

**SELECTED JUSTICE DATA FILES/TABLES**

**USER'S GUIDE**

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**Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics**

**Statistics Canada**

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has developed several electronic data files/tables with the objective of giving justice data users quick and easy access to a variety of justice-related data through user friendly software called **Beyond 20/20<sup>tm</sup> Browser (IVISION)**.

This User's Guide is intended to provide you with the information needed to understand the conceptual foundation of these files/tables. Chapter 3 gives an overview of the potential applications while Chapter 4 describes the contents of the files/tables. The integration of information from a number of different surveys is intended to provide users with a new analytic tool suitable for a variety of administrative, planning and research applications.

Chapter 5 describes the methodology used in each of the national surveys providing the data on this CD-ROM, as well as the data element definitions employed by these surveys. A thorough understanding of these definitions together with the data collection methodologies are essential for proper application and interpretation of the data provided.

Finally, information on **Beyond 20/20<sup>tm</sup> Browser** software, which is intended to help data users quickly view, analyse and manipulate cross classified databases, can be found under the **Tutorials** button.

## 2. TECHNICAL SUPPORT

All questions concerning this product can be addressed to Information and Client Services, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics at (613) 951-9023 or, if you are outside Ottawa at 1-800-387-2231 and by fax at (613) 951-6615.

## 3. OVERVIEW OF THE DATA FILES/TABLES

### 3.1 RATIONALE

Within Canada's criminal justice system, there is no single organization with overall responsibility for the administration of justice. Although police, courts and corrections are inherently linked by the events they respond to and the people they serve, no umbrella agency exists to co-ordinate their actions. In addition, each province administers its own justice system, and as a result, maintains its own method of data collection. Because units of count and reporting units vary, comparisons across databases lose some of their meaning. Furthermore, these discrepancies also mean there is very little integration possibilities, except at a very general level of aggregation, affecting the utility and effectiveness of data analysis.

The files/tables provided address some of these data collection inconsistencies by providing a standard geographic framework for the integration of justice data with relevant administrative, social and economic information at a sub-provincial level of aggregation. As well, justice data are reported using a **Common Offence Classification Scheme** that helps to ensure that activities from different sectors of the justice system are all reported according to a single set of offence categories. This permits users to perform cross sectional analysis using a more consistent conceptual foundation.

The user may further improve the utility of the data provided by the adding locally available statistical or administrative datasets. By examining justice data in the context of other related data, planning, analysis and program development can more easily take into account the climate in which the local programs operate.

## **3.2 POTENTIAL APPLICATIONS**

### **3.2.1 Administrative Applications**

In an environment of rapid social and economic change, compounded by growing fiscal restraint, it is increasingly difficult for administrators to develop effective and efficient responses to the many challenges faced by their organizations. Such conditions create the need to make a large number of difficult choices between competing issues and problems. In this regard, these data can be a very helpful tool.

From the point of view of resource allocation and performance measurement, the definition and statistical description of the sub-provincial data provide administrators with a variety of information that can be used to identify and understand changes in both the internal and external environments. As a result, the analysis of these data can enhance the capacity of government departments to pinpoint specific problem areas and to allocate scarce resources in a balanced way through effective targeting.

Furthermore, these data makes it possible to view the justice system as an aspect of the larger social system, strongly influenced by changing conditions. Social climates vary from one area to another, giving the local operation of the criminal justice system its own particular flavour. Increased knowledge of local environments is necessary to realistically set expectations for program success and to gauge results.

### **3.2.2 Planning Applications**

In criminal justice planning, it is necessary to consider the consequences of change made in one part of the system on the other parts of the system. This principle is firmly embodied in the four major tasks, which can be identified for the criminal justice planner. These are:

Intensive analysis of the crime problem and of the capacity of the criminal justice system for coping with the consequences of crime, including workload impact, cost implications, and flow from justice sector to sector.

Analysis of the plans and programs of criminal justice agencies for the purposes of determining what the impacts are on other agencies of proposed plans and programs for each agency, including descriptions of the nature and magnitude of the impact.

Construction of a plan which takes into account and explains, as far as possible, the impact of agency actions on other agencies.

Establishment of a mechanism to provide feedback about the results of a planned implementation, which includes monitoring and evaluation, and which supports an overall strategic direction.

Formal and informal communication between components of the justice system means that each is usually aware of new policies implemented by other components. While they can often assess the general impact on their own operations, planning tends to be reactive in nature. To address the need for the criminal justice system to be proactive, it is necessary to target social and economic developments, as well as long-term structural changes in philosophy, policy, and legislation. Without integrated data to evaluate the flow between components, reacting to, rather than planning for change, becomes the norm.

Sub-provincial justice data and community profiles offer an effective means to redress the lack of justice information needed for planning. This product allows for the integration of justice and non-justice databases, which makes it easier to foresee trends in justice and implement proactive policies, all at a practical geographic level. For example, the impact of altering program delivery can be realistically assessed against a background of social information, flow data, and a description of the delivery of justice services at the local level.

At the provincial level, these data facilitate very general comparisons between the provinces, allowing administrators at both the provincial and the local levels to devise more targeted programs, and measure their own overall effectiveness.

### **3.2.3 Research Applications**

For the purposes of the present application, criminal justice research can be seen to have three objectives. These are:

Understand crime as a social phenomenon

Understand the criminal justice system as a dynamic social and economic process

Develop and evaluate strategies for crime prevention and offender rehabilitation.

To achieve these objectives, criminologists apply social behavioural science methods, in an effort to establish cause and effect relationships. If that is not possible, criminologists describe the extent to which crime, justice events, and non-justice events tend to co-occur. Because it is applied, criminal justice research usually does not involve strict experimental control. For example, it is rarely possible for researchers to experiment, under controlled conditions, to

determine if certain social elements encourage criminal behaviour. Instead, studies tend to be correlational, resulting only in support or non-support for the criminological theory that generated the research.

