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EVALUATION DOCUMENT

CRIME PREVENTION PRACTICE IN CANADA 2000

Study Report

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**Evaluation Division
Policy Integration and Coordination Section**

Canada 

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

Crime Prevention Practice in Canada 2000 is one of a suite of studies that has been, or will be conducted to provide information in support of the evaluation of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention (the Strategy). It is linked with the Evaluation Division's *Benchmarking Study 1998-2003*, also a sub-study of the evaluation and provides:

- further insight into the nature and extent of crime prevention at the community level;
- a sense of community awareness and knowledge of, and support for the Strategy; and;
- a methodology that can be replicated in future years of the Strategy.

Study Issues

The study examined the following issues, as seen by key informants through a community lens:

- the policy context of crime and criminal victimization;
- who's involved in crime prevention;
- the nature of crime prevention partnerships;
- the nature and extent of crime prevention activities;
- the beneficiaries of crime prevention activities;
- perceived gaps in crime prevention; and
- level of awareness, knowledge and support for the Strategy.

Methodology

We developed a purposive sample of 30 communities across Canada, stratified by region and size (6 regions, 12 small, 12 medium and 5 large communities). One community served as the pilot. Using a tested protocol to identify key informants in each community, we conducted 172 in-depth interviews at the local level. The sample included individuals from community or non-governmental organizations (including community service organizations, women's

organizations/shelters, family-oriented services, governments (primarily municipal), police, schools, health services, aboriginal organizations and the private sector.

Limitations

This study is based on the perceptions of key informants. While we are confident that our methodology provides a good snapshot of crime prevention practice, it is not, however, an inventory of all crime prevention activities that may be carried out within any of the communities studied.

Conclusions

Crime Prevention Practice in Canada 2000 concentrates on painting a national picture of the nature and extent of crime prevention in Canadian communities. The primary conclusions —and issues suggested for further exploration — are noted below.

Key Crime Issues: Property crime, crimes of violence, notably family violence and other categories of violent crime, substance abuse and youth crime represent the constellation of issues most commonly identified as local concerns. There are regional differences in this pattern, which may also be worthy of further exploration.

Concerns About Criminal Victimization: Perceptions regarding groups at risk of criminal victimization in the communities studied are generally inclusive of the priorities of the Strategy, with the exception of seniors. This finding is worthy of further exploration at the community level, particularly in light of the seemingly contradictory finding that crimes against seniors were neither identified as a key crime issue nor as a crime prevention gap.

Crime Prevention Players: A wide variety of groups and organizations participate in crime prevention, with the police playing a central role in both delivering or participating in traditional and social development oriented crime prevention activities in Canadian communities. Private sector involvement in crime prevention is less apparent in most communities, and more ‘back-stage’ in nature where it exists.

Partnerships: Three categories of partnership – co-operation, co-ordination and collaboration – exist, operating with a greater sense of informality in smaller communities than in larger

communities. This study only touches the surface of crime prevention partnership activity — an area that would also be worthy of further exploration.

Crime Prevention Focus: Communities reported extensive crime prevention activity. We are left with the positive impression that the concept of crime prevention through social development (CPSD) is being articulated and practiced at the community level, particularly in relation to activities involving children and youth. In many communities, traditional crime prevention approaches work hand in hand with CPSD.

Crime Prevention Program Beneficiaries: Youth and children were identified as the major program beneficiaries, followed by programs directed to families, seniors, women, Aboriginal peoples, victims of crime and the general public.

Crime Prevention Gaps: It should be noted that 39.5% of key informants did not identify any crime prevention gaps in their communities. The remaining identified a range of gaps related to the key issues of concern, and most importantly, the issue of limited resources to effectively address local concerns. This finding is also worthy of further exploration, to determine how communities can best access, develop and optimize resources.

Awareness/Support for the National Strategy: The relatively low levels of awareness of the National Strategy suggest a need for further communication with community players on the National Strategy. On a very positive note, there is overwhelming support for the goals, priorities and objectives of the National Strategy.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Evaluation Division of the Department of Justice Canada contracted with Jamieson, Beals, Lalonde and Associates Inc. to study community-based crime prevention practice in Canada from a national perspective. *Crime Prevention Practice in Canada 2000* is one of a suite of studies that has been, or will be conducted to provide information in support of the evaluation of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention (the Strategy). In particular, this study is linked with the Evaluation Division's *Benchmarking Study 1998-2003*. The *Benchmarking Study* established a set of benchmarks to document the level, nature and focus of crime prevention practices in Canada during the first year of Phase II of the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention (1998).¹ *Crime Prevention Practice in Canada 2000* is intended to provide the Department of Justice Canada with:

- further insight into the nature and extent of crime prevention at the community level, and
- a sense of community awareness and knowledge of, and support for the Strategy.

1.2 Objective and Study Issues

The primary objective of this study was to develop a 'national picture' of the nature and extent of crime prevention activities occurring in Canadian communities. The secondary objective was to explore the level of awareness and support for the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention. The key study issues are presented in Table 1.

¹ The Evaluation Division, Policy Integration and Coordination Section, Department of Justice Canada, in consultation with the National Crime Prevention Centre, has established an Evaluation Framework for the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention Phase II. See Evaluation Division, Policy Integration and Coordination Section, Department of Justice Canada (May 1999) *Evaluation Framework Summary*. The Benchmarking study was intended to provide contextual reference points concerning all crime prevention activity in Canada. These reference points can be revisited in years four and/or five of the National Strategy.

Table 1: Study Issues

Study Issue	Why is it Important?
3.2.1 Policy context within which community-based crime prevention programs are provided.	Crime prevention policy concerns, issues and approaches vary across regions, provinces, territories and communities. While there are many common elements, there are also unique elements. Communities may be at different stages of development and levels of engagement in crime prevention. Partnership support and approaches, as well as community-players may also vary. Of particular concern is how the policy context relates to crime prevention through social development and to situational crime prevention occurring within the Canadian communities.
3.2.2 Who is involved in offering crime prevention services and support?	It is hoped that through the National Strategy, communities and individuals will more broadly engage in crime prevention, and that there will be an expansion and/or integration of involvement, new partnerships, etc. It is therefore important to document who is currently involved at this point, as well as how they are involved (see 3.2.4). We also want to consider how community crime prevention activity relates to community characteristics, populations and needs, particularly concerning the priority areas/populations of the Strategy.
3.2.3 The nature of the crime prevention partnerships that are currently in place.	'Partnership' is a central feature of the Strategy, but there is little information on the state of partnerships at the community level. For example, partnerships may include different kinds of commitments and contributions to a common goal. They may be short-term or long-term, innovative or 'status quo.'
3.2.4. The nature and extent of crime prevention activities/programs that are currently being offered.	In some communities, crime prevention through social development activity preceded the launching of Phase II of the National Strategy. In others, it may be just beginning. What is the balance between social development and situational approaches? How do they work together at the community level?
3.2.5 The beneficiaries of these programs.	The Strategy seeks to make an impact in the following priority areas: children and youth (especially those living in conditions of risk), Aboriginal populations, and personal safety issues of concern to women and girls. To what extent do priority populations benefit from existing programs?
3.2.6 Identified gaps in crime prevention activities/programs.	What are the perceived gaps in crime prevention activities/programs at the community level? Do they relate to the Strategy's priority populations? To local crime issues of concern?
3.2.7 Level of awareness/knowledge/support for the National Strategy among relevant players	To what extent are community players aware of the Strategy, and knowledgeable about it? To what extent do they support the direction? This is valuable information for evaluation/benchmarking and for program managers in the immediate term.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Sample Selection

The study was based on a purposive sample of 30 Canadian communities selected in winter 2000. The communities were selected randomly after being divided into strata by region and size. In addition, the selected communities included both those with and without projects funded under the Strategy. Six regions were identified:

- the Atlantic (Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and New Brunswick);
- Quebec;
- Ontario;
- the Prairies (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta);
- the Pacific (British Columbia); and
- the North (Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut).

The communities were divided into three categories by population size:

- large communities (those with populations of 100,000 or more);
- medium-sized communities (10,000 to 99,999); and
- small communities (under 10,000).

Lists of communities were developed from Statistics Canada's *Statistical Profile of Canadian Communities*. These profiles provide population estimates based on the 1996 Census.

Through the research design we employed, we ensured that communities of different sizes would be included in each of the regions and that both northern and southern communities would be selected. Table 2 breaks down the sample by region and size of community.

Table 2: Sample Selection by Region and Community Size

Region	Small (under 10,000)	Medium (10,000-99,999)	Large 100,000 or more
Atlantic	2	2	1
Quebec	2	2	1
Ontario	2	3	1
Prairies	2	2	1
Pacific	2	2	1
North	2	2	-
Total number of communities	12	12	5

In addition, one of the medium-sized Ontario communities served as a pre-test site for the protocol we used to identify and select respondents.² We did not include this community in the final analysis, resulting in a study sample of 29 communities.

In each region and size category, we over-sampled in order to identify two to four replacement communities. We then compared the selected community list to a list of communities with Strategy-funded projects. We made some replacements to include both communities that had obtained Strategy funding, and those that had not, in each community-size category and in each region. An overview is presented in Table 3. These procedures ensured that the final sample selected met all the required criteria.

