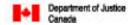


Understanding Family Violence and Sexual Assault in the Territories, First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples





Understanding Family Violence and Sexual Assault in the Territories, First Nations, Inuit and Métis Peoples

Anna Paletta

2008

rr08-1e

The views expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Justice Canada the Public Prosecution Service of Canada, or the Government of Canada.

Contents

Acknowledgements	V
Abstract	vi
1. Introduction	7
1.1 Structure of Report	10
2. Methodology	11
3. Findings	13
3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Accused	
3.2. Sexual Assault Offences	
3.3. Family Violence Offences	
3.4. Conditional Sentences for Both Types of Offences	
4. Victims	21
5. Exploring the Relationship of Offence and Offender's History of Abuse	25
6. Discussion	28
Appendix: Crown Prosecutor File Review Questionnaire	29
Bibliography	53

Acknowledgements

While this report is short, the hands that helped form it were many.

I would like to thank the Crown Prosecutors and Directors of Public Prosecution Service Canada (PPSC) across the territories for initiating and facilitating the development of research on the high rates of family violence and sexual assault in the territories. Richard Meredith, Director, PPSC, in the Yukon, and Diane Sylvain, Director, PPSC, in the NWT, were key in this work. I also thank Bonnie Tulloch, Director, and Judy Chan, Head of Prosecutions, PPSC, in Nunavut, for also facilitating the data gathering and for their continued support.

I thank Manon Harvey for all the good work she did in developing the file review questionnaire and in training the data gathering team.

I thank Jeff Latimer and Paul Verbrugge for all their generosity and expertise in SAS.

I thank all those who aided in this by their careful data gathering in the territories and data entry here. I thank Janet Graham, Odette Charette, Jo-Anne Chretien, André Solecki, and Sidikat Fashola

And I thank Charlotte Mercier for her keen eyes and careful shepherding of this report through the rigours of the publication process.

Abstract

Research was completed on family violence and sexual assault offences in the territories using Crown Prosecutor files for the time period of January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2004. This study examines the relationship between the offender and the offender's personal history of violent abuse within the framework developed through the work of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP 1996 and 2002), and subsequent studies undertaken based on the RCAP findings. The findings provide evidence of a relationship between offence and offender's history of abuse. This report also provides details of the family violence and sexual assault offences committed. It includes data on the most serious offence, the decision, and the sentences for sexual assault offences, followed by data on family violence offences. In addition, some data are provided on the victims of these offences, their injuries, and their victim impact statements. A key finding is the high numbers of both family violence and sexual assault accused who had at least one form of abuse in their own personal histories. The data here indicate that approximately three-quarters (77%) of those accused of a family violence offence suffered at least one form of abuse, as did just over two-thirds (66%) of those accused of a sexual assault offence.

1. Introduction

Research on family violence and sexual assault offences was undertaken in the territories for a number of reasons. Chief among them are the system responses to these crimes of violence and the insight of the work of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal People which provides a framework for understanding such offences.

A significant finding of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples (RCAP 1996) was the high level of violence in First Nations, Métis and Inuit communities. The 1996 report of the Commission noted that:

In the midst of devastating revelations of the violence suffered daily by Aboriginal people, frequently at the hands of the men in their families, we were urged to recognize that men are victims too. ...Revelations of the extent of sexual abuse of both boys and girls in residential schools, the fact that victims of abuse often become abusers, and the shame that leads men in particular to hide these experiences are all coming to the fore. Aboriginal people in the health care field now believe that Aboriginal men have suffered more sexual abuse as children than previously believed, and they are, in all probability, as devastated by these experiences as women have been. (p. 57)¹

Research undertaken following the RCAP reports, such as, Lane Jr, Bopp and Bopp (2003), Brant Castellano (2006), and Chartrand and McKay (2006), among others, have further investigated this link between violent behaviour and First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples as victims and offenders, and the offenders' own personal and collective histories of violence. Chartrand and McKay (2006) in their work on victimization and First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples concluded that:

Explanations for such high rates of victimization are varied but the predominate view links high victimization to the overall impact of colonization and the resultant collective and individual "trauma" and its impacts that flows from cultural disruption. Furthermore, the need to break the cycle of family violence that has become internalized is identified throughout the literature as a critical step in reducing criminal victimization (p. v).

