

Crime Statistics

- Statistics Canada reports on the number and type of criminal incidents that come to the attention of police each year. Crime stats are measured in relation to a standard number of people (100,00 people) in a province or territory in order to facilitate comparisons among geographic areas as well as over time.
- The Crime Severity Index (CSI) is a statistical measure used to track changes in the severity of police reported crime from year to year across jurisdictions
- The Violent Crime Severity Index (VCSI) narrows the scope of the CSI to include only violent contraventions of the Criminal Code.

Crime Severity Index¹

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Canada</u>	75.43	68.78	66.70	70.10	70.96
<u>Nunavut</u>	317.91	285.48	283.27	274.86	286.35

Violent Crime Severity Index

	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
<u>Canada</u>	81.87	73.87	70.50	75.04	75.25
<u>Nunavut</u>	462.35	428.38	445.81	388.12	407.66

General Crime & Violence Statistics in Inuit Nunangat²

- The violent crime rate in Inuit Nunangat is eleven times higher than the national rate (Pauktuutit Inuit Women of Canada, 2011).
- In 2014, 75% of victims who reported incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Canada's northern territories were Indigenous and 93% of these individuals suffered the most severe forms of spousal violence that is having been beaten, choked, threatened with a weapon or sexually assaulted³

¹ Source: Statistics Canada <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=3510002601>

² For the most part, some statistics speak generally to the Northern territories

³ Trends in self-reported spousal violence in Canada, 2014." In Family violence in Canada: A statistical profile, 2014. Juristat. Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 85-002-X

- Statistics Canada reports that those who experience child maltreatment such as childhood physical, sexual, or emotional abuse were 2.6 times more likely to be at risk for victimization in adulthood.⁴

Nunavik (and Quebec more broadly)

- Université Laval researchers in partnership with Saturviit Inuit Women of Nunavik found that 74% of the 108 Inuit women surveyed in seven Nunavik (Northern Quebec) communities had experienced violence in the home, and almost half (46%) had experienced sexual assault⁵
- There is an over-representation of Inuit in the judicial and correctional systems. In 2015, the number of Inuit who spent time in a correctional facility increased by 64% compared to 2010.⁶
- The crime rate in Nunavik is ever on the rise, whereas it is dropping for Québec. For 2012, the number of criminal acts per 1,000 inhabitants was 535.3 in Nunavik, whereas it was 42.2 for Québec as a whole.⁷
- Nunavik sees some of the highest rates of criminality in the province: though Inuit comprise only one-tenth of a per cent of the population, they represent about five per cent of Québec's inmates.⁸
- Inuit inmates have the most extensive socio-legal profiles compared to other Aboriginal nations. They commit the most offences against the person (55% of crimes committed by Inuit are offences against the person) and they have the highest rate of domestic violence (37% of Inuit inmates). They receive longer sentences and remain in custody longer as a result.⁹
- There are no correctional facilities in Nunavik. Incarcerating Inuit in Southern Québec correctional facilities deprives them of the support of their family and community, which plays a key role in social reintegration.

Nunavut

- Over 80% of crime in Nunavut is committed by men
- In Nunavut, women experience violence 10x rate of women in Canada¹⁰

⁴ Statistics Canada, Criminal victimization in the territories, 2014 (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2016001/article/14470-eng.htm>)

⁵ Laneville, P. (2015). Bring hope and restore peace a study report on the life and concerns of Inuit women of Nunavik http://www.saturviit.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Saturviit_Long-study-report_2015-08-18_final.pdf

⁶ https://protecteurducitoyen.qc.ca/sites/default/files/pdf/rapports_speciaux/2016-02-18_detention-conditions-in-Nunavik.pdf

⁷ https://protecteurducitoyen.qc.ca/sites/default/files/pdf/rapports_speciaux/2016-02-18_detention-conditions-in-Nunavik.pdf

⁸ http://nunatsiaq.com/stories/article/65674rough_justice_a_week_in_the_life_of_nunaviks_travelling_court/

⁹ https://protecteurducitoyen.qc.ca/sites/default/files/pdf/rapports_speciaux/2016-02-18_detention-conditions-in-Nunavik.pdf

¹⁰ <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54960-eng.htm>

- 2013 statistic: Nunavut's rate of family violence against children is the highest in Canada, with a reported number of six times the national rate (1474.8 per 100,000 v. 243.5 per 100,000/nationally)¹¹
- Those who have been convicted of a criminal offence throughout the Territory were quite often exposed to violence or criminal activity at a young age, or experienced childhood trauma.¹²
- 2012 statistic: Data provided by the Baffin Correctional Centre reports that 95% of inmates upon arrival at the facility, were identified as having alcohol or drug dependency¹³

¹¹ Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2013, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (<http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x/2014001/article/14114-eng.pdf>).

¹² <https://www.tunnigavik.com/files/2014/10/2013-14-SICS-Annual-Report-ENG.pdf>

¹³ Nunavut Liquor Act Review Task Force, A New Approach: Halting the Harm, Final Report and Recommendations, 2012 ([http://gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/files/Finance/NLCAnnualReports/Halting the Harm_Final .pdf](http://gov.nu.ca/sites/default/files/files/Finance/NLCAnnualReports/Halting%20the%20Harm_Final.pdf)).

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Exhibit: *National Inquiry into Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women and Girls*

Location/Phase: Part 2: Regina

Witness: Panel 1

Submitted by: Beth Symes, Pauktunif et al.

Add'l info: P02P02P0201

Date: JUN 26 2018

Intials

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