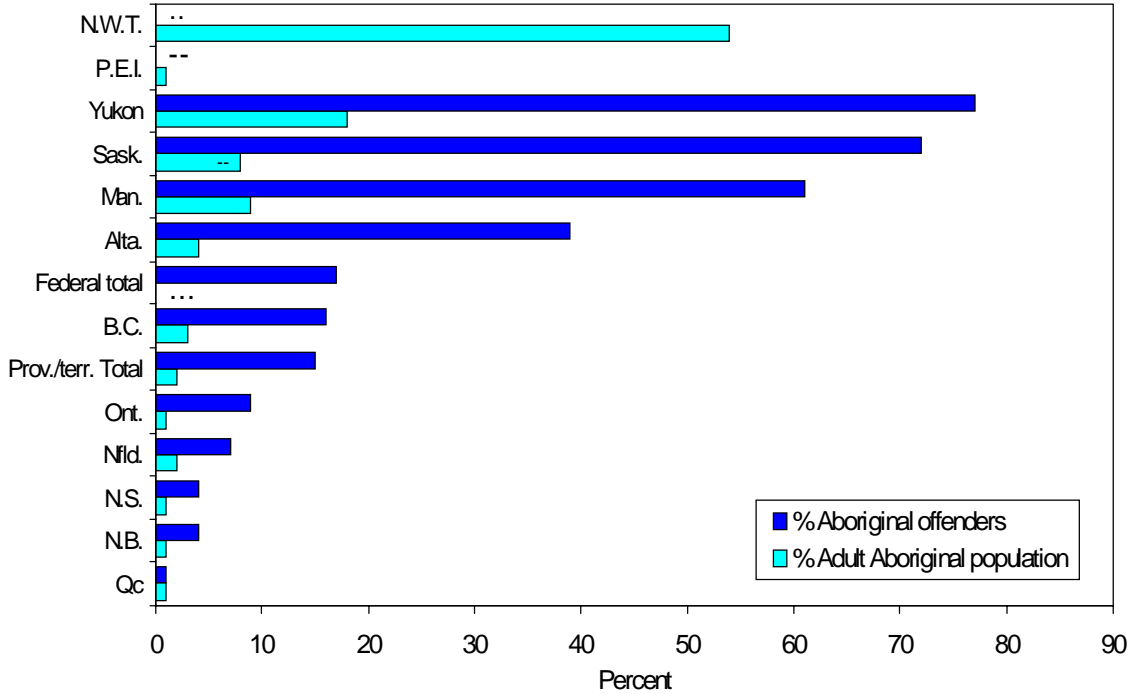


\* Percentages may not add to 100% because of number rounding.  
 Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1997-98, persons in their twenties made up the largest proportion of those admitted to provincial/territorial custody (38%) and probation (37%).
- In 1997-98, the median age for a provincial/territorial inmate upon admission was 32 years, up from 31 in 1996-97. For admissions to probation the median age did not change from 1996-97, at 31 years.

Figure 6.10

### Aboriginal Persons, Proportion of Admissions and Adult Population, 1997-98



.. Figures not available.

... Figures not appropriate or applicable.

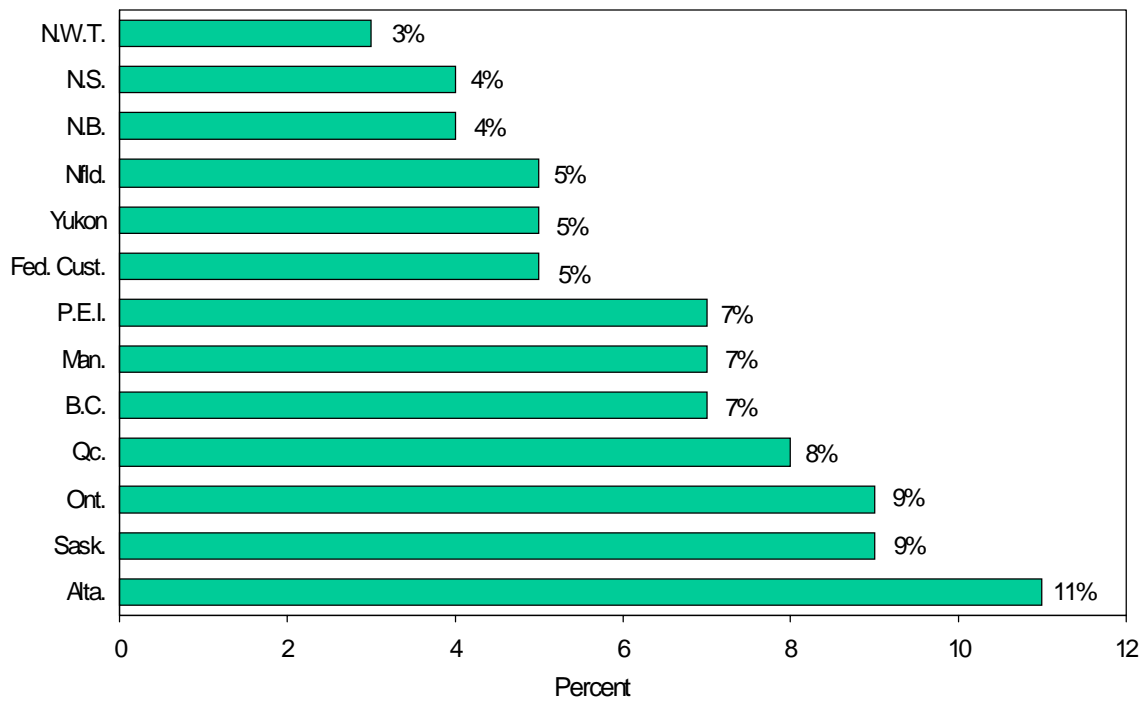
-- Amount too small to be expressed.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- Although Aboriginal peoples represent 2% of the adult population, they have long been over-represented in the corrections population. In 1997-98, 15% of admissions to custody at the provincial/territorial level were Aboriginal persons, and 17% at the federal level.
- As in previous years, there is considerable variation across the country. The percentage of Aboriginal admissions to provincial/territorial custody ranged from a low of about 1% in Quebec to a high of 77% in Yukon. Saskatchewan and Manitoba also had significant percentages of Aboriginal admissions (72% and 61% respectively).