The correlation approach to criminal justice research has moved away from the macro level toward the local level, using more specific features of community life. This has come about because, although statistically significant empirical relationships between crime rates and a variety of indicator variables have emerged, such as gross national product, these variables are too aggregated. They are average readings, or general indicators, which cancel out the differences existing among units at lower levels of aggregation. As a result, this research does little by way of prescribing specific measures that would reduce crime levels in the future.

Sub-provincial justice data encourage the contemporary local-level approach because they provide non-justice data in small geographic units. These elements can then be quantified and correlated with the corresponding justice data.

## **4. CONTENTS OF THE DATA FILES/TABLES**

### **4.1 PLATFORM**

The data files/tables uses **Beyond 20/20™ Browser** software, which is a user-friendly Windows-based viewer. Because it has pivoting and graphical capabilities, it is ideally suited to allow users to look across different geographic areas for a class of data and, by exporting the data to a spreadsheet, one can perform various mathematical calculations. **Beyond 20/20™ Browser** is becoming widely used within STC and the federal government in general.

### **4.2 GENERAL PARAMETERS**

#### **Common Offence Classification Scheme**

All crime and court statistics presented in this product use the **Common Offence Classification Scheme**. This is a framework that assists users who examine data from different sectors of the justice system using a single set of offence categories. Each of the common offence categories (28 overall) is constructed by aggregating survey-specific offence categories into the larger common categories. The **Common Offence Classification Scheme** includes:

- 21 Criminal Code Offence Categories
- 4 Federal Statute Offence Categories
- 1 Summary Provincial Statute Category
- 2 Traffic Offence Categories

See Appendix A, Common Offence Classification Scheme for more details.

## **Selected Municipal Areas**

The composition of Selected Municipal Areas (defined by the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics) reflects the geographic jurisdiction of individual municipal police forces. Since the jurisdiction of municipal police forces generally corresponds to established municipal boundaries, which are a standard Statistics Canada geography known as Census Sub-Divisions (CSD), each Selected Municipal Area can be described as being composed of one or more Census Sub-Divisions.

## **Census Metropolitan Areas**

The Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) database reshapes justice data by aggregating crime data according to Statistics Canada's 25 "Census Metropolitan Area". By offering geographically integrated data, as opposed to respondent-level data, the CMA database allows users of reported crime statistics (by all police forces having jurisdiction, including the R.C.M.P.) to more easily investigate a fuller range of criminal activity in Canada's largest urban areas.

## **Census of Population**

Census Metropolitan Area and Municipal population figures are taken from the official Census data and represent updated post-censal estimates from Demography Division, Statistics Canada. Population data are updated regularly and as such, figures published in this product may differ slightly from figures published in earlier reports.

## **Justice-Related Background Data**

Sub-provincial areas differ appreciably from one another in the way their service components are administered. Consequently, it is suggested that users incorporate locally available data when using these data files/tables. The variables that are the most important in discriminating between areas might include:

- Demand for services
- Resource allocation
- Costs and expenditures
- Availability of support services
- Performance indicators.

The degree to which supplementary justice-related background data are incorporated depends on their local availability and suitability, as determined by the individual users. Before gathering and loading them, a potentially time consuming task, the priority of this information needs to be carefully assessed.



### 4.3 LIST OF DATA FILES/TABLES

The following is a list of the selected files/tables provided on this CD-ROM in Beyond 20/20<sup>™</sup> Browser:

File Name:	<b>ACCSFINE.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Adult Criminal Court, Amount of Fine, 1995-96
Category:	Adult Criminal Court Survey Data
File Name:	<b>ACCSMSS.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Adult Criminal Court, Most Serious Sentence, 1995-96
Category:	Adult Criminal Court Survey Data
File Name:	<b>ACCSPRIS.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Adult Criminal Court, Length of Prison Sentence, 1995-96
Category:	Adult Criminal Court Survey Data
File Name:	<b>ACCSPROB.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Adult Criminal Court, Length of Probation, 1995-96
Category:	Adult Criminal Court Survey Data
File Name:	<b>ACCSTIME.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Adult Criminal Court, Elapsed Time at Court, 1995-96
Category:	Adult Criminal Court Survey Data
File Name:	<b>CENSUSMA.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Census, Selected Municipal Areas, 1986 and 1991
Category:	Census Data
File Name:	<b>CORRECT.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Adult Corrections, 1978-95 (Not Revised)
Category:	Adult Corrections Survey Data
File Name:	<b>CRIMPRO.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Common Offences, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1977-95
Category:	Crime Data
File Name:	<b>CRIMCMA.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Common Offences, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991-95
Category:	Crime Data
File Name:	<b>CRIMSMA.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Common Offences, Selected Municipal Areas, 1986-95
Category:	Crime Data
File Name:	<b>OCCUPLFS.IVT</b>
Table Title:	Employment by Occupation, Metropolitan Areas, Ann. Average, 1987-95
Category:	Labour Force Survey Data

File Name: **POLIADM.IVT**  
Table Title: Municipal Police Force Administration Selected Characteristics, 1986-95  
Category: Police Administration Survey Data

File Name: **POP\_CMA.IVT**  
Table Title: Population, Census Metropolitan Areas, 1991-95  
Category: Population Data

File Name: **POP\_PRO.IVT**  
Table Title: Population, Canada, Provinces and Territories, 1977-95  
Category: Population Data

File Name: **POP\_SMA.IVT**  
Table Title: Population, Selected Municipal Areas, 1986-95  
Category: Population Data

#### **4.4 DATA SOURCES/SURVEYS**

##### **Uniform Crime Reporting Survey**

The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey was developed by Statistics Canada with the co-operation 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 the number of criminal incidents and number of persons charged.

##### **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 1995, 111 police agencies, representing about 40% of the national volume of reported crime, were responding to the new survey.

