Justice Statistics:
Access and Innovation

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Data Liberation Initiative – National Training Day
Mandate of CCJS is to develop, collect, integrate, analyse and disseminate information on justice in Canada.

CCJS focuses on producing data that reflect trends in Canada and on developing comparable national- and jurisdictional-level indicators.
Where does the CCJS get its data?

- Majority of CCJS surveys involve the collection of administrative data from jurisdictions with responsibility for justice.
- Administrative data may be provided to CCJS by jurisdictions in the form of:
  - aggregate summary tables, or
  - detailed microdata extracted from administrative systems (e.g., police records management systems, courts administrative systems)
- Some data related to justice are collected through sample surveys of Canadians (e.g., experiences with victimization, perceptions of the justice system)
Who decides what data should be collected?

- CCJS works with all federal/provincial/territorial ministries responsible for justice to identify justice data needs and determine how to meet them.
- This FPT partnership is called the National Justice Statistics Initiative (NJSI).

Governing body:
Deputy Ministers responsible for justice

Statistics Canada (STC)

Liaison Officers Committee (LOC) of the National Justice Statistics Initiative (NJSI)
(senior representatives from all FPT public safety and justice departments)

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
Programs within the CCJS

- **Policing**
  - Uniform Crime Reporting Survey (UCR)
  - Homicide Survey
  - Police Administration Survey

- **Courts**
  - Integrated Criminal Courts Survey
  - Survey of Maintenance Enforcement Programs
  - Legal Aid Survey

- **Corrections**
  - Integrated Correctional Services Survey
  - Adult Correctional Services Survey
  - Youth Custody and Community Services Survey

- **Analysis**

- **Data Development Unit**

- **Data Access and Dissemination Section**
Policing - Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Incident Based Survey

- The Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) survey measures the incidence of police reported crime in Canada.
- UCR generates micro data for the purposes of examining characteristics of victims, accused and incidents.

**Canada’s Crime Rate:**

Number of criminal code incidents (excluding traffic) per 100,000 population: 5,224

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime Category</th>
<th>Incidents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Federal Offences</td>
<td>2,142,545</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property Crime</td>
<td>1,163,647</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violent Crime</td>
<td>381,594</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Criminal Code Offences</td>
<td>350,305</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Code Traffic Offences</td>
<td>123,930</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug Offences</td>
<td>95,417</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Federal Statute Violations</td>
<td>27,652</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In 2015, there were **604 VICTIMS** of homicide in Canada, 83 more than in 2014.

In 2015, **87% OF VICTIMS KNEW THE ACCUSED**. The reported relationships between victims and accused were:

- **12% CRIMINAL PARTNER**
- **4% OTHER INTIMATE PARTNER (excludes spouse)**
- **35% ACQUAINTANCE**
- **14% SPOUSE**
- **13% STRANGER**
- **22% OTHER FAMILY MEMBER**
Number of police-reported hate crimes, by type of motivation, Canada, 2015 and 2016

1. Includes mental or physical disability, language, sex, age and other similar factors (e.g., occupation or political beliefs).

Note: Information in this chart reflects data reported by police services covering 99.7% of the population of Canada.

Proportion of impaired driving incidents, by substance causing impairment and time and day, Canada, 2015

percent

Note: The different ways in which police services deal with traffic violations can impact police-reported statistics. Counts are based on the most serious offence in the incident. One incident can involve more than one traffic violation under the Criminal Code. Populations are based on July 1st estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Policing - Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Incident Based Survey

![Graph showing crime data](image-url)
The Police Administration Survey collects data on police personnel and expenditures from each municipal, provincial and federal police services in Canada.