Figure 6.11

## Females Admitted to Provincial/Territorial and Federal Facilities, 1997-98

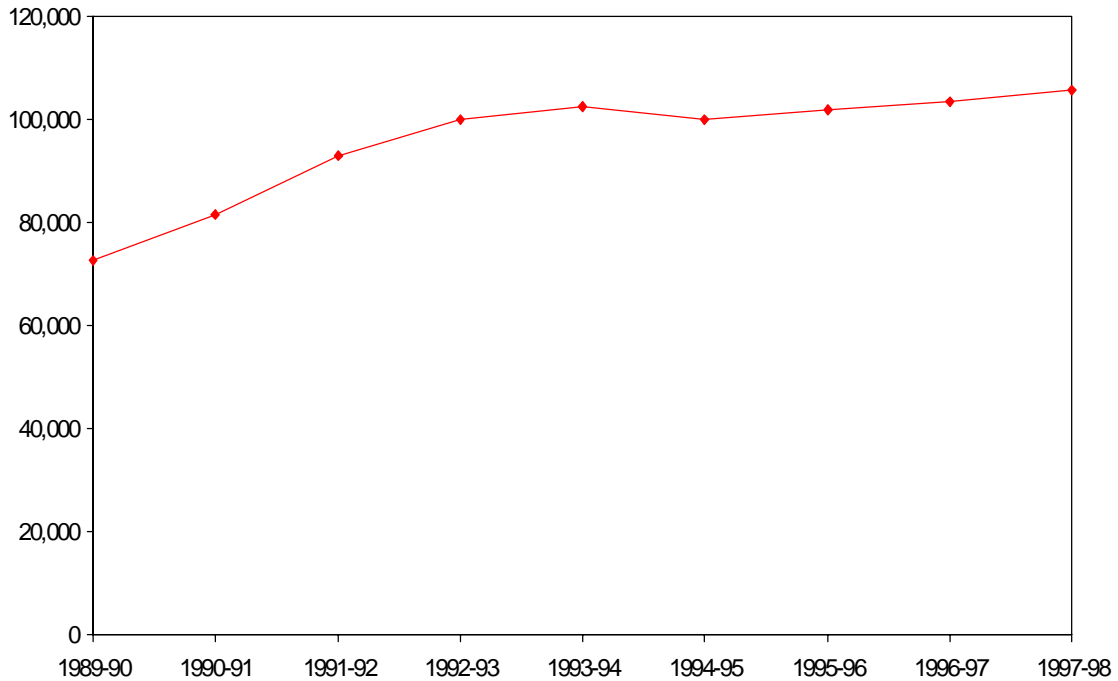


Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1997-98, females accounted for 9% of all sentenced admissions to provincial/territorial prisons. Only Alberta reported admissions of females above the provincial/territorial average (11%).
- The gender ratio has not changed in recent years: women accounted for the same percentage of admissions in 1992-93.
- Female offenders represent an even smaller percentage (5%) of admissions to federal penitentiaries.

Figure 6.12

### Average Probation Counts\*, 1989-90 to 1997-98



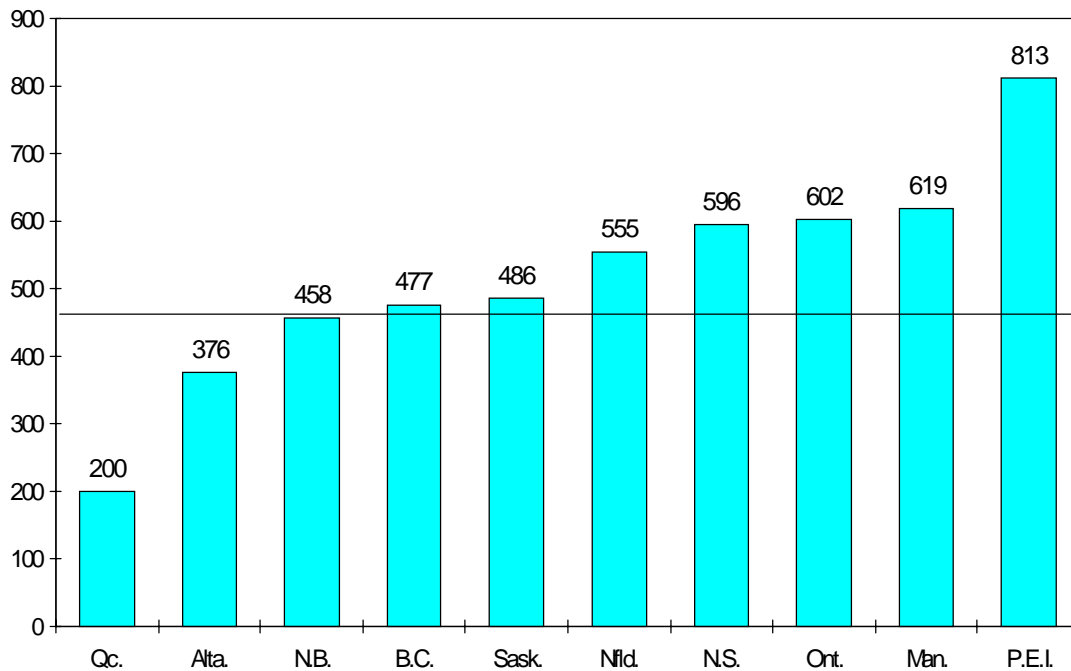
\* Data from the Northwest Territories have been excluded from all years, due to unavailability in some years.  
Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- In 1997-98 the average probation count increased by 2% from 1996-97. Average probation counts represent the monthly average number of offenders being supervised on probation in the community.
- Since 1989-90, probation counts have increased by 46%. Between 1989-90 and 1992-93, probation counts increased steadily, averaging 11% per year. However, since 1993-94, the average probation count has been fairly stable, with an average annual fluctuation of about 1%.



Figure 6.13

### Average Probation Count\* per 100,000 Adult Population, Provinces/Territories, 1997-98



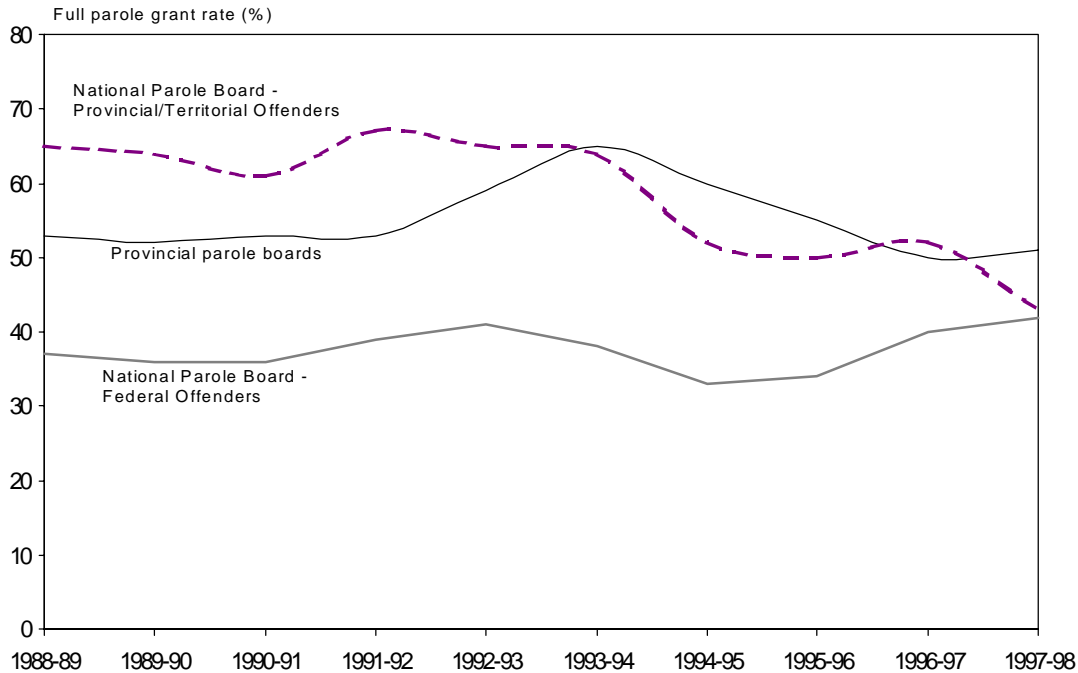
\* Rates are calculated using the average monthly probation counts, divided by the adult population, then multiplied by 100,000.

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- On average in 1997-98, there were 105,861 adults on probation, or 460 probationers per 100,000 adults (excluding Northwest Territories, where data on probation are not available).
- Yukon showed the greatest probation rate (not shown due to its extreme value), averaging 2,368 probationers per 100,000 adults.
- Among the provinces, Prince Edward Island averaged the largest number of probationers (813) per 100,000 adults. This was followed by Manitoba where the rate was 619 probationers per 100,000 adult population.
- Quebec showed the lowest probation rate (200 probationers per 100,000 adults), almost half that of the Alberta, the next lowest (376 per 100,000 adults).