##### **Police Administration Survey**

The annual 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). Although the survey collects information from all police forces in Canada, this report contains summary information on Canada's municipal police forces which employ nearly two thirds of all police officers in Canada and account for around 55% of the cost of policing. In this report, municipal policing includes contract policing by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in seven provinces, by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) in Ontario and by the Royal Newfoundland Constabulary (RNC) in Newfoundland.

Personnel data are available by type of personnel (police, civilians, other personnel) and by gender. Expenditures are available by major financial category and RCMP contracts cost.

### **Adult Corrections Survey**

The Adult Corrections Survey (ACS) collects aggregate caseload and case characteristic data for custodial and non-custodial correctional services at both the federal and provincial 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.

### **Adult Criminal Court Survey**

The objective of the Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS) is to develop and maintain a national adult criminal court database of statistical information on appearances, charges, and cases. The survey is intended to be a census of federal and provincial/territorial statute charges and municipal by-law infractions heard in adult criminal courts in Canada. The ACCS has two components: Case Characteristics and Caseload. The Case Characteristics component collects detailed data on completed charges, appearances, and cases for federal statute offences. The Caseload component collects aggregate data on completed and pending charges, on appearances and cases for federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-law offences. This product contains case characteristic information only.

During 1995-96 provincial criminal courts in seven provinces and two territories (representing approximately 80% of the national provincial criminal court caseload) reported to the ACCS. They are Newfoundland (2.0%), Prince Edward Island (0.4%), Nova Scotia (4.1%), Quebec (20.6%), Ontario (50.9%), Saskatchewan (6.5%), Alberta (14.3%), Yukon (0.5%) and the Northwest Territories (0.7).

### **Census Data for Selected Municipal Area (1986 and 1991)**

Since crime rates may be affected by the social climate of an area, the SMA database includes Census variables which can be used to examine the composition of a population, population density, the incidence of low income, unemployment rates, family composition, high school drop-out rates, and migration. These indicators combine to form the social climate within which the administration of justice operates, and are available for the census years 1986 and 1991.

### **Occupational Data - Labour Force Survey**

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides information about the occupation and industry attachment of persons employed. Since 1984, these statistics have been based on the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification and the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification. The same information is available for a person unemployed and not in the labour force who have held a job in the past twelve months.

For a person employed, the industry of the current job is recorded (the main job in the case of multiple jobholders). For a person unemployed or outside of the labour force, the industry of the last job is recorded, provided the person has worked in the past five years.

## **5. ABOUT THE DATA**

### **5.1 METHODOLOGY NOTES**

All of the data contained within this product are from the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey, the Police Administration Survey, the Adult Corrections Survey, the Adult Criminal Courts Survey, the Labour Force Survey and the Census of Canada. To establish a broad context within which to interpret these data, please read the general descriptions pertaining to these surveys in the appropriate appendix of this user's guide. However, so that you may better understand the particular results of your analysis, several important points are highlighted below.

The data files/tables provided mainly use a "Common Offence Classification Scheme" to present justice variables. This common framework permits users to compare analytical results across the different databases, and to examine data from different sectors of the justice system using a single set of offence categories. Each common offence category is constructed by aggregating survey-specific offence categories into the larger common offence categories. See Appendix "A" for a list showing the correspondence between UCR offence categories and the Common Offence Classification Scheme used in this database.

#### **5.1.1 The Measurement of Crime**

The crime data contained in this database are the product of the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) system. This data collection system became operational in 1962.

The Uniform Crime Reporting system was designed to produce an indicator of the incidence of crime in Canadian society. There are a number of ways of measuring the incidence of crime and each method will yield a different result. The characteristics of the counting process will affect the count that is obtained. Different data collection systems will produce different figures for the same series of events since the count of events is a reflection of the definitions that are used and the manner in which the data are gathered.

The Uniform Crime Reporting project was designed to have the local law enforcement agencies as respondents. This characteristic has very significant ramifications for the correct interpretation of UCR crime data. It means that the UCR project can contain at most, information on only those crimes that come to the attention of police. The UCR crime data, therefore, do not contain a count of all crimes in Canada since some crimes are never detected, and some which are detected are never brought to the attention of the police and thus these criminal events can never be recorded by the UCR project.

The fact that UCR data are based on a count of those criminal events which are known to the police means that the crimes that are counted by the UCR system are a subset of all crimes in Canada. This characteristic also means that all the crimes which are included in the UCR data system have successfully passed a basic criterion - each of the crimes was thought by someone (a citizen or a law enforcement officer), to require police attention.

### **5.1.2 Census Data Collection**

The Census is a large and complex undertaking and, while considerable effort is taken to ensure high standards throughout all collection and processing operations, the resulting estimates are inevitably subject to a certain degree of error.

## **5.2 DEFINITION OF MOST SERIOUS OFFENCE AND UNITS OF COUNT**

### **5.2.1 Most Serious Offence (MSO)**

The UCR survey classifies incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident. The MSO is generally the offence, which carries the longest maximum sentence under the Criminal Code of Canada. In categorizing incidents, violent offences always take precedence over non-violent offences. For example, incidents involving both a breaking and entering offence and an assault are counted as assault incidents. As a result of the most serious offence-scoring rule, less serious offences are under-counted by the UCR survey. The most serious offence rule is necessary to avoid exaggerating the occurrence of crime that would result if all violations of the law associated with a single incident were counted.

The UCR survey scores violent incidents differently from other types of crime. For violent crime, a separate incident is recorded for each victim. (If one-person assaults three people, then three incidents are recorded. If three people assault one person, only one incident is recorded.) For non-violent crimes, one incident (categorized according to the most serious offence) is counted for every distinct or separate occurrence.

