

Summary of Selected Canadian Crime Reports and Briefings

This is a summary of several much larger documents. There are significant content omissions. The purpose of this summary is to introduce some of the statistics as they relate to men and crime. Please consult the original documents. References are provided at the bottom of each page.

Summaries:

Profiles and Forecasts of the Federal Offender Population 2006.

Homicide, Sex, Robbery & Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections 2004.

Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime 2004.

The Incarceration of Aboriginal Peoples in Adult Correctional Services 2009.

Profile of the Canadian Federal Offender Population 2006

Correctional Service of Canada, Research Branch.

www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/special_reports/highlights-2006-eng.shtml

Profile of the Canadian Federal Offender Population

Characteristic of Population in 2006	Males		Females	
	N = (number)	12,158	100%	403
Incarcerated for Homicide	3,039	25 %	117	29 %
Incarcerated for Robbery	4,012	33 %	101	25 %
Incarcerated for Drug Offences	3,039	25 %	101	25 %
Incarcerated for Sex Offences	2,066	17 %	8	2 %
Initial custody level: Minimum security	3,647	30 %	202	53 %
Initial custody level: Maximum security	1,580	13 %	44	11 %
Gang Association	2,066	17 %	40	10 %
Mental Health issues at Admission	1,216	10 %	81	20 %
Categories above are not mutually exclusive. For example, a federal offender may be assigned to more than one category e.g. more than one reason for incarceration.				

Source: Profiles and Forecasts of the Federal Offender Population 2006.

Correctional Service of Canada, Research Branch. www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/special_reports/highlights-2006-eng.shtml

Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections

~ end of 2004 review ~

Correctional Service of Canada

<http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/briefs/b37/b37-eng.shtml>

Research Brief No. 37

January 2005

Profile - Homicide Offenders 2004

Gender

The majority of homicide offenders are men (95.5%).

Age

- Average age of incarcerated person was 45 years.
- Average age at Admission: 33 years old.
- Oldest incarcerated homicide offender: 93 years old
- Youngest incarcerated homicide offender: 19 years old.

Ethnicity

- The majority of homicide offenders (70.8%) were Caucasian
- Native: 19.3% of homicide offenders,
- Black: 5.1% of homicide offenders,
- Asiatic: 1.1% of homicide offenders,

Profile - Sex Offender 2004

Gender

The majority of sex offenders are men (99.6%).

Age

- Average age of incarcerated person was 44 years.
- Average age at Admission: 40 years old.
- Oldest incarcerated sex offender: 102 years old
- Youngest incarcerated sex offender: 19 years old.

Ethnicity

- The majority of sex offenders (69.1%) were Caucasian
- Native: 22.9 % of sex offenders,
- Black: 5.4% of sex offenders,
- Asiatic: 0.2% of sex offenders,

Source: Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections.

Correctional Services Canada, Research Brief No.37 <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/briefs/b37/b37-eng.shtml>

Profile – Robbery Offenders 2004

Gender

The majority of robbery offenders are men (97.5%).

Age

- Average age of incarcerated person was 37 years.
- Average age at Admission: 33 years old.
- Oldest incarcerated Robbery offender: 88 years old
- Youngest incarcerated Robbery offender: 18 years old.

Ethnicity

- The majority of robbery offenders (74.4 %) were Caucasian
- Native: 16.9 % of robbery offenders,
- Black: 5.7% of robbery offenders,
- Asiatic: 0.4% of robbery offenders,

Source: Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections.

Correctional Services Canada, Research Brief No.37 <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/briefs/b37/b37-eng.shtml>

Profile – Drug Offenders 2004

Gender

The majority of drug offenders are men (94.3%).

Age

- Average age of incarcerated person was 38 years.
- Average age at Admission: 35 years old.
- Oldest incarcerated Drug offender: 85 years old
- Youngest incarcerated Drug offender: 18 years old.

Ethnicity

- The majority of Drug offenders (74.7%) were Caucasian
- Native: 9.7 % of Drug offenders,
- Black: 9.0 % of Drug offenders,
- Asiatic: 1.5% of Drug offenders,
- Other 5.1 % of Drug offenders

Source: Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections.