Because of municipal amalgamation and also population expansion since 1996, we confirmed community size data derived from Statistics Canada estimates by checking with municipalities (via Web site checks and telephone calls). This led to further replacements since some of the communities selected (especially in Ontario) had recently undergone amalgamation and the 1996 Statistics Canada size estimates were found to be no longer accurate.

²The results of the pre-test have been provided in a separate report.

Table 3: Communities With or Without Strategy Funding³ at Time of Sample Selection, by Region

Region	With	Without
Atlantic	4	1
Quebec	3	2
Ontario	3	2
Prairies	3	2
Pacific	2	3
North	4	0
Total	19	10

2.2 Identification of Respondents

Our next step was to identify respondents from each of the selected communities. Our process was based on a snowball sample technique involving key actors. We defined key actors as individuals who would be knowledgeable, informed or involved in crime prevention activities in their communities. We identified key actors using a parallel process of information collection. The Regional Liaison Consultants for the Strategy were asked to identify key actors from the selected communities in their regions. At the same time, we contacted municipal officials for each community and asked for their assistance. Municipal officials were located through telephone numbers listed in the *Canadian Almanac* and *Scott's Directory of Canadian Municipalities*. Using a prepared script (see Technical Report), we asked these initial community contacts to provide a list of key actors from various sectors in their communities, or to refer us to someone who could provide this information.

Once a list of names had been compiled for each community, we prioritized the lists and selected the potential interviewees. The prioritization process focused on including as broad a selection of sector representatives as possible. The research design for the study as a whole called for the inclusion of respondents from seven different sectors: government, police, Aboriginal organizations, schools, health, non-government/community organizations, and the private sector.

³ Includes communities with projects identified on "List of Funded Projects by Funds, Provinces and Communities for 1998-99 and 1999-2000 Fiscal Years as of October 28, 1999" obtained from the NCPC Project Control System Database. Also includes any additional communities with NCPC-funded projects by the Regional Liaison Consultants during the course of the study. Note: project status varied – some projects were completed, some were ongoing, others were in initial stages.

Interviewers then added or substituted interviewees, as needed, based on information provided during the interview process.

Four to six interviews were planned for each small community, six to eight for the medium-sized ones and eight to ten for the large communities. This meant that between 162 and 214 interviews were to be completed. The snowball sample resulted in a list of 203 key informants. Seven respondents were added to the sample after one or more community interviews.

We attempted to contact each of the respondents at least three times. If they could not be reached or if they were unavailable or unwilling to do an interview during the selected time frame, another interviewee was substituted where possible. In some communities no substitutes were available. Using this process 172 interviews were completed. The refusal rate was small with only three refusals recorded out of 203 potential respondents. Thirty respondents were either not available (either they agreed to be interviewed but were not available within the study period) or they were away and could not be reached. Five respondents were not interviewed, based on information obtained by interviewers during the interview process.

A technical report that presents the data collection protocols and instruments is available as a separate report.

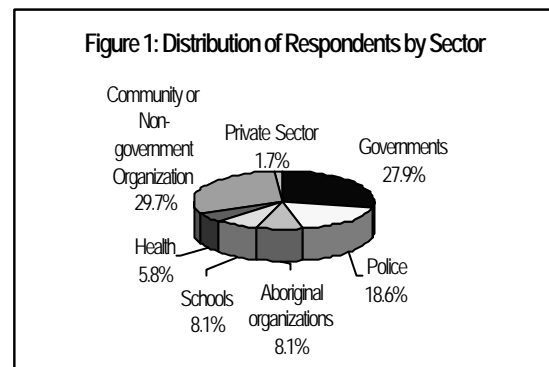
3. LIMITATIONS

This study provides a 'snapshot' picture of crime prevention activity during the spring of 2000. It is based on the perceptions of key informants. While we are confident that our methodology has provided a good picture, it is not, however, an inventory of all crime prevention activities that may be carried out within any of the communities studied.

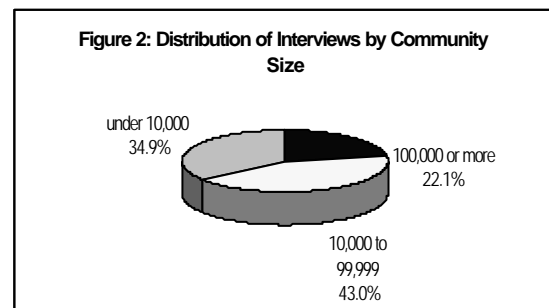
4. FINDINGS

4.1 Overview of Sample

Figure 1 indicates that the sample included subjects from each of the seven sectors identified in the research design. Given the traditional participation of governments and police organizations in crime prevention activities, we anticipated at the outset that these sectors would comprise the largest component of the sample. The results indicate that this was in fact the case. Combined, these two sectors accounted for 46.5% of the completed interviews. However, a significant proportion of the respondents (29.7%) were from community and non-government organizations. It is important not to confound the number of interviews per sector with the extent of crime prevention activity in that sector. In some sectors, a single organization can be very active and account for the majority of activity in a community. In other sectors, organizations are involved in only a single crime prevention activity that is often part of a larger portfolio of services. The nature and extent of activities provided by different sectors will be discussed in greater detail below.

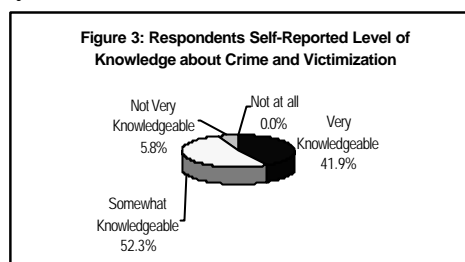


The distribution of respondents by community size is presented in Figure 2. Figure 2 indicates that 22.1% (38) of the interviews were conducted with respondents from large communities, 34.9% (60) were conducted with respondents from medium-sized communities and 43.0% (74) of the interviews were conducted with respondents from small communities. While this is within the expected interview range for medium-sized communities, it is slightly below (2) the targets for



large communities and slightly over (2) for smaller communities. This is a small deviation from the original design and is unlikely to have an impact on the results.

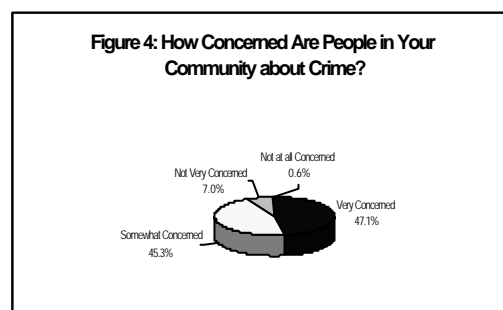
We asked respondents to indicate how knowledgeable they were about crime and victimization in their communities. Over ninety percent (94.2%) of respondents indicated that they were very or somewhat knowledgeable (see Figure 3). Many of those who said they were somewhat knowledgeable were often modest in assessing their own expertise, given their occupations and years of experience they indicated. This gives us confidence in the validity of the data. It indicates that the respondents were indeed knowledgeable about crime prevention practices in their communities.



4.2 Policy Context

How Concerned are People in Canadian Communities about Crime?

To ascertain the context within which crime prevention activities were occurring, we asked respondents for their perceptions of how concerned people in their communities were about crime. As Figure 4 shows, 92.4% of the respondents perceive people in their communities as being very (47.1%) or somewhat (45.3%) concerned about crime. In some communities, concerns were clearly influenced by events occurring in the community and reported in the media in the preceding year.



While the univariate data suggest that concern about crime is high across the country, we assessed whether there were any variations in concerns about crime by region, community size and sector. Only ten (10) of the respondents indicated that people were not very concerned. None indicated that people were not at all concerned. Statistical analysis by sector (which had seven categories) was not possible.⁴ The results of the statistical analysis of concern over crime by community size and region are presented in Figures 5 and 6 respectively.

⁴ The Chi-Square statistic requires that no more than 25% of cells have expected frequencies less than 5. To correct this, recoding variables is often an option. This was not possible for sector without losing much of the analytical information.

For Figures 5 and 6, the response categories ‘not very concerned’ and ‘not at all concerned’ about crime were combined in order to allow us to undertake a Chi-Square analysis. As the data in Figure 5 indicate, there is, overall, no significant relationship between community size and respondents’ perceptions of concern about crime. An 0.05 confidence interval was used to determine statistical significance. While technically there was no statistically significant relationship, a closer examination of the data suggests that respondents from smaller communities (13.3%) were more likely⁵ than respondents from large (2.6%) and medium-sized communities (5.4%) to report that people in their communities were not very or not at all concerned about crime.