The information collected is used by federal and provincial policy makers, individual police services as well as officials responsible for police budgets. The data are also used by the media for the purpose of providing information to the general public.
Policing – Police Administration Survey

Police expenditures per capita, current dollars and constant dollars, Canada, 1986/1987 to 2016/2017

dollars—per capita
expenditures

Note: Current dollars express the cost of items in terms of the year in which the expenditure occurs. Constant dollars are adjusted (by inflation or deflation) to show changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The Consumer Price Index was used to calculate constant dollars over a base year of 2002 (2002=100). Populations are based on July 1st 2017 estimates from Statistics Canada, Demography Division.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.
Civilian personnel as a proportion of total personnel, by category, Canada, 1996 to 2017

percent of total personnel

Note: Clerical staff include all civilian personnel who perform clerical support, secretarial or reception duties. Management/professionals include managers, administrators, systems/computer analysts, scientists, and other skilled civilian personnel. Communications/dispatch includes all civilian dispatchers, telephone switchboard operators, call evaluators and complaint takers. Other civilian staff include security officers, cadets, special constables, and school crossing guards. Numbers may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.
Female officers as a percentage of total police officers, by rank, Canada, 1987 to 2017

Note: Non-commissioned officers include personnel between the rank of constable and lieutenant, such as staff-sergeants, sergeants, detective-sergeants, corporals and all equivalent ranks. Senior officers includes personnel who have obtained senior officer status, normally at the rank of lieutenant or higher, such as chiefs, deputy chiefs, staff superintendents, superintendents, staff inspectors, inspectors, lieutenants, and other equivalent ranks. Additional data are available on CANSIM (Table 254-0005).

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Police Administration Survey.
Courts - Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS)

- National criminal court database of information on appearances, charges, and cases for youth and adults appearing in court
- Includes pending and completed federal statute charges heard in youth and adult (provincial and superior) criminal courts
- Compiles charges against accused persons and companies into cases
Courts - Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS)

Ten most common offences for cases completed in adult criminal court, Canada, 2014/2015

Ten most common offences

- Theft¹
- Impaired driving
- Fail to comply with order
- Common assault
- Breach of probation
- Major assault²
- Uttering threats
- Drug possession
- Mischief
- Fraud

percent of total cases

1. Includes, for example, theft over $5,000, theft $5,000 or under, as well as motor vehicle theft.
2. Includes, for example, assault with a weapon (level 2) and aggravated assault (level 3).

**Note:** A case is one or more charges against an accused person or company that were processed by the courts at the same time and received a final decision. Cases that involve more than one charge are represented by the most serious offence. Data exclude information from superior courts in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as municipal courts in Quebec due to the unavailability of data.

**Source:** Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Integrated Criminal Court Survey.
Courts - Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS)

Guilty cases in adult criminal court, by type of sentence, Canada, 2014/2015
percent of guilty cases

1. Includes, for example, absolute and conditional discharge, suspended sentence, community service order and prohibition order.

Note: Cases may involve more than one type of sentence, therefore, percentages do not total 100%. A case is one or more charges against an accused person or company that were processed by the courts at the same time and received a final decision. Data excludes information from superior courts in Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan as well as municipal courts in Quebec due to the unavailability of data.

Courts - Integrated Criminal Court Survey (ICCS)

Proportion of indictable adult criminal court cases taking more than 18 months to complete in court, for selected offences (with and without a mandatory minimum penalty), Canada, 2000/2001 to 2015/2016

percent of cases

- Common assault
- Attempted murder
- Homicide (First and second degree)
- Major sexual assault
- Major assault
- Manslaughter
- Sexual assault level 1
- Sexual violations against children
- Child pornography

Legend:
- 2008/2009 to 2011/2012
- 2012/2013 to 2015/2016
The Integrated Correctional Services Survey (ICSS) collects microdata on adults and youth under the responsibility of the federal and provincial/territorial correctional systems.

Data include socio-demographic characteristics (e.g., age, sex, Aboriginal identity) as well as information pertaining to correctional supervision, including admissions and releases by legal hold status (e.g. remand, sentenced, probation).
Corrections - Integrated Correctional Services Survey

Average daily rate of adults in custody, 2005/2006 to 2015/2016
rate per 100,000 adult population

- Sentenced custody (federal)
- Sentenced custody (provincial/territorial)
- Remand (provincial/territorial)

Graph showing trends in adult custody rates from 2005/2006 to 2015/2016.
Corrections - Integrated Correctional Services Survey

Percentage of releases from adult provincial/territorial custody, by time served, 2015/2016