Robbery is the one exception to the above scoring rules. Robbery is categorized as a violent offence. Unlike all other violent offences, one occurrence of robbery is equal to one incident, regardless of the number of victims. The reason for this exception is that robbery can involve many people who could all be considered victims. In a bank robbery with 5 tellers and 20 customers present, 25 incidents of robbery would be counted if the normal scoring rule for violent incidents were applied. This would seriously overstate the occurrence of robbery.

Thus, the total number of incidents recorded by the UCR survey is not a census of all violations of the law that come to the attention of police. Rather, the total number of incidents is equal to the number of victims of violent crimes (other than robberies) plus the number of separate occurrences of non-violent crimes (and robberies).

### **5.2.2 Reported and Actual Incidents**

When a crime is reported to the police, the incident is recorded as a "reported" incident. Police then conduct a preliminary investigation to determine the validity of the report. Occasionally, crimes reported to the police prove to be unfounded. Unfounded incidents are subtracted from the number of reported incidents to produce the number of "actual incidents." The levels and rates of crime reported in this publication are calculated on the basis of "actual incidents" (categorized according to the most serious offence in each incident).

### 5.2.3 Clearance of Actual Incidents

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.

Incidents can also be "cleared otherwise." In some cases, police cannot lay an information even if they have identified a suspect and have enough evidence to support the laying of an information. Examples include cases of diplomatic immunity, instances where the complainant declines to proceed with charges against the accused, or cases where the alleged offender dies before he or she can be formally charged. Such incidents are considered "cleared otherwise," that is other than by the laying of a charge.

The UCR survey is an aggregate survey because the data collected are monthly totals of police activity. An incident is recorded on the UCR survey for the month in which it came to the attention of police, regardless of when the incident actually took place. Because the process of solving crime is often time-consuming, a criminal incident may be solved months or even years after it was reported to police and recorded on the UCR survey. Therefore, there is no direct relationship between the number of "actual incidents" and the number of "incidents cleared." This is why it is possible for the number of incidents cleared to be greater than the number of actual incidents. Although there is not necessarily a link between actual incidents and incidents cleared, clearance rates provide a good indicator of the proportions of different types of incidents that are cleared by charge or otherwise.

### 5.2.4 Persons Charged

The UCR survey records the number of persons charged in association with cleared incidents. The UCR survey collects the number of adults charged (male and female) as well as the number of youths charged (male and female) for incidents cleared. 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. A person who is simultaneously charged with more than one offence is counted according to the most serious offence, even if the offences occurred in more than one incident. Individuals are counted on each occasion that the police are charging them, so persons may be counted more than once in a year.

"Persons charged" refers to persons who were charged in connection with the incidents shown. These persons, however, may have been charged later with a lesser offence. For example, a person who commits a breaking and entering offence may end up being charged with possession of stolen goods if, for instance, the police have better evidence on the latter offence. Both the "actual incident" and the "person charged" are counted under breaking and entering, even though the person was actually charged with possession of stolen goods.

## **5.3 DATA QUALIFIERS**

### **5.3.1 Uniform Crime Reporting Survey**

In 1992, Metropolitan Toronto Police converted to the Revised Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Survey. The Metropolitan Toronto Police had historically reported crime data to the UCR Survey according to a "multiple offence" scoring rule. Therefore, caution should be used when comparing 1992 data to data from previous years for Toronto, Ontario and Canada.

For British Columbia municipal police departments; Camrose and Lacombe, Alberta; Moncton and Dieppe, New-Brunswick; and St-John's, Newfoundland, crime occurring within the jurisdiction of a municipal police department but handled by the RCMP have been attributed to the municipality in question.

UCR crime data should not be used to measure the complete workload of police departments since "crime fighting" accounts for only part of totals policing.

Inter-municipal differences and changes in police enforcement practices can result in important changes in the number of police reported offences. Certain crimes (i.e., drug offences and the so-called "victimless" crimes of prostitution and gambling) are very sensitive to changes in enforcement practices.

Amendments to the Criminal Code of Canada can also change crime profiles. For example, many incidents that now fall within the arson provisions, such as mischief fires, were formally dealt with under other sections of the Criminal Code. As a result, arson offence rates have increased significantly in recent years, and the proportionate involvement of youth has grown.

### **5.3.2 Adult Criminal Court Survey (ACCS)**

Because implementation of ACCS occurred over a number of years, coverage grows from approximately 30 percent in 1992-93, to approximately 80 percent in 1995-1996. Also, data for federal statute offences heard in Quebec's municipal courts are not currently available. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of federal statute charges in Quebec are heard in municipal court.

The absence of national coverage for provincial/territorial courts, combined with the unavailability of data from municipal and superior courts, imposes limitations for some data applications. Further, ACCS data must be interpreted as indicators of caseload and case characteristics rather than as precise measures for the following reasons:

1. The extent of under-reporting (the degree to which all appearances, charges and cases have been reported to the survey) is not fully known. Survey coverage and reporting are monitored and respondents inform the survey of suspected problems or anomalies wherever possible.

2. Data presented in case-related units of count are reported by the most serious disposition, by offence, by conviction and by sentence. Presenting data in these categorizations results in an under-counting of less serious outcomes.
3. Charges may be counted more than once in the following circumstances: a) a charge is stayed in one reference period and restarted in another; b) a charge is stayed and later restarted with different identifiers; c) a charge moves from one court location to another; or d) an accused elects Superior Court and later returns with different identifiers.
4. Differences in policies, administration, definitions, and data collection methods may result in differences in counts.

The above-mentioned data limitations reduce the possibility of making accurate links with data from other sectors of the justice system, such as police and corrections. For these reasons, caution must be exercised when comparing ACCS data with data from other sectors of the criminal justice system.

## 6. GLOSSARY

**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 basis 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.

**Actual Incidents:** To produce the number of "actual incidents", unfounded incidents are subtracted from the number of reported incidents. The levels and rates of crime reported in this publication are calculated on the basis of "actual incidents" (categorized according to the most serious offence in each incident).

