
 **Violence**  
and  
**Public Safety**   
in the  
**Halifax Regional Municipality**

***A Report to the Mayor***

Appendix

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## APPENDIX

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**POPULATION STATISTICS AND GRAPHS**

**Population (12 to 17, 18+) By Canada, Provinces and Territories and Gender, 1971 to 2005 (For use with released data only)**

**Nova Scotia – All – Age 12-17**

		Age	TOTAL	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total 12-17	%of pop
Geography	Sex	Year									
Nova Scotia	Both	2005 PP	937889	11499	11816	12403	12621	12401	12406	73146	7.8
		2004 PR	937509	11822	12389	12615	12333	12269	12569	73997	7.9
		2003 PR	936302	12401	12589	12313	12207	12484	12791	74785	8.0
		2002 PD	934507	12601	12306	12175	12421	12659	12753	74915	8.0
		2001 PD	932389	12342	12189	12403	12631	12674	12746	74985	8.0
		2000 ID	933881	12178	12427	12617	12628	12684	12495	75029	8.0
		1999 ID	933847	12435	12607	12617	12654	12478	12353	75144	8.0
		1998 ID	931907	12590	12611	12629	12484	12313	12594	75221	8.1

## POPULATION STATISTICS AND GRAPHS

### Population (12 to 17, 18+) By Canada, Provinces and Territories and Gender, 1971 to 2005 (For use with released data only)

#### Nova Scotia – Gender – Age 12 – 17

		Age	TOTAL	pop 12 to 17	% of pop
Geography	Sex	Year			
Nova Scotia	Both	2005 PP	937889	73146	7.8
		2004 PR	937509	73997	7.9
		2003 PR	936302	74785	8.0
		2002 PD	934507	74915	8.0
		2001 PD	932389	74985	8.0
		2000 ID	933881	75029	8.0
		1999 ID	933847	75144	8.0
		1998 ID	931907	75221	8.1
	Male	2005 PP	459263	37308	8.1
		2004 PR	459257	37730	8.2
		2003 PR	458549	38239	8.3
		2002 PD	457854	38317	8.4
		2001 PD	456358	38373	8.4
		2000 ID	457311	38482	8.4
		1999 ID	457518	38553	8.4
		1998 ID	456790	38511	8.4
	Female	2005 PP	478626	35838	7.5
		2004 PR	478252	36267	7.6
		2003 PR	477753	36546	7.6
		2002 PD	476653	36598	7.7
		2001 PD	476031	36612	7.7
		2000 ID	476570	36547	7.7
		1999 ID	476329	36591	7.7
		1998 ID	475117	36710	7.7

## POPULATION STATISTICS AND GRAPHS

**Population by age and sex, All Police Services, 1996 to 2005  
(For use with released data only)**

Geography	Sex	Age Year	TOTAL	12 to 17	% of pop
HALIFAX, MUNICIPAL, NS -(HALIFAX REGIONAL POLICE, N.S., 12020)	Both	2005	213242	16064	7.5
		2004	212346	16069	7.6
		2003	211105	16053	7.6
		2002	209299	15856	7.6
		2001	206646	15560	7.5
		2000	205088	15349	7.5
		1999	203321	15161	7.5
		1998	201117	14998	7.5
		1997	199067	14750	7.4
	1996	196871	14551	7.4	
	Male	2005	104172	8197	7.9
		2004	103776	8183	7.9
		2003	103082	8192	7.9
		2002	102267	8103	7.9
		2001	100610	7928	7.9
		2000	99968	7849	7.9
		1999	99264	7768	7.8
		1998	98168	7682	7.8
		1997	97233	7556	7.8
	1996	96179	7424	7.7	
	Female	2005	109070	7868	7.2
		2004	108570	7886	7.3
		2003	108023	7861	7.3
		2002	107032	7752	7.2
		2001	106036	7631	7.2
2000		105120	7499	7.1	
1999		104056	7391	7.1	
1998		102949	7317	7.1	
1997		101834	7194	7.1	
1996	100692	7127	7.1		

**POPULATION METROPOLITAN AGE GROUP (12 to 17)**

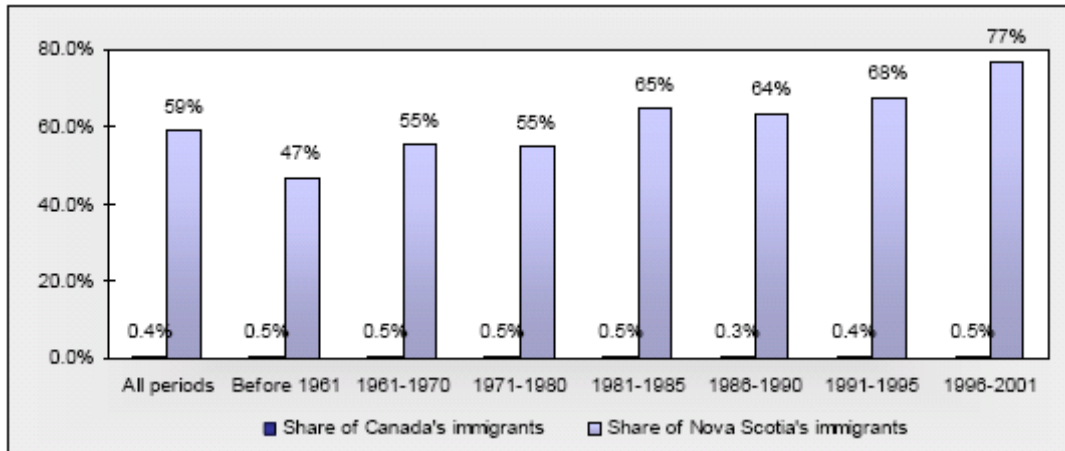
<b>Geography</b>	<b>Metropolitan population</b>	<b>Population (Age 12-17)</b>	<b>% of Age 12-17</b>
<b>ST. JOHN'S, R.N.C., NFLD -</b> (ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. (R.N.C.), 10500)	181,113	13668	8
<b>CHARLOTTETOWN,</b> MUNICIPAL, <b>PEI -</b> (CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 11002)	58,625	2351	4
<b>HALIFAX, MUNICIPAL, NS -</b> (HALIFAX REGIONAL POLICE & RCMP)	372,858	28694	8
<b>FREDERICTON, MUNICIPAL,</b> <b>NB -(FREDERICTON, N.B.,</b> 13007)	85,688	3358	4
<b>ST. JOHN, MUNICIPAL, NB -</b> (SAINT JOHN, N.B., 13027)	122,389	5339	4
<b>MONTREAL, MUNICIPAL, QUE</b> -(MONTREAL, QUE., 24175)	3,635,571	116311	3
<b>QUEBEC, MUNICIPAL, QUE -</b> (QUEBEC, QUE., 24215)	715,515	34367	5
<b>OTTAWA (MUNICIPAL), ONT -</b> (OTTAWA, ONT., 35010)	1,130,761	64416	6
<b>HAMILTON-WENTWORTH,</b> MUNICIPAL, <b>ONT -(HAMILTON-</b> WENTWORTH REG.POLICE, ONT., 35125)	692,911	42306	6
<b>TORONTO, MUNICIPAL, ONT -</b> (TORONTO, ONT., 35304)	5,113,149	175771	3
<b>WINNIPEG, MUNICIPAL, MAN -</b> (WINNIPEG (GREATER), MAN., 46064)	694,668	50459	7
<b>REGINA, MUNICIPAL, SASK -</b> (REGINA, SASK., 47063)	194,971	15381	8
<b>SASKATOON, MUNICIPAL,</b> <b>SASK -(SASKATOON, SASK.,</b> 47066)	233,923	17121	7
<b>CALGARY, MUNICIPAL, ALTA -</b> (CALGARY, ALTA., 48014)	1,079,310	73581	7
<b>EDMONTON, MUNICIPAL,</b> <b>ALTA -(EDMONTON, ALTA.,</b> 48033)	1,034,945	53774	5
<b>VANCOUVER, MUNICIPAL, BC</b> -(VANCOUVER, B.C., 59023)	2,116,581	32187	2
<b>VICTORIA, MUNICIPAL, BC -</b> (VICTORIA, B.C., 59025)	330,088	4073	1

**POPULATION METROPOLITAN AGE GROUP (19 to 24)**

<b>Geography</b>	<b>Metropolitan population</b>	<b>Population (Age 19-24)</b>	<b>% of Age 19-24</b>
<b>ST. JOHN'S, R.N.C., NFLD -</b> (ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. (R.N.C.), 10500)	181,113	16794	9
<b>CHARLOTTETOWN,</b> MUNICIPAL, <b>PEI -</b> (CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., 11002)	58,625	3138	5
<b>HALIFAX, MUNICIPAL, NS -</b> (HALIFAX REGIONAL POLICE & RCMP)	372,858	32564	9
<b>FREDERICTON, MUNICIPAL,</b> <b>NB -(FREDERICTON, N.B.,</b> 13007)	85,688	5443	6
<b>ST. JOHN, MUNICIPAL, NB -</b> (SAINT JOHN, N.B., 13027)	122,389	6105	5
<b>MONTREAL, MUNICIPAL, QUE</b> -(MONTREAL, QUE., 24175)	3,635,571	158669	4
<b>QUEBEC, MUNICIPAL, QUE -</b> (QUEBEC, QUE., 24215)	715,515	46052	6
<b>OTTAWA (MUNICIPAL), ONT -</b> (OTTAWA, ONT., 35010)	1,130,761	68867	6
<b>HAMILTON-WENTWORTH,</b> MUNICIPAL, <b>ONT -(HAMILTON-</b> WENTWORTH REG.POLICE, ONT., 35125)	692,911	44195	6
<b>TORONTO, MUNICIPAL, ONT -</b> (TORONTO, ONT., 35304)	5,113,149	208463	4
<b>WINNIPEG, MUNICIPAL, MAN -</b> (WINNIPEG (GREATER), MAN., 46064)	694,668	55795	8
<b>REGINA, MUNICIPAL, SASK -</b> (REGINA, SASK., 47063)	194,971	18229	9
<b>SASKATOON, MUNICIPAL,</b> <b>SASK -(SASKATOON, SASK.,</b> 47066)	233,923	20878	9
<b>CALGARY, MUNICIPAL, ALTA</b> -(CALGARY, ALTA., 48014)	1,079,310	89577	8
<b>EDMONTON, MUNICIPAL,</b> <b>ALTA -(EDMONTON, ALTA.,</b> 48033)	1,034,945	73909	7
<b>VANCOUVER, MUNICIPAL, BC</b> -(VANCOUVER, B.C., 59023)	2,116,581	52593	2
<b>VICTORIA, MUNICIPAL, BC -</b> (VICTORIA, B.C., 59025)	330,088	9747	3



**Immigrants Residing in Halifax Census Metropolitan Area as A Percentage of Canada's and Nova Scotia's Immigrant Population, by Period of Immigration.**



Source: Recent Immigrants to Metropolitan Areas: Halifax, Metropolis Project, 2005

**Predicted Population Growth Assuming Zero Net Immigration: CanMac 2006**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total 5-18 Years of Age</b>	<b>% of Total NS Pop</b>	<b>Total 19-24 Years of Age</b>	<b>% of Total NS Pop</b>	<b>Total 65+ Years of Age</b>	<b>% of Total NS Pop</b>	<b>Total NS Pop</b>
2001	168,788	18.10%	72,950	7.82%	127,546	13.68%	932,389
2002	166,803	17.85%	73,601	7.88%	128,893	13.79%	934,507
2003	164,291	17.55%	75,140	8.03%	130,331	13.92%	936,165
2004	161,368	17.22%	75,960	8.11%	131,833	14.07%	936,960
2005	158,050	16.87%	76,409	8.16%	132,848	14.18%	936,936
2006	154,391	16.48%	76,542	8.17%	134,361	14.34%	936,760
2007	150,745	16.10%	76,514	8.17%	136,077	14.53%	936,456
2008	147,003	15.70%	76,190	8.14%	138,346	14.78%	936,030
2009	142,771	15.26%	75,851	8.11%	140,680	15.04%	935,490
2010	139,309	14.90%	75,251	8.05%	143,074	15.30%	934,830
2011	136,410	14.60%	74,238	7.95%	146,138	15.65%	934,037
2012	133,842	14.34%	73,145	7.84%	151,084	16.19%	933,106
2013	131,604	14.12%	71,972	7.72%	155,777	16.71%	932,015
2014	129,788	13.94%	70,297	7.55%	159,999	17.19%	930,759
2015	127,970	13.77%	68,341	7.35%	164,027	17.65%	929,317
2016	126,675	13.66%	66,116	7.13%	168,111	18.12%	927,662
2017	125,784	13.59%	64,066	6.92%	171,957	18.57%	925,775
2018	125,090	13.54%	62,135	6.73%	175,906	19.05%	923,629
2019	124,362	13.50%	60,525	6.57%	180,202	19.56%	921,205
2020	124,182	13.52%	58,729	6.39%	184,637	20.10%	918,487
2021	124,162	13.56%	56,690	6.19%	188,890	20.63%	915,455
2022	124,064	13.60%	55,164	6.05%	193,229	21.19%	912,083
2023	124,058	13.66%	53,857	5.93%	197,561	21.75%	908,370
2024	123,418	13.65%	53,286	5.89%	201,645	22.30%	904,314
2025	122,676	13.63%	52,689	5.85%	205,704	22.86%	899,911
2026	121,804	13.61%	52,683	5.89%	209,965	23.46%	895,170

## RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

### Referral Sources and Volume

#### Number and Source of Referrals Accepted, 2001, 2002, 2003

RJ Agency	2001		2002		2003	
<i>Halifax</i>	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pre-Charge (Police)	317	67%	328	60%	280	48%
Post-Charge (Crown)	150	32%	197	36%	285	49%
Post-Conviction (Court)	3	1%	14	3%	8	1%
Post Sentence (Corrections)	1	-	6	1%	5	1%
Subtotal	471	100%	545	100%	578	99%
<i>Amherst</i>						
Pre-Charge (Police)	82	78%	92	82%	70	70%
Post-Charge (Crown)	12	11%	8	7%	7	7%
Post-Conviction (Court)	3	3%	3	3%	2	1%
Post Sentence (Corrections)	8	8%	9	8%	23	23%
Subtotal	105	100%	112	100%	102	100%
<i>Sydney</i>						
Pre-Charge (Police)	245	87%	220	85%	127	65%
Post-Charge (Crown)	28	10%	33	13%	58	29%
Post-Conviction (Court)	2	1%	-	-	2	1%
Post Sentence (Corrections)	5	2%	6	2%	9	5%
Subtotal	280	100%	259	100%	196	100%
<i>Kentville</i>						
Pre-Charge (Police)	123	81%	128	81%	133	75%
Post-Charge (Crown)	28	18%	25	16%	41	23%
Post-Conviction (Court)	0	-	1	1%	-	-
Post Sentence (Corrections)	1	1%	4	2%	3	2%
Subtotal	152		158		177	100%
Grand Total	1008		1074		1053	

Note: The respective restorative justice agencies per region are as follows: Halifax- Community Justice Society; Amherst- Cumberland Community Alternative Society; Sydney- Island Community Justice Society; Kentville- Valley Restorative Justice.

**Number and Source of Referrals Accepted, 2004, 2006**

RJ Agency	2004		2005		2006	
<b><i>Halifax</i></b>	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pre-Charge (Police)	233	41%	236	34%	301	44
Post-Charge (Crown)	313	56%	341	50%	371	54
Post-Conviction (Court)	14	2%	110	16%	18	3
Post Sentence (Corrections)	4	1%	1	0%	1	0
Subtotal	564	100%	688	100%	691	100%
<b><i>Amherst</i></b>						
Pre-Charge (Police)	70	86%	69	68%	86	74
Post-Charge (Crown)	9	11%	10	10%	18	16
Post-Conviction (Court)	-	-	16	16%	8	7
Post Sentence (Corrections)	2	2%	6	6%	4	4
Subtotal	81	99%	101	100%	116	100%
<b><i>Sydney</i></b>						
Pre-Charge (Police)	109	64%	156	81%	183	82
Post-Charge (Crown)	60	35%	32	16.5%	35	16
Post-Conviction (Court)	1	1%	1	1.5%	0	0
Post Sentence (Corrections)	-	-	4	2%	6	3
Subtotal	170	100%	193	100%	224	100%
<b><i>Kentville</i></b>						
Pre-Charge (Police)	109	79%	90	78%	91	76
Post-Charge (Crown)	28	20%	26	22%	27	23
Post-Conviction (Court)	1	1%	0	0%	0	0
Post Sentence (Corrections)	-	-	0	0%	1	1
Subtotal	138	100%	116	100%	119	100%
Grand Total	953		1098		1150	

Note: The respective restorative justice agencies per region are as follows: Halifax- Community Justice Society; Amherst- Cumberland Community Alternative Society; Sydney- Island Community Justice Society; Kentville- Valley Restorative Justice.

**Total Referrals by Source, All Agencies**

	<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>		<b>2005</b>		<b>2006</b>	
<b><i>Referral Source</i></b>	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Pre-Charge (Police)	940	62%	850	60%	884	57%	1032	62
Post-Charge (Crown)	475	31%	523	37%	522	34%	582	35
Post-Conviction (Court)	20	1%	23	2%	132	8%	32	2
Post Sentence (Corrections)	91	6%	27	2%	23	1%	21	1
<b>Total</b>	1526	100%	1423	100%	1561	100%	1667	100%

**Offence Type by Referral Source, Halifax Agency, 2003**

<b>Offence Type<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Police</b>	<b>Crown</b>	<b>Court</b>	<b>Corrections</b>	<b>Total</b>
Violent					
#	56	99	6	2	163
%	13.4%	23.1%	37.5%	20.0%	18.7%
Property					
#	277	214	2	2	495
%	66.4%	49.9%	12.5%	20.0%	56.8%
Drugs					
#	9	5	0	0	14
%	2.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
Breaches					
#	8	26	4	1	39
%	1.9%	6.1%	25.0%	10.0%	4.5%
Other					
#	31	55	4	4	94
%	7.4%	12.8%	25.0%	40.0%	10.8%
Prov./Mun.					
#	36	30	0	1	67
%	8.7%	7.0%	.0%	10.0%	7.7%
Total					
#	417	429	16	10	872
%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<sup>1</sup> Robbery, weapons offences, and threats/harassment are included in 'violent offences.' The 'other' category includes obstruction, interference, being an accessory, and 'operation of motor vehicle' offences. Property offences included theft under \$5000 and related offences, mischief, joy riding, causing a disturbance, fraud, break and enter, and arson.