Correctional Services Canada, Research Brief No.37 <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/briefs/b37/b37-eng.shtml>

Back Ground Notes:

Homicide offenders

In Canada , the crimes classified as homicide include first degree murder, second-degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accidental or justifiable homicides are not included. Homicides represent **less than 1%** of all violent crimes

Sex offenders

Figures understate the actual number of sex offenders because current computer systems do not identify all previous convictions for a sex offence (e.g., provincial sentences); anyone who has committed a sexually-related offence; and anyone who has previously committed a sex offence but was never convicted. A National Sex Offender Census which was conducted in March 1991, identified all sex offenders. The census found about 85% of the sex offender population could be accounted for by the computer systems.

*Therefore, using a correction factor (1.173), it is estimated that on 31 December 2004 there were actually **3,457** sex offenders under federal jurisdiction. This adjusted number comprises about **16%** of the total federal offender population*

Back Ground Notes:

Robbery offenders

In Canada, the crimes classified as robbery include: armed robbery and robbery with violence, threats or use of a weapon. Break and enter with intent to commit robbery is not included. Although robberies represent less than 10% of all violent crimes, criminal justice agencies regularly collect robbery statistics to monitor the extent and trends of these offenses.

On 31 December 2004, there were 2,622 drug offenders incarcerated in federal institutions: comprise one-fifth (22.8%) of the federal incarcerated population.

Drug offenders

On 31 December 2004, a review of CSC's offender management system yielded a total of 5,516 drug offenders under federal jurisdiction and comprise one-quarter (25.9%) of the total federal offender population.

Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime: Selected Findings

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics

Statistics Canada

Catalogue No. 85 -002 – XPE Vol 24. No. 1

<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/85-002-x2004001-eng.pdf>

Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime: Selected findings.

From Box 1: Drugs Alcohol and Crime: a Complex Relationship

- Alcohol dependant inmates more likely to have committed a violent crime than drug dependant inmates.
- Criminal activity is often used to fund their substance abuse.
- Approximately 38% of newly admitted federal inmates and almost half of provincial inmates (48 % of males; 49 % of females) were dependent on either alcohol or drugs or both.

Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime: Selected findings

1. Males more likely to be charged with drug offences than females.

During 2002, Males accounted for:

- 89% of persons charged with the possession of drugs;
- 83% of persons charged with drug trafficking offences;
- 80% of persons charged with importation, exportation & production of illegal drugs.

Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime: Selected findings

2. The Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Physical and Sexual Assault

- In approximately 51% of physical assault incidents (an estimated 636,000) and 48% of sexual assaults (241,000), the victim believed that the incident was related to the perpetrator's use of alcohol or drugs.
- Male victims of physical assault were more likely than female victims (58% compared to 39%) to believe that the incident was related to the perpetrator's substance use.
- Sexual and physical assaults committed by strangers were more often thought to be alcohol or drug-related than those involving friends or acquaintances (77% vs. 49% for sexual assaults, and 62% vs. 49% for physical assaults).

Trends in Drug Offences and the Role of Alcohol and Drugs in Crime: Selected findings

3. The Role of Alcohol in Spousal Violence

- Rates of domestic violence are higher for men with alcohol problems than those who do not abuse alcohol.
- According to data from the 1999 General Social Survey (GSS), women and men whose current spouses were considered “heavy-drinkers” were almost three times as likely to be victims of spousal abuse (8%) than those whose partner drank moderately or not at all (3%).
- Men and women who were assaulted by intimate partners who were drinking at the time of assault, were much more likely to report that serious violence was used against them and that they feared for their lives.