**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 and 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 aged 18 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, on accused identifier and on 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. The charge which describes the incident, that is, the most serious, may not be the offence for which an accused has been identified. Any charge in the incident, which is cleared, will result in the incident being described as "cleared".

**Cleared Otherwise:** In some cases, police cannot lay an information even if they have identified a suspect and have enough evidence to support the laying of an information. Examples include cases of diplomatic immunity, instances where the complainant declines to proceed with charges against the accused, or cases where the alleged offender dies before he/she can be formally charged. Such incidents are considered "cleared otherwise".

**Conditional release:** The planned and gradual release of inmates into the community through release mechanisms such as day parole, full parole, temporary absence passes, 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 Offences (Total):** An accumulation of violent, property and other criminal code offences (e.g. arson, prostitution, and mischief). Excluding Criminal Code Traffic Offences.

**Criminal Code Traffic:** Dangerous operation of motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft; dangerous operation of motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft causing death or bodily harm; fail to stop or remain at the scene of an accident; drive motor vehicle while prohibited

**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.

**Historical Crimes:** These incidents are those crimes that occurred in the past and are being reported and recorded in the present. This is especially the case in crimes of violence where heightened public awareness and the growth of more accessible laws have given victims the opportunity to recount past incidents in which they were victimized.

**Homicide Survey:** The Homicide Survey, in place since 1961 and recently revised in 1991, provides a data source capable of addressing specific questions such as methods used to commit homicide, characteristics of homicide incidents, victim-accused relationships, characteristics of victims and accused, "gang" killings and alcohol/drug involvement.

**Impaired Driving:** Impaired operation of motor vehicle causing death; impaired operation of boat, vessel or aircraft causing death; impaired operation of motor vehicle causing bodily harm; impaired operation of boat, vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm; impaired operation of motor vehicle, boat, vessel or aircraft or over 80 mg; fail or refuse to provide breath sample or blood sample. Introduced in 1985, Bill C-18 imposed more stringent sentences for dangerous driving as well as drinking and driving. It also facilitated the enforcement of impaired driving laws by authorizing police to take blood samples in certain circumstances.

**Incident:** The basic unit of count selected to report crime to both the aggregate UCR survey and the incident-based UCR survey is the "criminal incident". An incident is the set of connected events, which usually constitutes an occurrence report.

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

**Mischief - Bill C-18:** Bill C-18 (1985) 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 \$1000, and mischief with property damage \$1000 and under. - **Bill C-42:** As of February 1995, Bill C-42 revised the property value limits to under and over \$5000.

**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 Offence:** The UCR aggregate survey describes incidents according to the most serious offence in the incident, that is, by the offence with the greatest maximum penalty prescribed by law. For the purposes of reporting, violent offences are assigned a higher priority than non-violent offences. As a result, less serious offences are under-counted in the survey. In addition, a violent incident is reported for each victim in the incident.

**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 Serious Violation:** In contrast to the aggregate UCR survey, the revised UCR survey collects up to four different violations per incident. Each incident is described by the most serious violation which is selected based on the following criteria: person or violent violations take precedent over non-violent violations; the greatest maximum penalty prescribed by law; and the discretion of the police.

**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 offences:** These offences 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 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.

**Policing Services Program:** The Policing Services Program provides information on homicides and other criminal incidents reported by police services in Canada. Further information is produced on police personnel and expenditures as well as qualitative information concerning the delivery of policing services in Canada.

**Provincial Offences - Excluding Traffic:** These incidents include all violations under provincial statutes although traffic-related statutes are excluded unless stated otherwise. Most of the criminal incidents in this category fall under various provincial liquor acts.

**Reported Incidents:** When a citizen reports a crime to the police, 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 that are uncovered by the police themselves.

**Probation:** Probation orders are dispositions imposed by the Court that are 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 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 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).

**Provincial Traffic Offences:** Fail to stop or remain on the scene of an accident. Dangerous driving without due care or without attention. Dangerous driving while disqualified or while licence suspended.

**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.

**Sexual Assault - Bill C-127:** In January of 1983, Bill C-127 replaced the crimes of rape and indecent assault with a three-tiered structure for sexual assaults. The Bill also eased the circumstances under which police could lay charges in incidents of sexual and non-sexual assault. - **Bill C-49:** Bill C-49 was passed and took effect in August, 1992. In addition to re-establishing a statutory rape-shield law, which had been struck down in 1991, Bill C-49 also provided a precise definition of consent.

**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.

**Unfounded Incidents:** Occasionally, crimes reported to the police prove to be unfounded. If the preliminary enquiry conducted by the police reveals that a reported crime has not been committed, this incident is to be classified as unfounded.

**Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (Aggregate UCR):** The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey was developed by Statistics Canada with the co-operation 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 police agencies in Canada. UCR survey data reflect reported crime that has been substantiated through police investigation. The survey collects numbers of criminal incidents, the clearance status of those incidents, and numbers of persons charged.

**Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (Revised/Incident-based UCR):** In 1983, the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics began a major revision of the UCR survey. Since 1988, numerous police agencies have reported to the "Revised" UCR survey. This incident-based survey allows for the collection of statistics on detailed characteristics of the victim, accused, and incident. (See Appendix C.)

**Victim:** The term victim is a central concept in UCR scoring rules. For the purposes of reporting incidents, a "victim" is a person who is the target of violent/aggressive action or threat. The survey also collects "victims" of criminal traffic violations. For this, the victim is the target of an intended/unintended violent action. For the purposes of the UCR Survey, people who have lost property, either through damage or theft are defined as "complainants" rather than victims. No complainant information is collected by either the aggregate or incident-based surveys.