### Offence Type by Referral Source, Halifax Agency, 2004

Offence Type <sup>2</sup>	Police	Crown	Court	Corrections	Total
<b>Violent</b>					
#	69	110	7	5	191
%	20.1%	22.4%	29.2%	71.4%	22.1%
<b>Property</b>					
#	199	207	4	1	411
%	58.0%	42.2%	16.7%	14.3%	47.5%
<b>Drugs</b>					
#	8	12	0	0	20
%	2.3%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
<b>Breaches</b>					
#	7	37	2	1	47
%	2.0%	7.5%	8.3%	14.3%	5.4%
<b>Other</b>					
#	43	61	11	0	115
%	12.5%	12.4%	45.8%	0.0%	13.3%
<b>Prov./Mun.</b>					
#	17	64	0	0	81
%	5.0%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%
<b>Total</b>					
#	343	491	24	7	865
%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<sup>2</sup> Robbery, weapons offences, and threats/harassment are included in 'violent offences.' The 'other' category includes obstruction, interference, being an accessory, and 'operation of motor vehicle' offences. Property offences included theft under \$5000 and related offences, mischief, joy riding, causing a disturbance, fraud, break and enter, and arson.

**Offence Type by Referral Source, Halifax Agency, 2005**

Offence Type <sup>3</sup>	Police	Crown	Court	Corrections	Total
<b>Violent</b>					
#	47	114	15	1	177
%	13.2%	22.8%	10.9%	100.0%	17.8%
<b>Property</b>					
#	250	194	7	0	451
%	70.2%	38.8%	5.1%	0.0%	45.3%
<b>Drugs</b>					
#	7	6	4	0	17
%	2.0%	1.2%	2.9%	0.0%	1.7%
<b>Breaches</b>					
#	7	25	1	0	33
%	2.0%	5.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.3%
<b>Other</b>					
#	38	68	7	0	113
%	10.7%	13.6%	5.1%	0.0%	11.4%
<b>Prov./Mun.</b>					
#	7	93	104	0	204
%	2.0%	18.6%	75.4%	0.0%	20.5%
<b>Total</b>					
#	356	500	138	1	995
%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

<sup>3</sup> Robbery, weapons offences, and threats/harassment are included in 'violent offences.' The 'other' category includes obstruction, interference, being an accessory, and 'operation of motor vehicle' offences. Property offences included theft under \$5000 and related offences, mischief, joy riding, causing a disturbance, fraud, break and enter, and arson.



**RJ Referrals: Violent Offences as Percentage of Total Offences Handled by Select  
RJ Agencies Over Time**

Year	#	%
2000	136	14
2001	174	12
2003	271	18
2004	279	20
2005	282	19

**YCJA'S Impact on RJ  
Referrals, 2002/2003 AND 2003/2004**

**1. Overall**

Period	Police	Crown	Court	Corrections	Total	Recorded Formal Police Cautions <sup>4</sup>
2002/03	1194	396	22	67	1679	625
2003/04	799	510	21	73	1403	485
Difference	-395	+114	-1	+6	-274	-140
% Difference	-33%	+29%	-	+8%	-16%	-23%

Source: NS R.J., May 2004

**2. Selected Agencies, All Referrals**

Period	Truro	Amherst	Sydney <sup>5</sup>	Kentville	Halifax
2002/03	166	126	328	165	548
2003/04	62	92	228	184	519
Difference	-104	-34	-100	19	-29
% Difference	-62%	-27%	-30%	+11%	-5%

<sup>4</sup> These refer to recorded formal police cautions reported to NSRJ.

<sup>5</sup> Sydney here includes Sydney and Inverness/Richmond offices.

## YCJA'S Impact on RJ Referrals, 2003/2004 and 2004/2005

### 1. Overall

Period	Police	Crown	Court	Corrections	Total	Recorded Formal Police Cautions <sup>6</sup>
2003/04	799	510	21	73	1403	485
2004/05	827	524	45	19	1415	380
Difference	+28	+14	+24	-54	+12	-105
% Difference	+3%	+3%	+53%	-74%	+1%	-22%

Source: N.S. R.J.

### 2. Selected Agencies, All Referrals

Period	Truro	Amherst	Sydney <sup>7</sup>	Kentville	Halifax
2003/04	62	92	228	184	519
2004/05	83	77	186	115	650
Difference	+21	-15	-42	-69	+131
% Difference	+25%	-17%	-19%	-37%	+20%

### 3. Selected Agencies, Police Referrals

Period	Truro	Amherst	Sydney <sup>8</sup>	Kentville	Halifax
2003-2004	27	68	133	142	208
2004-2005	64	65	125	90	265
Difference	+37	-3	-8	-52	+65
% Difference	+138%	-5%	-6%	-37%	+31%

<sup>6</sup> These refer to recorded formal police cautions reported to NSRJ.

<sup>7</sup> Sydney here includes Sydney and Inverness/Richmond offices.

<sup>8</sup> Sydney here includes Sydney and Inverness/Richmond offices.

**YCJA'S Impact on RJ  
Referrals, 2004/2005 and 2005/2006**

**1. Overall**

Period	Police	Crown	Court	Corrections	Total	Recorded Formal Police Cautions <sup>9</sup>
2004/05	827	524	45	19	1415	380
2005/06	971	509	114	24	1618	326
Difference	+144	-15	+69	+5	+203	-54
% Difference	+17%	-3%	+153%	+26%	+14%	-14%

Source: N.S. RJ May, 2006

**2. Selected Agencies, All Referrals**

Period	Truro	Amherst	Sydney <sup>10</sup>	Kentville	Halifax
2004/05	83	77	186	115	650
2005/06	80	112	248	124	672
Difference	-3	+35	+72	+9	+22
% Difference	-4%	+45%	+39%	+8%	+3%

**3. Selected Agencies, Police Referrals**

Period	Truro	Amherst	Sydney <sup>11</sup>	Kentville	Halifax
2004/05	64	65	125	90	265
2005/06	55	82	194	102	252
Difference	-9	+17	+69	+12	-13
% Difference	-14%	+26%	+55%	+13%	-5%

<sup>9</sup> These refer to recorded formal police cautions reported to NSRJ.

<sup>10</sup> Sydney here includes Sydney and Inverness/Richmond offices.

<sup>11</sup> Sydney here includes Sydney and Inverness/Richmond offices.

## **NOVA SCOTIA YOUTH CUSTODY AND PROBATION**

### **YOUTH STATISTICS: INCARCERATION IN NOVA SCOTIA**

Until 2004 youth were basically incarcerated in the Nova Scotia Youth Centre (NSYC) and Shelburne and occasionally in other provincial facilities. Shelburne received both females and younger males. Since 2004 Shelburne has been closed and, for all intents and purposes, all incarcerated youth are now housed in the Nova Scotia Youth Facility (NSYF) at Waterville. It is clear from the table below that the YCJA, promulgated in fiscal 2003-2004, as expected, significantly reduced the number of youth incarcerated. Since 2000 the level of incarceration had been declining but with the YCJA it was cut by 55% in 2003-2004 from the previous year. There has been no discernible trend in the number of youths sentenced to incarceration since that time. Also there has been no clear trend in the number of youths being remanded though the last two time periods suggest a possible upward trend.

**YOUTH SENTENCING AND REMAND PATTERNS - 2000 to 2008**

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Sentenced</b>	<b>Total Remand</b>
May 1, 2000	NSYC	113	102 M	11 M
	Shelburne	49	38	11
	Other	9	6	2 M, 1 F
May 12, 2000	NSYC	111	102 M	9 M
	Shelburne	50	41	9
	Other	6	5	1
Nov 1, 2000	NSYC	92	79 M	13 M
	Shelburne	29	14 M, 9 F	6
	Other	3	1 M	2
Nov 12, 2000	NSYC	99	79 M	20 M
	Shelburne	30	23	7
	Other	3	-	3
May 1, 2002	NSYC	112 M	100 M	12 M
	Shelburne	19 M, 11 F	28	2
	Other	3 M, 1 F	-	4
May 12, 2002	NSYC	114 M,	98 M	16 M
	Shelburne	17 M 13 F	26	4
	Other	-	-	-
Nov 1, 2002	NSYC	101 M	69 M	32 M
	Shelburne	9 M, 11 F	16	4
	Other	2 M	1 M	1 M
Nov 12, 2002	NSYC	97 M	76 M	21 M
	Shelburne	12 M, 14 F	17	9
	Other	4 M	1 M	3 M
Feb 1, 2003	NSYC	102 M	85 M	17 M
	Shelburne	11 M, 6 F	12	5
	Other	-	-	-
Feb 12, 2003	NSYC	100 M	86 M	14 M
	Shelburne	10 M, 9 F	15	4
	Other	1 M, 1 F	-	2
Nov 1, 2003	NSYC	57 M	36 M	21 M
	Shelburne	3 M, 5 F	6	2
	Other	3 M	-	3
Nov 12, 2003	NSYC	54 M	35 M	19 M
	Shelburne	5 M, 5 F	8	2
	Other	4 M	-	4
May 1, 2004	NSYC	52 M, 3 F	46	9
May 12, 2004	NSYC	59 M, 5 F	49	15
	Other	2 M	-	2 M

**YOUTH SENTENCING AND REMAND PATTERNS - 2000 to 2008 - Continued**

<b>Time Period</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Total Sentenced</b>	<b>Total Remand</b>
Nov 1, 2004	NSYF	50 M, 5 F	30 M, 5 F	20 M, 1 F
	Other	1 M	1 M	-
Nov 12, 2004	NSYF	53 M, 7 F	35 M, 5 F	18 M, 2 F
	Other	-	-	-
May 1, 2005	NSYF	46 M, 5 F	32 M, 1 F	14 M, 4 F
	Other	-	-	2 M
May 12, 2005	NSYF	44 M, 6 F	31 M, 2 F	13 M, 4 F
	Other	1 M	1 M	-
Nov 1, 2005	NSYF	57 M, 3 F	33 M, 1 F	24 M, 2 F
	Other	1 M	-	1 M
Nov 12, 2005	NSYF	62 M, 5 F	36 M, 2 F	26 M, 3 F
	Other	2 M	-	2 M
May 1, 2006	NSYF	60 M, 5 F	34 M, 2 F	26 M, 3 F
	Other	1 M	-	1 M
May 12, 2006	NSYF	64 M, 7 F	45 M, 2 F	19 M, 5 F
Nov 1, 2006	NSYF	71 M, 3 F	53 M, 1 F	18 M, 2 F
	Other	3 M	1 M	2 M
Nov 12, 2006	NSYF	77 M, 1 F	59 M	18 M, 1 F
	Other	1 F	-	1 F
May 1, 2007	NSYF	59 M, 9 F	37 M, 4 F	22 M, 5 F
	Other	1 M	-	1 M
May 12, 2007	NSYF	57 M, 9 F	40 M, 3 F	17 M, 6 F
	Other	-	-	-
Nov 1, 2007	NSYF	51 M, 13 F	25 M, 3 F	26 M, 10 F
	Other	-	-	-
Nov 12, 2007	NSYF	65 M, 12 F	29 M, 1 F	36 M, 11 F
	Other	2 M	-	2 M
Jan 15, 2008	NSYF	73 M, 8 F	47 M, 3 F	26 M, 5 F

NSYF stands for Nova Scotia Youth Facility. M and F stand for male and female.

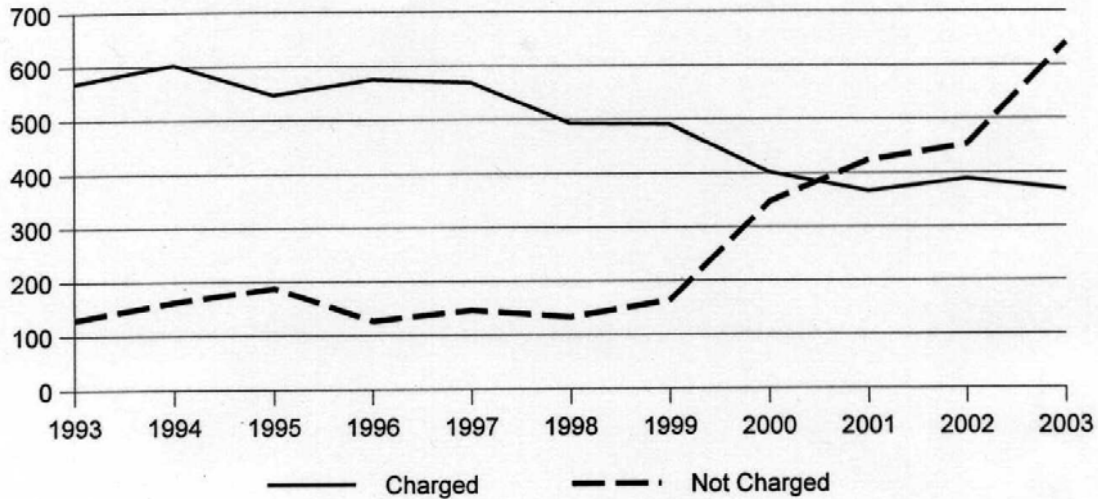
## CHRONOLOGY

### YOUTH INCARCERATED IN NOVA SCOTIA

<b>Chronology</b>	<b>Sentenced</b>	<b>Remanded</b>
May 12 (00)	148	19
Nov 12 (00)	102	30
May 12 (02)	124	20
Nov 12 (02)	94	33
Nov 12 (03)	43	25
May 12 (04)	49	17
Nov 12 (04)	40	20
May 12 (05)	34	17
Nov 12 (05)	38	31
May 12 (06)	47	24
Nov 12 (06)	59	20
May 12 (07)	43	23
Nov 12 (07)	30	49
Jan 15 (08)	50	31



**Youth Charged and Not Charged in Nova Scotia, 1993-2003**  
**Rate per 10, 000 Youth Population**

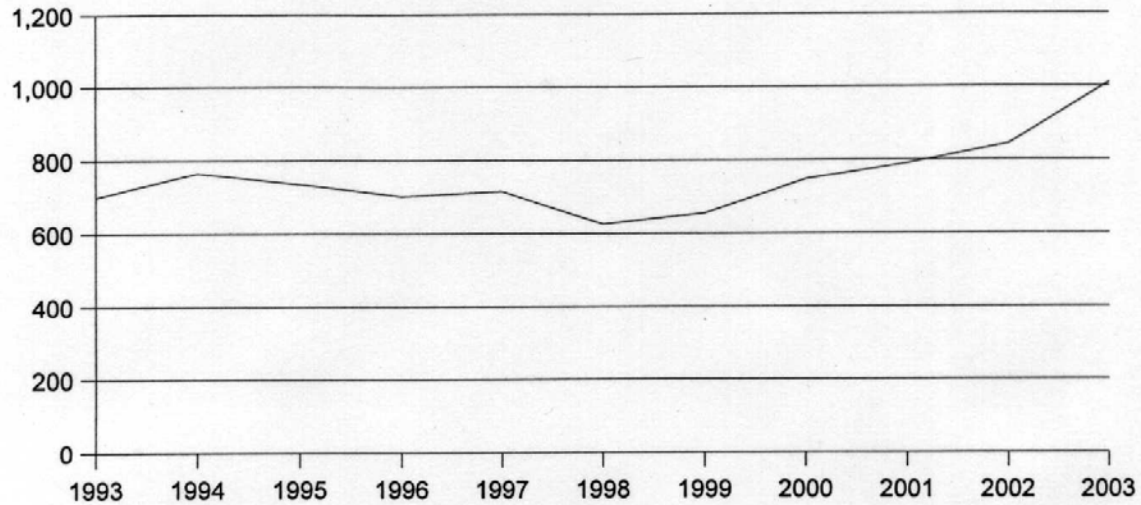


With the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act there has been a significant shift in the number of youth diverted from the courts. While the national data shows this marked shift from 2002 to 2003 the process in Nova Scotia actually commenced in 1999 when the Department of Justice began implementing Restorative Justice with a pilot program in four areas of the province. Full implementation took place during 2001.

From 1999 to 2003 the rate of youth not charged per 10,000 youth population rose from 164 to 641 representing 290% increase. On the other hand the number of youth charged by police has declined. While there has been a general drop from 1993 to 1998 the process began to accelerate in 1999. From 1999 to 2003 the rate of youth charged dropped by 25% and from 2002 to 2003 by 5%.

Source: Department of Justice, Nova Scotia

### Youth 'Accused' Rate in Nova Scotia, 1993-2003 Rate per 10,000 Youth Population



In order to make a more accurate assessment of youth involvement (as a result of the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act- YCJA) in crime the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics has combined youth charged by police and youth 'not charged' (i.e. diverted) into a youth 'accused' rate.

Figure 7 shows the youth accused rate from 1993 to 2003. Up until 1999 the youth accused rate generally declined (from 1993 to 1999 the rate dropped by 6%). Then, with the introduction of the Restorative Justice pilot program in 1999 the youth accused rate began to increase and accelerated as the program went province wide in 2001 and continued to increase in 2003 with the YCJA in effect.

From 1999 to 2003 the youth accused rate increased by 54%. Rather than representing a 'real' increase in youth crime this may represent 'net widening'. Prior to Restorative Justice and the YCJA police may have dealt with youth involved in minor offences informally. But with Restorative Justice and the YCJA police may be using a more formalised process which captures, in a statistical sense, more youth.