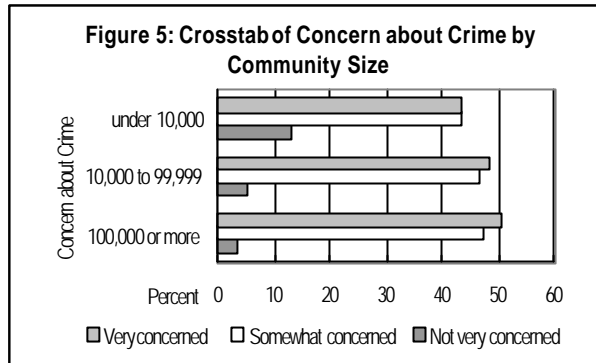
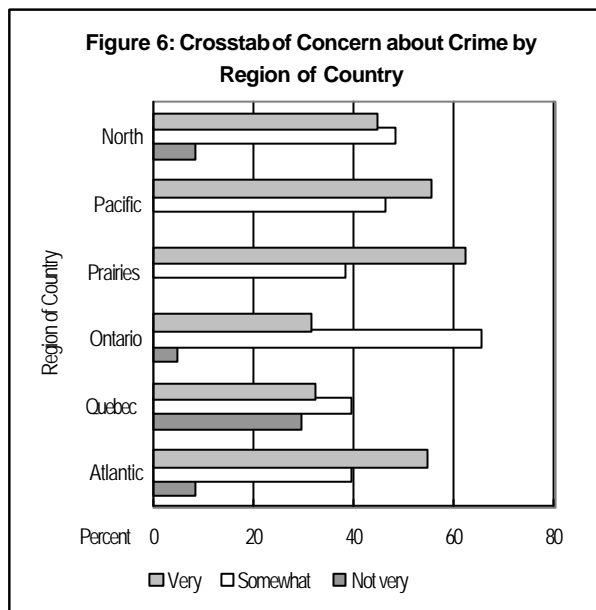


Figure 6 presents the data by region of the country. For this figure, the Chi-Square is not stable because one third of the cells had expected frequencies of less than 5. Chi-Square is reliable only when the number of cells with expected frequencies of less than 5 does not exceed 25%. As a result, we must be extremely cautious in interpreting these results. The Chi-Square obtained for this figure shows that there may be a statistically significant relationship between region and concern about crime. Using the 10% difference rule, we can see that the respondents from the Prairies are more likely than those from Quebec, Ontario and the North to report that people in their communities are very concerned about crime. Ontario respondents were significantly more likely, than those in all other regions, to report that people were somewhat concerned about crime.

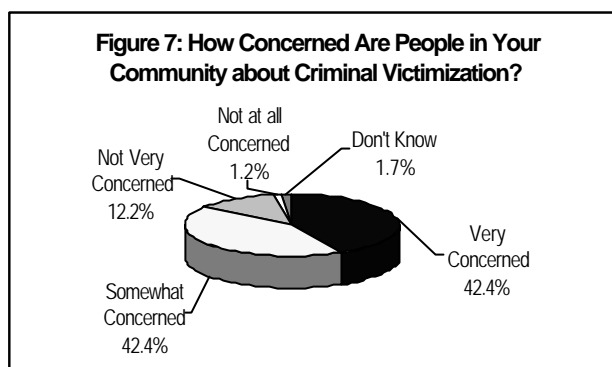


⁵ A 10% difference is generally taken as a statistically significant difference.

Finally, respondents from Quebec were significantly different from the other five (5) regions in reporting that concern about crime in their communities was not very or not at all a problem. However, the cell counts are very small and these results should be treated with caution.

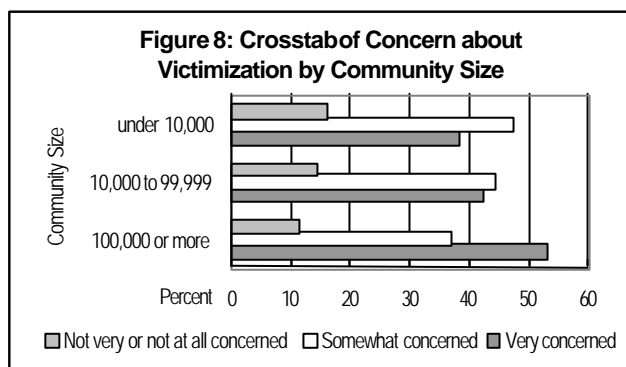
How Concerned are People in your Community about Criminal Victimization?

We asked respondents how concerned they believed people in their communities were about being victimized by crime. Concern about criminal victimization was reported as high with 84.8% of respondents perceiving members of their communities as being very (42.4%) or somewhat (42.4%) concerned (see Figure 7). Again, we assessed whether there were any variations in concerns about victimization by community size and region.



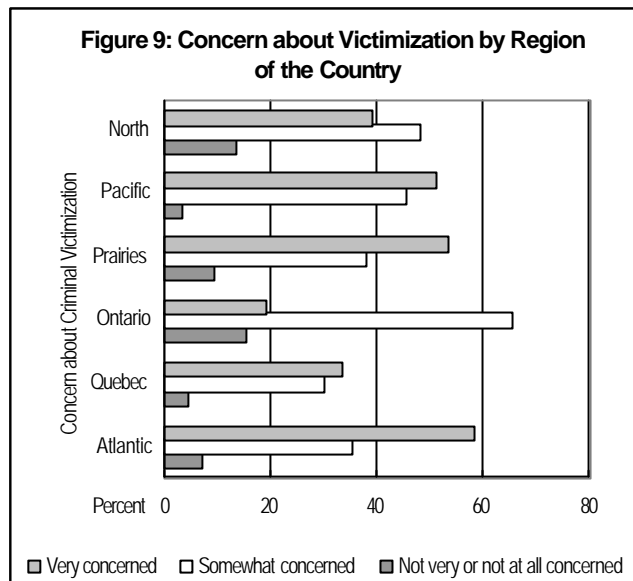
These data are presented in Figures 8 and 9. As with Figure 5, we combined the ‘not very concerned’ and ‘not at all concerned’ about criminal victimization categories in order to allow us to have confidence in the Chi-Square analysis.⁶

We did not find concern about criminal victimization by community size (Figure 8) to be significant. Again, further analysis revealed some interesting patterns. Using the 10% rule, we noted that respondents from smaller and larger communities may differ significantly in terms of the proportion of respondents who indicated that people in their communities were very concerned (52.6% versus 37.9%) or somewhat concerned (26.8% versus 46.6%) about criminal victimization.



⁶ Chi-Square requires that no more than 25% of cells have expected frequencies less than 5.

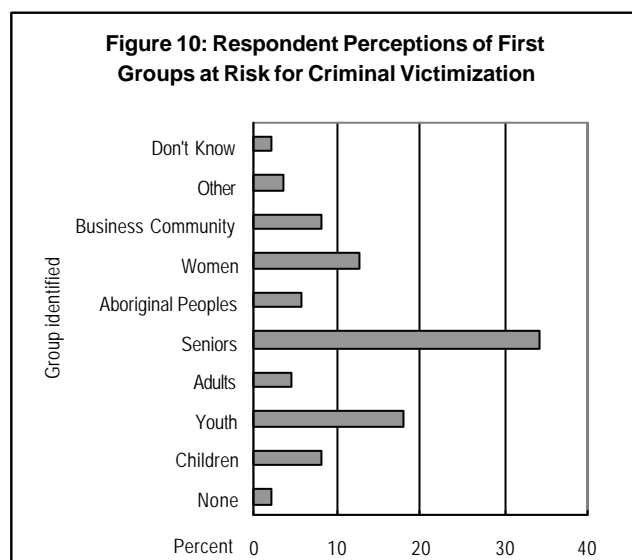
Variations in concern about criminal victimization by region are presented in Figure 9. As with concern about crime, this figure also has too many expected cell frequencies below 5 and the results must be treated with caution. The Chi-Square is significant at the .05-level and the data indicate that being very concerned about victimization is highest in the Atlantic (57.7%), the Prairies (52.9%), and the Pacific (51.5%) regions. These are significantly different from the North (39.1%), Quebec (33.3%) and Ontario (19.2%). Moreover, Ontario is significantly different from all the other regions with only 19.2% of respondents indicating that people were very concerned about criminal victimization.



4.3 Key Crime Concerns

Who's at Risk of Criminal Victimization?

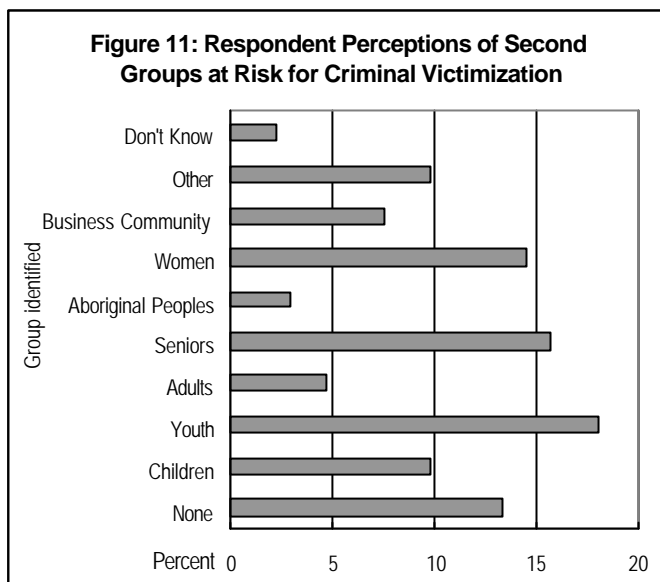
We asked the respondents to identify the group or groups (if any) in their communities who are at risk for criminal victimization. Nationally, respondents indicated that a variety of groups are at risk. Figure 10 lists the first groups mentioned by the respondents. As the figure shows, only 2.3% of respondents indicated that no particular group or groups were at risk. Almost thirty-five percent (34.3%) indicated that seniors were at risk, followed by youth identified first by 18.0% of respondents and women identified first by 12.8% of respondents. Most respondents (87.6%) identified at least two groups at risk (see Figure 11). As Figure 11 shows,



three groups were identified as being the second group at risk by more than ten percent of respondents: youth (18.0%), seniors (15.7%), and women (14.5%).

