

**Taking Stock: Developing a Comprehensive Approach to Crime
Prevention in PEI**

**Research Two:
What Key Indicators Should be Tracked
and How will Data be Managed?**

February 7, 2007

By

The IRIS Group

Project Leader
John Palmer



**Taking Stock: Developing a Comprehensive Approach to Crime
Prevention in PEI**

**Research Two:
What Key Indicators Should Be Tracked
And How Will Data Be Managed?**

John Palmer
Project Leader

in collaboration with Dr. Katherine Clough
and Diane Griffin

Thanks are expressed to the members of the Research Management Committee of the Taking Stock Management Group, Key Informants and others who gave of their time to provide information and guidance to the project team.

The opinions and interpretations contained in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of those individuals.

This project was funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre,
Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada.

Research Management Committee:

Julie Devon Dodd
Jill Lightwood
Laurie Ann McCardle

*The IRIS Group is a private company with a public purpose.
It specializes in projects related to public policy.*

The IRIS Group, 52 East River Dr., Stratford, PE C1B 2E4
www.theIRISgroup.ca



Table of Contents

Executive Summary	i
1.0 Introduction.....	1
2.0 The Broad Context.....	2
2.1 Vision.....	2
2.2 Literature	3
2.3 Factors in Measuring Change.....	3
2.4 Actions Targeting Risk Factors	5
2.5 Program Categories	6
2.6 Potential Indicators.....	6
3.0 Study Methodology.....	7
3.1 Recurring Themes.....	7
3.2 Availability of Data	7
3.3 Approaches to Consider.....	8
4.0 Description of Existing Data Sources of Relevance	8
4.1 Provincial Sources	8
4.2 Statistics Canada.....	10
5.0 The PEI Context.....	11
5.1 Scarce Resources	12
5.2 Definition of Communities.....	12
6.0 Provincial Strategies on Crime Prevention.....	12
6.1 Provincial Activity.....	12
6.2 Measuring Change.....	13
7.0 Two Possible Approaches for Prince Edward Island.....	13
7.1 Community Accounts Approach	13
7.2 Crime Prevention Performance Indicators Approach.....	16
7.3 A System for Prince Edward Island	17
8.0 Conclusions on the Establishment of Key Indicators and a Data Management System for PEI.....	18
8.1 Who Will Use the Data.....	18
8.2 Recommendations	19
Appendix One List of Selected Readings	21
Appendix Two: Key Informants	25
Appendix Three: Data Sources	26

Executive Summary

The objective of this study is to make recommendations that are appropriate for Prince Edward Island on measurement systems that help to better understand how community safety can be improved by reducing criminal activity through social development. The task is to identify key indicators for crime prevention through social development, establish a PEI data management system and demonstrate practical application in planning a comprehensive approach.

The extensive literature on crime prevention through community social development emphasizes the role of social change in the mitigation of crime. This includes personal physical and mental health, environmental changes as well as societal outcomes. Social exclusion, repeat victimization, incivility and fear are important manifestations of social concerns. Crime prevention is one critical aspect of this area of work.

The main problem with measuring changes that result from general social improvement is that they are so broad and complex that they may actually not lead to any obvious policy conclusion. The literature separates actions targeted at reducing Social Development Risk Factors and at reducing Victimization Risk Factors. These are factors that affect the incidence or probability of a criminal activity.

Indicators - A number of indicators related to these risk factors are proposed in the literature. Among others, they include fewer children living in poverty, better parenting and more family support schemes, increased levels of youth employment, increased levels of graduation from school, reduced drug and alcohol consumption (especially by youth), better residential design, formal and informal social control mechanisms and improved social housing.

These types of indicators are considered in this study while taking into account the context of PEI, its programs, resources and data availability. Key informants were interviewed and the availability of data from provincial and federal sources was researched. Particular challenges for Prince Edward Island are scarce resources and lack of uniformity as to definition of communities used in statistical gathering as well as lack of an institutional framework.

Systems of Measurement - In view of the broad spectrum of factors bearing on the root causes of criminal activity there appear to be two broadly different types of approaches to measurement systems. The first is to develop a system that tracks statistics on numerous measures of social behaviour that in totality have a bearing on community safety. Such an approach is the *Community Accounts* project, now in place in Newfoundland and Labrador

An alternative type of system of indicators is advocated in the 1988 report prepared for the Ottawa Carleton Police, *Crime Prevention Performance Indicators*. The emphasis is on measuring outcomes that result from specific quantifiable governmental actions, including important collaborative arrangements. Thus data would be arranged by inputs

on the one hand and outputs on the other. Inputs would be measurable government partnerships aimed at improving public safety with specific community oriented actions to counter criminal activity through social development.

Recommendations- The maintenance of a comprehensive statistical system that provides measures of all the relevant factors at a community level is difficult. This would be more appropriate for persons at the centre making policy recommendations than for communities themselves. Further, it is not clear that PEI needs an elaborate statistical system to measure all these variables to expand the role of crime prevention.

A practical approach for the Province that can be undertaken immediately is to improve public reports on the state of crime and to undertake performance measures on the effect of specific interventions at the community level.

The production of a provincial annual comprehensive crime report is strongly suggested as a mechanism to raise the knowledge base of Islanders on the state of crime in the province.

Questions concerning the lack of existing data sources, an appropriate institutional arrangement for the collection and dissemination of data and definitions of the terms and the concept of community must be cleared up.

The Province could play a role in standardizing the indicators and measurement systems used. This will provide some continuity between projects and help answer the question - "Is what we are doing making a difference?"

The focus should be on documenting and measuring the performance of the separate efforts to improve community safety as they are made. This should be done as simply as possible and is favoured over attempting to establish complex measurement systems.

In view of the disparate needs of communities, local surveys should be conducted when specific programs are mounted in order to ascertain their effectiveness.

Consideration should be given as to the most appropriate institutional arrangements for the maintenance of a data measurement system. The agency would need to have some degree of independence from existing governmental agencies to have the necessary credibility.

1.0 Introduction

The objective of this report is to consider and recommend a measurement system that would be useful to better understand how community safety can be improved by reducing criminal activity through social development, and that are appropriate for Prince Edward Island. These measures would be useful in assessing and guiding explicit programs to the benefit of the communities.

The purpose of the Taking Stock project “is to take stock, and with community and government partners put in place a plan to work together for community safety and well-being by addressing the root causes of crime.” The goal is to move towards a comprehensive community approach to crime prevention through social development in Prince Edward Island.

The project has three research components as described in the terms of reference:

- What makes working together among communities and governments successful?
- What key indicators should be tracked and how will data be managed?
- What are community strengths toward safety and well being?

This report addresses component number two, and throughout it is referred to as Research Two. The terms of reference note, for example, that crime statistics follow economic indicators and that gender matters in terms of victimization and offending. It also notes that a data management system should organize and make accessible existing data related to crime and safety indicators. The task is to identify key indicators for crime prevention through social development, establish a PEI data management system and demonstrate practical application in planning a comprehensive approach.