Source: Department of Justice, Nova Scotia

**Youth in Sentenced Custody by Ethnicity, 2000 to 2005**

	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04		2004/05	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Afro-Canadian	52	14.1%	50	15.8%	47	14.9%	33	20.6%	32	24.2%
Aboriginal	23	6.2%	10	3.2%	14	4.4%	9	5.6%	8	6.1%
White	279	75.6%	246	77.6%	236	74.9%	114	71.3%	91	68.9%
Other	8	2.2%	6	1.9%	6	1.9%	2	1.3%	0	0.0%
Unknown	7	1.9%	5	1.6%	12	3.8%	2	1.3%	1	0.8%
Total	369	100%	317	100%	315	100%	160	100%	132	100%
Change (# and %)	-	-	-52	-14.1%	-2	-0.6%	-155	-49.2%	-28	-17.5%
	#	%								
Total Change	-237	-64.2%								

Source: DOJ Policy and Planning

**Youth in Probation by Ethnicity, 2000 to 2004**

	2000/01		2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Afro-Canadian	108	8.0%	97	8.1%	106	9.4%	110	11.9%
Aboriginal	42	3.1%	48	4.0%	42	3.7%	59	6.4%
White	1163	86.0%	1033	86.2%	947	84.0%	721	78.0%
Other	16	1.2%	5	0.4%	7	0.6%	10	1.1%
Unknown	23	1.7%	15	1.3%	25	2.2%	24	2.6%
Total	1352	100%	1198	100%	1127	100%	924	100%
Change (# and %)	-	-	-154	-11.4%	-71	-5.9%	-203	-18.0%
	#	%						
Total Change	-428	-31.7%						

Source: DOJ Policy and Planning

**Metro Halifax's Disposition of Youth Cases, November 1, 1999 to December 31, 2003, Selective Features By Recorded Offences, Incidents and Repeat Accuseds<sup>12</sup>**

Features	Recorded Offences (N=10,477)		Incidents (N=4403)		Repeat Offenders <sup>13</sup> (N=646)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Disposition Type</b>						
Police Caution	1591	15 %	850	19%	42	6%
Police Referral	1833	18%	828	19%	94	15%
Crown Referral	1703	16%	207	5%	33	5%
Court/Corrections	80	1%	19	1%	3	1%
Police Charges	5270	50%	2499	57%	474	73%
<b>Gender</b>						
Males	6549	62%	2701	61%	422	65%
Females	3928	38%	1702	39%	224	35%
<b>Ethnicity<sup>14</sup></b>						
Afro-Nova Scotian	2091	22%	923	22%	154	26%
Caucasian	7322	75%	3022	74%	436	72%
Other	272	3%	121	4%	11	2%
<b>Authority<sup>15</sup></b>						
Halifax Police	8689	83%	4168	95%	610	94%
Crown Prosecution	1703	16%	205	5%	31	5%
<b>Offence Type<sup>16</sup></b>						
Most Serious CC/Drugs	1174	12%	436	10%	77	12%
Less Serious CC/Drugs	8927	84%	3746	85%	541	84%
Provincial/Municipal Statute	376	4%	221	5%	28	4%
<b>Age</b>						
13 and under	1940	18%	854	19%	73	11%
14 and 15	5094	49%	2075	47%	246	38%
16 and 17	3443	33%	1474	33%	321	50%
<b>Victim Type<sup>17</sup></b>						
Business	4109	42%	1845	47%	226	36%
Person	5261	54%	1834	47%	360	56%
Public	383	4%	219	6%	55	8%

<sup>12</sup>

<sup>13</sup> For all repeat offenders, the data on all selected variables pertain to the last incident with which the youth was involved.

<sup>14</sup> A small number of youth were not identified by ethnicity/race and these are excluded in this table. The "other" category included 28 aboriginal youths.

<sup>15</sup> There were a handful of cases referred by court or corrections.

<sup>16</sup> The most serious category was restricted to robbery, sexual assault, kidnapping, break and enter, weapons, fraud, major assault and drug trafficking.

<sup>17</sup> The "Public" victim included schools.

## Metro Halifax Patterns, Recidivism Scores by Selected Variables<sup>18</sup>

### 1. Last Incident Disposition

Recidivism Scores	Crown Referral N=148		Police Referral N= 637		Police Formal Caution N=728		Police Charge N=881	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	115	78%	543	85%	686	94%	407	46%
One	14	10%	65	10%	34	5%	180	20%
Two or more	19	13%	29	5%	8	1%	294	34%

### 2. Last Incident Offence Type

Recidivism Scores	Most Serious CC/CDSA N=208		Less Serious <sup>19</sup> CC/CDSA N= 2101		Provincial/Municipal Statutes <sup>20</sup> N=91	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	131	63%	1560	74%	63	69%
One	36	17%	245	12%	12	13%
Two or more	41	20%	296	14%	16	18%

### 3. Age at Last Incident

Recidivism Scores	13 and Under N=425		14 and 15 N= 917		16 and 17 N=1058	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	352	83%	671	73%	731	70%
One	36	8%	107	12%	150	14%
Two or more	37	9%	139	15%	177	16%

### 4. Gender and Race/Ethnicity at Last Incident

Recidivism Scores	Males N=1271		Females N= 1129		Caucasian N=1682		Afro-Nova Scotians N=397	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
None	849	67%	905	80%	1240	74%	243	61%
One	174	14%	119	10%	203	12%	69	17%
Two or more	248	20%	105	9%	238	14%	85	22%

<sup>18</sup>

<sup>19</sup> “Stolen property” accounted for 71% of the zero recidivism scores, 44% of the recidivism one scores, and 21% of those with scores of 2 (i.e., three or more incidents).

<sup>20</sup> Virtually all these repeat offenders were faced with violations of provincial statutes.

## COMPLETED COURT CASES, NOVA SCOTIA

JANUARY 1, 2005 TO FEBRUARY 28, 2006

1. Young accused persons (12 to 17 inclusive) accounted for roughly 14% of all the charges (province-wide) and 13% of all 22,517 charges in HRM courts (13% is also the estimated Canada-wide figure)\*. **Pre-charge restorative justice referral is only available for those under 18 years of age and that enhances the gap between youth and adult court charges.**
2. The youths' charges province-wide were 9% major violent crimes and 16% if common assault is included. Youths' in HRM charges were 12% major violence and 21% if common assault is included. **Significant Difference between HRM and elsewhere in the province.**
3. Province-wide, 38% of the youth charges constituted a single case where one case is defined as all charges against the same person heard in the same court on the same day. 61% of all charges constituted two or fewer cases and 73% constituted three or fewer cases. 27% of all charges were constituted by four or more cases during the fourteen month period, clearly indicating significant recidivism. In HRM the corresponding figures were 36%, 60%, 72% with 28% of all charges linked to instances of four or more cases. **Little Difference between HRM and elsewhere in the province for youth charges in the number of charges per case and regarding recidivism within the 14 month period.**
4. There was surprisingly little variation in the proportion of violent crime (if common assault is included) charges across the 13 to 17 age range; also, there were no significant differences in the proportion of single or multiple cases across those ages. **Little variation by age of young accused.**
5. Among HRM adults with charges, persons between the ages of 18 and 25 accounted for 40% of all the adult charges (or 35% of all charges). Persons aged 18 to 30 accounted for 46%. **Concentration of adult charges among those aged 18 to 25.**
6. The proportion of HRM adult charges involving violent offences including common assault was 15% overall and only 13% for those aged 18 to 25. **Significantly fewer violent charges than among youth but this may be mainly due to restorative justice youth referrals being especially likely for property offenses thereby increasing the percentage youth violent charges that are court processed.**

7. Among HRM adult accused persons' charges, 38% of the charges involved a single case, 60% one or two cases and 70% three or fewer cases. These percentages are quite similar to those for accused youth as noted in point # 3 above. There is however a major difference when the focus is on accused persons aged 18 to 25. Here only 31% of the charges involved one case, 49% one or two, and 57% three or fewer; that of course means that over 40% of the charges involved instances of four or more cases. **Significant recidivism indicated among the 18 to 25 year olds compared to other adults and also to those under 18 years of age.**
8. Among HRM adults, persons between the ages of 18 and 25 accounted for 30% of all the adult individuals charged and persons aged 18 to 30 accounted for 46% of all individuals charged. **Recidivism is greatest among the 18 -25 persons.**
9. Among HRM adults, where the measure is not charges but distinct individuals charged, however many times, 29% of those aged 18 to 25 were charged at least once with a violent offence (including common assault). **Violent offending is more common among adults aged 18 to 25.**

## DOWNTOWN AND RISK AREAS

### Days of Week – Number of Offences by Type and Time

April - November 2007

Day of Week	Offence Type	21:00-01:00	01:00-05:00
<b>Sunday</b>	Liquor Offence	13	122
	Robbery	1	1
	Assault Wpn/BH	2	8
	Sexual Assault	1	0
	Assault	0	15
	Dispute	0	5
	Assault Police	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>152</b>



<b>Day of Week</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>21:00-01:00</b>	<b>01:00-05:00</b>
<b>Monday</b>	Liquor Offence	12	78
	Robbery	0	1
	Assault Wpn/BH	0	1
	Sexual Assault	1	0
	Assault	0	11
	Dispute	0	2
	Assault Police	0	1
	Impaired	0	5
	Aggravated Assault	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>100</b>

<b>Day of Week</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>21:00-01:00</b>	<b>01:00-05:00</b>
<b>Tuesday</b>	Liquor Offence	5	12
	Robbery	0	0
	Assault Wpn/BH	1	0
	Sexual Assault	0	0
	Assault	1	5
	Dispute	2	0
	Assault Police	0	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>

<b>Day of Week</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>21:00-01:00</b>	<b>01:00-05:00</b>
<b>Wednesday</b>	Liquor Offence	7	12
	Robbery	1	0
	Assault Wpn/BH	0	0
	Sexual Assault	0	0
	Assault	0	1
	Dispute	0	0
	Assault Police	0	1
	Impaired Driving	0	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>

<b>Day of Week</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>21:00-01:00</b>	<b>01:00-05:00</b>
<b>Thursday</b>	Liquor Offence	9	86
	Robbery	1	0
	Assault Wpn/BH	0	1
	Sexual Assault	0	0
	Assault	3	5
	Dispute	0	3
	Assault Police	0	1
	Impaired Driving	1	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>104</b>

<b>Day of Week</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>21:00-01:00</b>	<b>01:00-05:00</b>
<b>Friday</b>	Liquor Offence	16	57
	Robbery	0	1
	Assault Wpn/BH	1	2
	Sexual Assault	1	0
	Assault	2	4
	Dispute	0	1
	Assault Police	0	0
	Impaired Driving	0	4
	Weapons	0	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>72</b>

<b>Day of Week</b>	<b>Offence Type</b>	<b>21:00-01:00</b>	<b>01:00-05:00</b>
<b>Saturday</b>	Liquor Offence	17	68
	Robbery	1	1
	Assault Wpn/BH	0	4
	Sexual Assault	0	0
	Assault	4	13
	Dispute	2	2
	Assault Police	0	0
	Impaired Driving	0	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>93</b>

## **MONTHS 2005 AND 2006 DOWNTOWN STATS**

During February and March of 2005 there were 37 incidents of violent crime in atom C401.

In February alone there were 13 incidents and in March alone there were 24 incidents. They break down as follows:

### February 2005

- 8 Assaults
- 3 Assault with wpn/bodily harm
- 1 Robbery
- 1 Sexual Assault

### March 2005

- 15 Assaults
- 5 Assaults with wpn/bodily harm
- 3 Robberies
- 1 Sexual Assault

During September and October 2005 there were 62 incidents of violent crime in atom C401

In September alone there were 25 and in October alone there were 37 incidents. They break down as follows:

### September 2005

- 19 Assaults
- 1 Aggravated Assault
- 2 Assault with wpn/bodily harm
- 2 Robberies
- 1 Sexual Assault

### October 2005

- 23 Assaults
- 1 Aggravated Assault
- 7 Assault with wpn/bodily harm
- 4 Robberies
- 1 Sexual Assault
- 1 Assault police

During February and March of 2006 there were 40 incidents of violent crime in atom C401.

In February alone there were 22 incidents and in March there were 18 incidents. They break down as follows:

February 2006

12 Assaults  
5 Assault with wpn/bodily harm  
3 Robberies  
1 Sexual Assault  
1 Assault Police

March 2006

11 Assaults  
4 Assault with wpn/bodily harm  
1 Sexual Assault  
1 Assault causing bodily harm  
1 Robbery

During September and October 2006 there were 49 incidents of violent crime in atom C401.

In September alone there were 22 incidents and in October there were 27 incidents. They break down as follows:

September 2006

12 Assaults  
7 Assault with wpn/bodily harm  
2 Assault Police  
1 Assault other Peace Officer

October 2006

19 Assaults  
3 Assault with wpn/bodily harm  
2 Assault Police  
3 Aggravated Assault



## HRM DISTRICT CRIME STATISTICS 2002 - 2004

### OFFENCES BY DOWNTOWN AND MEDIAN OF OTHER HRM DISTRICTS

*The numbers refer to YTD for each time period		2002		2003				2004		
		<i>BGIN~ 09/29</i>	<i>09/30 ~ 12/29</i>	<i>12/30(02) ~ 03/30</i>	<i>03/31 ~ 06/29</i>	<i>06/30 ~ 09/28</i>	<i>09/29 ~ 12/31</i>	<i>01/01 ~ 03/28</i>	<i>03/29 ~ 06/27</i>	<i>06/28 ~ 09/26</i>
Assaults (1043)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	N/A	N/A	105	218	371	502	113	263	416
	Median of other districts	N/A	N/A	22	49	80	102	18	40	60
Break & Enters (1046)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	158	245	119	199	309	402	73	177	299
	Median of other districts	143	173	36	60	101	147	30	72	108
MVAs Property (1074)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	434	574	166	278	404	517	133	241	366
	Median of other districts	185	248	84	137	178	234	72	111	163
MVA's I/F (1075)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	83	111	35	62	100	126	16	41	72
	Median of other districts	49	57	11	20	34	46	11	20	32
Robberies (1082)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	73	95	17	40	83	115	21	46	80
	Median of other districts	18	26	8	13	18	22	8	13	16
Sexual Assaults (1084)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	N/A	N/A	10	31	50	67	16	26	43
	Median of other districts	N/A	N/A	4	10	14	18	4	7	10
Att/Theft MV (1090)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	145	198	27	52	99	148	39	75	127
	Median of other districts	63	80	23	53	69	94	24	49	65
Weapons (C-109)	C 12: Halifax Downtown	158	197	39	85	133	174	27	79	165
	Median of other districts	33	43	7	23	40	52	11	28	47

\*Source: Halifax Regional Police Service

**VARIATION IN REPORTED INCIDENTS BY HOURLY PERIODS - DOWNTOWN HRM**

<b>OFFENCES</b>	<b>2005/2006 Nov-Apr</b>		<b>2006/2007 Nov-Apr</b>	
	<b>2100-0100 hrs</b>	<b>0100-0500 hrs</b>	<b>2100-0100 hrs</b>	<b>0100-0500 hrs</b>
<b>Sexual Assaults</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Liquor Offences</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>434</b>
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Assault wpn/bodily harm</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Impaired driving</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Assault Police</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Weapons offences</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Disputes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Robbery</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>551</b>

\*Source: Halifax Regional Police Service

**TOP 6 AREAS OF THE HRM BY REPORTED NUMBER OF TYPES OF CRIME INCIDENTS** \*Source: Halifax Regional Police Service

			2002		2003		2004	
	Top 6 Number of Crime Districts are shaded	Population	09/30 ~ 12/29	#	09/29 ~ 12/31	#	06/28 ~ 09/26	#
<b>Assaults (1043)</b>	<b>E 6: Westphal</b>	Unknown	E 6: Westphal	N/A	C 12: Halifax Downtown	502	C 12: Halifax Downtown	416
	<b>E 7: Woodlawn</b>	17448	E 7: Woodlawn	N/A	E 9: Albro Lake	223	E 9: Albro Lake	194
	<b>E 8: Woodside</b>	17523	E 8: Woodside	N/A	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	180	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	115
	<b>E 9: Albro Lake</b>	15829	E 9: Albro Lake	N/A	C 11: Halifax North End	144	C 11: Halifax North End	111
	<b>E 10: Dartmouth Centre</b>	14764	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	N/A	E 8: Woodside	131	E 8: Woodside	110
	<b>C 11: Halifax North End</b>	14893	C 11: Halifax North End	N/A	W 18: Spryfield	114	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	74
	<b>C 12: Halifax Downtown</b>	14420	C 12: Halifax Downtown	N/A	C 13: Halifax South End	102	W 18: Spryfield	61
	<b>C 13: Halifax South End</b>	14867	C 13: Halifax South End	N/A	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	102	C 13: Halifax South End	60
	<b>C 14: Connaught - Quinpool</b>	13845	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	N/A	W 16: Clayton Park West	84	E 6: Westphal	59
	<b>W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park</b>	13382	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	N/A	E 6: Westphal	71	W 16: Clayton Park West	55
	<b>W 16: Clayton Park West</b>	14829	W 16: Clayton Park West	N/A	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	67	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	54
	<b>W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale</b>	14527	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	N/A	E 7: Woodlawn	55	E 7: Woodlawn	47
	<b>W 18: Spryfield</b>	15165	W 18: Spryfield	N/A	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	53	W 21: Bedford	46
	<b>W 21: Bedford</b>	16780	W 21: Bedford	N/A	W 21: Bedford	45	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	36
<b>Break &amp; Enters (1046)</b>	<b>E 6: Westphal</b>	Unknown	W 18: Spryfield	262	C 12: Halifax Downtown	402	C 12: Halifax Downtown	299
	<b>E 7: Woodlawn</b>	17448	W 16: Clayton Park West	260	E 9: Albro Lake	247	E 9: Albro Lake	232
	<b>E 8: Woodside</b>	17523	E 9: Albro Lake	251	C 13: Halifax South End	236	W 16: Clayton Park West	213
	<b>E 9: Albro Lake</b>	15829	C 11: Halifax North End	247	C 11: Halifax North End	214	C 13: Halifax South End	172
	<b>E 10: Dartmouth Centre</b>	14764	C 12: Halifax Downtown	245	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	205	C 11: Halifax North End	134
	<b>C 11: Halifax North End</b>	14893	C 13: Halifax South End	225	W 16: Clayton Park West	204	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	120
	<b>C 12: Halifax Downtown</b>	14420	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	201	W 18: Spryfield	167	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	117
	<b>C 13: Halifax South End</b>	14867	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	173	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	147	W 21: Bedford	108
	<b>C 14: Connaught - Quinpool</b>	13845	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	156	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	143	W 18: Spryfield	105
	<b>W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park</b>	13382	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	145	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	132	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	96
	<b>W 16: Clayton Park West</b>	14829	E 6: Westphal	108	E 6: Westphal	111	E 7: Woodlawn	84
	<b>W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale</b>	14527	E 8: Woodside	105	W 21: Bedford	104	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	83
	<b>W 18: Spryfield</b>	15165	W 21: Bedford	93	E 7: Woodlawn	92	E 8: Woodside	81
	<b>W 21: Bedford</b>	16780	E 7: Woodlawn	83	E 8: Woodside	78	E 6: Westphal	64