**Violation / Offence:** Refers to a contravention of the Criminal Code or other federal and provincial statutes.

**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 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.

**Youth Court Survey:** The Youth Court Survey collects statistical information on Criminal Code and other federal statute charges heard in youth courts. Caseloads and case characteristics data are collected from all jurisdictions through either automated interfaces or data collection.

**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".

## **7. ON-LINE SERVICES AVAILABLE**

### **7.1 ABOUT CANSIM**

The CANSIM -- Canadian Socio-Economic Information Management System -- Time Series Database is Statistics Canada's official vehicle for the on-line dissemination of up-to-date information. It comprises:

- Over 550,000 time series of current and historical data on prices, labour, national accounts, manufacturing, population, finance, trade and much more

- Key economic and social data

- Data contributed by other federal government agencies and departments such as the Bank of Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Natural Resources Canada and Human Resources Development Canada.

### **7.2 LIST OF CANSIM TABLES**

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is responsible for the collection and production of the statistics found within the following CANSIM tables. The Centre operates under the authority of Statistics Canada, with guidelines from the Justice Information Council composed of Federal and Provincial Deputy Ministers responsible for justice and the Chief Statistician of Canada.

### **Police Reported Data**

Crime and administrative data are collected from approximately 1,700 reporting police forces. These respondents, represent either independent municipal police departments or police detachments of federal (RCMP) or provincial police services (Ontario Provincial Police, Sureté du Québec or Royal Newfoundland Constabulary) across Canada.

### **Canadian Crime Statistics - Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (85-205-XPE\XPF), Annual**

Crimes by Offence Type, Canada, Provinces and Territories,	2200
Adults Charged by Offence Type, Canada, Provinces and Territories	2198
Youths Charged by Offence Type, Canada, Provinces and Territories	2199
Traffic offences by Offence Type, Canada, Provinces and Territories	310
Traffic offences, Rate per 100,000 population by Offence Type, Canada, Prov. /Territories	311

### **Homicide Survey (85-002-XPE\XPF), Annual**

Number and Rate of homicide offences by legal type, Canada	314
Number and Percentage Distribution of methods used to commit homicide offences, Canada	315
Number of Homicide Victims and Suspects, Canada	316
Number and Location of homicide offences, Canada	317
Number and Rate of Total Homicide Offences, Canada, Provinces and Territories	319

### **Police Administration Survey (85F0019-XPE\XPF), Annual**

Number of Police Officers and Population per Police Officer, Canada	301
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### **Corrections Data (85F205-XPB), Annual**

Average Counts Inmates, offenders in provincial custody, Canada, Provinces and Territories	312
Inmates in Federal Custody, Canada, Provinces and Territories	313
Number of Admissions to provincial facilities, Canada, Provinces and Territories	318

### **Canadian Youth Court Statistics - Youth Court Survey (85-522XPB), Annual**

The objective of the Survey (YCS) is to produce a national database of statistical information on charges, cases and persons involving accused who are aged 12-17 years (up to the 18th birthday). The survey is intended to be a census of federal statute charges (Criminal Code, Narcotic Control Act, Food and Drugs Act, Young Offenders Act, and other federal statutes) heard in youth courts in Canada. The survey excludes appeals, reviews, provincial statutes and municipal-by-law infractions.

Number of Charges, Cases and Persons Heard by Youth Courts, Canada and Provinces	8900
Number of Cases Heard by Youth Courts by Age of the Accused, Canada and Provinces	8901
Number of Cases Heard by Youth Courts by Principal Charge, Age and Sex of the Accused	
– Principal Charge	8902
– Property Offences	8903



– Other Criminal Code Offences	8904
– Narcotics Control Act, Food and Drug Act, Young Offenders Act	8905
Number of Cases Heard by Youth Courts by Most Significant Decision, Age and Sex of Accused	8906
Number of Cases Heard by Youth Courts by Most Significant Disposition, Age and Sex of Accused	8907
Number of Cases Heard with Guilty Findings by Youth Courts by Length of Sentence, and Dollar Amount of Most Significant Decision	8908
Total Number of Cases heard by youth courts	
– by most significant decision and most significant charge, by sex of the accused	8909
– (violent offences) by most significant decision, charge and by sex of the accused	8910
– (property offences) by most significant decision, charge and by sex of the accused	8911
– (other criminal code offen.) by most significant decision, charge and by sex of the accused	8912
– (narcotic control act) by most significant decision, charge and by sex of the accused	8913
– (food and drug act), by most significant decision, charge and by sex of the accused	8914
– (young offenders act), by most significant decision, charge and sex of the accused	8915
Total Number of Cases heard by youth courts by most significant disposition	
– for most significant charge, by sex of accused (violent offences)	8916
– for most significant charge, by sex of accused (property offences)	8917
– for most significant charge, by sex of accused (other criminal code offences)	8918
– for most significant charge, by sex of accused (narcotic control act)	8919
– for most significant charge, by sex of accused (food and drug act)	8920
– for most significant charge, by sex of accused (young offenders act)	8921

### 7.3 LIST OF INTERNET TABLES

Crimes by type of offence

Crimes, by type of offence, the provinces and territories

Youths and adults charged in criminal incidents, Criminal Code, federal and provincial statutes by sex

Cases heard by youth courts with guilty findings, by most significant disposition

Inmates in federal custody, Canada and regions

Inmates in provincial custody, Canada, the provinces and territories

Number of police officers and population per police officer, Canada, Provinces and Territories

Police personnel, police-civilian personnel ratio, population and Criminal Code incidents per officer

Justice spending by sector

### 7.4 STATISTICS CANADA INTERNET SITE

<http://www.statcan.ca>

## 7.5 REGIONAL REFERENCE CENTRES

### **Atlantic Region**

***Serving Labrador, New Brunswick,  
Newfoundland, Nova Scotia and  
Prince Edward Island.***

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada  
North American Life Centre  
1770 Market Street  
HALIFAX, Nova Scotia B3J 3M3

Local calls: (902) 426-5331  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax number: (902) 426-9538

### **Québec**

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada  
200 René Lévesque Blvd. W.  
Guy Favreau Complex  
4th Floor, East Tower  
MONTRÉAL, Québec H2Z 1X4

Local calls: (514) 283-5725  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax number: (514) 283-9350

### **National Capital Region**

Statistical Reference, Statistics Canada  
Centre (NCR) Statistics Canada  
R.H. Coats Building Lobby  
Holland Avenue  
OTTAWA, Ontario K1A 0T6

If you live outside the local phone service of  
your region, please dial the toll free number for your region.