The report reviews the existing state of knowledge, examines possible approaches, describes existing data sources of relevance to the study, comments on the provincial context, discusses principles to be applied in developing a system and makes recommendations on a system that might be appropriate for Prince Edward Island.

It became clear through the course of the study that the establishment of a specific measurement system, incorporating actual data, may be premature at the present. The report discusses principles for the development of a system of indicators for the purpose of formulating a program of crime prevention through social development at the community level and makes practical suggestions on how a system might proceed. In the course of the study it appeared that understanding, analysis and consequent measurement of factors impacting crime prevention is a science that is only beginning to take shape at the present, not only in Prince Edward Island but universally.

During preparation of the report on Research Two, the University of Ottawa announced the establishment of an Institute for the Prevention of Crime and a website was launched in September 2006 to make knowledge on what prevents crime accessible to policy makers, the media and students. Among the goals of the new Institute are to:

- Develop knowledge about the risks and protective factors associated with offending and victimization
- Promote advanced learning on evidence based crime prevention in Canada
- Foster networks committed to using knowledge to prevent crime
- Disseminate and publish knowledge on evidence based crime prevention

It would thus appear that new institutions continue to be created in Canada to undertake essential research into crime prevention and that such work is very much in the forefront of modern approaches to criminal justice.

2.0 The Broad Context

A key document that was referred to the Research Two team by the Client is a brochure titled “*Working Together for Community Safety*”, 2004. It is based on a report titled “*An Approach to Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island*”, April, 2004. These reports are based on a series of projects going back to 1994. This work is described in the report “*Strategies for Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island*” which was released by the Community and Correctional Services Division of the Health and Community Services Agency in 1995. The reports form the cornerstone of the concept of crime prevention through community and social development in Prince Edward Island.

2.1 Vision

The above studies include the vision statement that encapsulates the broad thinking that lies behind this work:

“Visions of safer communities in Prince Edward Island are similar for people from Souris to Tignish. The qualities of a safer community are the same for men, women, disabled, youth, gay or immigrant. A safe community is one where people know their neighbours, respect themselves and each other, where everyone is valued and included in decisions and activities of the community. There is an absence of alcohol and drug abuse, violence and fear.”

A similar sentiment as the above vision is expressed by John A. Calhoun, then Vice President of the International Centre for Crime Prevention:

“In safe communities, residents freely use public spaces and take active roles in civic life. Women walk at night without fear of rape. Children play freely in parks without parents’ worry over drug dealers. Youth travel to and from school unafraid of bullying or robbery. Family members settle disputes with thoughtful words, not fists or weapons.” (Foreword to *Crime Prevention Digest II, Comparative Analysis of Successful Community Safety, 1999*).

The brochure “*Working Together for Community Safety*” closes: “People want to know if community safety programs are effective. Does it work - are crime prevention and social development programs effective? Can we afford it - are the benefits of prevention worth

the costs?”

2.2 Literature

The extensive literature on crime prevention through community social development emphasizes the role of social change in the mitigation of crime. Some commentators also express concern over the need to institute measurement systems that would encourage law enforcement officers to focus on crime prevention over making arrests. However, it became apparent in the review that discussions of recommended performance measurement systems tend to be more academic than actually used in the field. This is in part because the relationship between social change and crime is extremely complex in view of the large number of variables at play.

The Prince Edward Island Health and Community Services System produced a report titled “*The Circle of Health*” in 1996 which successfully demonstrates the connections between individuals, families, societies, communities, the economy, the environment, personal physical health, mental health and associated policies. In a similar vein there is considerable literature on the desire for improved understanding and measurement of sustainable communities. A good example is the work in Nova Scotia on the development of Genuine Progress Indicators.

The general purpose of these studies is to quantify and understand how the welfare of individuals and communities is related to aspects of life beyond simply the economic. This takes one into understanding personal physical and mental health, environmental changes as well as societal outcomes. Social exclusion, repeat victimization, incivility and fear are important manifestations of social concerns. Crime prevention is one critical aspect of this area of work.

2.3 Factors in Measuring Change

One of the concerns expressed by discussants has been “How do you measure something that is not occurring? If your strategy is working then you won’t see crime or associated problems of incivility.” However, with appropriate benchmarks one can track changes in criminal offences, victimization, and perceptions of crime, and if they are reduced over time clearly there is a measurable result. As well, one can look across jurisdictions to compare performance in one community against another.

The main problem with measuring changes that result from general social improvement is that they are so broad and complex that they may actually not lead to any obvious policy conclusion.

Take, for example, the case of *Oliver Twist*, the well known Charles Dickens’ story. The boy was born to a single mother in the workhouse. She died in childbirth and he was raised in the workhouse. He subsequently is sold into work and escapes to London. In London he falls into the company of pickpockets and criminal elements. He is later picked up by the police and stands trial. In those days the punishment was frequently

hanging or transportation to a penal colony. In fact, not dissimilar circumstances confront abandoned children in many cities such as Sao Paulo in Brazil to this day.

Why does this type of situation not exist in PEI in the 21st century? In 19th century Britain the very idea of the state being involved in the welfare of families was not strong. The only fallback was the workhouse. So there has been a major change in society's views on the role of government in assisting in the welfare of families. This can be measured through polls and surveys. The types of programs that would have impacted Oliver today are multifold. First, there is the public health system, which probably would have meant that Oliver's mother would not have died in childbirth, although death in childbirth was common well into the 20th century. Second, as an orphan Oliver would most likely be delivered into a foster family or even adopted. The days of the workhouse are well behind us. Nevertheless Oliver may still have descended into a life of crime.

While the circumstances surrounding Oliver's upbringing are vastly different today, this is not to say that some children today do not descend into lives of crime, particularly in situations of broken homes, abusive parents or other factors. The point of this analogy is to reflect on the complexity of the social factors affecting criminal behavior and the consequent difficulty in establishing appropriate measurement systems.

Consider the factors at work that distinguish Oliver's situation with that of today's society:

- The general standard of living of the population has risen immensely
- The idea that richer persons should contribute to welfare programs finds expression in acceptance of a general tax system and more explicitly a progressive income tax system which was unheard of in those days
- The justice system no longer views extreme levels of punishment as a useful deterrent to criminal activity among children

One can imagine a discussion in the early 19th century between the police, magistrates of the court and Charles Dickens. The police would surely be arguing for increased staff to track down the thieves, the courts would likely be keen on stiffer sentences to deter would be criminals while Charles Dickens would be pushing for an improved social welfare system. Today we would likely agree who was actually correct. But, while there can be little doubt that the chances for criminal activity have been reduced through social improvement, we need to better understand which specific social interventions are the most influential?

Research on the social profiles of the inmate population by Corrections Service of Canada found that a large proportion had been engaged in socially disruptive behaviour from the age of ten.