TOP 6 AREAS OF THE HRM BY REPORTED NUMBER OF TYPES OF CRIME INCIDENTS *Source: Halifax Regional Police Service								
Top 6 Number of Crime Districts are shaded	2002	2003	2004					
	Population	09/30 ~ 12/29	#	09/29 ~ 12/31	#	06/28 ~ 09/26	#	
MVAs Property (1074)	E 6: Westphal	Unknown	C 12: Halifax Downtown	574	C 12: Halifax Downtown	517	C 12: Halifax Downtown	366
	E 7: Woodlawn	17448	E 9: Albro Lake	453	C 11: Halifax North End	422	C 11: Halifax North End	291
	E 8: Woodside	17523	C 11: Halifax North End	450	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	382	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	289
	E 9: Albro Lake	15829	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	411	W 16: Clayton Park West	361	E 9: Albro Lake	284
	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	14764	W 16: Clayton Park West	339	E 9: Albro Lake	360	W 16: Clayton Park West	266
	C 11: Halifax North End	14893	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	324	C 13: Halifax South End	291	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	217
	C 12: Halifax Downtown	14420	C 13: Halifax South End	267	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	283	C 13: Halifax South End	176
	C 13: Halifax South End	14867	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	248	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	234	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	163
	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	13845	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	231	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	223	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	145
	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	13382	W 21: Bedford	199	W 21: Bedford	197	W 21: Bedford	134
	W 16: Clayton Park West	14829	E 8: Woodside	167	E 7: Woodlawn	142	E 7: Woodlawn	124
	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	14527	E 7: Woodlawn	158	E 8: Woodside	142	E 8: Woodside	101
	W 18: Spryfield	15165	W 18: Spryfield	122	W 18: Spryfield	121	W 18: Spryfield	99
	W 21: Bedford	16780	E 6: Westphal	101	E 6: Westphal	86	E 6: Westphal	69
	MVA's I/F (1075)	E 6: Westphal	Unknown	C 12: Halifax Downtown	111	C 12: Halifax Downtown	126	C 12: Halifax Downtown
E 7: Woodlawn		17448	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	101	C 11: Halifax North End	92	C 11: Halifax North End	62
E 8: Woodside		17523	E 9: Albro Lake	95	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	83	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	45
E 9: Albro Lake		15829	C 11: Halifax North End	92	W 16: Clayton Park West	82	W 16: Clayton Park West	45
E 10: Dartmouth Centre		14764	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	76	E 9: Albro Lake	79	E 9: Albro Lake	41
C 11: Halifax North End		14893	W 16: Clayton Park West	72	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	69	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	40
C 12: Halifax Downtown		14420	C 13: Halifax South End	70	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	59	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	38
C 13: Halifax South End		14867	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	57	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	46	C 13: Halifax South End	32
C 14: Connaught - Quinpool		13845	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	54	C 13: Halifax South End	45	E 7: Woodlawn	29
W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park		13382	E 8: Woodside	41	E 7: Woodlawn	43	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	28
W 16: Clayton Park West		14829	W 21: Bedford	38	W 21: Bedford	37	W 18: Spryfield	28
W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale		14527	E 7: Woodlawn	37	E 8: Woodside	34	E 8: Woodside	27
W 18: Spryfield		15165	W 18: Spryfield	33	W 18: Spryfield	31	E 6: Westphal	16
W 21: Bedford		16780	E 6: Westphal	31	E 6: Westphal	26	W 21: Bedford	16

TOP 6 AREAS OF THE HRM BY REPORTED TYPES OF CRIME INCIDENTS								
	Top 6 Number of Crime Districts are shaded	Population	2002		2003		2004	
			09/30 ~ 12/29	#	09/29 ~ 12/31	#	06/28 ~ 09/26	#
			Robberies (1082)	E 6: Westphal	Unknown	C 12: Halifax Downtown	95	C 12: Halifax Downtown
E 7: Woodlawn	17448	E 10: Dartmouth Centre		63	E 9: Albro Lake	60	E 9: Albro Lake	52
E 8: Woodside	17523	E 9: Albro Lake		43	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	47	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	41
E 9: Albro Lake	15829	C 11: Halifax North End		41	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	46	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	31
E 10: Dartmouth Centre	14764	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park		33	C 11: Halifax North End	41	C 11: Halifax North End	27
C 11: Halifax North End	14893	C 13: Halifax South End		32	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	41	C 13: Halifax South End	26
C 12: Halifax Downtown	14420	W 18: Spryfield		29	W 16: Clayton Park West	29	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	25
C 13: Halifax South End	14867	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool		26	W 18: Spryfield	22	E 7: Woodlawn	16
C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	13845	E 7: Woodlawn		24	E 8: Woodside	21	W 16: Clayton Park West	16
W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	13382	E 8: Woodside		23	C 13: Halifax South End	15	E 6: Westphal	14
W 16: Clayton Park West	14829	W 16: Clayton Park West		18	E 6: Westphal	12	W 18: Spryfield	12
W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	14527	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale		18	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	12	E 8: Woodside	11
W 18: Spryfield	15165	E 6: Westphal		10	W 21: Bedford	7	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	11
W 21: Bedford	16780	W 21: Bedford		7	E 7: Woodlawn	6	W 21: Bedford	8
Sexual Assaults (1084)	E 6: Westphal	Unknown	E 6: Westphal	N/A	C 12: Halifax Downtown	67	C 12: Halifax Downtown	43
	E 7: Woodlawn	17448	E 7: Woodlawn	N/A	E 8: Woodside	25	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	26
	E 8: Woodside	17523	E 8: Woodside	N/A	E 9: Albro Lake	25	E 9: Albro Lake	24
	E 9: Albro Lake	15829	E 9: Albro Lake	N/A	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	24	C 11: Halifax North End	22
	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	14764	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	N/A	E 6: Westphal	21	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	19
	C 11: Halifax North End	14893	C 11: Halifax North End	N/A	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	21	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	14
	C 12: Halifax Downtown	14420	C 12: Halifax Downtown	N/A	W 16: Clayton Park West	21	E 8: Woodside	11
	C 13: Halifax South End	14867	C 13: Halifax South End	N/A	C 11: Halifax North End	18	W 18: Spryfield	10
	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	13845	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	N/A	W 18: Spryfield	18	E 7: Woodlawn	9
	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	13382	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	N/A	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	16	C 13: Halifax South End	9
	W 16: Clayton Park West	14829	W 16: Clayton Park West	N/A	W 21: Bedford	16	E 6: Westphal	8
	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	14527	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	N/A	C 13: Halifax South End	13	W 16: Clayton Park West	8
	W 18: Spryfield	15165	W 18: Spryfield	N/A	E 7: Woodlawn	8	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	8
	W 21: Bedford	16780	W 21: Bedford	N/A	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	7	W 21: Bedford	4

**TOP 6 AREAS OF THE HRM BY REPORTED TYPES OF CRIME INCIDENTS**

	Top 6 Number of Crime Districts are shaded	Population	2002	2003	2004			
			<i>09/30 ~ 12/29</i>	#	<i>09/29 ~ 12/31</i>	#	<i>06/28 ~ 09/26</i>	#
Att/Theft MV (1090)	E 6: Westphal	Unknown	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	216	W 16: Clayton Park West	211	E 9: Albro Lake	207
	E 7: Woodlawn	17448	W 16: Clayton Park West	207	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	172	W 16: Clayton Park West	170
	E 8: Woodside	17523	C 12: Halifax Downtown	198	E 9: Albro Lake	152	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	132
	E 9: Albro Lake	15829	E 9: Albro Lake	192	C 12: Halifax Downtown	148	C 12: Halifax Downtown	127
	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	14764	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	179	C 11: Halifax North End	118	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	95
	C 11: Halifax North End	14893	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	149	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	103	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	89
	C 12: Halifax Downtown	14420	C 11: Halifax North End	105	C 13: Halifax South End	96	C 11: Halifax North End	76
	C 13: Halifax South End	14867	E 8: Woodside	80	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	94	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	65
	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	13845	E 7: Woodlawn	77	E 8: Woodside	70	C 13: Halifax South End	62
	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	13382	E 6: Westphal	76	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	70	E 8: Woodside	60
	W 16: Clayton Park West	14829	W 18: Spryfield	73	W 21: Bedford	67	W 21: Bedford	59
	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	14527	C 13: Halifax South End	70	W 18: Spryfield	57	E 6: Westphal	56
	W 18: Spryfield	15165	W 21: Bedford	63	E 6: Westphal	54	E 7: Woodlawn	54
	W 21: Bedford	16780	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	61	E 7: Woodlawn	42	W 18: Spryfield	34
Weapons (C-109)	E 6: Westphal	Unknown	C 12: Halifax Downtown	197	C 12: Halifax Downtown	174	C 12: Halifax Downtown	165
	E 7: Woodlawn	17448	E 9: Albro Lake	92	W 18: Spryfield	95	E 9: Albro Lake	97
	E 8: Woodside	17523	C 11: Halifax North End	87	E 9: Albro Lake	93	C 11: Halifax North End	76
	E 9: Albro Lake	15829	W 18: Spryfield	87	C 11: Halifax North End	82	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	63
	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	14764	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	61	E 8: Woodside	74	E 8: Woodside	55
	C 11: Halifax North End	14893	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	53	E 10: Dartmouth Centre	67	W 18: Spryfield	55
	C 12: Halifax Downtown	14420	E 8: Woodside	52	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	61	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	52
	C 13: Halifax South End	14867	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	43	W 16: Clayton Park West	52	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	47
	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	13845	W 16: Clayton Park West	43	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	51	W 16: Clayton Park West	43
	W 15: Fairview - Clayton Park	13382	E 6: Westphal	40	E 6: Westphal	41	C 13: Halifax South End	36
	W 16: Clayton Park West	14829	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	39	W 21: Bedford	37	C 14: Connaught - Quinpool	36
	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	14527	W 21: Bedford	35	C 13: Halifax South End	34	E 7: Woodlawn	33
	W 18: Spryfield	15165	E 7: Woodlawn	34	E 7: Woodlawn	30	E 6: Westphal	32
	W 21: Bedford	16780	C 13: Halifax South End	34	W 17: Purcells Cove-Armdale	24	W 21: Bedford	19

## PORTRAIT OF THE STREETS VOLUME 2

<b>Proportion of men and women by streets and shelters in 2003 and 2004</b>				
Women - Distribution by Location of Survey	2003		2004	
Shelters	66	86%	74	85%
Streets	11	14%	13	15%
Total	77	100%	87	100%
Men - Distribution by Location of Survey	2003		2004	
Shelters	110	70%	107	60%
Streets	47	30%	71	40%
Total	157	100%	178	100%

<b>Respondents by age groups in 2003 and 2004</b>				
Age category (Yrs)	2003		2004	
<18	23	12%	31	12%
19-24	38	19%	59	22%
25-34	84	43%	42	16%
35-44	84	43%	60	23%
45-54	40	20%	55	21%
55-64	40	20%	14	5%
65+	12	6%	5	2%
Total	197	100%	266	100%

<b>Visible minority and ethnic status in 2003 and 2004</b>				
Diversity status	2003		2004	
Caucasian	117	63%	210	81%
Aboriginal	26	14%	9	3%
Black	16	9%	22	8%
Immigrant			6	2%
Refugee			3	1%
Asian	13	7%	1	0%
Latin American	1	1%	1	0%
Other	0	0%	4	2%
Refused	14	7%	5	2%
Total	187	100%	255	100%

<b>Where does your regular income come from?</b>				
<b>Source of regular income in 2003 and 2004</b>				
Source of regular income	2003	2004	2003 % cases	2004 % cases
No Income	51	61	23%	24%
Gov. Assistance*	105	130	48%	50%
Employment	27	22	12%	9%
Panhandling	11	23	5%	9%
Refused/Other	24	22	11%	9%
Total	218	258	100%	100%

<b>Immediate reason for homelessness in 2003 and 2004</b>				
Cause of Homelessness	2003		2004	
	Number of cases	% of Cases	Number of Cases	% of Cases
Family conflict	49	21%	82	32%
Substance abuse	29	12%	67	26%
Can't find accommodation	32	14%	58	23%
No Income	37	16%	48	19%
Mental illness*		0%	35	14%
Other reason	28	12%	23	9%
Evicted	18	8%	23	9%
Mobile	37	16%	21	8%
Released from treatment	5	2%	14	5%
Cause Refused		0%	12	5%
Not Eligible for IA	12	5%	10	4%
Fire/Unsafe housing	4	2%	8	3%
Released from Correction	3	1%	8	3%
Refugee claimant	2	1%	2	1%
Sexual orientation	1	0%	1	0%
Total cases	234	100%	257	100%

\*Mental illness was not originally listed as a cause on the survey form but was added here because it was frequently specified as "other" by respondents; it was also not specified in the 2003 survey.



<b>What happened?</b>				
<b>Reason for accessing or not accessing shelter on the night of the survey.</b>				
2003-2004				
	Streets	Shelter	Total	Per cent
No, Already admitted	3	157	160	66%
No, Did not know where to go	11	13	24	10%
No, Does not like staying at shelters	26	0	26	11%
No, Would not have been admitted	12	5	17	7%
No reasons provided	15	0	15	6%
Total	67	175	242	100%
Yes - Shelter was full	0	5	5	33%
Yes - Was not admitted	5	0	5	33%
No reasons provided	4	1	5	33%
Total	9	6	15	100%

<b>How many times have you been homeless?</b>				
<b>Incidence of homelessness - 2003 and 2004</b>				
<b>Incidence of Homelessness</b>	<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>	
First time homeless	49	42%	86	34%
Repeatedly homeless (2 or more times)	69	58%	167	66%
Total	118	100%	253	100%

<b>Incidence of homelessness - men and women, streets and shelters</b>			
<b>2003-2004</b>			
<b>Gender</b>	<b>First time</b>	<b>Two or more times</b>	<b>Total</b>
Male	52	118	170
% Male	31%	69%	100%
Female	33	49	82
% Female	40%	60%	100%
Shelters	66	111	177
% Shelters	37%	63%	100%
Streets	20	56	76
% Streets	26%	74%	100%
Total	86	167	253
% Total	34%	66%	100%

<b>How long have you been without a place to stay?</b>				
<b>Length of current episode of homelessness - 2003 and 2004</b>				
	<b>2003</b>		<b>2004</b>	
Less than one week	40	31%	74	30%
1 Week - 1 Month	36	28%	56	22%
1 month - 6 months	26	20%	70	28%
6 months - 1 year	7	5%	21	8%
More than 1 year	21	16%	29	12%
Total	130	100%	250	100%

<b>What is your health like?</b>				
<b>Self-reported health status - 2003 and 2004</b>				
<b>Health condition</b>	2003		2004	
Addiction	61	26%	88	33%
Mental illness	49	21%	52	20%
Medical condition	38	16%	40	15%
Physical disability	14	6%	10	4%
Other condition	16	7%	8	3%
None	58	25%	101	38%
Refused	0	0%	8	3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>		<b>266</b>	

<b>Self-reported health status by sub groups</b>								
	<b>Men</b>	<b>% Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>% Women</b>	<b>Shelter</b>	<b>% Shelter</b>	<b>Street</b>	<b>% Street</b>
Addiction	64	37%	23	27%	75	41%	13	15%
Mental illness	6	4%	2	2%	45	25%	7	8%
Medical condition	25	15%	15	17%	29	16%	11	13%
Physical disability	32	19%	20	23%	4	2%	6	7%
No health problems	66	39%	35	41%	0	0%	8	10%
Other condition	7	4%	3	3%	57	31%	44	52%
Refused	5	3%	3	3%	2	1%	6	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>		<b>86</b>		<b>182</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>100%</b>

<b>Are you currently accessing treatment?</b>			
<b>Health condition</b>	<b>Total Number</b>	<b>Accessing treatment</b>	<b>Per cent accessing treatment</b>
Addiction	88	71	81%
Mental illness	52	40	77%
Medical condition	40	33	83%
Physical disability	10	6	60%
Other condition	8	2	25%
<b>Total</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>77%</b>

## DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, NOVA SCOTIA, 2006-2007

### Fact Sheet

#### Crime in the Halifax Regional Municipality in 2005

The Department of Justice has prepared this fact sheet on crime in the Halifax Regional Municipality to help inform the work of the Minister's Task Force on Safer Streets and Communities. The Minister's Task Force was developed, in part, as a response to recent statistics which indicated violent victimization and youth violent crime were increasing in Nova Scotia and as a result, were identified as areas of concern. This fact sheet includes 2005 statistics on overall crime and specific categories of crime by both adults and youth.

#### *A note about the data:*

Each year, police-reported crime statistics are collected by Statistics Canada to measure the magnitude and the nature of criminal activity brought to the attention of the police. Every five years, these crime statistics are complemented by victimization data from the General Social Survey (GSS), also conducted by Statistics Canada. While the police survey measures crimes known to the police, victimization surveys provide estimates of criminal victimization, including those not reported to police.

Many factors can influence police-reported crime statistics including reporting by the public to the police. The failure to report crimes to the police can lead to an under-counting of crime in official police statistics. According to the GSS, only 33% of criminal incidents in Canada came to the attention of the police in 2004. Other factors include reporting to Statistics Canada by police organizations as well as police practices, such as the failure to officially record the use of informal warnings and cautions when dealing with young offenders.

The data in these fact sheets are subject to the above-noted limitations of police-recorded data. Furthermore, the data presented here deal only with the most serious offence recorded during an incident. That is to say, if an offender assaults a person and is then found to have drugs on their person for the purposes of trafficking, only the most serious offence, the

assault, is recorded in the statistics presented in these fact sheets. As a result, the information presented here, while it is the best we have, likely underestimates the amount of criminal activity taking place in Nova Scotia.