The Incarceration of Aboriginal Peoples in Adult Correctional Services

Statistics Canada catalogue no. 85-002-X

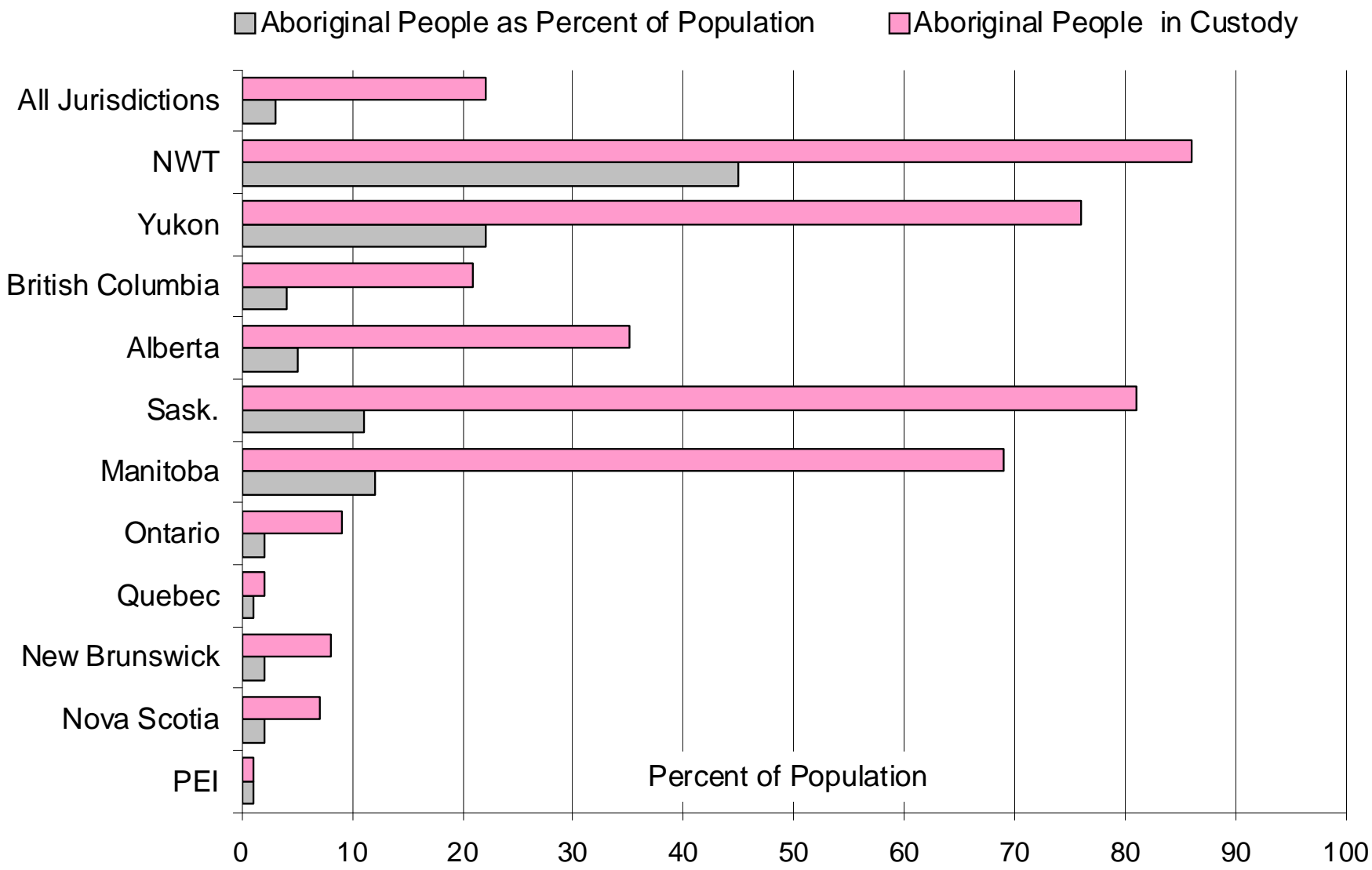
<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2009003/article/10903-eng.pdf>

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Aboriginal Persons as a Percent of Persons in Custody Provinces and Territories 2007 / 08

Canadian Province or Territory	Adult Aboriginals (18 +) as a percent in all adults held in sentenced custody	Adult Aboriginals (18+) as a percent of the adult general population
Newfoundland / Labrador	21	4
Prince Edward Island	1	1
Nova Scotia	7	2
New Brunswick	8	2
Quebec	2	1
Ontario	9	2
Manitoba	69	12
Saskatchewan	81	11
Alberta	35	5
British Columbia	21	4
Yukon	76	22
Northwest Territories	86	45
Nunavut	- -	78
All Jurisdictions	22	2.7

Aboriginal Persons as a Percent of Persons in Custody Provinces and Territories 2007 / 08



Source: Incarceration of Aboriginal People in Adult Correctional Services: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2009003/article/10903-eng.pdf>