This example suggests several important considerations for measurement purposes. First that government programs have had an important role to play in reducing the incidence of crime, though not eliminating it. Second, that these programs may be general, such as improved social welfare for single mothers and access to health or education, and the tax

system itself. Programs may also be geared to improve specific situations as well, such as youth crime strategies or family violence programs. Third, that society's views on crime prevention and social engagement are important considerations.

2.4 Actions Targeting Risk Factors

The International Centre for Crime Prevention in *Crime Prevention Digest II*, 1999, has the following representation of potential measurement systems.

These tables attempt to show the relationship of actions targeted at reducing Social Development Risk Factors and at reducing Victimization Risk Factors. There are several key concepts that are included in these charts. First, there is the concept of a risk factor. Second there is the distinction between universal programs impacting on the risk factors and specific targeted actions. These distinctions are regarded as important considerations in the development of an appropriate measurement system. The chart also includes some actual statistics that indicate effects of specific actions. One can also see that the authors could not find examples of programs or actions to reduce some risk factors.

Table One: Actions Targeting Social Development Risk Factors			
Risk Factor	Action	Effect experimentally	Universal Programs
Relative poverty	None known		Income support
Inadequate housing	None known		Neighborhood improvement
Poor parenting	Home visits nurses	62% fewer child abuse incidents 66% fewer arrests	None known
Family violence	None known		Public education campaigns
Economically disadvantaged children	Enriched school programs, mentoring	50% fewer arrests 80% less chronic delinquents 33% fewer chronic aggressions	Social assistance
Social exclusion of children	Social and recreational activities	56% less arrests	Youth programs
School drop out	Incentives	17% less arrests	None known
Youth unemployment	Employment assistance for youth	33% less arrests	Programs to support
Lack of responsibility	Family therapy Victim compensation	40% less recidivism 72% less recidivism	Compensation in Netherlands
Culture of violence	None known		Anti-violence campaign in Australia

Table Two: Actions Targeting Victimization Risk Factors			
Risk Factor	Action	Results	Universal Programs
Lack of adequate surveillance	Cocoon Neighborhood watch Camera surveillance	75% less burglaries 19% fewer crimes	Public information and surveillance agents through Netherlands
Lack of proper protection of goods	Plastic card protection Residential protection	45% less losses from fraud 70% less burglaries	Secure residential label in Netherlands
Sexism and gender inequalities	Treatment of violent men	58% fewer aggressions	
Accessibility of firearms	Gun controls	Less homicides	Canadian gun control
Alcohol and drugs	Treatment centres	63% less recidivism	Education campaigns
Urban decay	Graffiti removal programs		None known
Lack of protection in public places	None known		None Known

That report focuses on two areas, Social Development Risk Factors and Victimization Risk Factors. The concept of risk factors is important in understanding potential measurement. These are factors that affect the incidence or probability of a criminal activity. What is the probability of finding an Oliver Twist in PEI today compared to London in the early 19th Century?

2.5 Program Categories

The separation of programs into different categories is a theme that will be discussed later in this report. Should one measure social programs in a general sense or specific interventions directed solely at crime prevention?

One might categorize these factors in the following way:

- Universal social programs
- Crime specific programs
- Programs to change attitudes and modify behaviour
- Community based programs to attack specific concerns and needs

2.6 Potential Indicators

A number of indicators related to these risk factors are proposed in the literature. They are:

- Fewer children living in poverty
- Better parenting and more family support schemes
- Increased levels of youth employment
- Increased levels of graduation from school

- Reduced drug and alcohol consumption, especially by youth
- Better residential design
- Formal and informal social control mechanisms
- Improved social housing
- Reduced rate of vacancies and unoccupied premises
- Increased occupancy of public spaces and parks
- Goods are better protected by design
- Reduced availability of firearms.

Consideration of these types of measurements is made in this study while taking into account the context of PEI, its programs, resources and data availability.

3.0 Study Methodology

The study team examined the questions posed in Research Two in three ways:

- An extensive literature search was undertaken on the subject
- Interviews were arranged with a number of key informants with experience in the field
- Existing data sources were compiled and reviewed for relevance to the subject

The results of this approach are documented in the list of selected readings (Appendix One), the list of key informants (Appendix Two) and data sources (Appendix Three).

3.1 Recurring Themes

Several recurring themes emerged from the interviews with key informants:

- Various participants in the justice system including the RCMP, the city police, Probation Services and members of the Attorney General's Office have access to, and make inputs into different information systems
- Much of that information is regarded as confidential and not available to the public (nor the consultants for this study)
- The field of crime prevention has invariably drawn the short straw in terms of budget cuts
- Police officers are generally not especially rewarded for crime prevention activities relative to apprehending offenders
- Most recruits to the police service are more motivated by apprehension and law enforcement than crime prevention
- Notwithstanding the provincial involvement in national and Atlantic regional crime prevention committees, that specific crime prevention programs are put into effect only periodically and temporarily in the province
- Measurement of the social effects on improving safety and health in communities is inherently difficult given the large number of potential variables at play

3.2 Availability of Data

The review of data sources concluded that statistics at the provincial level are available

from Statistics Canada, the Centre for Canadian Justice Statistics, the Census of Canada and various provincial sources. Unfortunately, data at the community level is not necessarily easily accessible. Also, while basic crime statistics can be obtained, it is difficult to analyze trends or relationships with publicly available material. For example, in order to obtain a table identifying rates of crime by category of offence for the province over the past five years from the Statistics Canada website one must purchase this from their CANSIM site at a cost of several thousand dollars.

There is general recognition that no jurisdiction in any country or province has yet put into practice a system of measurement that overcomes the difficulties associated with the broad concepts involved. In fact, the concern of many writers is that police jurisdictions continue to focus their attention on apprehending criminals rather than providing resources to crime prevention in part because of the lack of specific measures in this area. It was found that most research and analysis tends to be somewhat general and at a high level, while specific actions are more likely to be local and not necessarily documented.

3.3 Approaches to Consider

The challenge for Research Two is to make suggestions that will permit the province to move forward in the field of crime prevention. It became evident early in the research that the subject is extremely complex and that hard scientific quantitative analysis of various factors is only in its infancy. Recommendations of a practical nature will be made that are designed to assist in this regard.

This report will set out two different types of approaches that provide ideas on a way to proceed. One is a comprehensive approach illustrated by the Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts. The other is a more focused approach on Crime Prevention Indicators as recommended in a study for the Ottawa Carleton Police.

4.0 Description of Existing Data Sources of Relevance

While there are sources to draw from at the provincial level, it is evident that statistics relevant to small communities are scarce, or require special tabulations and computer runs that can be expensive. The available data sources are described below, divided into provincial sources and federal sources.