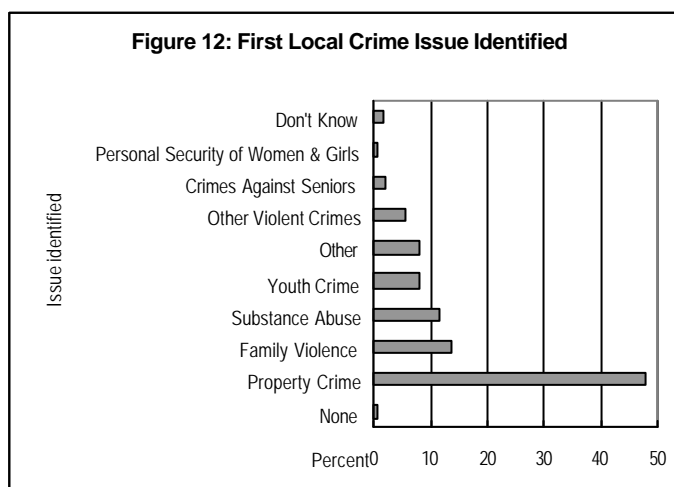
Combining the groups identified as either first, second or third choices reveals some interesting information. Overall, 54.6% of the respondents (94) reported that seniors in their communities were at risk of criminal victimization (as their first, second, or third choice).

An additional 39.9% (68) of the respondents indicated that youth (12 to 18 years of age) were at risk and 32.6% of the respondents (56) stated that women were at risk. Due to the large number of groups identified, cross-tabulations of at-risk groups by sector, region and community size were not possible. As an alternative, we examined variations by region and community size for the three most commonly identified groups — seniors, youth and women. There were no statistically significant variations in the identification of at risk groups for seniors, youth or women by region or community size.



What are the Key Crime Issues?

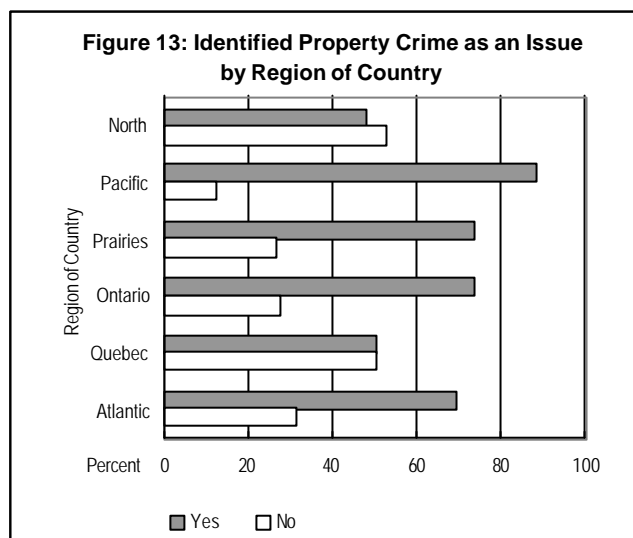
We asked respondents to report on what the key crime issues had been in their communities in the past year. Figure 12 indicates that the most common concern across the country was property crime — mentioned first by 47.7% of the respondents and by 81.4% of respondents overall. This was followed by crimes of violence. Family violence was the first issue identified by 13.4% (23) of the respondents and other violent crime (assaults) was the first



issue mentioned by 5.8% (10) of the respondents. Overall, 30.8% (53) of the respondents identified family violence and 30.8% (53) identified other violent crimes as their first, second, or third crime issue. Seventy-six (44.2%) respondents identified substance abuse as an issue, though only 11.6% (20) of the respondents mentioned this issue first. Finally, youth crime was identified as a crime issue by 26.1% (45) of the respondents overall while it was mentioned first by 11.6% of the respondents.

An examination of variations in crime issues by community size and region required re-coding due to small cell sizes. We constructed five dichotomous variables including one for each of the five most commonly identified crimes: property crime, family violence, other violence, substance abuse and youth crime. These variables were coded as to whether they were ever mentioned as an issue (yes/no). The subsequent analysis using these re-coded variables showed that there were no statistically significant relationships between them and community size.

The statistical analysis, however, did reveal that there were statistically significant relationships between region and property crime, substance abuse, family violence and youth crime. These relationships are described in Figures 13, 14, 15, and 16. Figure 13 presents the results for property crime. Respondents from the Pacific region (87.9%) were significantly more likely to identify property crime as an issue than any other region. Respondents from the Prairies (73.5%), Ontario (73.1%) and the Atlantic (69.2%) were similar to each other but significantly lower than the Pacific and significantly higher than Quebec (50.0%) and the North (48.0%).



The analysis of reporting substance abuse as a problem by region is presented in Figure 14. Concern about substance abuse was highest in the North (56.0%), the Atlantic (53.8%), and Quebec (50.0%). Respondents from the North (56.0%) were significantly more likely than those from the Prairies (44.1%), the Pacific (39.4%) and Ontario (15.4%) to indicate that substance abuse was a local crime issue. Respondents from the Atlantic region (53.8%) and Quebec (50.0%) were significantly more likely than those from the Pacific (39.4%) and Ontario (15.4%) to report substance abuse as a crime issue but these respondents were not significantly different from those from the Prairies (44.1%).

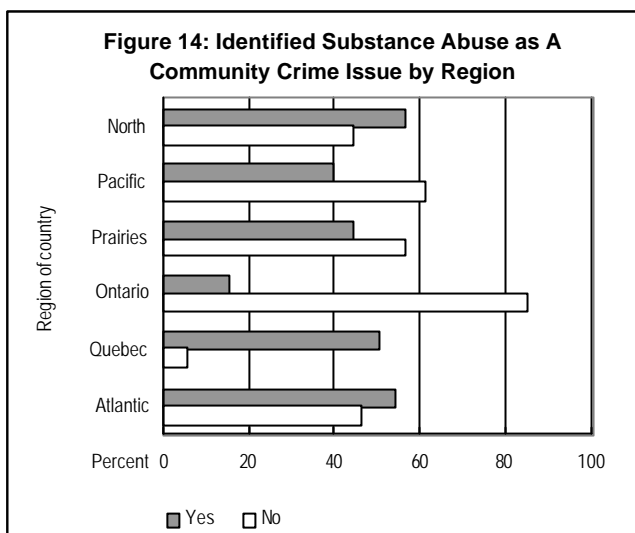
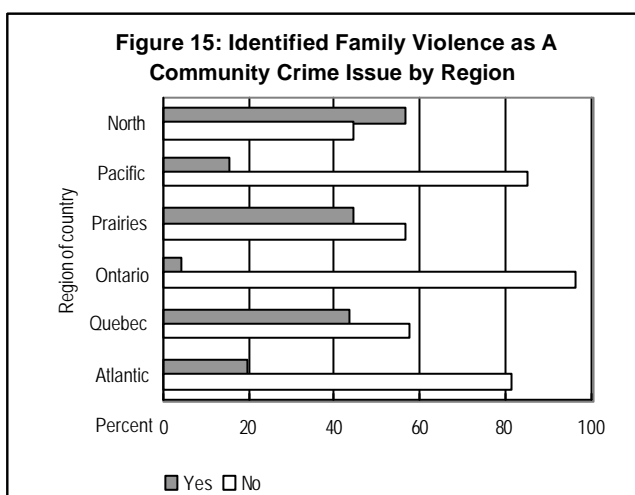
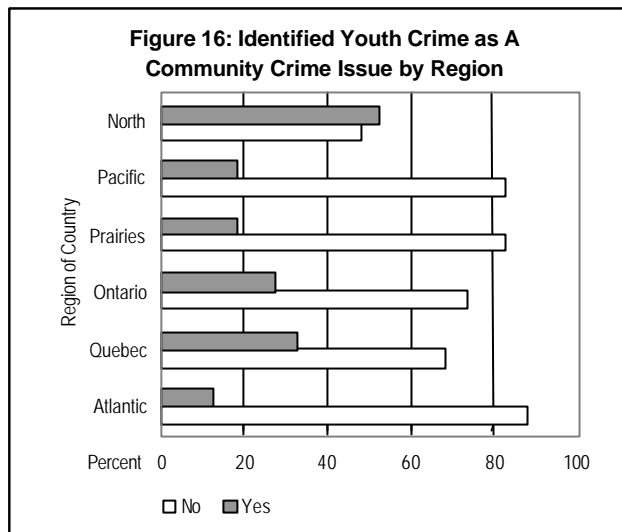


Figure 15 shows the relationship between the identification of family violence as a community crime issue by region of the country. Respondents in the North (56.0%) were significantly more likely to identify family violence as a community crime issue than those from any of the other regions. Ontario respondents were significantly less likely (3.8%) to identify family violence as a community crime issue than respondents in any of the other regions. This is the largest percentage difference reported in the figure. Only one Ontario informant identified family violence as a current crime issue in their community. Respondents from the Atlantic region (19.2%) were significantly less likely to report family violence as a community crime issue than those from Quebec (42.9%) or the Prairies (44.1%).