Lane Jr. et. al (2003), in their undertaking to develop a comprehensive theoretical framework in which to understand the dynamics of this violence, write that "this body of research, theories and models all point to the same general conclusion - family violence and abuse in Aboriginal communities has its roots, at least in part, in historical trauma and in the social realities created by those historical processes" (p. 22). They argue that post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and

¹ Royal Commission on Aboriginal People, 1996, at http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ch/rcap/sg/ci2 e.pdf.

² See for example, Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association, 2006; Qullit Nunavut Status of Women Council, 2004; Levan, 2003; Métis National Council of Women Inc, 2002; Crnkovich and Addario, with Archibald, 2000; Giff, 2000; Save the Children, 2000; Dion Stout and Kipling, 1998.

complex post-traumatic stress disorder (CPTSD) is the effect of these processes on individuals.³ Based on this, they develop a theoretical framework within which PTSD is a key component. They write:

Domestic violence and abuse are almost always linked to trauma in several ways. Certainly, abuse causes trauma in victims, as well as in children witnessing violence. But, domestic abuse is also and most often the *result* of intergenerational trauma. So, trauma is both one of the primary causes and principle outcomes of domestic violence and abuse. (p. 10)

The research undertaken here further investigates this link. It focuses specifically on territorial data because of the high rates of crimes of violence there. In 2005, the police reported that the sexual assault rate in Canada overall was 7.2 per 10,000 population; in the territories, rates ranged from a high of 79.7 per 10,000 in Nunavut to 40.7 in NWT and 18.1 in the Yukon (Gannon 2006). The objective of this research is to further the understanding of the specifics of the current dynamics of violent offences ultimately in order to better understand how best to mitigate them.

This research was motivated, as well, by court findings and decisions along with the expressions of concern about the efficacy of the system responses to these crimes of violence. Of relevance here is His Honour Chief Judge Barry Stuart's discussion at sentencing M.N.J., a young, Aboriginal, violent, sex offender (Yukon Territory Court 2002). Judge Stuart writes:

- [29] The sentencing guidelines emanating from the Supreme Court of Canada in *R. v. Gladue* [1999] 1 S.C.R. 668 and *R. v. Wells* [1998] 2 S.C.R. 514 call upon the court to consider the dysfunctional backgrounds of offenders in developing an appropriate sentence. To gain a better comprehension of M.N.J.'s personal history, all court records were gathered and made available to the counsel and to the court.
- [30] While all of these accounts do not tell the full story, the story they do tell reflects the kind of dysfunctional background that fostered concerns raised in *R. v. Gladue*, *supra*. ...
- [31] Mr. M.N.J. was born on [...], 1980.... His mother ... was 18 years old, and his father... was 19 years old. Before he was seven months old, his parents left him to be cared for by his maternal grandparents...
- [32] Within the first year in the home of his maternal grandparents, Family and Social Services became involved. Once, M.N.J. was discovered in the home unattended by any adult. Twice he was admitted to the pediatric ward for ailments that reflected possible

³ Lane Jr., et. al. (2003) build on the work of Herman (1997). Herman defines PTSD as a predictable psychological response in people who have endured horrible events, and she includes war veterans, prisoners of war, and victims of family violence and sexual assault. CPTSD is the result of repetitive, extensive, and all encompassing trauma that intensifies the symptoms of PTSD. Herman notes that the American Psychiatric Health Association included post traumatic stress disorder in its official manual of mental disorders in 1980.



neglect.... In 1982, Mr. M.N.J., then almost two years old, was found alone in a bedroom in an unsanitary condition with a board across the door.

- [33] Life got worse a lot worse
- [35] The information before the court indicates M.N.J. was sexually and physically abused by uncles living in the home. Often neglected, emotionally and physically, when he became too difficult to look after, he was given to, or taken by the department.

In his Initial Comments, Chief Judge Barry Stuart writes:

- [1] M.N.J., 21 years old, raised as a ward of the state until 18, will spend up to eight years in jail for a horrible crime.
- [2] His sentence sets a precedent for the next case. There will be a next case. There have been many other similar cases. There are right now, within our communities, within our institutions, children, young boys, young men, with stories similar to M.N.J.. Unless we change what we do we as families, communities, professionals there will be many more "next cases". How many M.N.J. do we need before we appreciate that if we always do what we have always done, we will always face what we always face the next case to sentence, the next victim to heal.
- [3] The next case, like so many before, will leave in its wake the broken lives of victims; shattered families; angry, fearful and frustrated communities; burned out, despairing professionals, and young men sitting in jails growing more disconnected, more hopeless and ultimately more dangerous.