4.1 Provincial Sources

The Province produces an *Annual Statistical Review* which provides summary data on the province's economy, plus material on its finances and some material on social conditions. It does include tables on criminal offences that are obtained from the RCMP L Division. The most recent reference year is 2005. The *Annual Report of the Office of the Attorney General* includes data on provincial correction services, probation services and community services. The most recent reference year is 2001-02. The Province also produces an Annual Report of Victims of Crime Act 2004-2005 (that includes Victim Services data), the Victim Satisfaction Survey 2005 – A Prince Edward Island Study of

Victims of Crime (Bradford), and Police Response to Domestic Violence – a provincial overview (2005). These reports are of ancillary interest to the measurement of crime prevention through social development.

The Province of PEI undertook a series of publications in the mid 1990s on the Criminal Justice System. *A Review of the Criminal Justice System* was published in 1995, as was a *Criminal Justice Survey* that examined Islanders' views on criminal justice.

In 2000 the Province produced a report on a Strategy for Healthy Child Development, and in 2001 the Early Childhood Development Association of PEI published "Understanding the Early Years- Community Research in Child Development". The purpose of that report is to focus on the results of the Community Mapping study, conducted in PEI. The study gathered information about:

- The physical and socio-economic characteristics of the neighbourhoods in which children live
- The kinds of programs and services that were available to children aged six and younger and their parents
- Where these programs were located

Three data sources were used: the 1996 Census, neighbourhood observations, and a program survey which compiled an inventory of neighbourhood services.

The 2004 report, *An Approach to Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island*, provides considerable statistical details on the Island's criminal justice system. It is available from the PEI Office of the Attorney General. It is probably the most detailed recent study on crime in PEI presently available.

In December 1996 the Province undertook a major examination of the PEI economy and its social condition and prepared a report *Measuring Societal Outcomes in Prince Edward Island*. That report was not published.

In 2003 the Province published the *State of the Environment* report which is the best Island-based effort so far to apply local indicators to local issues. However, no effort has occurred to publish a follow up report as yet. While the report is useful in its own right, the value of the indicators would be much more effective with periodic reports. In 2003, an editorial in *The Guardian* and other sources suggested that such reports would have more public credibility if done by an arms-length agency.

The Provincial Probation Service has undertaken a geo-mapping report that displays the location of the residences of young offenders through the province. Detailed information on these individuals is treated as confidential. These data could be useful in developing interventions aimed at increasing public safety through crime prevention although the consultants were told that this was a one time demonstration project. It is not clear if there are plans to maintain the database at the present.

The RCMP has prepared a number of reports on aspects of youth crime and victimization. These were used along with a significant amount of local research to produce an “L” Division Youth strategy in 2004, *RCMP National Youth Strategy, Linking Community, Policing and Youth*, “L” Division.

4.2 Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada produces a wealth of data on demographic change in Canada. There is a vast body of information on the provincial and national economy if required. The Labour Force is tracked monthly, which provides evidence of unemployment and changing work opportunities.

Census of Canada

The most comprehensive source of data on the Island’s population, including socio-economic characteristics, is the Census of Canada conducted by Statistics Canada every five years. This includes details on the age and sex of the population, family size, employment by occupation and industry, unemployment, incomes, educational attainment, etc. It is accompanied by a Census of Agriculture.

The Census is the major data source for information at the sub-provincial level. However, Statistics Canada uses the geography of Samuel Holland (1766) that divides the province into lots and counties, so that the parts of the Island add up to a whole. This is a limitation on the usefulness of the data. In addition, the Census has two parts. Part A is a 100% record of the population while Part B is a 20% record of its socio-economic characteristics. The Part B Census is adjusted to randomly round the last digit in order to provide confidentiality. This creates measurement inaccuracies for small communities. The Part B Census results can take from 2 to 4 years after the Census year to compile and make available to the public.

It is worth bearing in mind that the Census puts people into their usual place of residence for statistical purposes. Where there are large summer communities of tourists or cottage dwellers, they are not recorded as residents. In addition, criminal activity in a small community may not always be attributable to people of that community.

Accessibility of Data

Further, until recently Statistics Canada only made summary information available publicly without charge. Data presented in a limited number of publications are available free of charge in certain public libraries and provincial statistical agencies. Other data must be purchased, but that restriction has been relaxed to a degree recently. All Statistics Canada publications that are available for free in designated libraries can now be obtained on the Internet and downloaded without charge. However, special tabulations for user defined geographic areas, or cross tabulations can only be obtained on a user pay basis. Notwithstanding these limitations the Census is key to understanding the demographic make up of a target population; and for the Province, its three counties, its lots and municipalities it is inexpensive and readily accessible.

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics is part of Statistics Canada's operations and it specializes in not only compiling statistics on crime but also the publication of insightful studies on crime in Canada in a series called JURISTAT. The 2006 report *Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile* is an example. The annual report, *Canadian Crime Statistics* is also prepared by the CCJS. These are available for free on the Internet. The CCJS instituted the Uniform Crime Reporting System to ensure comparability of classifications of offences and definitions.

More detailed statistics than those tabulated in the published reports can be purchased from Statistics Canada's CANSIM data base. Again, this can be done over the Internet. As an example, a historical series on crime by type of offence for PEI is available in CANSIM. However, CANSIM is not free. Identified representatives of justice agencies in PEI can access and build local area reports based on police jurisdiction from the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics data.

Social Factors

Statistics Canada undertakes a series of surveys that provide data on social factors that are of relevance to this work. The General Social Survey provides information on various factors. Of importance is the *General Social Survey on Victimization, Cycle 18, 2004* that records people's perceptions of safety from crime and other attributes. There is the 2003 *General Social Survey on Social Engagement* which studies how individuals participate in community life. The Community Health Survey and the Canadian Population Health Surveys provide information on life expectancy and susceptibility to diseases, obesity, disabilities, etc. The *National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth* tracks populations as they grow up over time and periodically investigates differing social changes in the group. Anti-social behavior, for example, was studied in 2000. That survey also contains data on parenting skills.

The above studies are essentially conducted at a national level and incorporate a certain amount of provincial detail. However, the quality of the information is not necessarily high for a small province such as PEI and this survey data is not available at the small community level.

5.0 The PEI Context

Prince Edward Island is characterized by its small size, with only 138,000 people, its small urban centres, principally Charlottetown and Summerside, and its low rate of population and economic growth. Its economy is dominated by agriculture, on the one hand, and government operations on the other. Tourism and fishing are additional activities though of an extremely seasonal nature. Manufacturing largely takes the form of processing of agricultural and fish products. Seasonal unemployment is high throughout the island from December to April. Incomes are relatively low compared to other provinces, but housing is comparatively inexpensive and the measured incidence of low incomes is actually quite low. There is a large summer population and many parts of the Island are dominated by cottage dwellers during the summer.