Youth crime was also a concern for informants. Respondents from the North (52.0%) were significantly more likely to report youth crime as a crime issue in their communities than respondents from any of the other regions. This finding is not surprising given the larger proportion of youth in the North. In Quebec (32.1%) respondents were more likely than respondents from the Pacific (18.2%), the Prairies (17.6%) and the Atlantic (11.5%) to report youth crime as a concern. Ontario (26.9%) respondents reported more concern with youth crime than respondents from the Atlantic (11.5%) and less concern with youth crime than the North. However, they were similar to the respondents from the Pacific, the Prairies and Quebec.



4.4 Main Players in Crime Prevention Activity

A Wide Variety of Groups and Organizations at Play

A wide variety of groups and organizations are involved in crime prevention activity across the country. While we found that nationally, all sectors were involved in crime prevention activity, their level of activity varied considerably.

The police were identified as delivering the most programs in 24 of the 29 communities in the study sample. They were, by far, the most prominent group involved in crime prevention activity in the communities we canvassed. Besides being directly involved in providing various types of crime prevention activities, the police often initiated community actions. They were also supportive of the efforts of others in their communities involved in preventing crime. In many communities, the police play a key role in community councils and committees, bringing their experience and expertise to the table. A number of respondents commented on the police role noting that in recent years, the police have often initiated a crime prevention activity or program and then turned the responsibility for its operation over to a community group or organization. Such an approach is consistent with the adoption of a community policing philosophy by most of Canada's police agencies.

Schools were another main player in crime prevention in the sample communities. Respondents identified an average of about three school-based programs per community. School and school board officials interviewed for this project discussed a variety of generic activities under way in schools that are designed to make schools safe and healthy learning environments for students. For example, integrated ‘safe school’ policies were mentioned in this regard as was the important role of peer-based programs such as peer counselling and peer mediation. The other important role noted for schools in crime prevention was that they often served as a focal point for activities since they can provide access to young people. This meant that schools and school facilities were often a focal point for community crime prevention activities aimed at young people and their parents.

The federal, provincial/territorial and municipal governments were also main players with an average of two government programs or activities per community. Governments also played an important role by providing support to community groups and agencies. This took the form of financial support as well as information and technical materials. In some regions, the government sector was very active in publicizing and raising public awareness of crime prevention activity.

The private sector was reported as being directly involved in only three communities. In two communities, they participated in one crime prevention activity and in another, they participated in two activities. It should be noted, however, that in several communities, the private sector supported the activities of those directly involved in crime prevention activities with financial assistance and by participating on committees even though they were not directly involved in providing crime prevention activities themselves. This support was especially evident in situational crime prevention efforts aimed at protecting commercial areas and property.

Community-based crime prevention organizations are involved in delivering the majority of the activities provided. However, a single agency rarely delivered more than two or three programs. A wide range of community organizations and agencies were identified as participating in crime prevention activities. These included youth-serving organizations, such as the YM/YWCA, Boys & Girls Clubs, Big Brothers and Big Sisters; women’s organizations and shelters; shelters for the homeless; voluntary organizations, such as the Lion’s Club, Kinsmen; service providers, such as the John Howard Society and Elizabeth Fry Society; and citizen/community groups. Aboriginal agencies were present in communities where there were sufficiently large Aboriginal populations. Native Friendship Centres, elders and community organizations were involved in delivering crime prevention programs as well as addressing the unique needs of the Aboriginal communities.

Health care agencies were also identified as main players in crime prevention. They were seen as responding to the specific needs of at risk populations. For example, some respondents reported that outreach workers attached to health care agencies provided services to street-involved populations including street youth. Many focussed on the addictions and mental health issues of this population providing both direct service as well as prevention-oriented activities. Health care providers were also identified as providing preventative services aimed at young children and their parents. These included parenting programs as well as early identification and intervention with at risk children.

4.5 The Nature of Crime Prevention Partnerships

One key concern of the study was to document the nature of crime prevention partnerships. Respondents were asked to provide information on partnerships for both their endeavours and for the other activities they were aware of in the community. Respondents were asked to identify who partnered in activities, what they contributed and what their responsibilities were. All respondents indicated that much work occurs in partnership with other individuals and organizations in their communities. However, there were variations in what the partnerships involved and in which groups and organizations worked together. The partnership activities reported in this study have been classified into the following three categories: co-ordination, co-operation, and collaboration. Each of these is discussed in greater detail below.

Co-ordination Partnerships

Co-ordination partnerships involved a wide range of activities including consultation and liaison between/among agencies, advisory participation on boards or community-wide committees, and the identification of issues of concern in the communities. Co-ordination partnerships generally took place in community-wide committees or councils in which numerous organizations participated. Agencies involved in these types of partnerships typically remained autonomous in decisions about program planning and delivery. They participated in community committees, however, based on their commitment to identifying issues and concerns and assessing what role, if any, they might have in a community-wide response.

As the name implies, co-ordination partnerships are primarily based upon information sharing to facilitate a community-wide response to an particular issue of concern. This differs from co-operative partnerships described below, in that they primarily involve participating in an advisory role rather than directly providing access to services or clients to other groups or

agencies. Agencies attempt to work out agreements on co-ordination of service delivery to ensure that there is no unnecessary duplication of services, to identify and respond to gaps or limitations in services, and to ensure that clients receive an integrated response and continuity of care.

A variety of committees exist across the country that reflect co-ordinated partnerships. These include crime prevention committees (some are directed to specific groups such as youth), community policing committees, youth futures committees, safer cities committees, interagency committees on family violence, interagency committees on sexual abuse/assault, native advisory committees, and community action committees. As this partial list indicates some committees are broad in their orientation while others are issue specific.

Co-operative Partnerships

Co-operative partnerships were the most common form of partnering. These partnerships involved sharing a variety of resources including information, staff to conduct occasional educational seminars/workshops, space, access to clients (e.g., to students in schools), referral protocols and follow-ups. However, individual agencies participating in co-operative partnerships remained responsible for deciding what programs to offer and for program delivery.

Typical co-operative efforts included programs such as the V.I.P. (Values, Influence, and Peers) program which is delivered by police to elementary students (usually in Grade 6). Respondents reported that the police normally fund these types of programs, provide officers to deliver the lessons, and provide the educational materials. They do this in co-operation with schools in a variety of ways. For example, the schools provide access to the students, classrooms and other support including teachers who sometimes help to deliver parts of the program. The police also work with teachers on the nature of the material to be presented and the format of the presentations.

Respondents indicated that community organizations also co-operate with the police on a wide range of activities. One form this co-operation took was inviting the police to provide occasional programs such as senior safety talks, drinking and driving presentations, bike safety and personal security workshops. Another form of co-operation involved the police referring individuals and families at risk to appropriate agencies in the community. These agencies offer a range of programs including short and long-term housing; drug and alcohol rehabilitation; early-intervention; parenting programs; recreational programs; and counselling for survivors of abuse, victims of crime, children witnessing abuse and abusive men.

Community organizations were also identified as co-operating with each other, primarily through a process of referral and follow-up. Clients were typically referred to an agency and in the course of in-take assessment, additional needs are often identified. The staff at the in-take agency used their contacts (co-operation) with other agencies to provide referrals for needed services. So, for example, the police often refer abused women to a shelter. The shelter assesses their needs and provides various types of services 'in-house.' The shelter also determines what additional support or services are needed. The shelters then use their co-operative connections to refer clients to these supports and services.

Similar co-operative referral arrangements exist in most sectors. Many government agencies use co-operative ties to refer their clients to needed services. For example, probation officers may refer youthful or adult offenders to support programs in the community. They also use their contacts to refer clients to appropriate community groups so community service orders can be successfully completed.

Collaborative Partnerships

Collaborative partnerships were the final type reported. Collaborative partnerships are based on shared responsibility for decision making, provision of resources, program delivery, and accountability. These were the least common type of partnership arrangements reported. One example was a Youth Advisory Committee that was the main way in which a particular community responded to the needs of its young people. A coalition of community organizations established this committee which sought and received funding for youth-related activities. The committee's activities, including the hiring of staff, were regarded as being the joint responsibility of the community partners. Community partners augmented the financial resources of the committee with monetary and in-kind resources. These resources were used to establish a youth centre which operated quasi-independently of the committee through the support (primarily program delivery) of the partner agencies. All youth related activities undertaken by partner agencies in the community were integrated through this committee. Partner agencies collaborated in the delivery of services and activities by the committee, through the committee's programs and in the committee's facilities (e.g., the youth centre).

Partnership Variance by Community Size

One important feature of crime prevention across the country was that partnerships varied by community size. Smaller communities had fewer agencies providing crime prevention activities. As a result, everyone generally knew the other main players and there were informal connections

among all of them. In contrast, large and medium-size communities had more players and connections among them were usually based on specific populations and issues. Thus, youth-serving agencies worked together as did agencies providing services to families and battered women. Generally, there were more co-ordinated partnerships in the larger and medium-sized communities and more co-operative partnerships in smaller communities. In many cases, limited resources required community agencies in smaller communities to find ways of working together. The same may be said of agencies in large and medium-sized communities working on a specific issue. For example, all of the youth-serving agencies in a community are usually aware of each other and over time, develop ways of working together.

4.6 The Nature and Extent of Crime Prevention Practice

We also explored the nature of crime prevention activities and the extent of these activities. Respondents were asked to report on all the groups or organizations they were aware of that were doing crime prevention in their communities. They were then asked to describe the programs or activities the groups and organizations provided. These reports are not intended as detailed overviews of what is going on in these communities. Rather, they reflect respondents' perceptions of the groups that are active in crime prevention and the types of activities that are occurring. They provide a general sense of the nature and extent of crime prevention activity.