This depth of concern has been echoed by a number of Crown Prosecutors in the north. Rupert Ross, Assistant Crown Attorney with primary responsibility for conducting prosecutions in some 20 remote fly-in Aboriginal communities in north-western Ontario, writes:

[the] first line of social response to these symptoms of community, family and individual traumatisation is, unfortunately, the criminal justice system, and it is my growing conviction that it is substantially incapable of responding productively in this context of unique and deep-seated traumatisation, for a wide variety of reasons.

... domestic violence has reached frightening levels in some communities, but prosecution is almost impossible. For one thing, poverty, derelict housing and large families impose hardships on abused women that they can seldom endure on their own. The majority of abused women who see their husbands taken out to jail find themselves incapable of hauling wood and water on their own, as well as feeding and clothing children – and keeping the drunks at a safe distance at night. On a routine basis they are forced to conclude that *his abuse is preferable to his absence*, and they refuse to support a prosecution that will result in his removal.⁴

⁴ "Traumatization in Remote First Nations: An Expression of Concern," unpublished report.

This is the socio-legal context within which a majority of these crimes of violence occur; while the offences are harsh, so too are the histories of the offenders.

1.1 Structure of Report

Following the discussion of the methodology for the research conducted here, the report begins with the data of the demographic characteristics of those accused of a sexual assault or family violence offence in the territories. It then follows the incidents through the criminal justice process. The final sections provide an analysis of the link between the offences and offenders' history of abuse.

2. Methodology

ata were gathered across the three territories using Crown Prosecutor files which include information on offences, the accused, and the victims. There was a total of 7,175 cases of family violence and sexual assault across the territories between January 1, 2000 and December 31, 2004. To draw a sample from these, Crown Prosecutor files were stratified first by territory, then by type of offence. A sample total of 556 files was then extracted using a random start, from the 2,190 Crown Prosecutor files of sexual assault offences. Similarly, a stratified random sample of 918 files was drawn from the 4,985 Crown Prosecutor files of family violence offences. Together, these two samples totalled 1,474 files.

Sexual assault data were gathered on the following *Criminal Code* (CC) offences: Sexual Interference, CC ss. 151
Invitation to sexual touching, CC ss 152
Sexual Exploitation, CC ss. 153
Sexual Assault, CC ss. 271
Sexual Assault with a weapon, CC ss.272
Aggravated Sexual Assault, CC ss. 273.

Data on family violence were gathered on the following *Criminal Code* (CC) offences: Criminal harassment CC ss. 264
Criminal harassment and Uttering threats CC ss. 264.1
Assault CC ss. 266
Assault with a weapon CC ss. 267a
Assault causing bodily harm CC ss. 267b
Aggravated assault CC ss. 268.

While data were collected on all offences in the file, the data reported here are on the most serious charge only unless otherwise specified. The definition of most serious offence used is that of the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics of Statistics Canada. Using this definition, the most serious offence is the offence with the highest likelihood of incarceration and the longest sentence length, which reflect the seriousness of the violence. For example, sexual assault with a weapon (CC, ss. 272) is deemed more serious than sexual assault (CC. ss. 271).

Data were gathered on offences, offenders, victims, and the criminal justice process. Variables include:

- demographic variables of accused and victims;
- charges in current offence;
- most serious offence:
- prior conviction(s);
- sentencing, i.e., incarceration, conditional sentence, probation, etc.;
- relationship between accused and victim;

- most serious injury to victim;
- victim impact statements;
- known psychological or psychiatric disorder of the accused;
- known physical victimization of accused;
- known sexual victimization of accused;
- known psychological victimization of accused;
- known history of attempted suicide or known ideation of suicide; and
- known history of substance abuse.
- The file review questionnaire is included as Appendix A.



3. Findings

3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Accused

his section examines the demographic characteristics of the accused themselves. It includes data on their age, marital status, and living arrangements at the time of the incident.

Statistics Canada reports that Aboriginal people comprise a large proportion of the population in the territories: 85% of Nunavut, 51% of NWT, and 23% of the Yukon are First Nations, Métis or Inuit.⁵ However, Aboriginal people are over-represented in the criminal justice system in the territories, as is the case in Canada overall.⁶ Almost all (93%) of the territorial accused were First Nations, Métis or Inuit.