5.1 Scarce Resources

In terms of statistical activities PEI leads the nation in the paucity of the devotion of resources to such work. The Province relies almost completely on Statistics Canada to satisfy its statistical needs. It is the only province or territory that has no provincial statistical agency and has no provincial Statistics Act. The Province produces one statistical report a year, the *Annual Statistical Review*, and employs one statistics officer to monitor statistics available from Statistics Canada and to assist the public and members of the provincial government obtain statistics as required. By comparison, Newfoundland and Labrador employs four persons solely to maintain the Community Accounts which are discussed later. Nova Scotia employs one person on a full time basis to develop a set of Community Accounts for that province.

5.2 Definition of Communities

Further, the Province does not have a common definition of its geographic regions for its administrative functions. As noted previously, Statistics Canada bases its statistics on the geography of the Island as determined by Samuel Holland's division of PEI into lots, counties and municipalities. This continues to be the base for Census and other statistical work despite the fact that the counties and lots have no administrative functions. Changes to municipal boundaries over time have caused those boundaries to be adjusted periodically, but PEI does not have a comprehensive division of its land area into municipalities. The lot boundaries do not necessarily coincide with community boundaries. In addition, the regions that various provincial departments utilize differ one to another, and they can vary over time. The lack of definition of the communities that exist makes any statistical development at the sub-provincial level fraught with peril.

In terms of work on crime prevention it is apparent that the Province has limited resources to provide research and analysis. The consultants frequently heard concerns expressed by interested discussants on the lack of resources available to the Province for crime prevention. Cutting services is more the rule than expanding them. Thus, it is not clear who would actually be responsible for the maintenance of a data collection system in the event that it was considered necessary. However, provincial government buy-in would be critical either on its own or in partnership.

6.0 Provincial Strategies on Crime Prevention

6.1 Provincial Activity

The PEI Office of the Attorney General notes that while there is no explicit comprehensive program for crime prevention based on social development, there have been several initiatives that fall in that category in the province:

- The Premier's Action Committee on Family Violence Prevention
- The Healthy Child Development Strategy
- The Provincial Impaired Driving Strategy

- The Aboriginal Justice Programme, through the Mi'Kmaq Confederacy

There are also several ad hoc community activities which have been in effect such as the PEI Crime Prevention Association; which is no longer functioning.

More recently, the November 2006 *Speech from the Throne* states that a Youth Addictions Strategy will be developed emphasizing community based programming. It also notes that increased government funding has resulted in a steady reduction in family violence and that a sustained effort by families, communities and government is needed to effect true change.

6.2 Measuring Change

In terms of measuring social change the Province has undertaken various studies on its social situation, such as the major review titled “*Societal Outcomes*” in 1996. The Community Services agency also developed data linking social measures to crime at that time. However, none of this work has endured. The problem is a lack of an institutional framework in the province, such as the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, with the resources to maintain these statistical systems.

Measurement systems are important to allow the public and interest groups, as well as policy makers, to have access to a body of information that allows for considered judgment on appropriate policies and programs. This suggests that a consistent body of data be developed that is readily available to the public at large.

Police data on occurrences of crime are a good start but they have inherent weaknesses. The literature emphasizes that reported offences do not accurately reflect actual occurrences. In addition, the views of the public on crime and fear of assault are not found in police records. Survey data is necessary to overcome this problem. Statistics Canada does conduct surveys of this nature, such as in the *General Social Survey on Victimization*, from time to time. These can be useful to understand general trends and to make inter-provincial comparisons, but they are unlikely to be appropriate for all the types of concerns about crime at the community level.

Information on how government actions impact on the risk factors associated with criminal activity needs to be publicly available to improve understanding of effectiveness of government actions. If this information base is not instituted, then inevitably resources will be misallocated.

7.0 Two Possible Approaches for Prince Edward Island

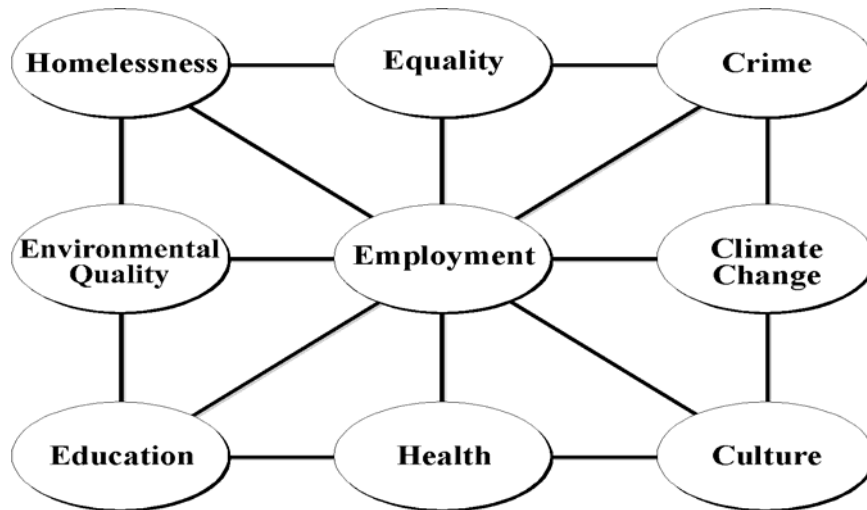
7.1 Community Accounts Approach

In view of the broad spectrum of factors bearing on the root causes of criminal activity there appear to be two broadly different types of approaches to measurement systems.

The first approach is to develop a system that tracks statistics on numerous measures of social behaviour that in totality have a bearing on community safety. Such an approach is the *Community Accounts* project, now in place in Newfoundland and Labrador. This work is spearheaded by the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency in collaboration with Memorial University. The aim is to provide statistics on all aspects of the lives of the populations of individual communities in that province. This allows the province to see how individual communities are faring both over time and with respect to each other. It also allows communities themselves to access data for that same purpose.

A similar comprehensive approach is being adopted in pursuit of a Canadian Index of Wellbeing, a pan-Canadian project funded in part by the Atkinson Foundation and headed by Roy Romanow. The Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts, Genuine Progress Index (GPI Atlantic) and United Way are among the agencies participating in this recently announced initiative.

A discussion of these comprehensive approaches is made by Jim Ellsworth in a paper titled *Frameworks for Success*. He portrays the complexity of the subject in the following chart.



He notes that initiatives tend to report much the same lessons, challenges and opportunities, regardless of whether the lens used in producing the report was crime prevention, environmental conservation, poverty reduction, health promotion, coastal zone management, community policing or social inclusion. Frameworks become increasingly comprehensive as the number of components increases (outcomes, risk factors and governance instruments) and the orientation diversifies (reactive, preventative and proactive). These frameworks would place crime prevention into a “social” box and its measurements would be in a context that also looks into economic and environmental factors.