The Nature of Crime Prevention Practices

We classified the identified activities into four categories:

- crime prevention through social development (CPSD)
- situational crime prevention
- activities that had elements of both situational and social development approaches and
- activities which could not be classified as either situational or CPSD on the basis of the information provided.

Situational approaches were defined as those which sought to reduce the opportunities for crime, eliminate or make the rewards of crime more difficult to achieve, or which increase the likelihood of detection. These included police patrols in cars, on bikes, and on foot; watch programs and other means of surveillance such as cameras in stores, businesses and on the streets; 'target hardening' programs such as installing better locks, improving lighting; and 'crime prevention through environmental design' measures which incorporate urban design

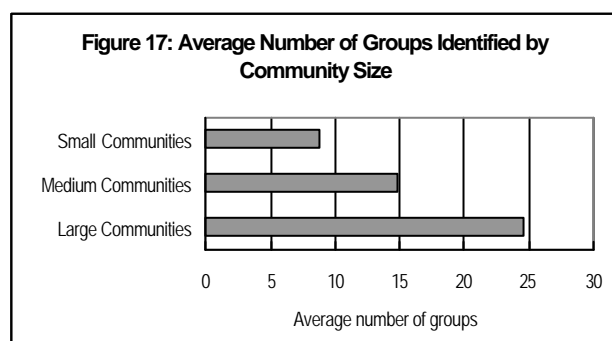
strategies to reduce the risk of crime; and ‘crime stoppers’ programs which are anonymous ‘tip’ lines.

Crime prevention through social development addresses the underlying social and economic factors that contribute to criminal involvement. As a result, CPSD approaches can, potentially, include a wide range of activities. CPSD activities reported by respondents included educational programs, social housing programs, parenting classes, identification and early-intervention programs for high risk children and youth, and programs aimed at meeting a number of other social needs such as recreation, employment, housing, etc.

While most communities had the traditional situational programs and activities, the majority of the activities identified were CPSD in orientation. Moreover, while there were many different type of CPSD activities identified, most involved some form of education such as the school-based V.I.P program or crime prevention seminars and workshops for seniors, the business community and other community groups. Interestingly, in most communities, the police were the main group participating in both situational crime prevention and CPSD. They are often the main catalyst for situational crime prevention programs such as Neighbourhood Watch, Crime Stoppers and Citizen’s On Patrol. However, they are also extensively involved in CPSD activities through such things as school-based education programs, community presentations and their participation in youth centres. In several communities, police officers actually established youth centres in response to a perceived need and with crime prevention as a major objective. Many police officers currently volunteer their time to ensure that these youth centres succeed.

The Extent of Crime Prevention Activities

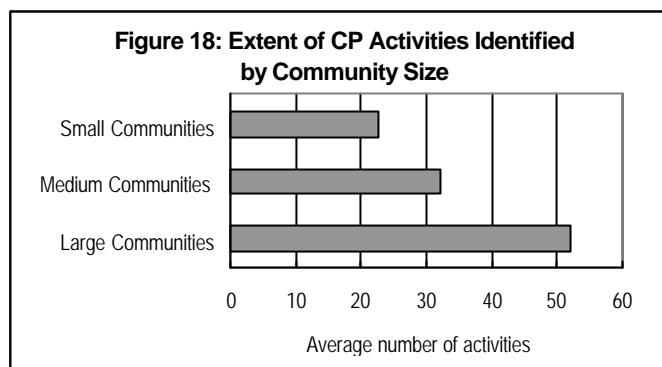
There was extensive crime prevention activity in all the communities. A bivariate correlation of number of groups engaged in crime prevention activities by community size yielded a statistically significant relationship ($\rightarrow = .01$). There was also a statistically significant relationship between the number of activities identified and city size ($\rightarrow = .01$). Very simply, the number of



groups and activities increased with community size. Figure 17 presents data on the average number of groups and activities for the three community size categories. Respondents from large communities reported an average of 24.6 groups working on crime prevention activities and an average of 52.0 activities. Respondents from medium-sized communities identified an

average of 14.9 organizations working on crime prevention and 32.0 activities. Finally, respondents in small communities reported a mean of 8.7 organizations and 22.7 activities.

Most communities reported the existence of several traditional situational approaches or programs such as Neighbourhood Watch and Crime Stoppers. Other activities reflected the specific issues of concern in the community. This was especially the case with respect to CPSD activities. For example, several communities that were especially concerned about the sexual exploitation of children had committees devoted to addressing this issue as well as agencies and activities in place. In other communities, auto theft was a serious concern and both situational and CPSD (primarily educational) activities were reported to address this concern.



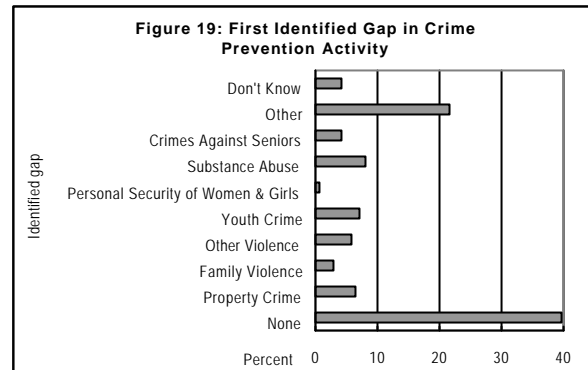
4.7 Crime Prevention Program Beneficiaries

Programs benefit a wide range of social groups. However, in all 29 communities, youth and children were found to be the major program beneficiaries. This is not surprising given that much of the CPSD crime prevention activity involved educational programs. Programs directed at families (family violence, high risk families, and families with young children) were identified in 13 of the 29 communities. Seniors were identified as program beneficiaries in nine communities and women in eight. Aboriginal peoples and victims of crime were identified as beneficiaries in five communities each. Programs aimed at the general public were identified in eight communities.

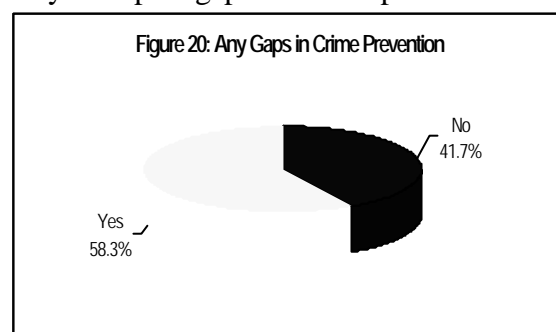
4.8 Crime Prevention Gaps

We asked respondents what, if any, gaps there were in crime prevention in their communities. The first three responses were recorded. On a positive note, 39.5% of respondents reported no existing gaps in crime prevention activity in their communities indicating that most crime concerns were being addressed (see Figure 19).

In fact, the most common response to the question at 21.5% (coded as ‘other’ in Figure 19) did not focus on actual gaps in crime prevention but rather on the availability and use resources. The issue is that although most local crime prevention concerns are being addressed to a certain extent, in many cases the coverage is thin. Crime prevention efforts would be more effective if resources better matched the scope and depth of action needed to make an impact at the community level. Fewer than 10% of respondents identified gaps in any particular area. The three largest gaps identified as the first choice of respondents were substance abuse (8.1%), youth crime (7.0%) and property crime (6.4%).



Respondents’ reports of crime prevention gaps were re-coded into a dichotomous variable defined as ‘Any Gaps in Crime Prevention in Your Community?’ and coded as yes or no (see Figure 20). The reporting of gaps varied by region but not by community size. Respondents from the North (86.4%) were significantly more likely to report gaps in crime prevention than respondents from the other five regions. Two thirds (66.7%) of respondents from the Prairie region reported crime prevention gaps. This was significantly different from Ontario (41.7%) and the Atlantic (36.0%) regions. It was not statistically different from the Pacific region (59.4%) and Quebec (59.3%).



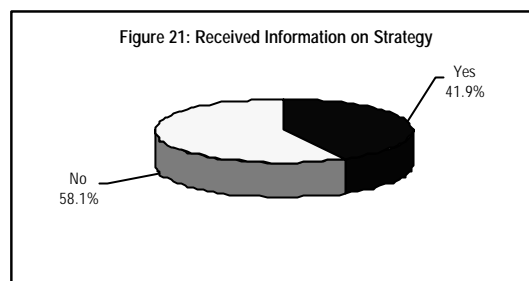
4.9 Level of Awareness of the National Strategy

Respondents were asked four questions about the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention.

Received any information about the Strategy prior to being contacted for an interview?

The first question asked whether they had received any information on the Strategy prior to being contacted for the interview. About forty percent of the respondents (41.9%) had received information on the Strategy (see Figure 21). This is high and may reflect the decision to include communities with Strategy funding in the sample. A majority of respondents (58.1%) had not

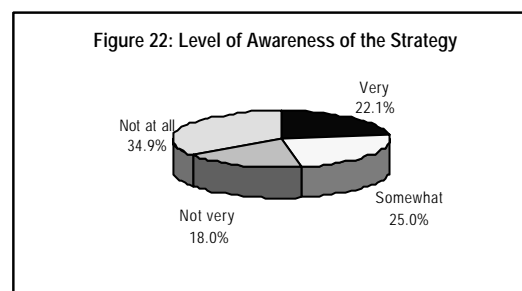
received any information on the Strategy. Receipt of information did not vary by sector or community size but did vary by region of the country. Sixty-four percent of respondents from the North had received information on the Strategy. This was followed by 58.8% of respondents from the Prairies. In both of these regions, receipt of information was significantly higher than the other regions. 38.5% of respondents in the Atlantic, and 35.7% in Quebec reported receiving information. Ontario (26.9%) and the Pacific (27.3%) reported the lowest levels of receiving information.