Most of the accused were male. Ninety-eight percent of the 556 individuals accused of a sexual assault offence were male, as were 87% of the 918 individuals accused of a family violence offence. While only a minority of those accused of a family violence offence were female, the highest proportion of female accused was in the Yukon at 15%; followed by 14% in the NWT, and 10% in Nunavut.

The average age and the median age of those accused of either type of offence were early to mid thirties. However, as indicated in Tables 1 and 2 below, ages ranged widely. The greatest range was in Nunavut where those accused of a sexual assault were as young as 13 and as old as 85.

Table 1: Ages of those accused of sexual assault offences, by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon
Youngest age of accused of sexual assault	13	14	14
Oldest age of accused of sexual assault	85	71	72
Average age of accused of sexual assault	32	32	35
Median age of accused of sexual assault	31	31	34

-

⁵ http://www41.statcan.ca/2007/10000/ceb10000 00 e.htm

⁶ See Royal Commission on Aboriginal People, *Bridging the Cultural Divide: A Report on Aboriginal People and Criminal Justice in Canada*, 1996.

Table 2: Ages of those accused of family violence offences, by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon
Youngest age accused of family violence	16	19	18
Oldest age of accused of family violence	72	75	63
Average age of accused of family violence	32	34	35
Median age of accused of family violence	32	33	34

While 39% of those accused of a sexual assault at the time of the incident were married, a smaller proportion, just under a quarter (23%), were living with their spouse or common-law partner (8%) and children or step-children (15%) at the time of the incident. Eighteen percent were living with their parents or other relative, which reflects the young ages of some of the accused. Six percent were homeless or with no fixed address.

Table 3: Living arrangements of those accused of a sexual assault

Living arrangements of accused	Frequency	Percent
With spouse or common-law partner and children or step-children	82	15%
With parents	74	13%
With spouse or common-law partner, no children	39	8%
Alone	38	7%
With other relatives	29	5%
With children or step-children only	7	1%
With friends	8	1%
Homeless (transient or no fixed address)	22	4%
Other	30	6%
Unknown	227	40%
Total	556	100%

The same pattern holds for family violence. While the large majority of those accused of a family violence offence (92%) were married at the time of the offence, 71% were living with their spouse or common-law partner and/or children or stepchildren. One percent were homeless at the time of the incident.

Table 4: Living arrangements of those accused of a family violence offence

Living arrangements	Frequency	Percent
With spouse or common-law partner and children or step-children	386	42%
With spouse or common-law partner	264	29%
Alone	48	5%
With parents	25	3%
With children or step-children only	10	1%
With other relatives	11	1%
With friends	5	< 1%
Homeless (transient or no fixed address)	9	1%
Other	19	2%
Unknown	141	15%
Total	918	100%

The remainder of this section tracks the data as the accused moved through the criminal justice process, beginning with the offences of sexual assault.

3.2. Sexual Assault Offences

Alcohol or drugs were part of a substantial number of sexual assault incidents. Approximately half (52%) of those accused of a sexual assault charge were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the offence. NWT had the highest proportion (63%), followed by Yukon (59%); and Nunavut (40%). In addition, almost half (43%) of the victims of the sexual assault were under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

The majority of those accused of a sexual assault offence were charged with two offences, on average, at the time of the current incident. However, the number of charges was as high as six in both NWT and Yukon, and up to 16 in Nunavut. The majority (84%) of the most serious charges across the territories was sexual assault level 1; sexual interference was the offence with the second largest number of charges at 12%.

Table 5: Most serious sexual assault charge by territory

	Nunavut %	NWT %	Yukon %	Total %
Sexual assault 1	85%	85%	81%	84%
Sexual interference	11%	10%	16%	12%
Sexual assault 2	4%	4%	3%	4%
Sexual assault 3	< 1%	<1%	0%	<1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

As noted in Table 6 below, overall, 13% of all individuals accused of a sexual assault offence were found not guilty. Half, 50%, were found guilty; however, findings of guilt varied by

territory. In Nunavut, 63% were found guilty, compared to 55% in the Yukon and 32% in NWT. The large majority (79%) of the accused found guilty were found guilty of the original charge. A quarter of the sample (24%) had all charges stayed or withdrawn. Reasons for stays or withdrawals varied; these included, but were not limited to, insufficient evidence or the victim refused to charge.