While such a system might be seen as an ideal framework, the scale of the undertaking is massive and there is the risk that in attempting to satisfy all potential data users no one’s

specific needs are adequately satisfied. In addition, it relies on a predetermined template of geographic communities that may not necessarily be appropriate in all cases. A great deal has been accomplished in the Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts and aspects of this approach are being formulated in Nova Scotia. A paper discussing how the Newfoundland and Labrador Accounts can be used to measure *Community Safety and Well Being* was delivered in Charlottetown at the Atlantic Summer Institute by Professor Doug May of Memorial University this past summer in a presentation of that name. This is based on their work, in partnership with the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistical Agency, published in 2005 titled, *Atlantic Canada: The Have Provinces?*

One can imagine a system of statistics covering the following types of critical concepts. This borrows from the work of the Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency and extends it to community services impacting crime.

Table Three: Community Health and Safety Profile				
Demographic Profile	Socio-economic Profile	Criminal Offences	Community Health	Community Services
Population by age groups and sex . Population change by broad age groups. Population by social characteristics, e.g. aboriginal, immigrant. Influence of tourist populations.	Unemployment rates by sex. Differential levels of unemployment. Income disparities. Poverty levels. Measures of parenting skills. Educational levels. Religious background. etc.	Measures of criminal activity. Property theft, arson. Violence in home, outside home. Drugs, impaired Driving. Homicides. Vandalism, graffiti. Sex offences, Repeat victimization. etc.	Fear of attack. Fear of property damage. Fear of property invasions. Fear of arson. Concern over police effectiveness. And freedom from above.	Municipal functions Street lights? Youth organizations. Seniors facilities. Family crisis centres. Police services. Community orgs. Sports programs. Neighbourhood services. Community police services. etc. And lack of.

The system requires data for each community on its demographic characteristics, its socio-economic profile, official crime statistics, survey data on community feelings of safety and fear, and information on available government and community services. The Newfoundland and Labrador Community Accounts system is available in an easy to use computer format for anyone to access. In these respects it is far ahead of any other statistical system known to the consultants.

To undertake such a system at the community level requires a considerable resource commitment to both institute and maintain. As well, it requires a pre-set definition of communities.

In PEI the relevant communities are not necessarily specific geographic areas, although they might be municipalities. Communities of interest such as gays, lesbians, women's groups, people with disabilities, or visible minorities are as likely to require data as municipalities.

In either case, readily available relevant data of a comprehensive nature for such groups generally does not exist. In addition, the nature of community engagement in crime prevention in PEI suggests that the development of a huge body of statistical data is perhaps going too far.

7.2 Crime Prevention Performance Indicators Approach

An alternative type of system of indicators is advocated in the 1988 report prepared for the Ottawa Carleton Police, *Crime Prevention Performance Indicators*, and it might hold fruitful suggestions for PEI. Their emphasis is on measuring outcomes that result from specific quantifiable governmental actions, including important collaborative arrangements. Thus data would be arranged by inputs on the one hand and outputs on the other. Inputs would be measurable government partnerships aimed at improving public safety with specific community oriented actions to counter criminal activity through social development.

The Ottawa study proposes a framework for developing indicators and some of the criteria in that framework are highly relevant to this study. The criteria have been modified to reflect the emphasis of this study and provide a framework for Taking Stock - Research Two. The objective was to make the system as simple and brief as possible and to focus on community action and community results:

- Indicators should relate directly and accurately as possible to the principal intended outcomes of work on crime prevention and public safety
- Indicators should help focus attention on the important components of effective crime prevention work
- Indicators should be quantitative and a ratio measurement is always preferred
- Indicators should be understandable
- Data used for indicators should be readily available or collectable at minimal cost
- Measurements should be credible to the public, the police and professionals in government and academia
- The calculation of indicators should be unambiguous

Thus, it would ask how many police officer hours are being devoted to specific community programs? How much money is annually committed for these programs?

They believe that the system should involve a minimum of measures and can be undertaken with the following data needs:

- Measures of police commitments
- Measures of community participation

- Measures of community awareness
- Measures of Interagency cooperation

Outcomes would be measurable results from these inputs. Note below that these would be reported changes in community perceptions of various factors that are explicitly qualitative:

- Measures of incivility
- Levels of fear
- Repeat victimization
- Community feedback

Such an approach would focus on specific community interventions with the aim of demonstrating how effective these approaches are in reducing such concerns as the fear of walking the streets, fear of theft, fear of sexual assault, or whatever the particular community concern might be. It appeared to the consultants that the open-ended nature of the community concerns in PEI could well fit this type of approach.

7.3 A System for Prince Edward Island

Where explicit action is taken by communities, which can be defined as groups who have specific concerns relating to health and safety, data pertinent to each group's concerns should be sought out and made available to it. Given that the community concerns are likely to be highly varied, both between communities and over time, and in view of the fact that the communities themselves are not defined in a hard and durable way, it is apparent that a defined statistical system that would prejudge their needs is neither possible nor necessary.

This is not to say that a comprehensive measurement system is impossible, nor undesirable. But it would be a waste of resources to embark on a large data collection exercise without reference to the community needs themselves. For example, if Community X has a real concern that teenagers are vandalizing public property in their neighbourhood and that a social program is needed to move them away from this activity, then it is reasonable to set up measurable goals and to indicate which services might be available to assist them. On the other hand, Community Y might have had this concern some years before, but now has a concern with bullying or home invasions. Also, the neighborhoods themselves will likely change over time. So the institution of a complex statistical system that may be appropriate in one year in one community will not be useful in later years.

In other words, a measurement system that is specific and relevant to each case is needed and this might be fairly simple to do. Simply interviewing residents in the concerned neighbourhoods periodically might be all that is required.

Discussion with various individuals reinforced our belief that specific interventions with community support are more likely to require measurement than universal types of measures. The communities involved are as likely to be communities of interest as they

are specific geographic areas. This tends to support the notion that in PEI a measurement system at the community level should be tailored to specific interventions to achieve specific results. Thus, a large measurement system such as the Community Accounts in Newfoundland and Labrador is unlikely to adequately fulfill the province's needs to measure the effectiveness of specific collaborative actions to improve crime prevention through community social development. That is not to say that a Community Accounts approach should not be undertaken for other reasons, as it holds great potential in providing a vast array of statistical data on individual communities that is highly useful for background research into a variety of undertakings.

In addition to the establishment of a measurement system based on a specific community response approach, it is important for the Province to better inform the public of trends in crime, provincial satisfaction with service responses, and services available to communities of interest. Unless there is an informed public, the validity of simply responding to community concerns is questionable. American television is likely having a greater impact on community perceptions of trends in criminal activity than what is actually occurring in the province.

8.0 Conclusions on the Establishment of Key Indicators and a Data Management System for PEI

8.1 Who Will Use the Data

In considering which way to go, one must consider who will use data on crime prevention related to social factors. There is little point in applying resources to an activity without applications.