Ontario (26.9%) and the Pacific (27.3%)

Awareness of the Strategy

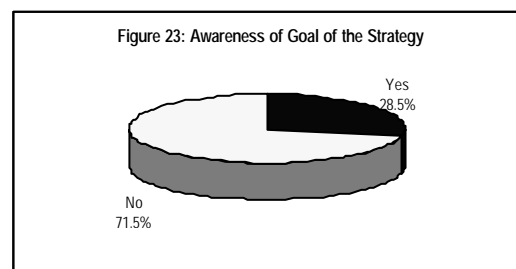
We then asked respondents how aware they were of the Strategy. The responses were coded on a four-point scale from very aware to not at all aware. About one third of respondents (34.9%) were not at all aware of the Strategy. Awareness of the Strategy virtually matched the data on receipt of information. There were no statistically significant differences by community size or sector and a significant variation by region. Awareness was highest in the North where 72.0% of the respondents were very or somewhat aware of the Strategy. More than sixty-five percent of respondents (67.7%) from the Prairies were very or somewhat aware of the Strategy. Respondents from both the North and the Prairies were significantly more aware of the Strategy than respondents from the Atlantic (57.7%), the Pacific (29.4%), Quebec (25.0%) and Ontario (19.2%). Awareness was lowest in Ontario.



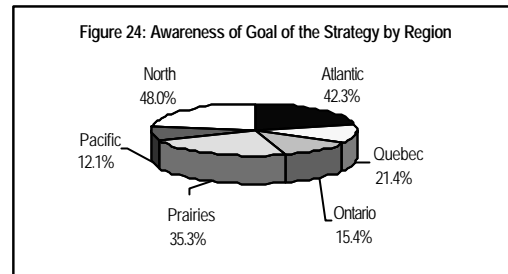
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Awareness of the Strategy's goals

The third question asked if respondents were aware of the Strategy's goals prior to participating in the study. Responses were coded as yes or no (see Figure 23). Forty-nine respondents (28.5%) were aware of the Strategy's goals. The majority of respondents (71.5%) were not aware of the Strategy's goals. There were no variations in awareness of the Strategy's goals by sector and community size. However, awareness did vary by region (see Figure 24). Respondents from the

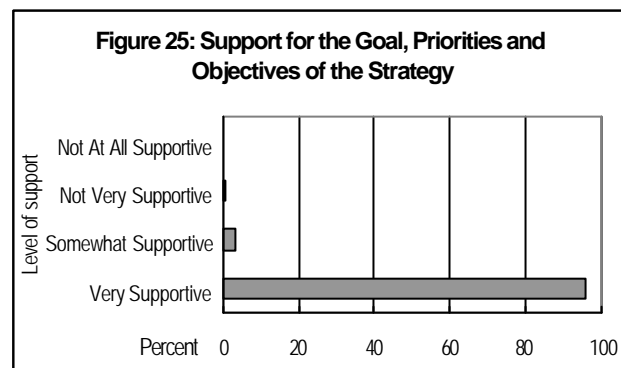


North had the highest levels of awareness (48.0%), followed by respondents from the Atlantic region (42.3%) and both were significantly higher than the other four regions. About one third of respondents from the Prairies (35.3%) were aware of the Strategy's goals prior to the study and this was a significantly higher than Quebec (21.4%), Ontario (15.4%), and the Pacific region (12.1%).



Support for the Strategy's goals, priorities, and objectives

Prior to asking respondents the final question on the Strategy, interviewers read them a summary of the Strategy's goals, priorities and objectives. Respondents were then asked how supportive they were of these goals, priorities and objectives (see Figure 25). Support for the Strategy was overwhelming with 95.9% of respondents indicating that they were very supportive and 99.4% saying they were either very or somewhat supportive of the Strategy's goals, priorities and objectives. Assessing variation by sector, region and community size was not possible due to the limited variation in the responses.



5. CONCLUSION

This study is based on the perceptions of a solid set of key informants in a representative range of Canadian communities. It reveals that in the year 2000, crime and victimization continues to be of concern to most people in Canadian communities and a range of groups are undertaking a range of activities to address local crime concerns.

We note that a wealth of information on crime prevention practices was collected during this study. We have concentrated on painting a national picture of the nature and extent of crime prevention for the purposes of benchmarking the state of crime prevention in Canada. The primary conclusions — and issues for further exploration — are noted below.

Key informant perceptions regarding groups at risk of criminal victimization in the communities studied are generally inclusive of the priorities of the National Strategy, with the exception of seniors, who were identified by over one third of respondents as a group at risk for criminal victimization. This finding is worthy of further exploration at the community level, particularly in light of the seemingly contradictory finding that crimes against seniors were neither identified as a key issue, nor as a key crime prevention gap.

Interestingly, property crime was the first most commonly identified issue of concern. This was followed by crimes of violence, notably family violence and other categories of violent crime. Substance abuse and youth crime were also identified as key crime issues of local concern. Many key informants noted the inter-relationship among these crime issues. Regional differences are also an important consideration.

This study revealed that a very active range of crime prevention activities exists across the country to respond to crime issues of local concern. Crime prevention activities identified included both traditional situational as well as social developmental approaches. While most communities have traditional situational strategies in place, the majority of activities that key informants identified were CPSD in orientation. We are left with the positive impression that the concept of crime prevention through social development is in many respects being articulated at the community level, particularly in relation to activities involving children and youth.

Key informants identified a wide variety of groups and organizations involved in crime prevention, including the police, schools, governments, non-governmental organizations, Aboriginal organizations, and health care agencies. In most communities, the police play a central role in delivering or participating in traditional and social development oriented crime prevention activities in Canadian communities. Schools, non-governmental organizations, health care agencies and governments were also identified as significant players primarily involved in crime prevention through social development activities. Aboriginal agencies play a prominent role in various capacities at the community level — from policing through to schools, health care agencies, friendship centres, and other community-based organizations. Private sector involvement in crime prevention is less apparent in most communities, and more ‘back-stage’ in nature where it exists.

There is a significant degree of interaction among players, which may be expressed informally or through a more formal form of partnership. Partnerships may be expressed through coordination, co-operation or collaboration. This study only touches the surface of crime prevention partnership activity — an area that would also be worthy of further exploration.

It is interesting to note that 39.5% of key informants did not identify any crime prevention gaps in their communities. The remaining identified a range of gaps related to the key issues of concern, and most importantly, the issue of limited resources to effectively address key issues with significant depth and scope to make a difference. This finding is also worthy of further exploration, to determine how communities can best optimize use of available resources (e.g., from the National Strategy and other sources).

The degree of awareness and knowledge of the National Strategy is of concern as 34.9% of respondents were not at all aware and 18% were not very aware of the National Strategy. Moreover 71.5% were not aware of the goal of the National Strategy. This suggests a need for further communication with community players on the National Strategy. On a very positive note, there is overwhelming support for the goals, priorities and objectives of the National Strategy.

APPENDIX A
Frequency Tables

Table 1: Distribution of Respondents by Sector

Sector Respondent Works In	Frequency	Percent
Government	48	27.9
Police	32	18.6
Aboriginal	14	8.1
Schools	14	8.1
Health	10	5.8
Community or Non-government Organization	51	29.7
Private Sector	3	1.7
Total	172	100.0

Table 2: Distribution of Interviews by Community Size

Community Size	Frequency	Percent
100,000 or more	38	22.1
10,000 to 99,999	74	43.0
under 10,000	60	34.9
Total	172	100.0

Table 3: Respondents Self-Reported Level of Knowledge about Crime and Victimization

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Very Knowledgeable	72	41.9
Somewhat Knowledgeable	90	52.3
Not Very Knowledgeable	10	5.8
Not at all	0	0.0
Total	172	100.0

Table 4: How Concerned Are People in Your Community about Crime?

Level of Knowledge	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	81	47.1
Somewhat Concerned	78	45.3
Not Very Concerned	12	7.0
Not at all Concerned	1	.6
Total	172	100.0

Table 5: Crosstab of Concern about Crime by Community Size

Concern about Crime		Community Size			Total
		100,000 or more	10,000 to 99,999	under 10,000	
Very Concerned	Count	19	36	26	81
	%	50.0%	48.6%	43.3%	47.4%
Somewhat Concerned	Count	18	34	26	78
	%	47.4%	45.9%	43.3%	45.6%
Not Very Concerned	Count	1	4	8	12
	%	2.6%	5.4%	13.3%	7.0%
Total	Count	38	74	60	171
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 5.761, Significance = .218, df = 4.