Table 6: Most serious decision for sexual assault charge, by territory

	Nunavut %	NWT %	Yukon %	Total %
Guilty	63	32	55	50
Not guilty	11	14	13	13
Stay/withdrawn	20	29	24	24
Other/not recorded	7	25	8	14

Over half (58%) of all those convicted of a sexual assault charge were sentenced to custody. In comparison to the other territories, NWT had a lower rate of conviction (32%) but a substantially higher rate of custodial sentences (86%) once convicted.

Table 7: Most serious sentences of sexual assault offenders, by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon	Total
Custody	48%	86%	52%	58%
Conditional sentence	23%	6%	19%	18%
Probation	26%	8%	26%	22%
Other	3%	0%	3%	2%

Sentence lengths for sexual assault offences varied across the territories as well. Details of the sentence lengths of convictions are provided in Tables 8 and 9 below. These details include the minimum, maximum, and median sentence length, as well as data on fines and restitution. In the Yukon, sentences were shorter in comparison to the other territories. Its maximum sentence for sexual assault offences was 36 months (three years), in comparison to 73 months (just over 6 years) in NWT, and 79 months (6 ½ years) in Nunavut.

Table 8: Sentencing Quantum: length of most serious sentences, sexual assault offences, by territory

	Sentences	Minimum Number of months	Maximum Number of months	Median Number of months
Nunavut	Custody	<1	79	9
	Probation	<1	36	12
NWT	Custody	<1	73	10
	Probation	6	24	12
Yukon	Custody	1	36	6
	Probation	3	37	18

Table 9: Sentencing Quantum: maximum fine amounts, sexual assault offences, by territories

		Minimum Fine Amount	Maximum Fine Amount	Median Fine Amount
Nunavut	Fine/restitution	\$200	\$1,000	\$500
NWT	Fine/restitution	50	500	50
Yukon	Fine/restitution	50	100	100

3.3. Family Violence Offences

Alcohol or drugs were part of the incidents of family violence as well. In family violence offences, 69% were committed while the accused was under the influence of drugs or alcohol. This includes approximately three-quarters of the accused in both Yukon (76%) and NWT (73%). This was the case for just over half (56%) of those accused in Nunavut. In addition, just over half (54%) of the victims of a family violence assault were under the influence of drugs or alcohol at the time of the assault.

In cases of family violence, while the average and median number of charges at the time of the incident was two, the number of charges was as high as 12 in both Nunavut and NWT and 11 in the Yukon. Assault level 1 was the most serious charge in the majority of cases (74%), followed by assault level 2 (22%). As Table 10 indicates below, there was consistency in levels of seriousness across all three territories.

Table 10: Most serious family violence charge, by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon	Total
Assault level 1	74%	77%	71%	74%
Assault level 2	20%	20%	26%	22%
Assault level 3	4%	3%	1%	2%
Criminal harassment or				
uttering threats	2%	<1%	2%	2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Overall, only 7% of those accused of a family violence offence were found not guilty. This includes 3% in Nunavut, 7% in the Yukon, and 10% in NWT. Fifty-seven percent were found guilty, and 22% of all cases were stayed. The overall rates of convictions varied widely by territory, as reported in Table 11 below. While the conviction rate in NWT was 34%, in the Yukon it was 58%, and in Nunavut 80%. The large majority (82%) of those found guilty across the territories were convicted of the original most serious family violence charge.

Table 11: Most serious decision for family violence charges, by territory

	Nunavut %	NWT %	Yukon %	Total %
Guilty	80	34	58	57
Not guilty	3	10	7	7
Stay/withdrawn	14	20	29	22
Other/not recorded	2	36	6	14

Half (51%) of the family violence accused found guilty were sentenced to custody, including 68% in NWT, 50% in Nunavut, and 44% in the Yukon. NWT again had a lower rate of conviction (34%), but a higher rate of incarceration (68%) once convicted.

Table 12: Most serious sentences for family violence offenders by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon	Total
Custody	50%	68%	44%	51%
Conditional sentence	21%	0%	17%	15%
Probation	26%	19%	38%	30%
Other	3%	13%	2%	4%

Details of the sentence lengths of family violence convictions are provided in Tables 13 and 14 below. As can be seen in these data, median sentences are short (two months) and are consistent across the territories. However, while the longest length of sentences for incarceration was similar in both Nunavut (60 months) and the Yukon (61 months), at approximately one year, the



longest sentence for incarceration in NWT was considerably lower (16 months) at just under a year and a half.