Local calls: (613) 951-8116  
Fax number: (613) 951-0581

### **Ontario**

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada  
Arthur Meighen Building,

10th Floor  
25 St. Clair Avenue East  
TORONTO, Ontario M4T 1M4

Local calls: (416) 973-6586  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax number: (416) 973-7475

### **Manitoba**

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada  
MacDonald Building, Suite 300  
344 Edmonton Street  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba R3B 3L9

Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax number: (204)983-7543

### **Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services, Statistics Canada  
Avord Tower, 9th Floor  
2002 Victoria Avenue  
REGINA, Saskatchewan S4P 0R7

Local Calls: (306) 780-5405  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax Number: (306) 780-5403

### **Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
First Street Plaza, Room 401  
138 - 4th Avenue South East  
CALGARY, Alberta  
T2G 4Z6

Local Calls: (403) 292-6717  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax Number: (403) 292-4958

### **Northern Alberta and Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Park Square, 9th Floor

10001 Bellamy Hill  
EDMONTON, Alberta  
T5J 3B6

Local Calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax Number: (403) 495-5318

### **British Columbia and the Yukon Territory**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada,  
Library Square Tower  
#600 - 300 West Georgia Street  
VANCOUVER, BC  
V6B 6C7

Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Toll Free: 1-800-565-7192  
Fax number: (604) 666-4863

## **8. APPENDIX A**

### **8.1 COMMON OFFENCE CLASSIFICATION SCHEME**

<b><u>COMMON OFFENCE CATEGORY</u></b>	<b><u>UCR CODE</u></b>
<b>1. Homicide</b>	
First degree murder	002
Second degree murder	003
Manslaughter	004
Infanticide	005
<b>2. Attempted Murder</b>	
Attempted murder	006
<b>3. Robbery</b>	
Firearms	019
Other offensive weapon	020
Other robbery	021
<b>4. Sexual Assault</b>	
Aggravated sexual assault	202
Sexual assault with weapon	203
Other sexual assault	204
<b>5. Sexual Abuse</b>	

Other sexual offences		213
<b>6. Major Assault</b>		
Assault with weapon level 2		206
Assault level 3		207
Unlawfully causing bodily harm		208
Discharge firearm with intent		209
Police		210
Other peace or public officers		211
Other assaults		212
<b>7. Common Assault</b>		
Assault level 1		205
<b>8. Kidnapping</b>		
Kidnapping / forcible confinement		066
<b>9. Abduction</b>		
Person under 14 years old		215
Person under 16 years old		216
Contravening custody order		217
No custody order		218
<b>10. Arson</b>		
Arson		060
<b>11. Weapons and Explosives</b>		
Explosives		055
Prohibited weapons		056
Restricted weapons		057
Other offensive weapons		058
<b>12. Break and Enter</b>		
Business		023
Residence		024
Other break and enter		025
<b>13. Fraud and Related</b>		
Cheques		043
Credit card		044
Other frauds		045
Counterfeiting		062
<b>14. Theft</b>		
Bicycles over \$1000	(over \$ 5000 in 1995)	032
From motor vehicles over \$1000	(over \$ 5000 in 1995)	033
Shoplifting over \$1000	(over \$ 5000 in 1995)	034
Other thefts over \$1000	(over \$ 5000 in 1995)	035

Bicycles under \$1000	(under \$ 5000 in 1995)	037
From motor vehicles under \$1000	(under \$ 5000 in 1995)	038
Shoplifting under \$1000	(under \$ 5000 in 1995)	039
Other theft under \$1000	(under \$ 5000 in 1995)	040
Automobiles		027
Trucks		028
Motorcycles		029
Other motor vehicles		030
<b>15. Possession of Stolen Property</b>		
Have stolen goods		041
<b>16. Property Damage / Mischief</b>		
Mischief over \$1000 (over \$ 5000 in 1995)		071
Mischief under \$1000 (under \$ 5000 in 1995)		072
<b>17. Morals - Sexual</b>		
Bawdy house		047
Procuring		048
Other prostitution		049
Indecent acts		065
Public morals		067
<b>18. Morals - Gaming and Betting</b>		
Betting house		051
Gaming house		052
Other gaming/betting offences		053
<b>19. Public Order Offences</b>		
Disturb the peace		063
Obstruct public or peace officers		068
Trespass at night		070
<b>20. Offences Against the Administration of Justice</b>		
Bail violations (fail to appear)		061
Escape custody		064
Prisoner unlawfully at large		069
Fail to Comply with a Disposition (Young Offenders Act)		
<b>21. Other Criminal Code Offences</b>		073
<b>22. TOTAL Criminal Code Offences - Excluding Traffic</b>		
<b>23. Criminal Code Traffic</b>		
Dangerous operation of motor vehicle causing death		701
Dangerous operation of boat, vessel or aircraft causing death		702
Dangerous operation of motor vehicle causing bodily harm		703