*Population:*

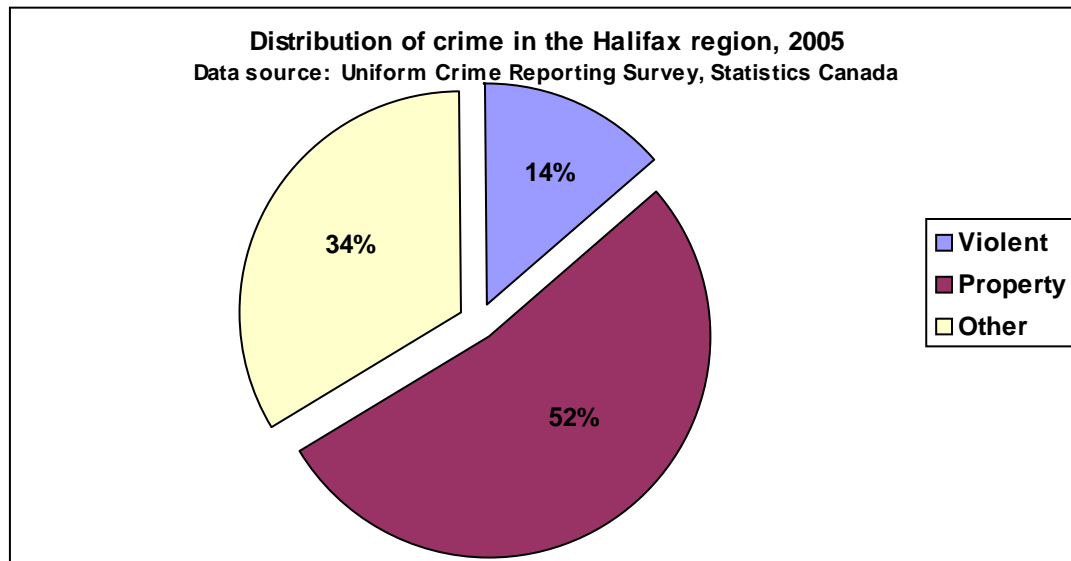
As of 2005, there were approximately 380,000 people residing in the Halifax Regional Municipality (HRM), which represents approximately 41% of Nova Scotia's population. As a result, it is not surprising that HRM has a higher crime rate than other areas in Nova Scotia. However, as indicated below, crime rates are slightly higher than you would expect given the number of people who live there.

Prior to recent hiring in Nova Scotia, there were 173 police officers for every 100,000 Nova Scotians in 2005. This is slightly lower than the national average of 185 police officers per 100,000 population. In the Halifax Regional Municipality, there were 190 police officers per 100,000 population, slightly higher than the national average.

*Overall crime (adult and youth):*

- In 2005, there were approximately 36,000 incidents of crime reported to the police in the HRM. This represents 46% of the total volume of reported crime in Nova Scotia.
- The HRM region has the highest rate of crime in all of Nova Scotia (9,389 incidents per 100,000 population) and it is also 13% higher than the provincial average (8,345 incidents per 100,000 population). Between 2004 and 2005, overall crime in the Halifax area went down 7%.
- Fifty-two percent (52%) of all crime reported to the police in the Halifax region was for property crime, followed by other *Criminal Code* offences (34%) (for example mischief, bail violations, etc.) and violent crime (14%). It should be noted that the majority of violent crime (61%) reported to the police in the Halifax region is for the least serious

form of physical assault, also known as common assault in which no weapon or injury was present.



*Violent crime (adult and youth):*

- Forty-seven percent (47%) of violent crime incidents in Nova Scotia occurred in the HRM, the equivalent of approximately 5,000 incidents. The rate of violent crime in HRM (1,306 incidents per 100,000 population) is 15% higher than the provincial average (1,138 incidents per 100,000 population).
- There were 10 homicides and 21 attempted murders reported in the HRM in 2005. This represents almost half of all murders and attempted murders in Nova Scotia.
- Three hundred and eighty-eight (388) sexual assaults were reported to police in the HRM in 2005. The vast majority (97%) were for the least serious form of sexual assault (e.g. unwanted sexual touching). This is likely an underestimate of the actual number of sexual assaults occurring in the HRM as sexual assaults in general are the least likely crime to be reported to the police according to the 2004 General Social Survey.
- Approximately 3,800 incidents of physical assault were reported to the police. The vast majority (79%) were for the least serious form of physical assault also known as common assault (such as a fight or threat of a fight in which no weapon was used and no physical harm was caused). On the other hand, 20% of physical assault charges were for assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm.
- A total of 591 incidents of robbery were reported to the HRM police in 2005, representing fully 84% of robberies which occurred in Nova Scotia. The majority of robberies which occurred in the HRM involved a weapon (53%), either a firearm (15%) or other weapon (e.g. knife) (38%).
- In 91 of the HRM robberies, a firearm was present. This represents 89% of all firearm robberies in Nova Scotia. The use of firearms during the commission of a robbery is largely an HRM issue.

- Fifty-seven percent (57%) of offensive weapons charges were laid in the HRM. Offensive weapons charges can be laid for such crimes as using a firearm during the commission of an offence, using an imitation firearm during the commission of an offence, possession of a weapon for dangerous purposes, unauthorized possession of a firearm, etc.
- According to the 2004 General Social Survey, Halifax had the highest rate of violent victimization in the country. The violent victimization rate in Halifax was 229 incidents per 1,000 population. In comparison, the rate of violent victimization in Toronto was 107 incidents per 1,000 population, the rate in Montreal was 64 incidents per 1,000 population and the national average was 106 incidents per 1,000 population.

*Property crime (adult and youth):*

- Fully 55% of all property crime reported in Nova Scotia occurred in the HRM. In 2005, approximately 18,600 incidents of property crime were reported to the HRM police. Slightly half of these incidents were for theft under \$5,000 (10,075 incidents), followed by break and enter (19% or 3,496 incidents).
- The rate of property crime in HRM (4,887 incidents per 100,000 population) is 35% higher than the provincial average (3,626 incidents per 100,000 population).
- Over 1,600 incidents of motor vehicle theft occurred in the HRM. This represents 62% of all motor vehicle thefts in Nova Scotia.
- According to the 2004 General Social Survey, the household victimization rate in HRM was 293 incidents per 1,000 households. This is higher than the provincial average (232 incidents per 1,000 households) but also amongst the lowest in the country amongst similar sized areas. Household victimization includes the following four crimes: motor vehicle theft/theft of parts, break and enter, theft of household property and vandalism.



### *Drugs and other Criminal Code offences (adult and youth):*

- A total of 891 charges were laid for drug offences in 2005, representing 44% of all drug charges laid in Nova Scotia. The vast majority of these were cannabis related (75%), followed by cocaine (13%) and other drugs (12%).
- With regard to the 671 cannabis related charges, the majority were for possession (66%), followed by trafficking (26%) and production (8%).
- Ninety-five percent (95%) of all prostitution offences reported to the police occurred in the HRM. This is the equivalent of 105 charges laid.
- Drug and prostitution offences are often referred to as “victimless crimes” and are particularly sensitive to police enforcement practices. Caution should be exercised when examining these statistics as they may be more a reflection of police enforcement practices (for example a crack down on prostitution) than the actual incidence of these types of crimes.

### *Measuring youth crime*

Youths aged 12 to 17 who come into contact with the law can be formally charged or dealt with by other means. While this has always been true, the *Youth Criminal Justice Act (YCJA)*, which came into force on April 1, 2003 replacing the *Young Offenders Act*, recognizes that appropriate and effective responses to youth crime need not always involve the courts. The Act provides police services with a number of alternatives to charging a youth, including informal police warnings, formal police cautions, referrals to community programs, and referrals to extrajudicial sanctions (EJS) programs (formerly known as alternative measures programs). The Act requires that police officers consider extrajudicial measures prior to charging a youth. Since the implementation of the *YCJA*, police-reported data confirm that the number of youths

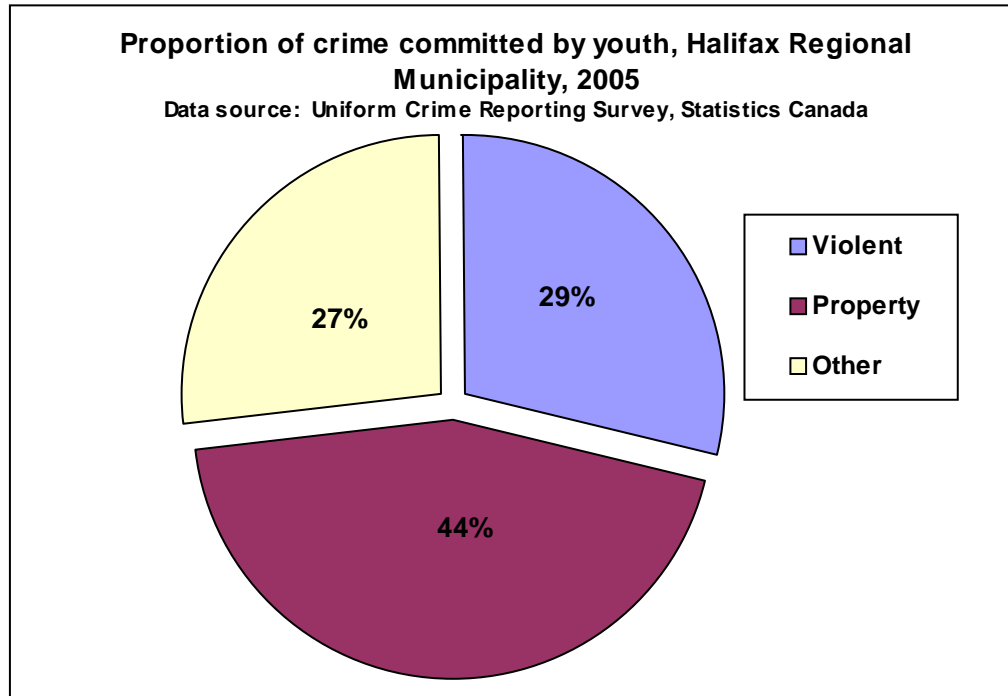
formally charged have dropped while the number of youths dealt with by means other than a charge has increased. To provide an accurate picture of youth criminal activity in the HRM, the following data includes incidents where formal charges were laid as well as incidents which were diverted from the formal criminal justice system.

*Youth Population:*

As of 2005, there were 29, 000 young people residing in the Halifax Region of Nova Scotia, representing approximately 39% of Nova Scotia's youth population. The results below indicate that violent and property crime rates are higher than one would expect given the number of young people who live there.

*Overall youth crime:*

- In 2005, there were approximately 2,300 incidents of youth crime reported to the police in the HRM. This represents 35% of the total volume of reported youth crime in Nova Scotia. The overall rate of youth crime in HRM (81 incidents per 1,000 youth).is lower than the provincial average (91 incidents per 1,000 youth).
- Forty-four percent (44%) of all youth crime reported to the police in the Halifax region was for property crime, followed by violent crime (29%) and other *Criminal Code* offences (27%) (for example mischief, bail violations, etc.). It should be noted that 56% of youth violent crime involved the least serious form of physical assault in which no weapon or injury was present.



*Youth violent crime:*

- Over the past six years, youth violent crime has increased in the HRM. The rate of youth violent crime in the Halifax Region (23 incidents per 1,000 youth) is slightly higher than the provincial average (21 incidents per 1,000 youth).
- Forty-four percent (44%) of youth violent crime incidents in Nova Scotia occurred in the HRM, the equivalent of approximately 670 incidents.
- There was 1 homicide and 1 attempted murder committed by youth in the HRM in 2005. In Nova Scotia overall, 2 homicides and 3 attempted murders were committed by youth in 2005.
- Thirty-two (32) sexual assaults involving youth were reported to police in the HRM in 2005. All 32 were for the least serious form of sexual assault (unwanted sexual touching). This is likely an underestimate of the actual number of sexual assaults occurring in the HRM as sexual assaults in general are the least likely crime to be

reported to the police according to the 2004 General Social Survey.

- Approximately 500 incidents of physical assault involving youth were reported to the HRM police. The vast majority (74%) were for the least serious form of physical assault known as common assault (such as a fight or threat of a fight in which no weapons are used and no physical harm is caused), 24% of physical assault charges were for assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm and 2% or 8 incidents involved the most serious form of assault which is aggravated assault and involves an assault which wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of someone.
- A total of 105 incidents of robbery involving youth were reported to the HRM police in 2005, representing 87% of youth robberies in Nova Scotia. The high number of robberies in HRM are partially attributable to swarmings. As there is no official “swarming” criminal code offence, the police record swarmings as robberies.
- Forty-five percent (45%) of HRM robberies involving youth involved a weapon, either a firearm (6%) or other weapon (e.g. knife) (39%).
- In 6 of the robberies involving youth in the HRM, a firearm was present. This represents 75% of all firearm robberies involving youth in Nova Scotia. In 2005, there were a total of 8 robberies committed by youth involving a firearm in Nova Scotia. The use of firearms during the commission of a robbery is largely an adult issue (over 18 years of age).
- Forty-four percent (44%) of offensive weapons charges involving youth were laid in the HRM. This amounts to approximately 35 charges. Offensive weapons charges can be laid for such crimes as using a firearm during the commission of an offence, using an imitation firearm during the commission of an offence, possession of a weapon for dangerous purposes, unauthorized possession of a firearm, etc.
- A recent Statistics Canada study notes that youth are most likely to physically and

sexually assault other youth.

- Victimization rates are also particularly high among youth. In 2004, the rate for Canadians aged 15 to 24 years was 1.5 to 19 times greater than the rate recorded for other age groups. The risk of violent victimization steadily declined as age increased. For example, those aged 25 to 34 years had a rate of 157 incidents per 1,000, compared to a rate of 115 incidents per 1,000 for the next oldest age group (those aged 35 to 44 years). Rates of violent victimization were lowest among the oldest segment of the population, those aged 65 and older.

*Youth property crime:*

- The overall volume of youth criminal activity involving property has remained relatively stable in the HRM region. The rate of youth property crime in the Halifax Region (36 incidents per 1,000 youth) is slightly higher than the provincial average (32 incidents per 1,000 youth).
- Forty-three percent (43%) of all youth property crime reported in Nova Scotia occurred in the HRM. In 2005, approximately 1,040 incidents of property crime involving youth were reported to the HRM police. Almost a third of these incidents were for theft under \$5,000 (326 incidents), followed by break and enter (15% or 161 incidents).
- Eighty-two (82) incidents of motor vehicle theft involving youth occurred in the HRM in 2005. This represents 51% of all motor vehicle thefts committed by youth in Nova Scotia.
- Youth (12 to 17 years of age) were responsible for only 5% of all motor vehicle thefts which occurred in the HRM in 2005.

*Youth drug crime and other Criminal Code offences:*

- A total of 114 charges were laid against youth for drug offences in 2005, representing 37% of all youth drug charges laid in Nova Scotia. The vast majority of these were cannabis related (91%), followed by cocaine (8%) and other drugs (1%).
- With regard to the 104 cannabis related charges, the majority were for possession (74%), followed by trafficking (25%). Only 1 youth was charged with producing cannabis in the HRM in 2005.
- Drug offences are often referred to as “victimless crimes” and are particularly sensitive to police enforcement practices. Caution should be exercised when examining these statistics as they may be more a reflection of police enforcement practices than the actual incidence of these types of crimes.
- The rate of youth accused of other *Criminal Code* offences in the Halifax region (22 incidents per 1,000 youth) is lower than the provincial average (38 incidents per 1,000 youth).

*The cost of crime:*

- The federal Department of Justice estimates that, in 2003, crime in Canada cost an estimated \$70 billion, of which \$47 billion was incurred by victims. Costs to victims include the value of their damaged or stolen property, pain and suffering, loss of income and productivity, and health services. Criminal justice system expenditures such as police, courts, and correctional services comprised \$13 billion of the estimated total cost of crime. The remaining \$10 billion was spent on defensive measures such as security devices and protective services. Property crimes cost Canadians \$40 billion, violent crimes cost \$18 billion and other crimes cost \$12 billion.

- Here in Nova Scotia, the provincial Department of Justice estimates that about \$235 million is spent on the administration of justice (including policing, courts, legal aid, corrections and public prosecution) each year, and the cost is climbing.
- A 2004 study by GPI Atlantic, a non-profit research group, attempted to capture the broader costs associated with crime. It estimated that crime costs Nova Scotians an estimated \$550 million a year (based on late 1990s data) when one includes private spending on security services (alarms, guards, surveillance and insurance) and economic losses to victims in addition to public spending on police, courts and corrections. That translates into \$600 per person. And it climbs to \$1.2 billion a year or \$1,250 per person when losses due to unreported crimes, insurance fraud and shoplifting are added.
- GPI's estimated cost of crime is based on 1990s data, and it is probable that current costs are higher still in light of higher crime rates, which leads to higher taxes for public justice expenditures, higher insurance premiums, higher rates of personal spending on security and more victim losses.

*A note on gangs:*

In Canada as well as in Nova Scotia, there has been growing concern about crimes committed by gangs. Data on gangs, however, is notoriously difficult to collect. While the General Social Survey (GSS) does not measure gang-related violence per se, it is able to assess the number of accused involved in a violent incident.

Results from the GSS show that, at the national level, the majority of violent incidents (76%) were committed by one accused and about one in five violent incidents involved more than one accused (22%). Of the three types of violent offences measured in the GSS (assault, sexual assault and robbery), robberies were most likely to involve more than one accused (39%). There has been no significant change in the proportion of violent incidents committed by two or more accused between 1999 and 2004 (73% versus 76%). Data are currently unavailable for Nova Scotia.