Table 13: Sentencing Quantum: length of most serious sentences, family violence offences, by territories

		Minimum Number of months	Maximum Number of months	Median Number of months
Nunavut	Custody	< 1	60	2
	Probation	6	24	12
NWT	Custody	<1	16	2
	Probation	6	24	12
Yukon	Custody	<1	61	2
	Probation	1	37	12

Table 14: Sentencing Quantum: maximum fines amounts, family violence offences, by territories

		Minimum Fine Amount	Maximum Fine Amount	Median Fine Amount
Nunavut	Fine/restitution	\$50	\$1,000	\$200
NWT	Fine/restitution	50	1,091	500
Yukon	Fine/restitution	35	1,673	50

3.4. Conditional Sentences for Both Types of Offences

Eighteen percent of those convicted of sexual assault were given a conditional sentence as were 15% of those accused of a family violence offence. Conditional sentences included a wide range of mandatory conditions, with offenders typically receiving more than one. Almost all conditional sentences included keeping the peace and remaining within the jurisdiction of the court. Conditional sentences also included conditions to aid in changing behaviour specific to offences as well. As reported in Table 15 below, for both family violence and sexual assault offenders, the most common conditions were that they must attend counselling, such as anger management or for addictions, and they must abstain from any intoxicating substances, including alcohol. Approximately half were mandated to undergo a psychological assessment.

Table 15: Conditions attached to conditional sentences, by offence type

	Sexual assault	Family Violence
Must attend counselling, such as anger or addictions management	73%	86%
Must abstain absolutely from intoxicating substances, including alcohol	71%	75%
Must not approach victim or must have no contact with victim	61%	69%
Must undergo assessment, such as psychological assessment	46%	56%
Must undertake community service	53%	37%
Must undergo treatment	30%	49%
Must not be alone with children	21%	0
Must not possess a firearm	0%	23%
Must meet with Community Justice Committee	11%	9%
Must pay restitution	0%	11%

4. Victims

Thile an offender's violence may be rooted, at least in part, in his own victimization, it is the victims of the current offences who hold the gravity and consequences of the current offence. The 1,474 cases of family violence and sexual assault included a total of 1,646 victims. This included 647 victims of sexual assault and 999 victims of family violence.

A large majority of the victims of sexual assault and family violence in all three territories were female: over 90% of sexual assault victims and over 85% of the victims of family violence.

The average age of the victims of sexual assault was much younger (approximately 19) than the average age of the accused (approximately 32). Where the ages of those accused of a sexual assault ranged from 13 to 85, the ages of the victims ranged from as young as one to as old as 86.

Table 16: Ages of the victims of sexual assault, by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon
Youngest age of victims of sexual assault	1	2	1
Oldest age of victims of sexual assault	76	86	47
Average age of victims of sexual assault	18	22	18
Median age of victims of sexual assault	16	18	15

The average age of the victims of a family violence offence (29) was, again, somewhat younger than the average age of the accused (32). However, as in the cases of sexual assault, there was a substantial difference in the age ranges of the family violence victims in comparison to the accused. Ages of the accused of a family violence offence ranged from 16 to 75; ages of the victims ranged from as young as one to as old as 73.

Table 17: Ages of the victims of family violence, by territory

	Nunavut	NWT	Yukon
Youngest age victims of family violence	1	2	1
Oldest age of victims of family violence	70	55	73
Average age of victims of family violence	29	30	31
Median age of victims of family violence	28	29	31

In the offences of family violence, the large majority of victims, as expected, were current spouses or partners (72%), with 4% previous spouse or partner and 7% dating at the time of the offence. Four percent of the victims were the accused's child or step-child.

In sexual assault offences, victims, in descending order, were acquaintance (25%), friend (10%), stranger (8%), niece or nephew (6%), step-child (4%), current spouse or partner (4%), grandchild (2%), sibling (2%), or neighbour (2%). Data for Canada overall indicate that strangers comprise 20% of sexual assault victims in comparison to the 8% in the territories. This difference is likely due to the small sizes of the communities in the north. The total population counts for communities in Nunavut, for example, typically range between 1,000 and 1,300 and are as small as 270.

Data were gathered on the extent of any injuries to the victims. Physical injury was defined as minor or major. "Minor" injuries are those that required no professional medical treatment beyond first aid, such as scratches, bruises, cuts or abrasions. "Major" physical injuries were defined as any injury that required professional medical attention on the scene or transportation to a hospital, for example for stitches, or broken bones. As indicated in Table 18, there is a fairly wide variation in the proportion of victims who sustained a minor or major injury. The majority of victims of family violence in the territories reported an injury, with 67% reporting a minor injury and 17% reporting a major one.