Dangerous operation of boat, vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm	704
Dangerous operation of motor vehicle	705
Dangerous operation of boat, vessel or aircraft	706
Fail to stop or remain	715
Drive motor vehicle while prohibited	716
<b>24. Impaired Driving</b>	
Impaired operation of motor vehicle causing death	707
Impaired operation of boat, vessel or aircraft causing death	708
Impaired operation of motor vehicle causing bodily harm	709
Impaired operation of boat, vessel or aircraft causing bodily harm	710
Impaired operation of motor vehicle or over 80 mg	711
Impaired operation of boat, vessel or aircraft or over 80 mg	712
Fail or refuse to provide breath sample	713
Fail or refuse to provide blood sample	714
<b>25. Trafficking / Importing Drugs</b>	
Heroin trafficking	076
Heroin importation	077
Cocaine trafficking	080
Cocaine importation	081
Other drugs trafficking	084
Other drugs importation	085
Cannabis trafficking	088
Cannabis importation	089
Cannabis cultivation	090
Restricted drugs trafficking	094
<b>26. Possession of Drugs</b>	
Heroin	075
Cocaine	079
Other drugs	083
Cannabis	087
Restricted drugs	093
<b>27. Other Federal Statutes</b>	
Bankruptcy Act	096
Canada Shipping Act	097
Customs Act	098
Excise Act	099
Immigration Act	100
Other Federal Statutes	102
<b>28. Provincial Traffic Offences</b>	
Fail to stop or remain on the scene of an accident	717
Dangerous driving or without due care or attention	718
Driving while disqualified or with licence suspended	719

## 29. Provincial Offences - Excluding Traffic

Liquor Acts	104
Securities Act	105
Other provincial statutes	106

## 9. APPENDIX B

### 9.1 PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES CODES

10	Newfoundland	(Old code 11)
11	Prince Edward Island	(Old code 01)
12	Nova Scotia	(Old code 02)
13	New Brunswick	(Old code 03)
24	Quebec	(Old code 04)
35	Ontario	(Old code 05)
46	Manitoba	(Old code 06)
47	Saskatchewan	(Old code 07)
48	Alberta	(Old code 08)
59	British Columbia	(Old code 09)
60	Yukon	(Old code 12)
61	Northwest Territories	(Old code 10)

## 10. APPENDIX C

### 10.1 SUGGESTED FORMULAS FOR SELECTED RATES

#### With Census Data:

Population Density = Population/Square Kilometres

Dwelling Rental Rate = Occupied Dwellings Rented/Total Occupied Dwellings\*100

High School Drop-Out Rate = Persons Without Secondary School/Population 15 & Over\*100

Home Ownership Rate = Occupied Dwellings Owned / Total Occupied Dwellings\*100

Low Income Family Rate = Low Income Families / Total Economic Families\*100

Lone Parent Family Rate = Lone Parent Families / Total Census Families\*100

Participation Rate = (Unemployed + Employed Persons) / Population 15 years & Over\*100

Unemployment Rate = Unemployed Persons/(Unemployed Persons + Employed Persons)\*100



With Crime and Population Data:

Offence Rate Per 10,000 Population = offences / population \* 10000

Property Offence Rate = (Break & Enter + Fraud and related + Theft + Possession of Stolen Property) / population \* 10000

Total Criminal Code Traffic = Criminal Code Traffic + Impaired Driving

Total Drug Offences = Trafficking and Importing Drugs + Possession of Drugs

Total Property Crime = Break and enter + Fraud and Related + Theft + Possession of Stolen Property

Total Violent Crime = Homicide + Attempted Murder + Robbery + Sexual Assault + Sexual Abuse + Major Assault + Simple Assault + Abduction

Violent Offence Rate = (Homicide + Attempted Murder + Robbery + Sexual Assault + Sexual Abuse + Major Assault + Simple Assault + Abduction)/population \* 10000

With Police Administration Data:

Cost per capita = Total expenditures / Population

Criminal Code incidents per police officer = Number of "actual" Criminal Code incidents reported to the police / number of police officers

Population per police officer = Population / number of officers

Total expenditures = Salaries + Vehicle (purchase and lease) + Other operating expenditures

**11. APPENDIX D**

**11.1 CD-ROM EVALUATION QUESTIONNAIRE**

The primary objective of this product evaluation questionnaire is to obtain user feedback on the utility and quality of the **CD-ROM**. Your comments and advice regarding this product will be used to improve and refine future versions. After you have used the files/tables and are comfortable with their features, please complete and return this questionnaire.

Please rate the various product components listed below by circling the appropriate rating.

1. The utility of the data files/tables, including the geographic units of analysis provided.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
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2. The utility of the core variables provided in the data files/tables.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
-----------	------	------	------	-----------

3. The utility of the **User's Guide**.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
-----------	------	------	------	-----------

4. The quality and user friendliness of the **Beyond 20/20<sup>tm</sup> Browser** software.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
-----------	------	------	------	-----------

5. The quality of the data files/tables.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
-----------	------	------	------	-----------

6. The quality of service received when buying or inquiring about the product.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
-----------	------	------	------	-----------

7. The utility and quality of all other documents included.

Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor	Very Poor
-----------	------	------	------	-----------

Please answer the following questions as completely as possible. If you need more writing space, attach additional pages.

1. In your opinion, what are the most useful applications for the data provided?

2. Please describe any difficulties that you encountered, or any weaknesses that you found with the product.

a) With the data;

b) With the **Beyond 20/20<sup>tm</sup> Browser** software;

3. For what applications did you use the data? For example, planning, research, forecasting applications. Give specific examples if possible.

4. Are there any variables (crime, other) which you would like to see in future versions of this product? List as many as like.

5. Are there any changes or improvements that you would recommend for future versions of the data files/tables (documentation, **Beyond 20/20<sup>™</sup> Browser** software applications and standard reports)?

6. Please make any other comments, observations or recommendations not covered by the above questions.

Thank you very much for your participation in the product improvement process.

Please forward your responses to this questionnaire to:

Manager, **Information and Clients Services**  
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics  
19<sup>th</sup> Floor, R.H. Coats Building, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0T6  
FAX (613) 951-6615