Table 6: Crosstab of Concern about Crime by Region of Country

Concern about Crime		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
Very	Count	14	9	8	21	18	11	81
	%	53.8%	32.1%	30.8%	61.8%	54.5%	44.0%	47.4%
Somewhat	Count	10	11	17	13	15	12	78
	%	38.5%	39.3%	65.4%	38.2%	45.5%	48.0%	45.6%
Not very	Count	2	8	1	0	0	2	12
	%	7.7%	28.6%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	7.0%
Total	Count	26	28	26	34	33	25	171
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 26.751^a, df = 10. Significance = .003, Phi = .396.

^a 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.75

Table 7: How Concerned Are People in Your Community about Criminal Victimization?

Level of Concern	Frequency	Percent
Very Concerned	73	42.4
Somewhat Concerned	73	42.4
Not Very Concerned	21	12.2
Not at all Concerned	2	1.2
Don't Know	3	1.7
Total	172	100.0

Table 8: Crosstab of Concern about Victimization by Community Size

Concerned About Criminal Victimization		Community Size			Total
		100,000 or more	10,000 to 99,999	under 10,000	
Very Concerned	Count	20	31	22	73
	%	52.6%	42.5%	37.9%	43.2%
Somewhat Concerned	Count	14	32	27	73
	%	36.8%	43.8%	46.6%	43.2%
Not Very Or Not At All Concerned	Count	4	10	9	23
	%	10.5%	13.7%	15.5%	13.6%
Total	Count	38	73	58	169
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 2.099^a. df = 4, Significance = .718

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 5.17

Table 9: Concern About Criminal Victimization by Region of the Country

Concerned About Criminal Victimization		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
Very Concerned	Count	15	9	5	18	17	9	73
	%	57.7%	33.3%	19.2%	52.9%	51.5%	39.1%	43.2%
Somewhat Concerned	Count	9	8	17	13	15	11	73
	%	34.6%	29.6%	65.4%	38.2%	45.5%	47.8%	43.2%
Not Very Or Not At All Concerned	Count	2	10	4	3	1	3	23
	%	7.7%	37.0%	15.4%	8.8%	3.0%	13.0%	13.6%
Total	Count	26	27	26	34	33	23	169
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 26.507^a, df = 10, Significance = .003.

^a 6 cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3.13.

Table 10: Respondent Perceptions of First Groups at Risk for Criminal Victimization

Group Identified	Frequency	Percent
None	4	2.3
Children	14	8.1
Youth	31	18.0
Adults	8	4.7
Seniors	59	34.3
Aboriginal Peoples	10	5.8
Women	22	12.8
Business Community	14	8.1
Other	6	3.5
Don't Know	4	2.3
Total	172	100.0

Table 11: Respondent Perceptions of Second Groups at Risk for Criminal Victimization

Group Identified	Frequency	Percent
None	23	13.4
Children	17	9.9
Youth	31	18.0
Adults	8	4.7
Seniors	27	15.7
Aboriginal Peoples	5	2.9
Women	25	14.5
Business Community	13	7.6
Other	17	9.9
Don't Know	4	2.3
Total	172	100.0

Table 12: First Local Crime Issue Identified

Issue Identified	Frequency	Percent
None	1	0.6
Property Crime	82	47.7
Family Violence	23	13.4
Substance Abuse	20	11.6
Youth Crime	14	8.1
Other	14	8.2
Other Violent Crimes	10	5.8
Crimes Against Seniors	4	2.3
Personal Security of Women & Girls	1	0.6
Don't Know	3	1.7
Total	172	100.0

Table 13: Identified Property Crime as An Issue by Region of Country

Identified Property Crime as an Issue		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
No	Count %	8 30.8%	14 50.0%	7 26.9%	9 26.5%	4 12.1%	13 52.0%	55 32.0%
Yes	Count %	18 69.2%	14 50.0%	19 73.1%	25 73.5%	29 87.9%	12 48.0%	117 68.0%
Total	Count %	26 100.0%	28 100.0%	26 100.0%	34 100.0%	33 100.0%	25 100.0%	172 100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 15.567^a, df = 5, Significance = .008
Contingency Coefficient = .288, Significance = .008.

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.99.

Table 14: Identified Substance Abuse as A Community Crime Issue by Region

Identified Substance Abuse		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
No	Count %	12 46.2%	14 50.0%	22 84.6%	19 55.9%	20 60.6%	11 44.0%	98 57.0%
Yes	Count %	14 53.8%	14 50.0%	4 15.4%	15 44.1%	13 39.4%	14 56.0%	74 43.0%
Total	Count %	26 100.0%	28 100.0%	26 100.0%	34 100.0%	33 100.0%	25 100.0%	172 100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 11.812^a, df = 5, Significance = .037
Contingency Coefficient = .253.

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.99.

Table 15: Identified Family Violence as A Community Crime Issue by Region

Identified Family Violence as a Community Crime Issue		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
No	Count	21	16	25	19	28	11	120
	%	80.8%	57.1%	96.2%	55.9%	84.8%	44.0%	69.8%
Yes	Count	5	12	1	15	5	14	52
	%	19.2%	42.9%	3.8%	44.1%	15.2%	56.0%	30.2%
Total	Count	26	28	26	34	33	25	172
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 26.726^a, df = 5, significance = .000

Contingency Coefficient = .367.

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 7.56

Table 16: Identified Youth Crime as A Community Crime Issue by Region

Identified Youth Crime as a Community Crime Issue		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
No	Count	23	19	19	28	27	12	128
	%	88.5%	67.9%	73.1%	82.4%	81.8%	48.0%	74.4%
Yes	Count	3	9	7	6	6	13	44
	%	11.5%	32.1%	26.9%	17.6%	18.2%	52.0%	25.6%
Total	Count	26	28	26	34	33	25	172
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 14.590^a, df = 5, Significance = .012

Contingency Coefficient = .280.

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.40.

Table 17 Average Number of Groups and Activities Identified by Community Size

	Average Number of Groups Identified	Average Number of Activities Identified	Range
Large Communities	24.6 (median=26.0)	52.0 (median=52.0)	Groups: 18 - 30 Activities: 35 - 68
Medium Communities	14.9 (median=12.5)	32.0 (median=28.00)	Groups: 8 - 34 Activities: 22 - 58
Small Communities	8.7 (median=7.5)	22.7 (median=18.5)	Groups: 3 - 21 Activities: 7 - 69

Table 18: First Identified Gap in Crime Prevention Activity

Identified Gaps	Frequency	Percent
None	68	39.5
Property Crime	11	6.4
Family Violence	10	2.9
Other Violence	5	5.8
Youth Crime	12	7.0
Personal Security of Women & Girls	1	0.6
Substance Abuse	14	8.1
Crimes Against Seniors	7	4.1
Other	37	21.5
Don't Know	7	4.1
Total	172	100.0

Table 19: Any Gaps in Crime Prevention by Region

Any Gaps in Crime Prevention		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
No	Count %	16 64.0%	11 40.7%	14 58.3%	11 33.3%	13 40.6%	3 13.6%	68 41.7%
Yes	Count %	9 36.0%	16 59.3%	10 41.7%	22 66.7%	19 59.4%	19 86.4%	95 58.3%
Total	Count %	25 100.0%	27 100.0%	24 100.0%	33 100.0%	32 100.0%	22 100.0%	163 100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 15.946^a, df = 5, significance = .007

Contingency Coefficient = .299

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 9.18.

Table 20: Received Information on Strategy by Region

Received Information on the Strategy		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
Yes	Count %	10 38.5%	10 35.7%	7 26.9%	20 58.8%	9 27.3%	16 64.0%	72 41.9%
No	Count %	16 61.5%	18 64.3%	19 73.1%	14 41.2%	24 72.7%	9 36.0%	100 58.1%
Total	Count %	26 100.0%	28 100.0%	26 100.0%	34 100.0%	33 100.0%	25 100.0%	172 100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 14.882^a, df = 5, significance = .011

Contingency Coefficient = .282

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 10.47.

Table 21: Level of Awareness of the Strategy by Region

Level of Awareness		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
Very	Count	8	3	2	11	6	8	38
	%	30.8%	10.7%	7.7%	32.4%	18.2%	32.0%	22.1%
Somewhat	Count	7	4	3	12	7	10	43
	%	26.9%	14.3%	11.5%	35.3%	21.2%	40.0%	25.0%
Not very	Count	3	5	6	5	6	6	31
	%	11.5%	17.9%	23.1%	14.7%	18.2%	24.0%	18.0%
Not at all	Count	8	16	15	6	14	1	60
	%	30.8%	57.1%	57.7%	17.6%	42.4%	4.0%	34.9%
Total	Count	26	28	26	34	33	25	172
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Pearson Chi-Square = 34.945^a, df = 1, significance = .003

Contingency Coefficient = .411

^a 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 4.51.

Table 22: Awareness of Goal of the Strategy by Region

Aware of Strategy's Goals		Region of Country						Total
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	North	
Yes	Count	11	6	4	12	4	12	49
	%	42.3%	21.4%	15.4%	35.3%	12.1%	48.0%	28.5%
No	Count	15	22	22	22	29	13	123
	%	57.7%	78.6%	84.6%	64.7%	87.9%	52.0%	71.5%
Total	Count	26	28	26	34	33	25	172
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 23: Support for the Goal, Priorities and Objectives of the Strategy

Level of Support	Frequency	Percent
Very Supportive	165	95.9%
Somewhat Supportive	6	3.5%
Not Very Supportive	1	.6%
Not At All Supportive		0.0%
Total	172	100.0%