A lower percentage of victims of sexual assault reported an injury. Approximately one quarter (23%) of victims of sexual assault reported a physical or psychological injury, including 21% who reported a minor injury and 2% who reported a major one.

Table 18: Injury sustained by victim as reported in cases of sexual assault and family violence, by territory

	Nur	navut	N'	WT	Yu	kon	Total te	erritories
	Sexual Assault	Family violence						
No injury	74%	21%	70%	11%	75%	13%	74%	15%
Minor injury	21%	61%	28%	78%	19%	62%	21%	67%
Major injury	2%	15%	1%	10%	4%	24%	2%	17%
Other	3%	4%	1%	< 1%	2%	< 1%	3%	1%
Total	100%	101%*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

^{*}Due to rounding

⁷ Police reported data for Canada overall indicate a higher rate of injury, where 85% of current or previous spouses suffered a minor injury and 4% suffered a major injury (Brzozowski 2004). Moreover, these police reported data are for spousal violence only; they do not include offences against children or grandparents. As such, injuries may be under-reported in the data using Prosecutor files.



The majority of victims of both types of violent assaults completed a victim impact statement (VIS). This includes 76% of victims of a sexual assault and 88% of victims of family violence. In Nunavut, 85% of the victims of a sexual assault submitted a victim impact statement, followed by 62% in the Yukon and 61% in NWT. For family violence offences, Nunavut was again the highest where almost all, 95%, of the victims submitted a victim impact statement, followed by 87% in NWT and 82% in the Yukon.

Effects of the assaults included in the victim impact statements provide another measure of harm independent of injuries reported to the police or Crown Prosecutor at the time of the offence. In the majority of statements submitted, the most common harm to the victim was an inability to sleep, feelings of fear, disgust, shame, anger, loss of any sense of trust, an inability to go to the place where the assault occurred, including place of work, confusion, and recurring memories. These impacts reported by the victims of violent assault in the territories are similar to those reported in victimization surveys for Canada overall, where confusion, frustration and sleep problems were among the most common (AuCoin and Beauchamp 2007). Furthermore, several of the victims in the territories reported ideation of suicide. The young ages of many of the territorial victims of a sexual assault are reflected in the number who cited an inability to attend school because of confusion and recurring memories of the assault.

Following are excerpts from territorial victim impact statements that reflect recurring themes. They provide the experiences as written by the victims themselves.

Victim 1: It made me scared and sad. I am having a hard time at school because I kept thinking about it....I have been having bad dreams since this happened. I have been depressed and upset sometimes. ... I am not eating or sleeping very well since this happened.

Victim 2: I started to drink and use drugs more in order to forget. I tried to attend school; however, it became impossible to concentrate and so I quit.

Victim 3: In the inside I'm hurt [in a way] that no one could understand. I lost my power of living a normal life with my friends and family.

⁹ The findings of a study of victims of all types of crimes indicate that 64% of all victims submit a VIS (Prairie Research Associates Inc. 2005). Data by type of offence are not available.

⁸ Victim impact statements are written statements in which victims can describe the effect of the crime on them and any harm or loss suffered as a result of the crime. Victims can submit their statements at sentencing and at parole hearings.

The victims of family violence also report difficulty sleeping, confusion, fear, betrayal, loss of trust, and a loss of any sense of safety; they also write about fear for their children and their ability to keep them safe. Following are excerpts from the VISs of victims of a family violence assault as written by the victims.

Victim 1: Since [the incident] I continuously check the apartment door while I am at home to make sure it is locked... I often check under the door crack for feet standing outside the door.

Victim 2: I'm scared of ... some day he just might do something to me that no one will ever know what happened to me. I don't want my kids to grow up without a mother.... since 1990 – 95 he has been assaulting me but [I] never did report it to the RCMP because I was too afraid of him.

Exploring the Relationship of Offence and Offender's History of Abuse

s discussed in Section 1 above, this research was particularly interested in examining the relationship between the offence and the offender's own personal history of abuse in order to better understand the processes that lead to such crimes. There is a caveat in research here as the linkage examined is between individuals; however, the linkage is ultimately based on historical consequences as discussed in the findings of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peopled (1996 and 1994). The data themselves were gathered as individual outcomes within a broader context of ongoing personal, as well as historic and social, realities. This is not so much a data limitation of this study only *per se*, as it is a parameter of social science research in general.