**Please direct inquiries to:**

Nova Scotia Department of Justice

Policy, Planning and Research

5151 Terminal Road, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor

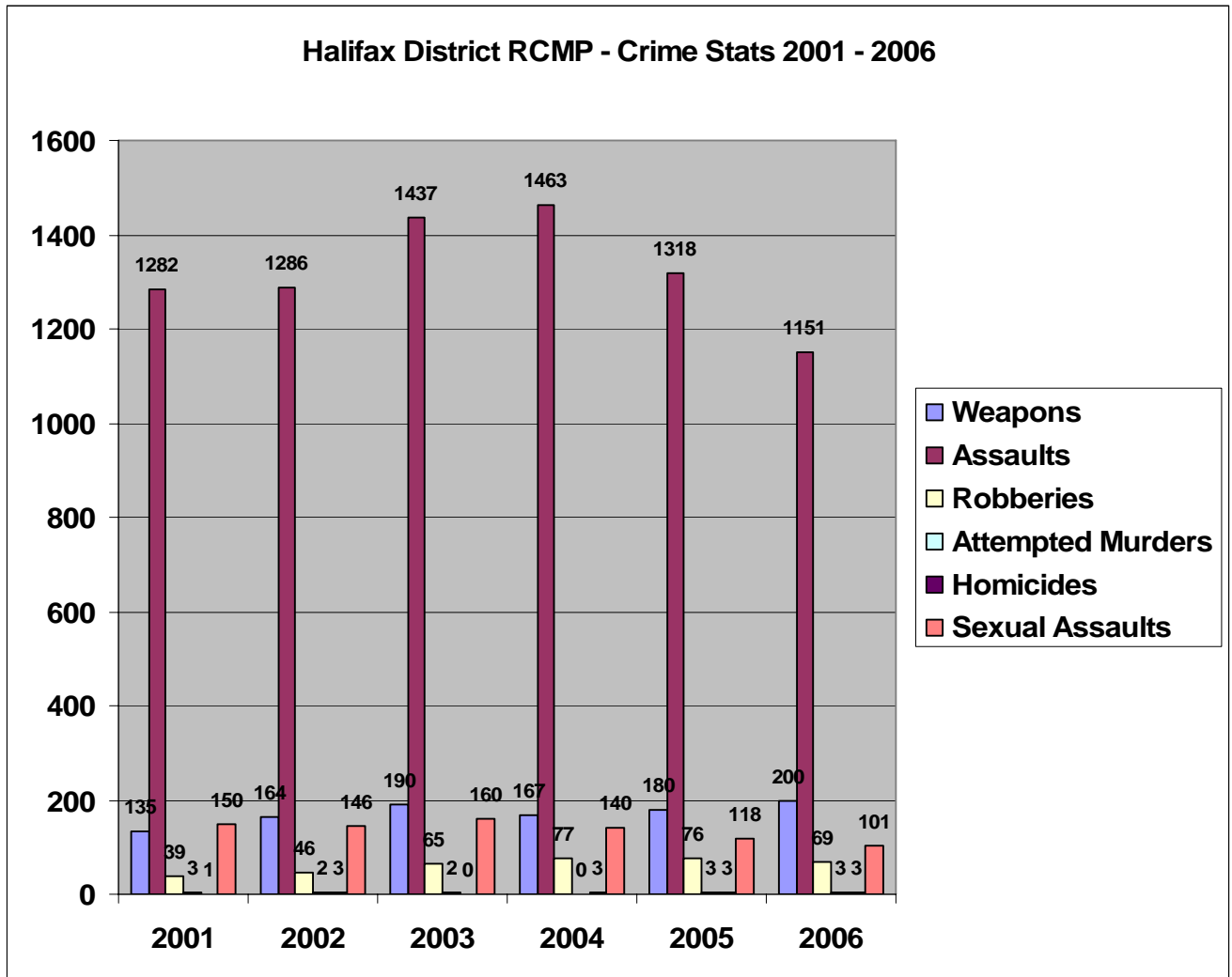
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2L6