Figure 6.14

## Federal and Provincial\* Full Parole\*\* Grant Rate, 1988-89 to 1997-98



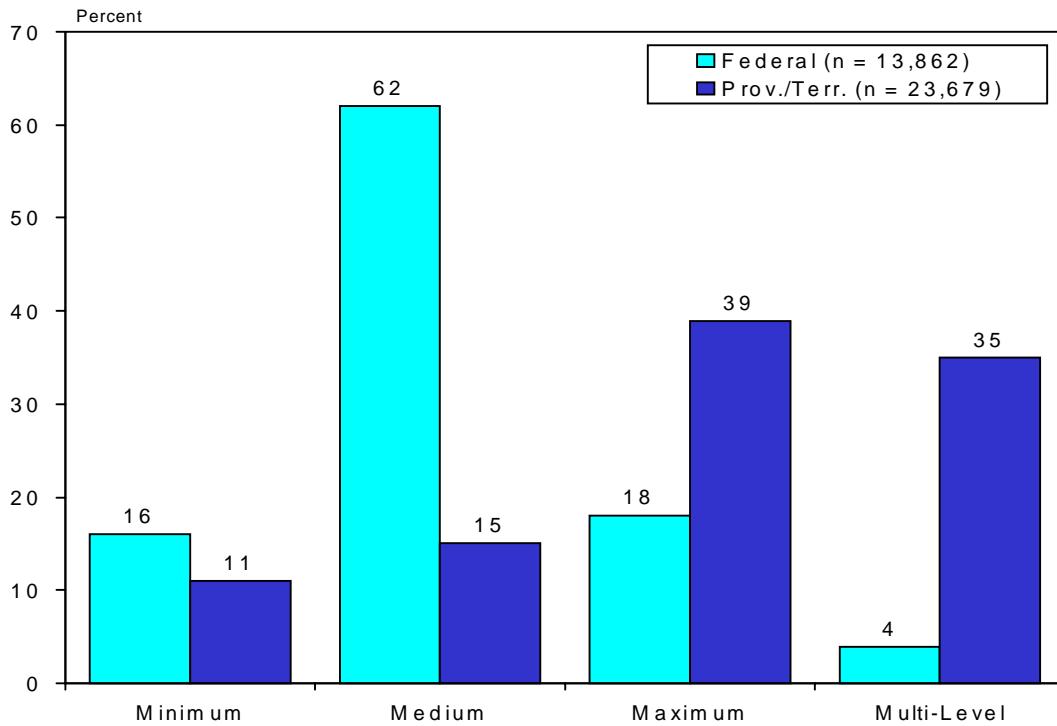
\* Parole Boards – Three provinces have full-functioning parole boards: Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia operate boards that have jurisdiction for all offenders in their provincial jurisdictions. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over all offenders sentenced to a penitentiary (a sentence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

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

- In 1997-98, the full parole grant rate for provincial/territorial applicants (provincial parole boards and National Parole Board, provincial/territorial offenders ) was 50%, down from 53% in 1996-97.
- After three years of declining rates, provincial parole board grant rates increased slightly. In 1997-98, the provincial parole rate was 51%, up from 50% in 1996-97, but still down from a high of 65% in 1993-94.
- The parole grant rate for provincial/territorial offenders by the National Parole Board (NPB) has decreased since 1993-94, with the exception of 1996-97 when a slight increase was experienced. In 1997-98, the NPB granted full parole to 43% of provincial/territorial applications, again down from the high in 1993-94 (64%).
- In contrast, the parole grant rate for federal offenders has increased over the past three years. In 1997-98, 42% of federal full parole applications to the NPB were granted. This is up from from 40% in 1996-97 and from 34% in 1995-96.