The use of statistical data can be viewed from two perspectives, i.e. the centre looking out and the community looking in. The centre needs data to develop policies and programs and conduct research. It may also need this data to put resources where they are most needed. To strengthen local ownership and problem solving, communities need data to:

- Describe their concerns
- Plan together for local activities
- Advocate program changes
- Secure funding

Let us reflect on the basic reference for the study which draws from the vision quoted in *Working Together for Community Safety*. Key ideals in that quote are:

- The vision stretches from Souris to Tignish (in other words, it is Island-wide); and it should apply to men, women, people with disabilities, youth, gay or immigrant. Presumably, information concerning the condition of the population by gender and other social characteristics is needed
- All people should be included in community decisions. This suggests that measures of social inclusion are important

- There is an absence of alcohol, drug abuse, violence and fear. This suggests that the population's views and perceptions are important on cases of violence, drug and alcohol abuse; and also suggests there is data about the incidents

8.2 Recommendations

The maintenance of a comprehensive statistical system that provides measures of all the relevant factors at a community level is difficult to conceive. It would be a significant step forward if a move to a form of Community Accounts was undertaken, but that would not necessarily answer all the questions, and it would be a considerable undertaking. A data system of that sort would perhaps be more appropriate for persons at the centre attempting to make policy recommendations, than for the communities themselves. Further, it is not clear to the consultants that PEI needs an elaborate statistical system to measure all these variables to expand the role of crime prevention.

A practical approach for the Province that can be undertaken immediately is to improve public reports on the state of crime and to undertake performance measures on the effect of specific interventions at the community level.

In the conduct of this research it is apparent that reports by the Province on a criminal activity even at the provincial level are spotty and not necessarily timely. **The production of a provincial annual comprehensive crime report is strongly suggested** as a mechanism to raise the knowledge base of Islanders on the state of crime in the province. It would draw upon existing data sources and provide a factual base for public discussion of the state of crime in the province.

Questions must be cleared up concerning the lack of existing data sources, an appropriate institutional arrangement for the collection and dissemination of data and definitions of the terms and the concept of community.

The Province could play a role in standardizing the indicators and measurement systems used. This will provide some continuity between projects and help answer the question - "Is what we are doing making a difference?"

In light of the cost and difficulties associated with a province-wide community based measurement system, **the focus should be on documenting and measuring the performance of the separate efforts to improve community safety as they are made. This should be done in as simple a way as possible and is favoured over attempting to establish complex measurement systems.** This is very much in keeping with our understanding of current thinking in the international and national literature on the subject. This would involve both qualitative and quantitative factors.

The approach is to measure inputs into specific programs designed to create a behavioral response and to measure their societal outcomes. This approach can be applied to any definition of community and any definition of program. Outcomes in large measure

would be controlled by the perceptions of the communities of interest involved in the specific intervention being made. For example, if the concern of Community X was about the dangers of dogs running wild, the intervention might be the education of families on responsible control of animals. The measured performance would be a reduced level of apprehension among the community of being attacked by dogs. **In view of the disparate needs of communities, local surveys should be conducted when specific programs are mounted in order to ascertain their effectiveness.**

It is also important to **consider the most appropriate institutional arrangements for the maintenance of a data measurement system.** Such an agency would need to have some degree of independence from existing governmental agencies to have the necessary credibility. It would also need funding on a continuing basis in order to allow it to function and develop.

Appendix One: List of Selected Readings

Atlantic Evaluation Group Inc. *Female Reintegration Committee Research Project*, funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre through the Community Mobilization Program, October 2005

Community Legal Information Service. *Atlantic Coordinating Committee on Crime Prevention and Community Safety*, brochure, Charlottetown, June 2005

Coolbaugh, K. and C. Hansel. *The Comprehensive Strategy, Lessons Learned from the Pilot Sites*, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, US Department of Justice, March 2000

Bradford, B. *Criminal Justice Survey 1995*, A Prince Edward Island Study of Public Opinion related to Criminal Justice, for the Health and Community Services Agency, Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region) and Attorney General

Calvert Group. *Public Safety Indicator*, Calvert Henderson Public Safety Indicator, 2000-2006

Department of Justice Canada. *The National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention: Report on the Mid Term Evaluation*

Department of Justice, Yukon Government. *Research Framework for a Review of Community Justice in Yukon*

Devon Dodd, J. *Background Report-Criminal Justice in PEI*, Prepared for Health and Community Services Agency, the Correctional Service of Canada and Solicitor General Canada-Atlantic Region, 1995

Devon Dodd, J. *It's All About People, Working Together for Community Safety*, PEI Crime Prevention Association, 2004

Ekos Research Associates. *Canadian Attitudes towards the Prevention of Crime*, for National Crime Prevention Centre, Ottawa, October 2000

Ellsworth, J. *Frameworks for Success, Generating Social, Economic and Environmental Improvements Using Comprehensive Frameworks*, a Community Accounts Discussion Paper, October 2006

Federation of Canadian Municipalities. *Policy Statement on Community Safety and Crime Prevention*, adopted at the FCM Annual Conference, 2005

Gallant, Sarah and Henry, Early Childhood Development Association of PEI, *Understanding the Early Years-Community Research in Child Development*.

Genuine Progress Index. GPI Atlantic Report Summary, *Cost of Crime in Nova Scotia*, Measuring Sustainable Development

Government of Quebec. *Making Our Communities Safer for Everyone*, Departmental Crime Prevention Policy, 2001

Hancock, T, R. Labonte and R. Edwards. *Indicators that Count! Measuring Population Health at the Community Level*, 1999

Hart, M. *Guide to Sustainable Community Indicators*, Hart Environmental Data, 1999

John Howard Society. *Defining Crime Prevention Through Social Development*, undated

Kelling, G.L. *Measuring What Matters: A New Way of Thinking About Crime and Public Order*, City Journal, Spring 1992

Lilley, S. *An Annotated Bibliography on Indicators for the Determinants of Health*, for the Atlantic and Manitoba/Saskatchewan Regional Offices, Health Canada, March 2000

May, D. *Atlantic Canada: The Have Provinces? Health and Wellness & Crime and Safety*, Atlantic Summer Institute on Health and Safe Communities, Memorial University and Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency, 2005

National Crime Prevention Council. *Offender Profiles*, Canada, September 1995

National Crime Prevention Council. *Risk or Threats to Children*, Canada, November 1995

Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency. *Community Accounts*, Data, Information, Knowledge, Building Knowledge for Community Safety in Newfoundland and Labrador

Ottawa-Carleton Police Service. *Crime Prevention Performance Indicators*, funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre, Ottawa, (no date)

Prince Edward Island *Crime Stoppers*, 9th Annual Awareness Guide, 2006

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada. *Fact Sheet: Crime Prevention Through Social development*, Virtual Library

Public Works and Government Services Canada. *Basic Facts about the Correctional Service of Canada*, Safety, Respect and Dignity for All, 2005

RCMP "L" Division. *RCMP National Youth Strategy*, Linking Community, Policing and Youth, PEI, 2002

RCMP "L" Division. Prince Edward Island, *Commanding Officer's Message*, 2004-05

Social and Economic Spatial Analysis Unit, Newfoundland and Labrador Statistics Agency. *A Genuine Approach to Using Geographic Information for More Effective Government*