Phone: (902) 424-5341

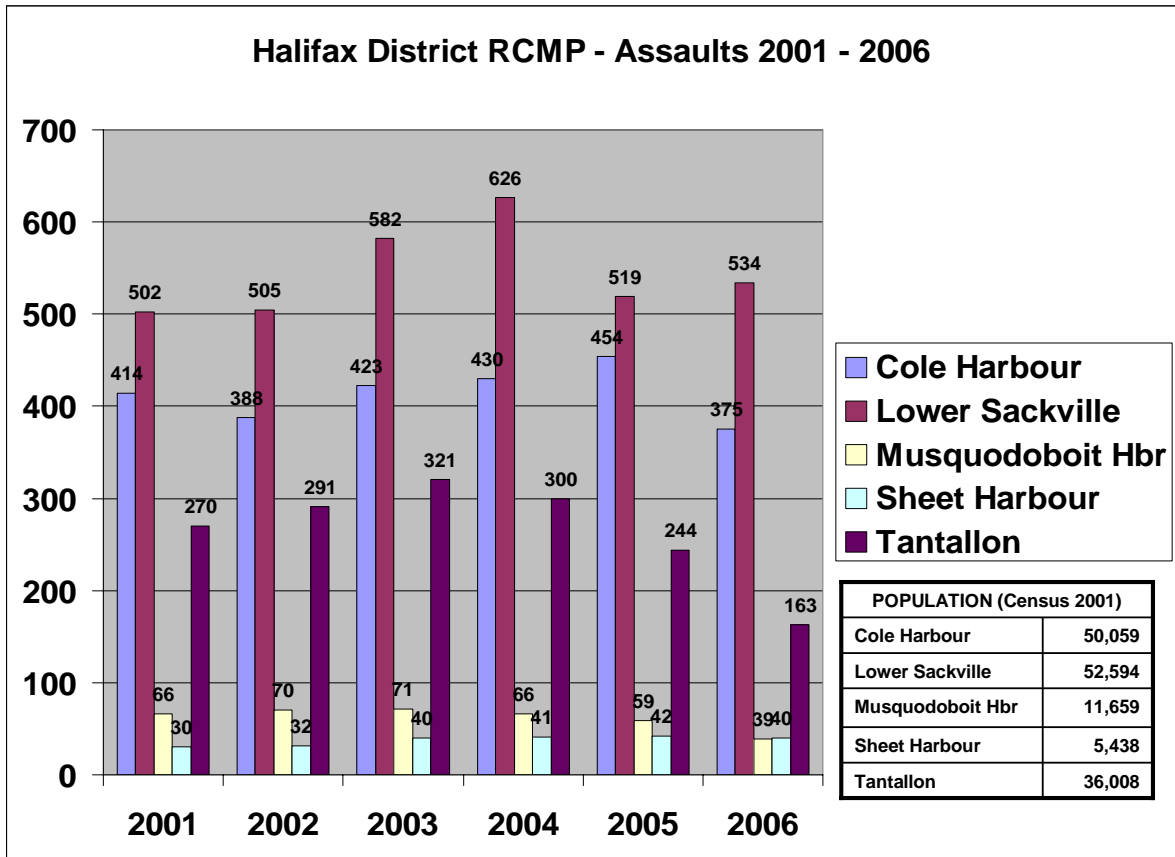


# RCMP STATISTICS

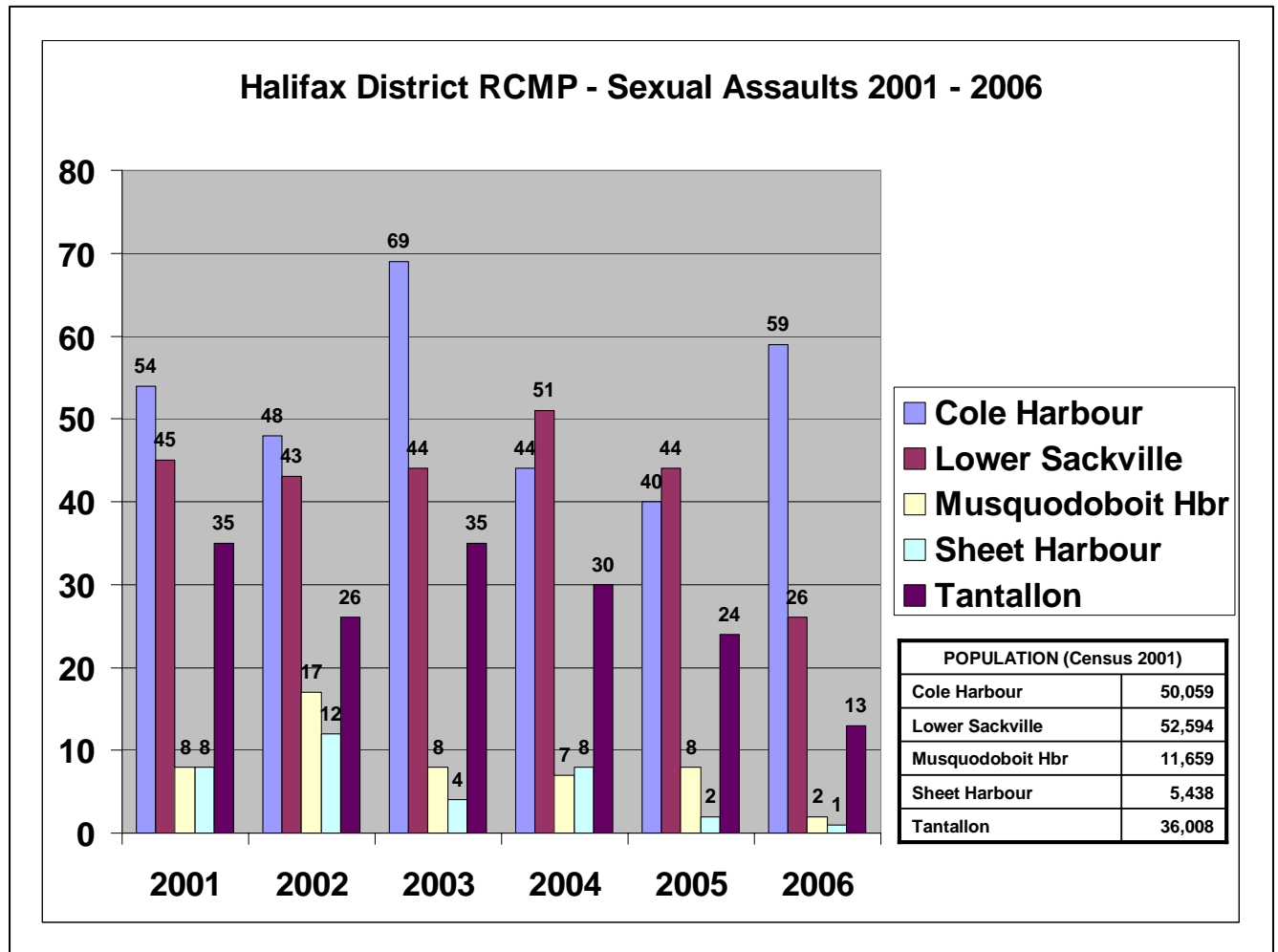
## Overall



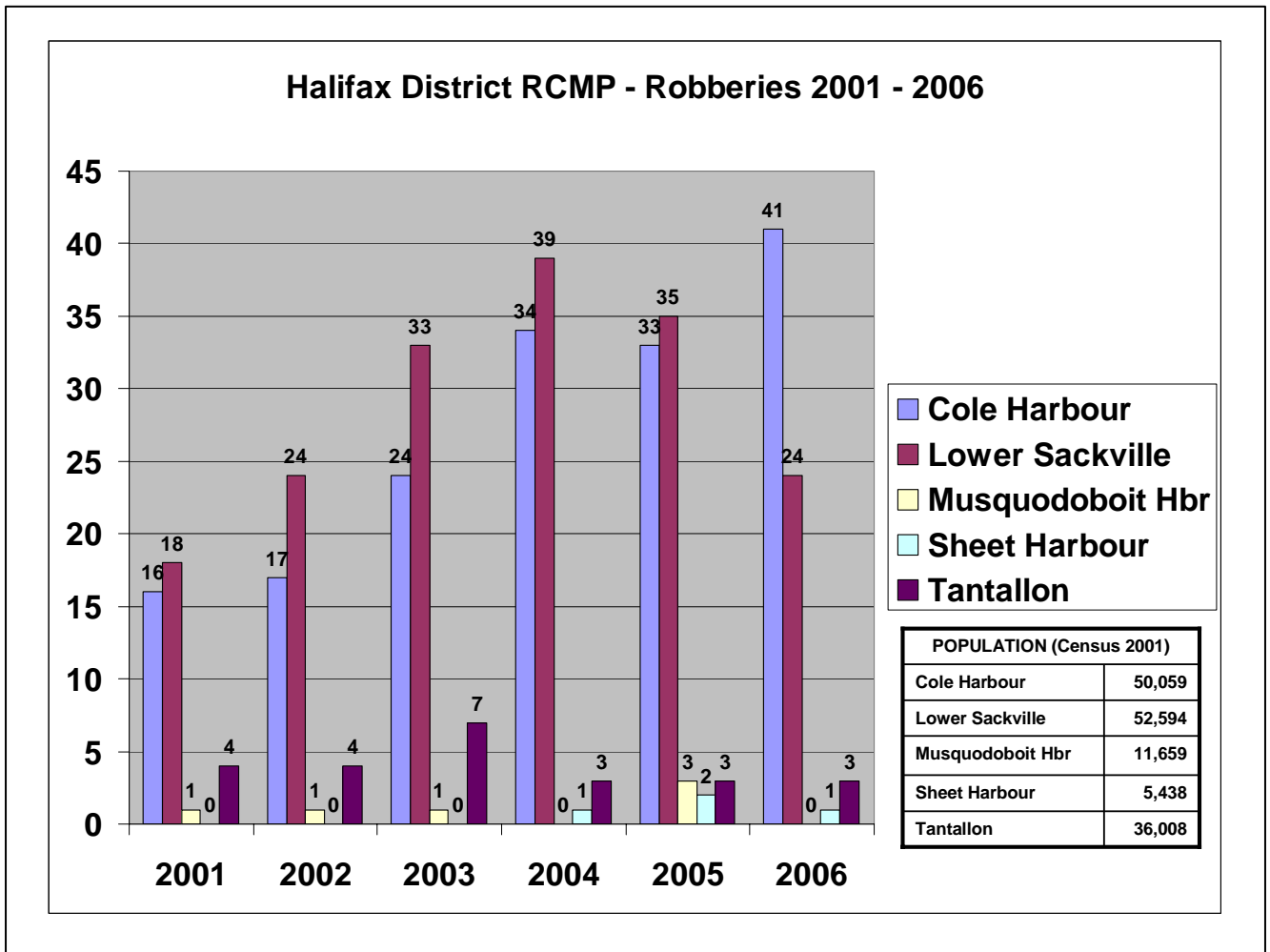
## Assaults



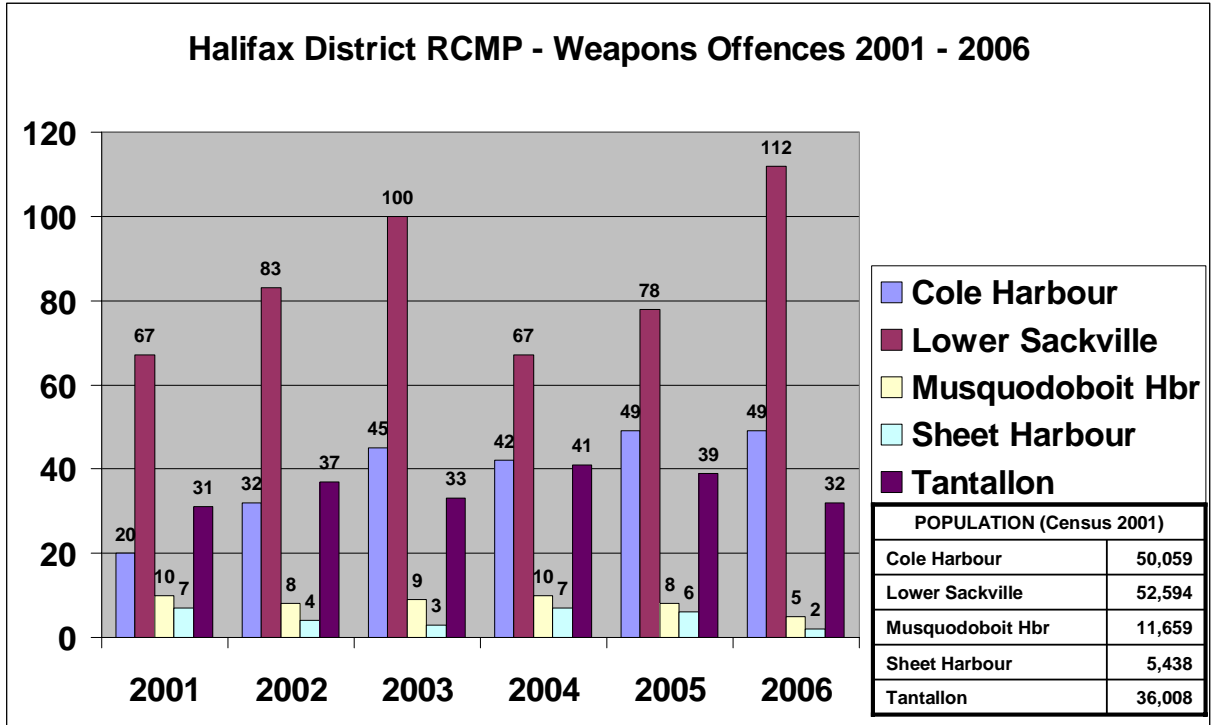
## Sexual Assaults



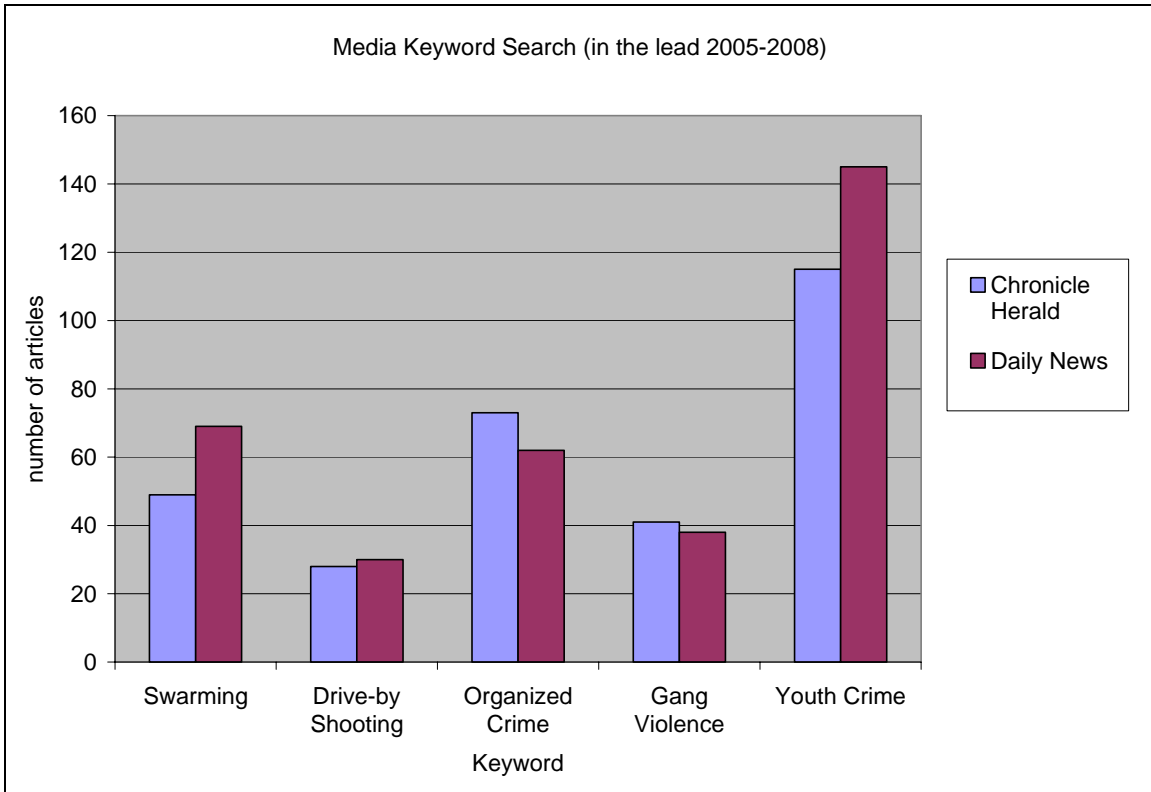
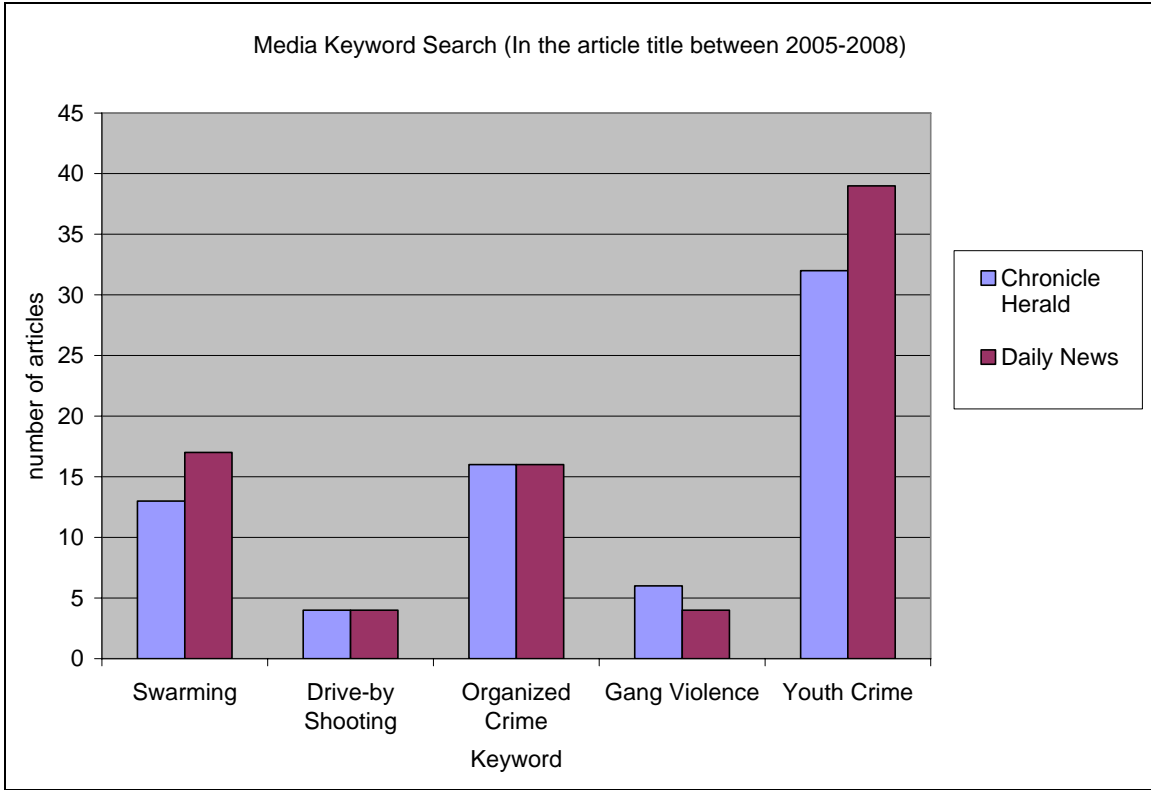
## Robberies

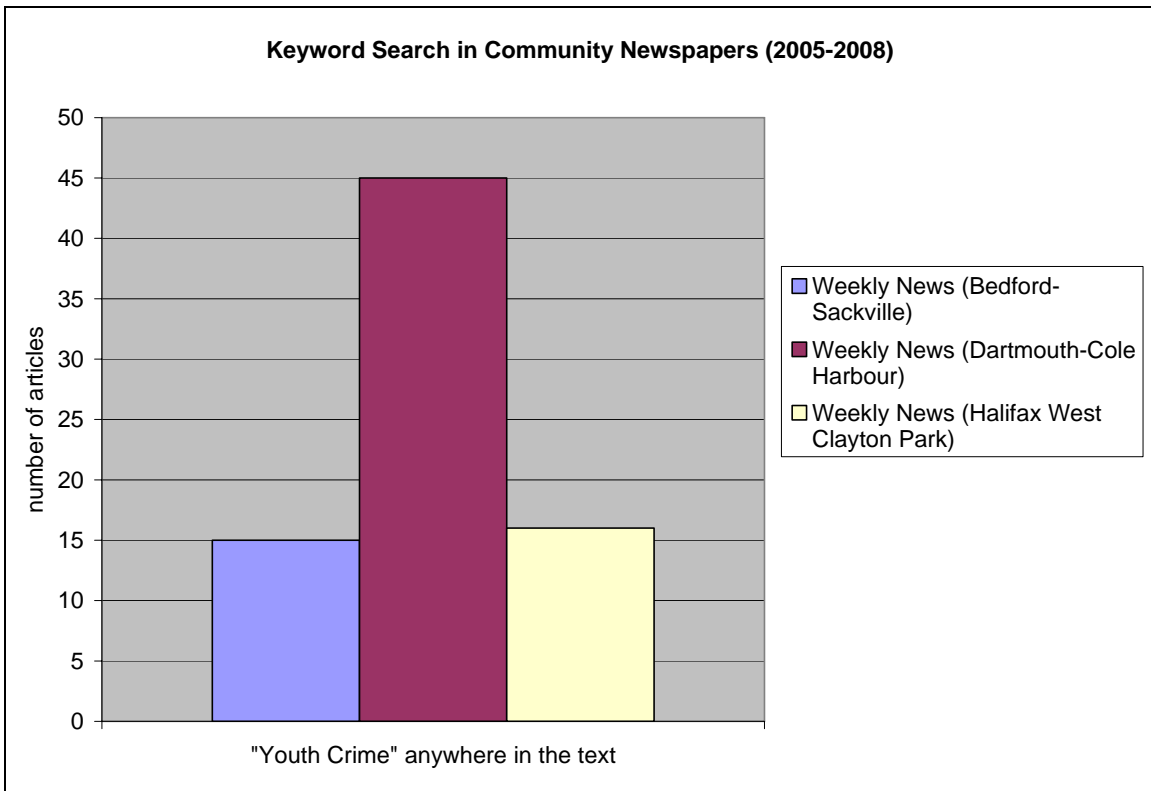
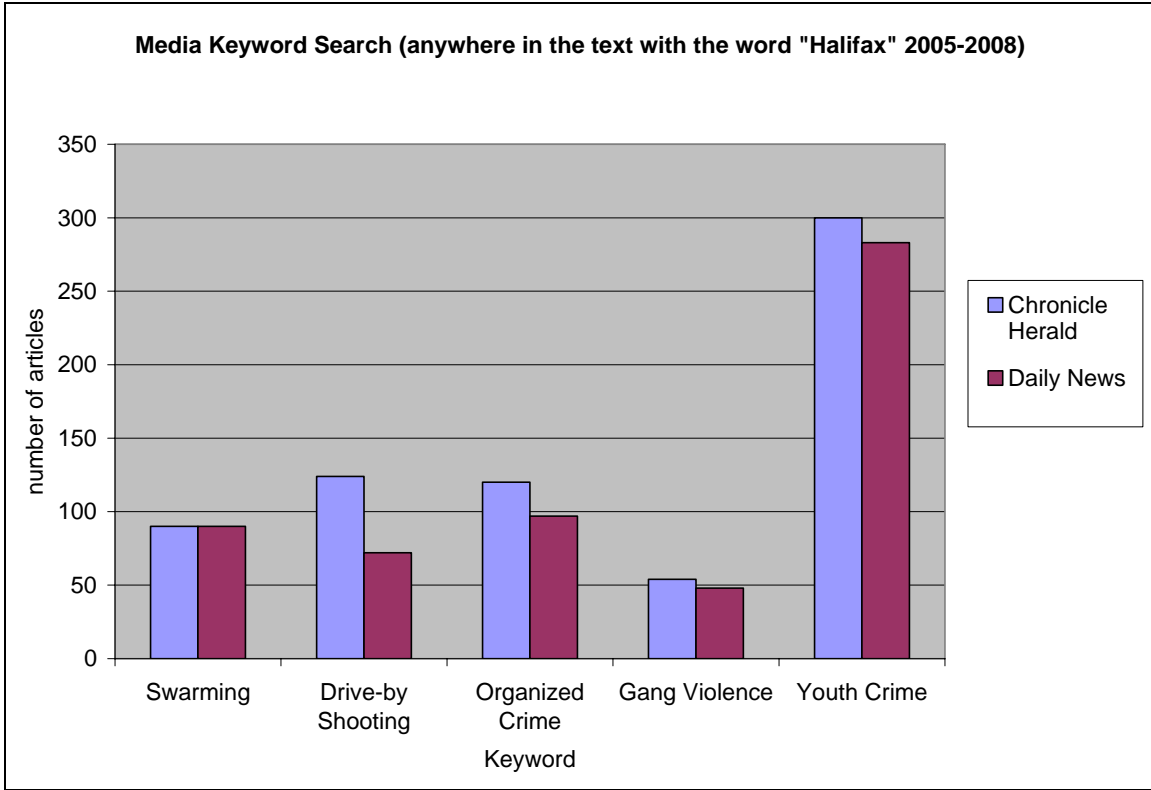


## Weapons Offences



## MEDIA AND CRIME MENTIONS, 2005 to 2008-05-06





## **THE St. FX ANTIGONISH RESTORATIVE JUSTICE PROGRAM**

### **RCMP Report**

University students – including adults and youth - they are all dealt with through the university's program that is essentially identical or similar to the old CJF program. Anyone outside of the university community is referred to the provincial restorative justice program.

Antigonish is probably the only university town that has such program. It's like anything. It's another tool in the justice system that would assist universities with administrating justice on campus. It also gives the student a better perspective on how they are impacting the community. Even when something happens off campus, as long as it involves university students, it gets dealt by the university program.

Nice thing is that by going through the university program, they do not get a criminal record while seeing the consequences of their actions.

The university program is working great in Antigonish, unsure but don't see any reason why it wouldn't work in HRM.

### **University Administrator Report**

When a student is involved in some form of criminal activity in the minor category of such things as theft, property damages and the like, where they may face criminal charges, the RCMP may offer the student the RJP as an option. If the student agrees, normally, the response, we then come together to implement the program. The program is only for off-campus behaviour.

The following [persons] would be involved at the session:

1. Restorative Justice Facilitator, often a student
2. Investigating officer,
3. Restorative Justice Coordinator,
4. All victims,
5. Dean of Students,
6. they have the option to bring a representative from the ST.F.X. Student Union

The program has been very successful and there has been no repeat offending.



# CSO, CPO JOB DESCRIPTIONS

## CSO Draft 6.1

### IMPORTANT FORM PRINTING INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ BEFORE PRINTING DOCUMENT



Royal Canadian  
Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale  
du Canada

**REGULAR MEMBER**    **DESCRIPTION DE POSTE**    **ADMINISTRATIVE & MANAGERIAL (A&M)**  
**WORK DESCRIPTION**    **DE MEMBRE RÉGULIER**    **ADMINISTRATION ET GESTION (A&M)**

Position No N° du poste	Position Title - Titre du poste		Pos'n Class'n Class'n du poste	Job Code Code d'emploi	NOC CNP	Effective Date Date d'entrée en vigueur
Draft 6 07-05-16	Community Safety Officer					
Division "E"	Branch - Service		Geographic Location - Emplacement géographique			
Name of Supervisor Nom du superviseur		Supervisor's Position No. N° du poste du surveillant	Supervisor's Position Title Titre du poste du surveillant	Supervisor's Position Classification Classification du poste du surveillant		

**Important Note to Users**    Group Definition

### WRITING TOOLBOX

Writing Guidelines    Organization of Work    CHRA (Definitions)

### CLIENT SERVICE RESULTS - RÉSULTATS AXÉS SUR LE SERVICE À LA CLIENTÈLE

Information Required

Provides a variety of Community Safety services to communities and detachments

### KEY ACTIVITIES - ACTIVITÉS PRINCIPALES

Information Required

To add rows to the table, place the cursor at the end of the first **empty** row and press the "Tab" key.

Key Activities	% of Time
Crime prevention; conducting patrols of the detachment area while under direct supervision of a regular member; checking the security of buildings and property and well-being of citizens; providing information on crime reduction/prevention initiatives to the public.	20
Community policing; providing a liaison / link between the detachment and community, represent the detachment on various committees and in schools; staffing store-front Community policing offices; attend community events to provide crime reduction/prevention, recruiting information; coordinating community policing programs / initiatives; conducting Observe, Record and Report programs; receiving and documenting cold complaints.	20
Traffic control; controlling vehicular and pedestrian traffic at special events, accident scenes, Check-Stops, crime scene perimeters, emergency road closures.	20
Community safety; coordinating / participating in searches for lost and missing persons; coordinating community emergency response plans	20

Investigation support; assisting investigators with investigations as required eg - follow-up phone calls, data/information collection and input, exhibit management; updating clients; completion of reports; (Removed: assisting investigators with arrest); presenting evidence in Court; guarding / processing / releasing prisoners; providing orientation for new members of the Detachment; serving as an interpreter for members of the Detachment as required; serving legal documents; By-law enforcement. **20**

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## **RESPONSIBILITIES - RESPONSABILITÉS**

### **Supervision (Supervision)**

The incumbent may be required to guide and mentor volunteers and to provide orientation for new members of the Detachment but there is no requirement for on-going supervision.

---

## **SKILLS - HABILITÉS**

### **Knowledge (Knowledge)**

The work requires;

- 1] a general understanding of the historical perspective of policing, of the RCMP organization and mandates, RCMP programs and services related to the CSO role in crime reduction and crime prevention.
- 2] a basic knowledge of the Criminal Code of Canada, federal and provincial statutes and municipal by-laws, of the legal system, court structure and criminal court procedures; law compelling court appearance in order to provide appropriate support to investigators
- 3] a clear understanding of RCMP Ethics and Discretion policy; in order to appreciate the importance of projecting a favourable image of the Force and fostering good public relations.
- 4] an in depth knowledge of the local community - issues related to criminal justice, social issues, primary criminal and social issues, community services and support organizations in order to provide a liaison / link between the detachment and community and to provide orientation for new members of the Detachment
- 5] a good knowledge of Community policing concepts and procedures in order to provide a liaison / link between the detachment and community; represent the detachment on various committees and in schools.
- 6] a basic knowledge of various RCMP policies, procedures and guidelines together with experience in the application thereof and experience in assisting with routine investigations.
- 7] a good knowledge of CSO's roles and responsibilities in visibility patrols, crime scene protection and evidence collection; criminal investigation in order to conduct Observe, Record and Report programs and crime prevention patrols.
- 8] a good knowledge of powers of arrest and search and their limitations, right to counsel, use of force, offences against public order, offences against persons (assault and related offences), offences against property and Youth legislation in order to conduct CSO duties within the limitations of their delegated authority
- 9] a basic knowledge of motor vehicle accident investigation and reporting procedures, traffic control, motorist contact; procedures for directing traffic;
- 10] a good knowledge of police note taking, notebooks and providing testimony; report writing; police radio communications in order to provide appropriate support to investigators
- 11 ] a good knowledge of First Aid, CPR, specialized equipment as required such as breath-testing equipment, traffic radar, rigid hull inflatables.
- 12] a good knowledge of RCMP operational and administrative information systems in order to provide traffic, and investigation support, coordinate programs.
- 13] training and experience in planning and delivering effective presentations to attend community events to provide crime reduction/prevention, recruiting information.

### **Education (Education)**

This knowledge would normally be acquired through a formal training program such as the Justice Institute of BC – Police Academy; Auxiliary/Reserve Constable / CSO Training Program , through specialized training courses such as; First Aid, equipment operation, information systems and presentation delivery and through work experience.

### **Experience (Experience)**

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**EFFORT****Decision Making** (Decision Making)

The work is performed under supervision. There is on-going contact with investigators

Initiative and judgement are required to make assessments of situations and to the need for police action.

Recommendations are made verbally as well as in writing to investigators relative to the support of investigations.

Recommendations and advice are regularly provided to the general public in relation to a variety of crime prevention, community policing, community safety matters.

Complicated or complex matters and courses of action are discussed with the supervisor

Decisions are required related to the coordination and delivery of Crime Prevention/Community Policing programs

**Contacts**

The work requires the incumbent to communicate effectively with a variety of internal and external stakeholders;

community officials in discussions regarding the coordination and delivery of Crime Prevention/Community Policing programs;

community groups in delivering community policing sessions;

members of the public in both the provision of information and advice on crime reduction/prevention, recruiting as well as in providing direction and by-law enforcement;

investigators in discussions regarding investigation support

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**WORKING CONDITIONS - CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL****Working Conditions** (Working Conditions)

The work is performed in an open office environment, in police cell blocks and interview rooms as well as in community settings. There may occasionally be multiple and conflicting demands for service and advice, tight deadlines, time pressures as well as heavy and unpredictable workloads.