Figure 6.15

### Distribution of Beds by Security Level of Facility

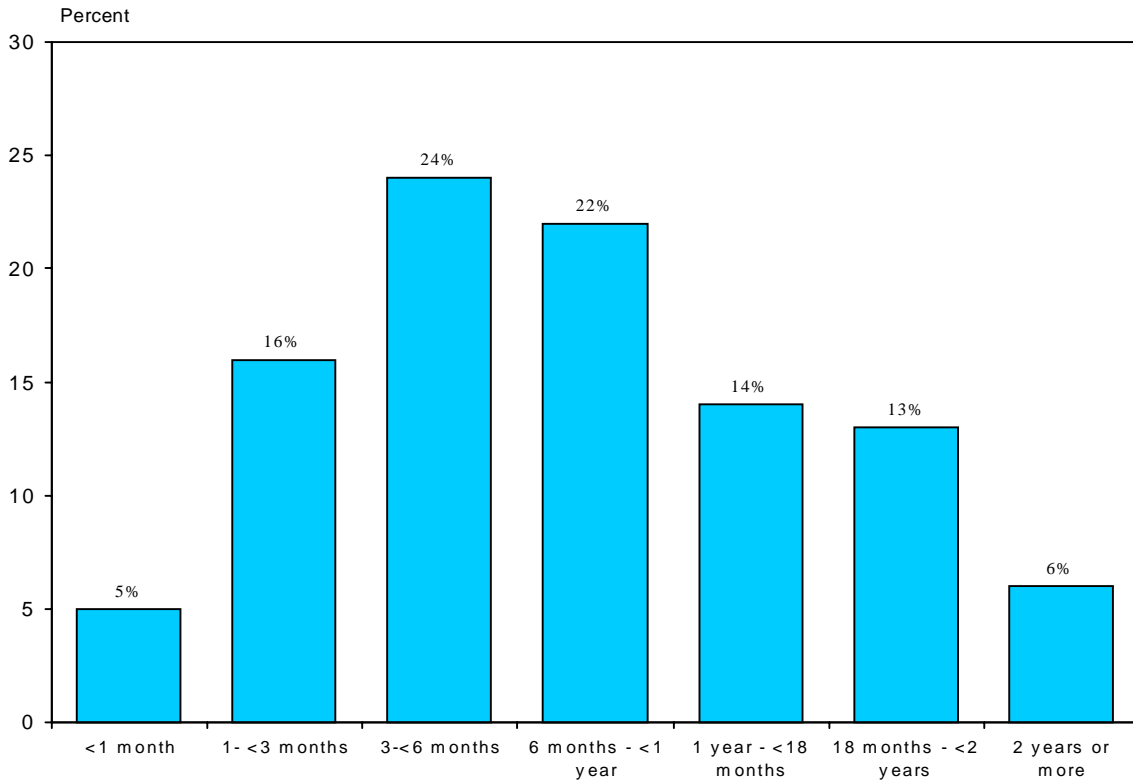


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

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

Figure 6.16

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

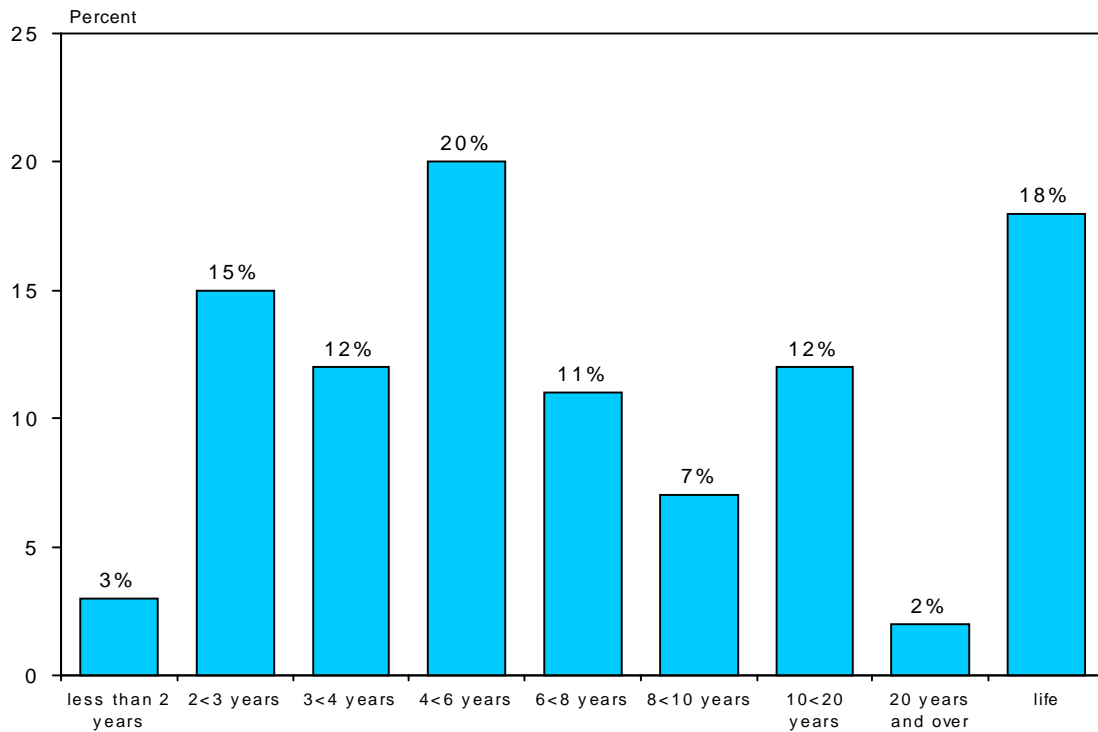


Source: A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities. Based on inmates on-register on October 5<sup>th</sup> 1996. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada (catalogue no. 85-601-XPE).

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

Figure 6.17

## Aggregate Sentence Length Distribution for Inmates in Federal Correctional Facilities



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

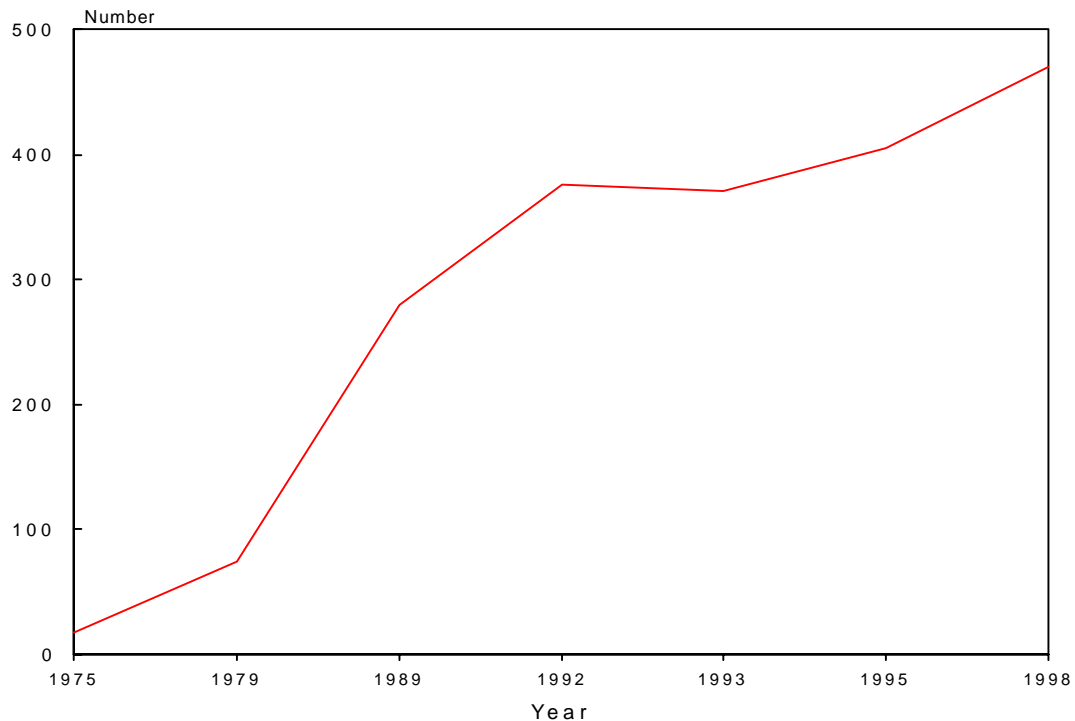
- One-half of all federal inmates on-register on Snapshot Day were serving sentences of less than six years.
- Almost one-third (30%) of the inmates in federal facilities were serving prison terms of between six and 20 years.
- Of all the inmates in Canada's federal facilities on Snapshot Day, 18% were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

**SECTION 7:**

**TRANSITION HOME**

Figure 7.1

## Growth in Canadian Shelters for Abused women

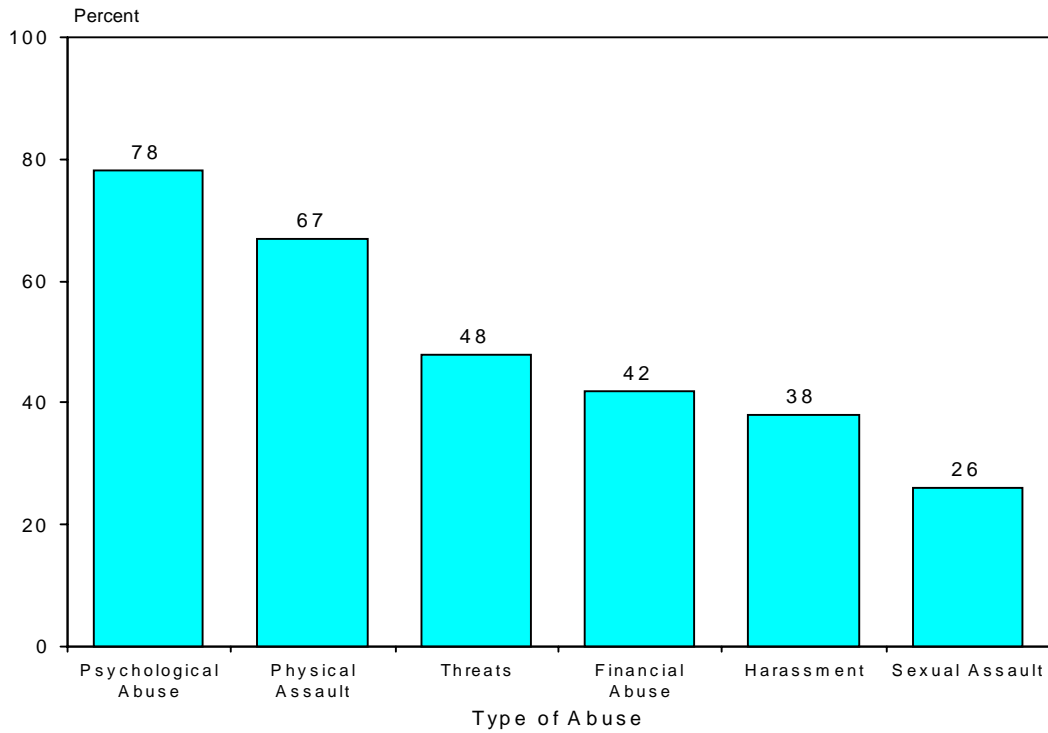


Source: Transition Home Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.  
For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.19, No.6, "Canada's shelters for abused women."

- On April 20, 1998, there were 470 shelters for abused women across Canada. Of these, only 18 existed prior to 1975 and 57 began operations between 1975 and 1979.
- The largest period of growth came in the 1980's as the issues of violence against women and family violence gained attention at all levels of government.
- Much of the growth between 1989 and 1998 was due to the development of shelters in Aboriginal communities and in rural areas. In 1998, 46% of shelters served rural areas (and may also have served urban/suburban areas) and 29% provided services to reserves.

Figure 7.2

## Women in Shelters by Type of Abuse, April 20, 1998



Note: Figures do not add to 100% due to multiple responses.