Percent of releases

- 1 week or less
- Greater than 1 week to 1 month
- Greater than 1 month to 6 months
- More than 6 months

Note: Excludes Alberta due to the unavailability of data.
How to access CCJS data

- Statistics Canada website (www.statcan.gc.ca)
  - *Juristat*, *Juristat Bulletin* and other analytical publications
  - other publications and data tables
  - CANSIM tables
  - The Daily

- CCJS Information and Client Services
  - Responses to questions and assistance in finding standard products
  - Custom tabulation requests

- RDC and RTRA access
Modernization at Statistics Canada

User-centric service delivery
We must continue to develop and deliver timely information that fits into an integrated community safety and justice framework.

Leading edge methods and data integration
We have the knowledge, technical expertise and capacity to integrate social data sources and administrative data to generate a range of community safety and justice indicators/matrixes.

Statistical capacity building and leadership
Statistics Canada can contribute to enhancing community safety and justice datasets to provide information for strong leadership to inform policy development and results-based management.

Sharing and collaboration
We, as a government, have made a strong public commitment to evidence-based decision-making. The NJSI is the foundation.
Preparing the statistical system for the legalization of cannabis

Cannabis Stats Hub

Release date: January 25, 2018

CANNABIS
STATS HUB

Cannabis statistics are available on the following topics:

- **Health**: Canadian use of cannabis by age, sex, province and territory
- **Justice**: Cannabis offences along with estimates of drug impaired driving
- **Economy**: Household spending on cannabis, as well as production and distribution, for both medical and non-medical use
- **Prices**: Consumer price of cannabis by province and territory

Please help us improve our estimates by telling us what you paid for your latest purchase of cannabis.

StatsCannabis
(opens in a new window)
Possessing and selling cannabis for non-medical purposes is still illegal everywhere in Canada. Violations detailed on this page include possession, trafficking, importation/exportation and production of cannabis.
Preparing the statistical system for the legalization of cannabis

The following are experimental estimates of the household consumption expenditure of Canadians on cannabis for the years 1961 to the present. These data are based on information obtained from numerous health surveys where Canadians reported their use of cannabis. Consult the notes section for more information.

Household consumption expenditure
2017
Total, 15 years and over ▼
Expenditure $5,746.2 million
Quantity 773.3 t
Price per gram $7.43

(Click on indicators to update the chart on this page)
Court outcomes of police-reported sexual assaults

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidents reported to police but not charged</th>
<th>Out of every 1,000 police-reported sexual assaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charged, did not go to court</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went to court but not convicted</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted, not sentenced to custody</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted, sentenced to custody</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Incidents reported to police but not charged</th>
<th>Out of every 1,000 police-reported physical assaults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charged, did not go to court</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Went to court but not convicted</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted, not sentenced to custody</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convicted, sentenced to custody</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Court outcomes of police-reported sexual assaults

Attrition gaps between sexual assault and physical assault incidents, by level of the criminal justice system, Canada, 2009 to 2014

Level of the criminal justice system:
- Reported by police but not charged
- Charged by police but did not go to court
- Went to court but not convicted
- Convicted but sentenced to a penalty other than custody

Attrition rate

- Sexual assault
- Physical assault

Gap values:
- Gap: -8
- Gap: -26
- Gap: -3
- Gap: 19
- Gap: 19
Re-contact with the justice system

Frequency of re-contact with police, by proportion of incidents and proportion of accused, 2009/2010 to 2011/2012

- 5 or more re-contacts
- 2 to 4 re-contacts
- 1 re-contact
- No additional contact with police

**Note:** Includes individuals who had a contact with police in 2009/2010. Totals may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Re-contact with the justice system
Re-contact with the justice system

Elapsed time between first and second contact, by pathway, 2009/2010 to 2011/2012

Proportion

A Way Forward beyond the Criminal Justice System

- Offenders
- Health outcomes
- Household composition
- At-risk individuals
- Justice Outcomes
- Educational attainment
- Income levels
- Use of social services

Victims

Household composition

At-risk individuals

Health outcomes

Educational attainment

Income levels

Use of social services

Justice Outcomes

Victims

Offenders
Questions?

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