Sousa, W. H. and L. Kelling. *Policing Does Matter*, City Journal, winter 2002

Thames Valley Partnership. *Community Safety and Health: A Compendium*, Working for Safer Communities, UK. May 2003

Tri Cities Community Status Report, *Public Safety Indicators* Section, Vancouver

US Department of Justice. *Weed and Seed Best Practices: Evaluation Based Series*, 2003

Waller, I. *Institute for the Prevention of Crime*, University of Ottawa, News Release, Director of the Institute, announcing establishment of the new Institute, September 22, 2006

Waller I., D. Sansfacon and B. Welsh. *Crime Prevention Digest II, Comparative Analysis of Successful Community Safety*, International Centre for the Prevention of Crime, Montreal, 1999

Government of Prince Edward Island:

Health and Community Services Agency. *Strategies for Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island*, Prepared for Community and Correctional Services and the Community Safety and Crime Prevention Advisory Committee, April 1995

Health and Community Services Agency. *Strategies for Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island, Summary Report*, April 1995

Health and Community Services Agency. *2020 Vision- Justice into the 21st Century*, A Review of the Criminal Justice System-PEI, Final Report and Proposals, October 1995

Health and Community Services System. *Circle of Health, Learning Guide*, October 1996

Health and Social Services. *Police Response to Domestic Violence A Provincial Overview*, August 2005

Interdepartmental Working Groups. *Measuring Societal Outcomes in Prince Edward Island*, December 1996

Office of the Attorney General. *Annual Report*, 2001-2002

Office of the Attorney General. *Working Together for Community Safety*, January 2004

Office of the Attorney General. *An Approach to Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island*, 2004 (Unpublished)

Government of Prince Edward Island, *Speech from the Throne*, November 16, 2006, delivered by The Honourable Barbara A. Hagerman, Lieutenant Governor

Strategy for Healthy Childhood Development, Summary Report, October 2000.

Statistics Canada:

General Social Survey on Victimization, Cycle 18: an Overview of Findings 2004, 85-565-XIE

Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2006, 85-224-XIE, CCJS

Bunge, V.P., Johnson, and H. Balde, *Exploring Crime Patterns in Canada*, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada Cat. No. 85-561-MIE-No.005, 2005

Gannon, M. and K. Mihorean, *Criminal Victimization in Canada, 2004*, Juristat, CCJS, Statistics Canada, Cat. No. 85-002-XPE, Vol. 25 No. 7

Gannon, M. *Crime Statistics in Canada, 2005*, Juristat, CCJS, Statistics Canada Cat. No. 85-002-XIE, Vol. 26 No. 4

Appendix Two: Key Informants

Frank Quinn, Recreation Department, City of Charlottetown

Constable Gary Clow, Police officer, City of Charlottetown

Sergeant Richard Thibeau, RCMP, “L” Division

Corporal Peters, Police Officer, City of Summerside

Frank Lavandier, Manager, Probation Services West, Office of the Attorney General,
Province of PEI

Jill Lightwood, Office of the Attorney General, Province of PEI

Julie Devon Dodd, Facilitator of the Taking Stock project

Edison Shea, Deputy Attorney General, Province of PEI

Ellie Reddin, Office of the Attorney General, Province of PEI

Ann Sherman, Community Legal Information Association

Hank Spierenburg, Statistics, Provincial Treasury, Province of PEI

Sandy Bentley, retired, PEI Women’s Secretariat, Province of PEI

Phil Arbing, retired, Director Community Services, Office of the Attorney General,
Province of PEI

Bill Buell, Chief, Community Development Bureau, Development and Technology PEI

Nancy Murphy, Community Development Bureau, Development and Technology PEI

Appendix Three: Data Sources

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Juristat, Crime Statistics, Statistics Canada

Statistics Canada Justice Statistics

<http://cansim2.statcan.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcgi.pgm?Lang=E&ResultTemplate=Srch2&CORCmd=GetTList&CORId=2693>

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics - key source of publicly available data and password protected data. Public profiles at

<http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=85F0033M&CHROPG=1>

National Population Health Survey

Community Health Survey

Uniform Crime Reporting Survey

General Social Survey on Social Engagement

General Social Survey on Victimization

RCMP crime statistics

RCMP Operational Statistics Reporting (PROS.) This database is used by RCMP and local and municipal police forces across Canada and is linked to the CCJS

http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/corpman/audit_reports/osr_e.htm

Census of Canada

National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth

Community Accounts of Newfoundland and Labrador,

Atlantic Canada's Community Accounts - PEI

http://www.communityaccounts.ca/CommunityAccounts/OnlineData/acca/acca_wbdiagram.asp?comval=prov2

GPI Atlantic has a number of studies related to crime, social development and well being.

A full list is available at <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/publications/pubs.shtml>

The following are particularly relevant:

Atlantic Health Database <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/publications/health.shtml#healthdb>

Costs of Crime <http://www.gpiatlantic.org/publications/socialcapital.shtml#crime>

Canadian Index of Well-being <http://www.atkinsonfoundation.ca/ciw>

Canadian Attitudes Towards the Prevention of Crime

<http://ww4.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/en/library/publications/research/attitudes/index.html>

detailed data from this study at [http://ww4.psepc-](http://ww4.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/en/library/publications/research/attitudes/Canadian_Attitudes_Towards_Crime_Prevention_Tables_e.pdf#search=%22Canadian%20attitudes%20towards%20crime%20prevention%22)

[sppcc.gc.ca/en/library/publications/research/attitudes/Canadian Attitudes Towards Crime Prevention Tables e.pdf#search=%22Canadian%20attitudes%20towards%20crime%20prevention%22](http://ww4.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca/en/library/publications/research/attitudes/Canadian_Attitudes_Towards_Crime_Prevention_Tables_e.pdf#search=%22Canadian%20attitudes%20towards%20crime%20prevention%22)

PEI Specific Data Sources

Annual Reports of the Attorney General

Annual Statistical Reviews, Provincial Treasury

An Approach to Safer Communities in Prince Edward Island, Office of the Attorney General, 2004

RCMP Youth Charge Numbers and Portrait of Youth Victimization: “L” Division Trends 1997-2003, Prince Edward Island

Understanding The Early Years - Results of the Community Mapping Study on Prince Edward Island, November 2001, *maps the social environment, the physical environment and neighbourhood resources*

Geo-mapping project of the Probation Service Department, PEI

Youth in trouble with the Law. Project of PEI Office of Attorney General, Youth Justice Division

RCMP School Liaison Project Evaluation, 2004, Atlantic Evaluation Group (e-file)

RCMP client and stakeholder surveys PEI data at

http://www.rcmp.ca/surveys/2005/results-ldiv_e.htm

Re-Igniting the Block Parent Programme on PEI, 2004, Atlantic Evaluation Group (e-file)