Source: Transition Home Survey, 1997-1998, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

For more information, see Juristat (catalogue no. 85-002) Vol.19, No.6, "Canada's shelters for abused women."

- In a snapshot taken on April 20, 1998, the 422 shelters that provided data had 6,115 residents: 2,918 women and 3,197 accompanying children. Nearly eighty percent of the women and children living in shelters that day were there to escape abuse. These women were escaping from psychological abuse (78%), physical assault (67%), threats (48%), and sexual assault (26%).
- Non-abuse admissions for both women and children generally resulted from housing problems (almost three-quarters of those women admitted for reasons unrelated to abuse).





## Appendix A

### Historical List of CCJS Publications

(see page 101 on how to order)

<u>Catalogue No.</u>	<u>Publication</u>
<b>1999-2000</b>	
84-224-XPE	Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 1999 Internet: Free (www.statcan.ca); Print on demand: \$25
85-546-XIE	Youth Custody and Community Services in Canada, 1997-98 Internet: \$26; Print on demand: \$53
85-548-XIE	Organized Crime Activity in Canada: Results of a «Pilot» Survey of 16 Police Services Internet: \$26; Print on demand: \$52
85-545-XIE	Alternative Measures in Canada - 1998 Internet: \$30; Print on demand: \$40
85F0015XIE	Legal Aid Resources and Caseload Statistics, 1997-98 Internet: \$20; Print on demand: \$43
85-211-XIE	Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1997-98 Internet: \$28; Print on demand: \$59
<b>1997-98</b>	
85-223-XPE	Crime and Police Resources in Canadian Municipalities, 1997 Paper: Canada \$32; Outside Canada : US \$30 Internet: Canada \$24; Outside Canada : US \$24
85-544-XPE	A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada Internet: Canada \$30; Outside Canada : US \$30
85-205-XPE/F	Canadian Crime Statistics 1997 Paper: Canada \$42; Outside Canada US\$42 Internet: Canada \$32; Outside Canada US\$32
85-222-XIE	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults & Young Offenders, 97-98 Internet: Canada \$29; Outside Canada : US \$29 Print on demand: Canada: \$59; Outside Canada : US \$59
85F0015XPB	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 1996-97 Canada: paper \$33; microfiche \$26; Outside Canada paper US \$33; microfiche US \$26
85-224-XPE/I	Family Violence in Canada : A Statistical Profile, 1998 Canada – Paper \$25; / Outside Canada - Paper \$US 25 / Free on Internet

85-522-XMB	Youth Court Statistics 1996-97 Canada – Paper \$37; Microfiche \$27 / Outside Canada Paper \$US 37 Microfiche \$US 27
85-211-XME	Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1996-97 Paper/Microfiche: Canada: \$40; Outside Canada: US \$40
85F0018PE	A Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Justice in Canada, 1996 Paper: Canada - \$35; Outside Canada – US\$35
85F0019XPE	Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada – 1996 and 1997 Canada: \$31; Outside Canada: US \$31
85-223-XPE	Crime and Police Resources in Canadian Municipalities, 1996 Canada: \$32; Outside Canada: US\$32
85-205-XPE	Canadian Crime Statistics 1996 Canada: \$42; Outside Canada: US\$42
85-217-XDB	Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations - 1997 Canada: \$37; Outside Canada : US \$37 Electronic version only
85-522-XPB	Youth Court Statistics 1995-96 Paper: Canada: \$37., Outside Canada US\$37 Microfiche : Canada: \$27; Outside Canada US\$27
85-222-XPB	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders Microfiche: Canada: \$ 37, Outside Canada US\$37 Paper: Canada: \$ 39, Outside Canada US\$39.
85-510	National Directory of Courts in Canada, August 1997 Canada: \$30, U.S.: Outside Canada US\$30
85-542-XPE	An Overview of the Differences between Police-Reported and Victim-Reported Crime, 1997 Canada: \$5; Outside Canada US \$5
85F0015XPB	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 1995-96 Canada: \$33; Outside Canada US \$33
85-217-XDB	Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations - March 1996 Canada: \$37; Outside Canada : US \$37 Electronic version only
<b>1996-97</b>	
85-211-XPB	Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1995-96 Canada: \$35; Outside Canada: US\$35
85-513-XPE	Sentencing in Adult Provincial Courts: Study of Nine Jurisdictions 1993 & 1994 Canada: \$35.00; Outside Canada: US \$35
85F0016XPB	Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments 1995

	Canada: \$30.00; U.S.: US\$36.00; Other countries: US\$42.00
85F0019XPE	Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada 1995 and 1996 Canada: \$30.00; U.S.: US\$36.00; Other countries: US\$42.00
uncatalogued	Police Reported Crime Data in Canadian Municipalities Canada: \$31.00; U.S.: US\$37.00; Other countries: US\$43.00
uncatalogued	Corrections Utilization Study - A Review of the National and International Literature and Recommendations for a National Study on Recidivism
85-205 E	Canadian Crime Statistics 1995 Canada: \$40.00; U.S.: US\$48.00; Other countries: US\$56.00
85-402-XPE	Prosecutions Resources, Expenditures and Personnel 1994-95 Microfiche: Canada: \$ 25.00, U.S.: US\$30.00, Other countries: US\$35.00 Paper: Canada: \$ 30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-222-XPB	Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders Microfiche: Canada: \$ 35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00 Paper: Canada: \$ 37.00, U.S.: US\$45.00, Other countries: US\$52.00
85-F0018XPE	Graphical Overview of Crime and the Administration of Criminal Justice in Canada Canada: \$ 35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00
<b>1995-96</b>	
85F0015XPB	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics 1994-95 Canada: \$32.00, U.S.: US\$39.00, Other countries: US\$45.00
85-219-XPE	Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends 1992-93 to 1994-95. Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-214-XPE	Adult Criminal Court Statistics 1994. \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-511-XPE	Profile of Courts in Canada 1995 Canada: \$50.00, U.S.: US\$60.00, Other countries: US\$70.00
85-522-XPB	Youth Court Statistics 1994-95 Canada: \$35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US \$49.00
<b>1994-95</b>	
85-211	Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1994-95. Canada: \$32.00, U.S.: US\$39.00, Other countries: US \$45.00
85F0016XPB	Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments, 1994. Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-205 E	Canadian Crime Statistics 1994 Canada: \$40.00; U.S.: US\$48.00; Other countries: US\$56.00

85-217	Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations - October 1995 Canada: \$35.00; U.S.: US\$42.00; Other countries: US\$49.00
uncatalogued	Summary Report: A Description of Family Maintenance/Support Enforcement Programs and Legislation in Canada. Canada: \$30.00; U.S.: US\$36.00; Other countries: US\$42.00
uncatalogued	Family Law Special Study: An Overview of Family Maintenance/Support Enforcement Legislation in Canada. Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
uncatalogued	Family Law Special Study: A Description of Family Maintenance/Support Enforcement Programs in Canada. Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85F0016XPB	Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments, 1993. Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85F005XPB	Understanding the Canadian Criminal Justice System: Process Chart and Handbook. Canada: \$15.00, U.S. US\$15.00 , Other Countries: US \$15.00
85F0015XPB	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1993-94. Canada: \$32.00, U.S.: US\$39.00, Other countries: US\$45.00
85-522	Youth Court Statistics 1993-94. Canada: \$35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00
85-219E/F	Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends 1991-92 to 1993-94. Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-214E/F	Adult Criminal Court Statistics 1993. \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00, Other countries: US\$42.00
85-211	Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1993-94. Canada: \$32.00, U.S.: US\$39.00, Other countries:US \$45.00
85-205	Canadian Crime Statistics 1993. Canada: \$42.00, U.S.: US\$51.00, Other countries: US\$59.00
85-217	Legal Aid in Canada: Description of Operations. Canada: \$35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00
85-538E	Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases. Canada: 35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00
85-510	National Directory of Courts in Canada. Canada: \$20.00, U.S.: US\$24.00, Other countries: US\$28.00
85-522	Youth Court Statistics 1992-93 (revised, JULY 1994). Canada: \$35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00
89-5410XPE	Family Violence in Canada.