The work may involve sitting for long periods of time when driving and performing observation or scene protection duties. The work may involve lengthy periods of walking and standing and may occasionally require physical effort in searching offenders or in dealing with angry or upset clients.

There is often a requirement to work a variety of shifts.

The work may occasionally involve exposure to abusive, intoxicated, hostile, violent individuals and exposure to and violent criminal acts and may occasionally involve exposure to victims of crime.

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<b>Employee's Statement - Déclaration de l'employé</b>	
I have been given the opportunity to comment on this work description.	J'ai eu l'occasion de formuler des commentaires au sujet de cette description de travail.
Employee's Name - Nom de l'employé	
Please Print - Écrire en caractères d'imprimerie SVP	Signature _____ Date _____
<b>Supervisor's Signature - Signature du surveillant</b>	
Supervisor's Name - Nom du surveillant	
Please Print - Écrire en caractères d'imprimerie SVP	Signature _____ Date _____
<b>Manager's Approval - Autorisation du gestionnaire</b>	
Manager's Name - Nom du gestionnaire	

## Draft CPO June 26

### IMPORTANT FORM PRINTING INSTRUCTIONS - PLEASE READ BEFORE PRINTING DOCUMENT



Royal Canadian  
Mounted Police

Gendarmerie royale  
du Canada

**WORK DESCRIPTION**      **DESCRIPTION DE TRAVAIL**      **Administrative Services (AS/ADM)**  
**Services administratifs (AS/ADM)**

Position No N° du poste	Position Title - Titre du poste  <b>Community Program Officer</b>	Position Classification du poste CM	Job Code Code d'emploi 2574	NOC CNP	Effective Date Date d'entrée en vigueur
Division J	Branch - Service District Policing Program	Geographic Location - Emplacement géographique			
Name of Supervisor Nom du surveillant	Supervisor's Position No. N° du poste du surveillant	Supervisor's Position Title Titre du poste du surveillant	Supervisor's Position Classification Classification du poste du surveillant		

**Important Note to Users**      Group Definition

#### **WRITING TOOLBOX**

Writing Guidelines    Organization of Work    CHRA (Definitions)

#### **CLIENT SERVICE RESULTS - RÉSULTATS AXÉS SUR LE SERVICE À LA CLIENTÈLE**

##### Information Required

The Community Program Officer position is designed to coordinate, provide, and implement community policing/crime prevention programs and community based police service related activities to various community groups. This position is intended to have a primary focus on youth and though its efforts promote the concept of "Safe Homes and Communities".

#### **KEY ACTIVITIES - ACTIVITÉS PRINCIPALES**

##### Information Required

To add rows to the table, place the cursor at the end of the first empty row and press the "Tab" key.

Key Activities	% of Time
<b>Liaises, coordinates and delivers educational, information sessions/workshops around community policing/crime prevention strategies and develops partnerships with communities.</b>	<b>30%</b>
<b>Assists in the organization, coordination and formation of Community Consultative Groups to identify priorities and develop response plans to mutual issues surrounding youth, elderly and crime reduction activities, e.g. School Action for Emergencies Program S.A.F.E., R.E.S.P.E.C.T., Anti-Bullying, Internet Safety, Elder Community Safety, Safer Community Workshops, etc.</b>	<b>20%</b>
<b>Consults and collaborates with community professionals (health, social, and justice workers, educators and business leaders) and residents regarding police community relations and promotes community policing/crime prevention activities.</b>	<b>20%</b>

<b>Administers surveys and other evaluation processes relative to the delivery of community policing/crime prevention programs such as Safer Community Workshops, etc. Evaluates and analyses results and makes recommendations for program enhancement to District/Division Management.</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Coordinates the development of and assists in the implementation and completion of reports such as youth &amp; aboriginal reports and the strategic business plan.</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Prepares budget forecasts for various program delivery activities and special initiatives in relation to community policing and crime prevention.</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>Provides support to front line members through dissemination of intelligence gained in carrying out day to day activities and provides advice to District/Division management in planning strategies relative to community issues.</b>	<b>5%</b>

**RESPONSIBILITIES - RESPONSABILITÉS**

**Supervision** (Supervision)

The incumbent in this position is not expected to assume any supervisory role/function in the performance of his/her duties.

**SKILLS - HABILITÉS**

Education Education Experience

**Education**

Post secondary education in one of the fields related to education, child development, social science, political science, is an asset, or the equivalent combination of education and experience and/or demonstrated capacity for working with youth, community leaders and program coordinators (ex; recreation, social development, community services) in a learning/developmental environment. Training in effective presentations, effective writing, report writing and organizational behaviour, computer software applications and project management is also an asset.

The Community Program Officer function requires an in-depth knowledge of various fields since the duties are not restricted to one area of expertise. Incumbent must have current knowledge of socio-economic conditions, the political environment affecting the area in which he/she will be working to be able to perform the required duties.

**Experience**

The Community Program Officer functions are primarily focused on youth strategies, community policing/crime prevention program delivery and interaction with community leaders, groups, professionals and others. Therefore, documented experience or demonstrated capacity in planning, organizing and delivering youth and community focused activities on a broad level is required.

Experience is required in report writing; conducting studies and reporting on specific aspects of existing or proposed RCMP or Community Based activities; formulating ideas and expressing them orally or in written form, and in presentation format is also required.

Experience in the administration and control of human and financial resources and the evaluation of program outcomes against program objectives is a definite and desired asset.

**Knowledge (Knowledge)**

Knowledge of the Mission, Vision and Values statement of the RCMP and RCMP Service Standards is required.

In order to provide a liaison/link between the detachment and community and to provide orientation to new members of the Detachment, this work requires knowledge of the philosophy of community based policing, the RCMP, its mandates (i.e the RCMP national Youth Priority), objectives, programs and priorities, as well as knowledge of the culture, socio-economic and political conditions of the communities served.

Knowledge of diversity issues, barriers faced by members of ethnic groups, challenges faced by youth at risk, and others served within the District of jurisdiction is required.

Knowledge of the Client Service Delivery Model (C.A.P.R.A.), combined with knowledge of community leaders, merchants, businesses, services groups, education and recreation contacts and local agencies within communities served is necessary to enhance the effectiveness of consultative groups and for effective promotion of the programs, services and initiatives of the RCMP.

Knowledge of municipal, provincial and federal statutes to be aware of underlying legislation when facilitating community meetings, developing problems solving techniques in support of police service delivery.

Knowledge of outside agencies their mandate and principles as it relates to youth issues, ethnic/race relations, diversity and other special interest groups. Organizations such as, school boards, service clubs, community groups and organizations.

A basic and general knowledge in relation to Recruitment and Selection procedures and process, as well as knowledge of survey administration and evaluation principles and techniques relative to the delivery of community policing/crime prevention programs is required.

Good knowledge of RCMP operational and administrative information systems in order to collect statistical data necessary to administer, evaluate and communicate results of community policing /crime prevention activities.

Basic understanding of RCMP Ethics and Discretion policy; in order to appreciate the importance of projecting a favourable image of the Force and fostering good public relations.

Requires training and experience in planning and delivering effective presentations in order to effectively convey messages to community groups and provide crime reduction/prevention, recruiting information.

Knowledge of basic financial management principles: i.e. budgeting and forecasting, cost benefit and analysis, acquisition of material, supplies, facilities, etc. Further, knowledge in the area of project management is required, e.g. coordination and delivery of community based activities requiring identification and establishment of activity objectives, delegation of tasks and duties. evaluation of activity outcomes, etc.

Requires a good working knowledge and recent certification in First Aid, CPR, as well as knowledge of Canada Labor Code Guidelines.

A basic understanding of the law as it applies to young offenders, criminal law, constitutional law, Canadian Charter of Human Rights and Freedoms, as well as legislation such as the Privacy Act, Access to Information Act, Occupational Health and Safety Act and the RCMP Employment Equity Act is also required.

Knowledge of the use of various computer software, such as: (MicroSoft Word, Word Perfect), electronic mail management, spreadsheet applications( ex. Excel, Quatro Pro), presentation software application, (ex. MicroSoft Presentation, Power Point, etc.).

**Continuing Study** (Continuing Study)

Must also remain well informed, current and knowledgeable on an ongoing basis with respect to new approaches, programs and initiatives and the implementation thereof with respect to the core function of community policing/crime prevention program delivery.

This knowledge will be acquired and maintained through ;

1. Continuing study & research of either directives, manuals, texts, journals and periodicals or any combination thereof.
2. Ongoing consultation and collaboration with community professionals (health, social and justice workers, educators, and business leaders) regarding trends, developments activities and programs relative to their work milieu as they pertain to the Community Program Officer function.
3. Engaging in workshops , external training/learning opportunities, meetings, conferences, seminars, etc.

**Contacts** (Contacts)

The work requires the incumbent to communicate effectively with a variety of internal and external stakeholders;

Establishes in consultation and discussion with the District Commander , Operations NCO, Team Leaders, and front line investigators, the implementation of programs and services of community based activities that best serve all community residents. This includes the evaluation of existing programs and identification of

new initiatives that could potentially be met with resistance.

There is a requirement to promote with managers and District staff, all community based policing activities identified through community consultation and environmental scanning. Managers often prefer to concentrate uniform resources to enforcement based actions and must be kept aware of the value in delivering programs that prevent crime and reduce victimization.

Discusses with educational professionals and health and social services agencies identified community issues surrounding youth at risk and possible solutions to problems through interagency collaboration and sharing of information.

Discusses with elected officials and business leaders the different community based police prevention programs and activities that are available and the potential impact that delivery of these services could have towards creating a safe homes and safe communities. Acts as liaison between the police and community leaders in ensuring open lines of communication.

Discusses with special interest groups and citizens, common community concerns and specific crime reduction solutions that can bring the police and the community closer together in addressing root causes of crime. Discussions center around current issues and crime trends, changing community demographics and challenges the police face in solving crime.

Informs concerned community clients face-to-face on the realities of everyday police work and the very real fact that the police may not be able to solve every crime or satisfy every person they come into contact with.

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## **EFFORT**

### **Decision Making (Decision Making)**

The work is performed under the supervision of and in consultation with members of the district management team, in particular the District Commander of the District within which the incumbent is deployed.

In consultation with related areas of expertise, i.e. District Commander, District employees, community professionals such as health, social and justice workers, educators and business leaders, etc. the incumbent is required to take initiative and exercise judgement, as required, to assess situations and carry out the functions as outlined in the key activities section of this work description.

The incumbent, under the supervision of the District Commander, will be required to exercise basic financial management principles in budgeting and forecasting, conducting cost benefit and analysis, and the acquisition of material, supplies, facilities, etc. relative to the implementation and management of the Community Policing Officer program.

During the execution of his/her duties, the incumbent will ensure that documents relative to community policing/crime prevention, prepared by others are interpreted against guidelines or standards, rules and regulations, as it pertains to the Canadian Charter of Human Rights and other relevant legislation as mentioned herein.

### **Influence**

Recommendations are made verbally as well as in writing to investigators relative to the support of investigations.

Recommendations and advice are regularly provided to the general public in relation to a variety of crime prevention, community policing, community safety matters.

Complicated or complex matters and courses of action are discussed with the supervisor



Decisions are required related to the coordination and delivery of Crime Prevention/Community Policing programs

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**WORKING CONDITIONS - CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL**

**Working Conditions (Working Conditions)**

The work is performed in a conventional open office environment where there is no exposure of significance to physical conditions that would result in injury to the employee. There may occasionally be multiple and conflicting demands for service and advice, tight deadlines, time pressures as well as heavy and unpredictable workloads.

The work may involve sitting for long periods of time when driving between District communities . The work may involve lengthy periods of walking and standing and may occasionally require physical effort in carrying business items such as a computer bag and accessories. There is often a requirement to work a variety of hours that will include attending meetings outside regular business hours. There will be occasional requirements for overnight travel outside the District area for training or conferences.

The work may occasionally involve exposure to disappointed, agitated or upset individuals and may occasionally involve exposure to victims of crime.

<b>Employee's Statement - Déclaration de l'employé</b>	
I have been given the opportunity to comment on this work description. J'ai eu l'occasion de formuler des commentaires au sujet de cette description de travail.	
Employee's Name - Nom de l'employé	
Please Print - Écrire en caractères d'imprimerie SVP	Signature _____ Date _____
<b>Supervisor's Signature - Signature du surveillant</b>	
Supervisor's Name - Nom du surveillant	
Please Print - Écrire en caractères d'imprimerie SVP	Signature _____ Date _____
<b>Manager's Approval - Autorisation du gestionnaire</b>	
Manager's Name - Nom du gestionnaire	
Please Print - Écrire en caractères d'imprimerie SVP	Signature _____ Date _____

**COMPARISON TO “CONFIDENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.”**

**NATIONAL SAMPLE - WEIGHTED**

<b>In recent years has crime increased in your neighbourhood?</b>	<b>Canada (%)</b>	<b>NS (%)</b>	<b>HRM Survey (%)</b>
Increased	32	48	49
Stayed Same	57	44	41
Decreased	9	4	5

<b>Victim of crime in past 5 years?</b>	<b>Canada (%)</b>	<b>NS (%)</b>	<b>HRM Survey (%)</b>
Yes	36	44	47*
No	64	56	53

<b>Type of Victimization Experienced in Past 5 Years</b>	<b>Canada (%)</b>	<b>NS (%)</b>	<b>HRM Survey (%)</b>
Vandalism	23	33	34
Theft household	15	20	15
Theft personal	22	26	35
Break and Enter	16	10	20
Fraud	6	3	6
Motor Vehicle Theft	13	6	16
Assault	12	16	6
Stalking	1	1	4
Robbery	2	1	5
Sexual Assault	3	0	2

**COMPARISON TO “CONFIDENCE IN THE JUSTICE SYSTEM.”**

**NATIONAL SAMPLE – WEIGHTED (CONTINUED)**

<b>JUSTICE SYSTEM AND YOUTH AGED 12 TO 17: LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE THAT IT IS..</b>	<b>Canada (%)</b>	<b>NS (%)</b>	<b>HRM Survey (%)</b>
<b>Preventing Crime</b>			
Low Confidence	77	84	79
High Confidence	11	15	17
DK/Missing	12	1	4
<b>Repairing Harm Done</b>			
Low Confidence	69	76	63
High Confidence	27	21	21
DK/Missing	4	3	15
<b>Holding Accountable</b>			
Low Confidence	70	84	81
High Confidence	28	15	15
DK/Missing	2	1	4
<b>Reducing Re-offending</b>			
Low Confidence	75	80	77
High Confidence	22	19	13
DK/Missing	3	1	10
<b>Providing Alternatives</b>			
Low Confidence	48	45	47
High Confidence	42	47	29
DK/Missing	10	8	24

**COMPARISONS HALIFAX CORE (DISTRICTS 10 ~ 18)  
2007 & 1988 - UNWEIGHTED**

	<b>2007</b>	<b>1988</b>
<b>Level of Crime</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>%</b>
High	43	36
Average	48	50
Low	7	13
Don't Know	2	1
<b>Crime in the Neighbourhood</b>		
More	19	16
Same	33	33
Less	47	49
Don't Know	1	2
<b>Crime in the Neighbourhood Increasing in recent years</b>		
Increased	50	48
Stayed the same	40	43
Decreased	6	3
Don't Know	4	6

<b>FEAR/WORRY OF VICTIMIZATION</b>		
	<b>2007 (%)</b>	<b>1988 (%)</b>
Very safe walking alone in local area after dark – <i>(Yes)</i>	13	20
Leave House unattended: - <i>(Not at all worried)</i>	63	60
Worry about being mugged in local area? – <i>(Not at all)</i>	52	60
Worry about being assaulted in local area? – <i>(Not at all)</i>	54	59
Worry about property being stolen? – <i>(Not at all)</i>	32	33
Worry about being vandalized? – <i>(Not at all)</i>	30	43
Worry about crime more than most other things? – <i>(Yes)</i>	19	19

\*The Halifax Sample in 1988 was a representative telephone sample of adults and households with 513 respondents. The subset of the HRM respondents in 2007 was the same type of sample, drawn from the same geographical areas that constituted the 1988 sampling frame, and numbered 441 respondents.

**COMPARISON WITH 2004 GSS VICTIMIZATION STUDY  
(WEIGHTED SAMPLES OF NS AND HRM)**

Item	GSS 2004 *		HRM 2007
	Nova Scotia	Halifax CMA	% Yes
<b>1. Crime trend in recent years increased *</b>	28	29	49
<b>2. Feel very or reasonably safe walking alone at night</b>	41	31	27
<b>3. Would walk more alone after dark if felt safer from crime</b>	18	NA	46
<b>4. Would use public transport in evening if felt safer</b>	9	NA	27
<b>5. Graffiti and vandalism are big problems in my local area</b>	8	NA	42
<b>6. Loitering, etc is a big problem in my local area</b>	8	NA	24
<b>7. Drug use and dealing is a big problem in my local area</b>	15	NA	40
<b>8. In the past 5 years have you done any of the following things to protect yourself or your property from crime? **</b>			
a. Changed routine or avoided certain places	31	NA	48* (total)
b. Installed new locks, lighting	26	NA	32
c. Changed residence	3	NA	7
d. Got a dog	8	NA	9
e. Carried something (cell phone, etc)	11	NA	31
<b>9. In general, how satisfied are you with your personal safety? – Very</b>	57	NA	45
<b>10. Are sentences too hard, about right or not severe enough? Not Severe Enough</b>	60	NA	72
<b>11. Assessment of police: Do a good job re:</b>			
a. Enforcing law	58	54	54
b. Prompt response	58	53	51
c. Treating people fairly	63	54	47
<b>12. Assessment of courts: Doing a good job re:</b>			
a. Providing justice promptly	17	13	10
b. Helping victims	21	18	9
c. Ensuring fair trials	46	44	30
d. Determining if person charged is guilty or not	31	30	22

\* The 2004 GSS Victimization Sample has 778 cases (weighted) for Nova Scotia. The weighted sample for the CMA was 317.

\*\* There is a slight variation between the samples in how the question was posed.