Canada: \$35.00, U.S.: US\$42.00, Other countries: US\$49.00

**1993-94**

uncatalogued	Police Personnel Data - 1993
uncatalogued	Legal Aid Resources and Caseload, 1992-1993
uncatalogued	Adult Court Trends Report 1990/91 to 1992/93
uncatalogued	Adult Court Statistics 1992
uncatalogued	Common Assault in Canada
85-205	Canadian Crime Statistics 1992
uncatalogued	Drug Use and Crime
uncatalogued	Youth Court Statistics: 1992-93
uncatalogued	Police Expenditures, 1992/93
uncatalogued	Sentencing in Adult Provincial Courts: 1991 & 1992
uncatalogued	Legal Aid Handbook
uncatalogued	Violence Against Women Survey: Planning Document
uncatalogued	Violence Against Women Survey: Questionnaire Package, 1993
uncatalogued	Violence Against Women Survey: Survey Highlights, 1993
uncatalogued	Adult Criminal Court Statistics - P.E.I., NS, Qué, and the Yukon, 1991
uncatalogued	Adult Criminal Court Caseload Trends - P.E.I., NS, Qué, and the Yukon 1990-91 and 1991-1992
uncatalogued	Adult Correctional Services in Canada 1992-93
uncatalogued	Adult Court Trends Report 1990-92
uncatalogued	Court Statistics 1991
uncatalogued	An Examination of Recidivism in Relation to Offence Histories and Offender Profiles
uncatalogued	Adult Courts Jurisdictional Court Profiles
uncatalogued	Police Salaries in Canada
uncatalogued	Alternative Measures for Young Persons in Canada
uncatalogued	Youth Custody in Canada 1991-92
uncatalogued	Offences Against the Administration of Youth Justice

uncatalogued	Police Vehicle Pursuits
uncatalogued	Statistical Potential of Police Computer Assisted Dispatch (CAD) Systems
uncatalogued	Longitudinal Court Outcome Study of Individuals Accused of Homicides Reported in 1988
<b>1992-93</b>	
uncatalogued	Crime and Socio-demographic Profiles at the Community Level: A Useful Crime - Prevention Planning Tool?
uncatalogued	Police-Reported Aboriginal Crime in Calgary, Regina and Saskatoon
uncatalogued	Resources and Caseload Statistics for Legal Aid in Canada, 1991-1992
uncatalogued	Interim Caseload Report
uncatalogued uncatalogued	Community Corrections Programs - Provinces & Territories Crime Indicators (3rd Qtr 1992)
uncatalogued	The Use and Administration of Fines in Canada
uncatalogued	Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments
uncatalogued	The Use of Lieutenant Governor's Warrants in Canada - 1991
uncatalogued	Adult Correction Key Indicator Report
uncatalogued	Preliminary Statistics Adult Correctional Services in Canada
uncatalogued	Crime Indicators (2nd Qtr 1992)
uncatalogued	Case Characteristics Component Annual Reports, 1990
uncatalogued	Youth Court Statistics 1991-1992
uncatalogued	Legal Aid Handbook
uncatalogued	Youth Key Indicator Report (Y-KIR)
uncatalogued	Crime Indicators (1st Qtr 1992)
uncatalogued	Police Salaries in Canada: 1991
uncatalogued	Profiles of Court Services : 1991-92
uncatalogued	Adult Corrections Key Indicators Report
uncatalogued	Crime Indicators (4th Qtr 1991)

## **1991-92**

uncatalogued Youth Court Statistics - Preliminary Data 1990-91

uncatalogued Crime in Aboriginal Communities - Saskatchewan 1989

## **1990-91**

uncatalogued Adults Admitted under Sentence to Provincial/Territorial Custodial Facilities and Probation Services for Sex-Related offences - 1985/86 to 1988/89

## **1989-90**

uncatalogued The Young Offender in Canada: A Statistical Profile for 1984-85 Preliminary Data

uncatalogued The Young Offender in Canada: A Statistical Profile for 1988-89 Preliminary Data

uncatalogued Youth Court Statistics 1988-89 Preliminary data

11-612 #2 Patterns of Criminal Victimization in Canada - GSS Analysis Series

## **1988-89**

uncatalogued Adult Corrections Key Indicator Report

uncatalogued Selected Police Administration Characteristics of Municipal Police Departments, 1987

## **1987-88**

uncatalogued Young Offender Custodial Key Indicator Report - Pilot Project  
Rapport des indicateurs clés des jeunes contrevenants en detention - Rapport pilote

## **1986-87**

uncatalogued Custodial Remand in Canada - A National Survey





## Appendix B

### Historical List of Juristats

Current price for *Juristat*:

Canada: \$10.00 per issue, \$93.00 annually

Outside Canada: US\$10.00 per issue, US\$93.00 annually

(see page 101 on how to order)

	<u>Issue</u>	<u>Juristat</u>
<b>1999</b>	Vol.19, No. 11	Impaired Driving in Canada – 1998
	Vol 19, No. 10	Homicide in Canada, 1998
	Vol. 19, No. 9	Crime Statistics in Canada, 1998
	Vol. 19, No.8	Alternative Measures for Youth in Canada
	Vol. 19, No.7	The Justice Factfinder 1997
	Vol 19, No.6	Canada's Shelters for Abused Women
	Vol 19,No.5	Female Inmates, Aboriginal Inmates, and Inmates Serving Life Sentences: A One Day Snapshot
	Vol 19,No. 4	Adult Correctional Services in Canada, 1997-98
	Vol. 19,No.3	Sex offenders
	<i>Vol. 19,No.2</i>	<i>Youth Court Statistics 1997-98 Highlights</i>
	Vol. 19,No.1	Illicit Drugs and Crime in Canada
<b>1998</b>	Vol. 18,No.14	Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1997-98
	Vol. 18,No.13	Private Security and Public Policing in Canada
	Vol. 18,No. 12	Homicide in Canada, 1997
	Vol. 18, No.11	Canadian Crime Statistics, 1997
	Vol. 18,No.10	Legal Aid in Canada: 1996-97
	Vol. 18,No.9	Violence Committed by Strangers
	Vol. 18,No.8	A One-Day Snapshot of Inmates in Canada's Adult Correctional Facilities
	Vol. 18,No.7	Adult Criminal Court Statistics: 1996-97
Vol. 18,No.6	Criminal Victimization: An International Perspective	

- Vol. 18, No. 5 Breaking and Entering in Canada, 1996
- Vol. 18, No. 4 The Changing Nature of Fraud in Canada
- Vol. 18, No. 3 Adult Correctional Services, Canada 1996-97
- Vol. 18, No. 2 Missing and Abducted Children
- Vol. 18, No. 1 Motor Vehicle Theft in Canada 1996
- 1997**
- Vol. 17, No. 13 The Justice Data Factfinder
- Vol. 17, No. 12 Impaired driving in Canada, 1996
- Vol. 17, No. 11 Assaults Against Children and Youth in the Family, 1996
- Vol. 17, No. 10 Youth Court Statistics 1995-96 Highlights
- Vol. 17, No. 9 Homicide in Canada, 1996
- Vol. 17, No. 8 Canadian Crime Statistics, 1996
- Vol. 17, No. 7 Weapons and Violent Crime
- Vol. 17, No. 6 Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 1995-96
- Vol. 17, No. 5 Crime in Major Metropolitan Areas
- Vol. 17, No. 4 Adult Correctional Services in Canada
- Vol. 17, No. 3 Justice Spending in Canada
- Vol. 17, No. 2 Street Prostitution in Canada
- Vol. 17, No. 1 Sentencing in Adult Provincial Courts-A Study of 9 Can. Jur., 1993-94
- 1996**
- Vol. 16, No. 12 Criminal Harassment
- Vol. 16, No. 11 Homicide in Canada, 1995
- Vol. 16, No. 10 Canadian Crime Statistics, 1995
- Vol. 16, No. 9 The Justice Data Facfinder
- Vol. 16, No. 8 Adult Community Corrections in Canada: 1994-95
- Vol. 16, No. 7 Adult Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1994-95
- Vol. 16, No. 6 Violent Crime in Canada
- Vol. 16, No. 5 Youth Custody and Probation in Canada, 1994-95

- Vol.16, No. 4 Youth Court Statistics 1994-95 Highlights
- Vol.16, No. 3 Government Spending on Adult Correctional Services
- Vol.16, No. 2 Motor Vehicle Crimes
- Vol.16, No. 1 Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - 1994
- 1995**
- Vol.15, No.16 Recidivism in Youth Courts 1993-94
- Vol.15, No.15 Children and Youths as Victims of Violent Crimes
- Vol.15, No.14 Impaired Driving - Canada, 1994
- Vol.15, No. 13 Breaking and Entering in Canada
- Vol.15, No.12 Canadian Crime Statistics, 1994
- Vol.15, No.11 Homicide in Canada - 1994
- Vol.15, No.10 Factfinder on Crime and the Administration of Justice in Canada
- Vol.15, No.9 Fear and Personal Safety
- Vol.15, No.8 Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - 1993
- Vol.15, No.7 Youth Custody and Probation in Canada, 1993-94
- Vol.15, No.6 Victims' Use of Police and Social Services
- Vol.15, No.5 Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1993-94
- Vol.15, No.4 The Use of Community Corrections in Canada: 1993-94
- Vol.15, No.3 Youth Court Statistics 1993-94 Highlights
- Vol.15, No.2 Risk of Personal and Household Victimization' 1993
- Vol.15, No.1 Public Perceptions of Crime
- 1994**
- Vol.14, No.17 Urban/Rural Criminal Victimization in Canada
- Vol.14, No.16 Trends in Justice Spending - 1988-89 to 1992-93
- Vol.14, No.15 Homicide in Canada - 1993
- Vol.14, No.14 Canadian Crime Statistics, 1993
- Vol.14, No.13 Trends in Criminal Victimization: 1988-1993
- Vol.14, No.12 The Winnipeg Family Violence Court

- Vol.14, No.11 Youth Custody in Canada, 1992-1993
- Vol.14, No.10 Private Security and Public Policing in Canada
- Vol.14, No.9 Wife Assault: The Findings of a National Survey
- Vol.14, No.8 Spousal Homicide
- Vol.14, No.7 Criminal Justice Processing of Sexual Assault Cases
- Vol.14, No.6 Drug Use and Crime
- Vol.14, No.5 Impaired Driving in Canada - 1992
- Vol.14, No.4 Homicide in Canada - 1992
- Vol.14, No.3 Canadian Crime Statistics - 1992
- Vol.14, No.2 Conditional Release Decision-Making in Canada 1992-93
- Vol.14, No.1 Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1992-93
- 1993**
- Vol.13, No.6 Common Assault in Canada
- Vol.13, No.5 Youth Court Statistics: Highlights 1992-93
- Vol.13, No.4 Street Prostitution in Canada
- Vol.13, No.3 Correctional Services in Canada
- Vol.13, No.2 Court Services in Canada
- Vol.13, No.1 Parole Decision Making in Canada
- 1992**
- Vol.12, No.23 Legal Aid in Canada: 1990-91
- Vol.12, No.22 Correctional Expenditures and Personnel in Canada, 1991-92
- Vol.12, No.21 Gender Differences Among Victims of Violent Crime
- Vol.12, No.20 Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - 1991
- Vol.12, No.19 Arson in Canada
- Vol.12, No.18 Homicide in Canada, 1991
- Vol.12, No.17 Impaired Driving - Canada, 1991
- Vol.12, No.16 Youth Court Statistics 1991-92 Highlights
- Vol.12, No.15 Elderly Victims of Violent Crime

- Vol.12, No.14 Youth Property Crime in Canada
- Vol.12, No.13 Preliminary Crime Statistics - 1991
- Vol.12, No.12 Motor Vehicle Theft
- Vol.12, No.11 Female Young Offenders, 1990-91
- Vol.12, No.10 Robbery in Canada
- Vol.12, No.9 Trends in Custodial Counts and Admissions in Canada
- Vol.12, No.8 Correctional Services in Canada: Highlights for 1990-91
- Vol.12, No.7 Crime Trends in Canada, 1962-1990
- Vol.12, No.6 Teenage Victims of Violent Crime
- Vol.12, No.5 Fraud in Canada
- Vol.12, No.4 Sentencing in Youth Courts, 1986-87 to 1990-91
- Vol.12, No.3 International Incarceration Patterns, 1980-1990
- Vol.12, No.2 Recidivism in Youth Courts, 1990-91
- Vol.12, No.1 Break and Enter in Canada
  
- 1991** Vol.11, No.18 Youth Custody in Canada
- Vol.11, No.17 Police Personnel and Expenditures in Canada - 1990
- Vol.11, No.16 Violent Offence Cases Heard in Youth Courts, 1990-91
- Vol.11, No.15 Homicide in Canada 1990
- Vol.11, No.14 Youth Court Statistics Preliminary Data 1990-91 Highlights
- Vol.11, No.13 Trends in Impaired Driving Statistics, 1990
- Vol.11, No.12 Weapons and Violent Crime
- Vol.11, No.11 Legal Aid in Canada: The 1980's in Review
- Vol.11, No.10 The Changing Workload in Youth Courts
- Vol.11, No.9 Preliminary Crime Statistics - 1990
- Vol.11, No.8 Children as Victims of Violent Crime
- Vol.11, No.7 Government Spending on Justice Services
- Vol.11, No.6 Adult Female Offenders in the Provincial/Territorial Corrections Systems,

1989-1990

- Vol.11, No.5 The Application of Dispositions Under the Young Offenders Act
- Vol.11, No.4 Processing Time in Youth Courts, 1986-87 to 1989-90
- Vol.11, No.3 Court Services in Canada
- Vol.11, No.2 Motor Vehicle Theft and Vehicle Vandalism
- Vol.11, No.1 Public Perceptions of Crime and the Criminal Justice System

**1990**

- Vol.10, No.20 Women and Crime
- Vol.10, No.19 Decisions and Dispositions in Youth Court 1986-87 to 1989-90
- Vol.10, No.18 Revenue, Expenditure, Personnel Data for Law Enforcement - 1989
- Vol.10, No.17 Impaired Driving Statistics, 1989
- Vol.10, No.16 Victimization in Canada: the Findings of a Survey
- Vol.10, No.15 Violent Crime in Canada
- Vol.10, No.14 1989 Homicide Highlights
- Vol.10, No.13 Highlights of 1989-90 Youth Court Statistics Data
- Vol.10, No.12 Youth Crime in Canada, 1986-1988
- Vol.10, No.11 Drug Possession Offences in Canada
- Vol.10, No.10 The Future of Crime Statistics from the UCR Survey
- Vol.10, No.9 Preliminary Crime Statistics - 1989
- Vol.10, No.8 Recidivists in Youth Court: An Examination of Repeat Young Offenders Convicted in 1988-89
- Vol.10, No.7 Conjugal Violence Against Women
- Vol.10, No.6 The Supply of Illicit Drugs in Canada
- Vol.10, No.5 Violent Offences by Young Offenders, 1986-87 to 1988-89
- Vol.10, No.4 Drug Trafficking, 1988
- Vol.10, No.3 Family Courts in Canada
- Vol.10, No.2 National Summary of Alternative Measures Services for Young Persons
- Vol.10, No.1 Sentencing in Youth Courts, 1984-85 to 1988-89

<b>1989</b>	Vol. 9, No.5	Impaired Driving Statistics -1988
	Vol. 9, No.4	Policing Expenditures in Canada - 1988
	Vol. 9, No.3	Police Personnel in Canada - 1988
	Vol. 9, No.2	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1987-88
	Vol. 9, No.1	Homicide in the Family (1974-1987)
<b>1988</b>	Vol. 8, No.5	Policing Expenditures in Canada - 1987
	Vol. 8, No.4	Impaired Driving in Canada, 1974-1987
	Vol. 8, No.3	Police Personnel in Canada - 1987
	Vol. 8, No.2	Drug Offences in Canada, 1962-1987
	Vol. 8, No.1	Break and Enter in Canada, 1962-1986
<b>1987</b>	Vol. 7, No.5	Policing Expenditures in Canada, 1986
	Vol. 7, No.4	Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1982-1986
	Vol. 7, No.3	Police Administration: Statistical Highlights - 1986
	Vol. 7, No.2	Violence in Canadian Society (1965-1985, 1982, 1985)
	Vol. 7, No.1	Custodial Remand in Canada - A National Survey (1984-85 and 1985)
<b>1986</b>	Vol. 6, No.3	Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1981-1985
	Vol. 6, No.2	Police Administration: Statistical Highlights - 1962-1985
	Vol. 6, No.1	Traffic Enforcement Statistics, 1979-1984
<b>1985</b>	Vol. 5, No.4	Homicide in Canada: Statistical Highlights - 1984
	Vol. 5, No.3	Police Administration - Statistical Highlights - 1984
	Vol. 5, No.2	Manpower, Resources and Costs of Courts and Criminal Prosecutions in Canada 1983-84
	Vol. 5, No.1	Legal Aid in Canada: Resource and Caseload Statistics, 1983-84
<b>1984</b>	Vol. 4, No.7	Data from the Juvenile Courts - 1983
	Vol. 4, No.6	Homicide in Canada: Statistical Highlights - 1983



	Vol. 4, No.5	Adult Correctional Services in Canada
	Vol. 4, No.4	Police Administration - Statistical Highlights - 1983
	Vol. 4, No.3	Data from the Juvenile Courts - 1982
	Vol. 4, No.2	Manpower, Resources and Costs of Courts and Criminal Prosecutions in Canada, 1980-82
	Vol. 4, No.1	Homicide in Canada: Statistical Highlights - 1982
<b>1983</b>	Vol. 3, No.2	Police Administration - Statistical Highlights - 1982
	Vol. 3, No.1	Adult Correctional Services in Canada (1978-79 to 1981-82)
<b>1982</b>	Vol. 2, No.5	1981 Preliminary Crime Statistics, A Review of Crime in Canada, 1977-1981
	Vol. 2, No.4	Overview of Adult Corrections (1980-81)
	Vol. 2, No.3	Homicides of Police Officers in Canada (1961-1980)
	Vol. 2, No.2	Police Administration - Statistical Highlights - 1981
	Vol. 2, No.1	Homicides: Canada and Selected Countries (1975-1979, 1961-1980, and 1980)
<b>1981</b>	Vol. 1 No.2	Juvenile Delinquents, 1980
	Vol. 1, No.1	Police Administration - Statistical Highlights (1978-1980)

## Glossary of Terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## How To Order Catalogued Publications

Simplify your data search with Statistics Canada Catalogue, 1994 (11-204E, \$15.00, United States: US \$18.00; other countries: US\$21.00). Its keyword index will guide you to statistics on Canada's social and economic activity.

**To order catalogued publications by phone:**

Please refer to the Title, catalogue number, volume number, issue number and your VISA or Mastercard number.

In Canada and the United States call: 1-800-267-6677  
From other countries call: 1-613-951-7277  
Or fax your order to: 1-613-951-1584

**To order a catalogued publication by mail write:** Operations and Integration Division, Circulation Management, Statistics Canada, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada/Publications. Canadian customers add 7% G.S.T.

Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centres provide a full range of the Agency's products and services. For the reference centre nearest you, check the blue pages or your telephone directory under Statistics Canada.

## How To Order Uncatalogued Publications

Cost for uncatalogued reports: Canada: \$30.00, U.S.: US\$36.00 and Other countries: US\$42.00.

**To order uncatalogued publications by phone:**

Please call the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics and refer to the Title and your VISA or Mastercard number.

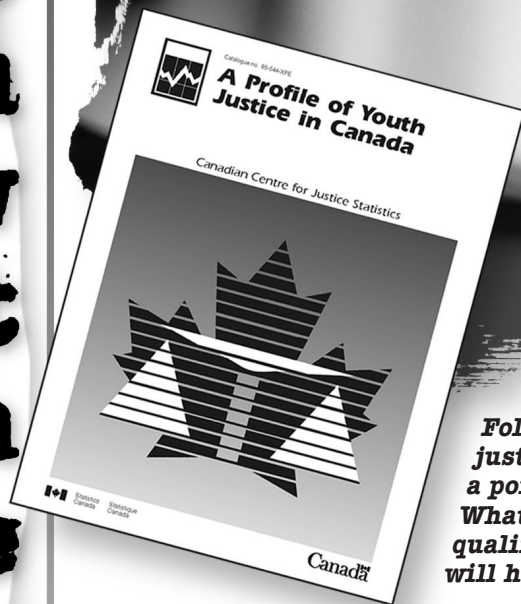
In Canada call: 1-800-387-2231 or 1-613-951-9023  
From other countries call: 1-613-951-9023  
Or fax your order to: 1-613-951-6615

**To order an uncatalogued publication by mail write:** Information and Client Services Program, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada, 19th floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6. Include a cheque or money order payable to Receiver General of Canada. Canadian customers add 7% G.S.T.



# What do you know about youth crime

**A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada** can answer many of your questions.



*Follow Mike (a fictional character) through the justice system. What happens after he steals a portable CD player from a department store? What is the reaction of the police? Will he qualify for an alternative measures program or will he have to spend time in custody?*

**W**ritten in an easy-to-read question and answer format, **A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada** is ideal for educators, students, policy makers and others working in the justice field, from those with limited knowledge of the justice system to experts in the field. This profile addresses common questions, such as:

- **What is the current young offenders legislation?**
- **How do alternative measures work?**
- **How does youth crime vary across Canada?**
- **Are younger youths accused of different crimes than older youths?**
- **Who are the victims of youth violence?**
- **How many youths are transferred to adult court?**
- **Do males and females receive the same length of custody?**
- **What offences are repeat offenders committing?**
- **What is happening in Canada that may affect youth crime?**

With 41 charts and 8 tables, **A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada** provides lots of visual cues to understanding youth justice in Canada. It is an excellent textbook for law and criminology courses, as well as a comprehensive source of facts and figures for researchers and policy makers.

**A Profile of Youth Justice in Canada** is available as a paper product (catalogue #85-544-XPE) for \$40 in Canada and for US\$40 outside of Canada. It is also available on the Internet (catalogue #85-544-XIE) for \$30.

Order your copy today by calling toll-free 1 800 267-6677 or faxing toll-free 1 800 889-9734 or by writing to Statistics Canada, Dissemination Division, Circulation Management, 120 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1A 0T6.

You may also contact the nearest Statistics Canada Regional Reference Centre listed in this publication or order via Internet e-mail, at [order@statcan.ca](mailto:order@statcan.ca).

For customized data requests or information on the Canadian justice system, telephone **1-800-387-2231**.