To study this link, data were gathered on factors that typically result in personal trauma, namely, sexual abuse, physical abuse, and/or psychological abuse, as well as indications of substance abuse. Data on these were collected as reported in the Crown Prosecutor files. It is likely that data on the accused's personal history of abuse was not always included in the Crown Prosecutor files as the purpose of prosecution is to establish current wrongdoing of perpetrators, and not their past victimizations. Therefore, these data are likely under-reported in the files themselves.

Nevertheless, the data from this research indicate that 66% of those accused of a sexual assault offence had suffered at least one form of violent abuse in their personal history. For family violence accused, it was higher at 77%. These findings indicate that a personal history of violence is a factor in the dynamics of family violence offences and sexual assault offences among these Aboriginal accused.

Given the relationship between Aboriginal individuals' personal history of abuse and subsequent violent offending, one would expect the same link between offence and offender's history of abuse among non-Aboriginal offenders as well. In the file review conducted here, the relationship does hold for the non-Aboriginal territorial offenders. Where 66% of First Nations, Inuit, and/or Métis, sexual assault accused in the territories had a personal history of violence, so did 59% of non-Aboriginal sexual assault accused. For family violence offenders, where 77% of Aboriginal family violence accused had a history of abuse, 73% of non-Aboriginal family violence accused did as well. These data indicate that over two thirds of sexual assault offenders and over three quarters of family violence offenders likely have suffered a personal history of abuse.

-

¹⁰ Note: The sample total of 1,474 Crown Prosecutor files include 29 non-Aboriginal sexual assault accused and 67 non-Aboriginal family violence accused.

These findings are in keeping with the findings of previous research. Bonta, LaPrairie, and Wallace-Capretta's (1997) assessment of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal risk and needs in the prediction of recidivism write that their most important finding was that a risk/needs classification instrument originally developed on a sample of non-Aboriginal offenders demonstrated predictive validity among Aboriginal offenders, which implies that risk factors are similar for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders.

Table 19: Percentage of accused with at least one form of victimization by type of offence, by Aboriginal status

	Aboriginal Accused	Non-Aboriginal Accused	Total
Sexual assault	66%	59%	65%
Family violence	77%	73%	76%

This relationship has implications for understanding findings such as the higher rates of spousal violence among Aboriginal Peoples. Statistics Canada's 2004 General Social Survey on Victimization found that 19% of all Aboriginal people in the territories experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by a current or previous spouse, in comparison to 8% among non-Aboriginal territorial residents over the same five year period (de Léséleuc and Brzozowski 2006). In the provinces, 21% of Aboriginal people in the provinces reported having experienced some form of physical or sexual violence by a spouse or partner in the five years preceding the survey, as did 6% among non-Aboriginal people in the provinces (Brzozowski et. al. 2006). The research completed in this current study using Crown Prosecutor files indicates that an offender's personal history of victimization is a factor in understanding the dynamics of violent offences.

A cycle of violence is further evidenced in the findings of the high rates of repeat offending. The majority of the territorial accused had at least one prior conviction for a violent offence. This includes 69% of those accused of a sexual assault and 79% of those accused of a family violence offence. Table 20 provides the data for most relevant prior convictions. As this table points out, some violent offenders had prior convictions for both types of violent offences, and assault was the most common prior violent conviction for both types of offenders.

Table 20: Prior convictions of accused, by type of offence

Prior convictions:	Sexual assault accused	Family violence accused
Sexual assault	24%	9%
Family violence	14%	37%
Assault	44%	58%



Individuals accused of a sexual assault offence who had a prior conviction had, on average, 11 prior convictions in both Nunavut and NWT. The average number in the Yukon was higher at 15. The median number of prior convictions was seven for both Nunavut and NWT and 10 for the Yukon. Individuals accused of a family violence offence were very similar to those accused of sexual assault with 11 prior convictions, on average, for both Nunavut and NWT and 14 for Yukon, and medians similar at 6, 9 and 10 respectively.

In keeping with cycles of violence and the high numbers of prior convictions, a number of the individuals accused of a sexual assault or family violence offence were also on probation or parole at the time of the current offence. This included 20% of those accused of a family violence offence and 17% of those accused of a sexual assault offence. In addition 16% of the family violence accused had outstanding charges, as did 15% of those accused of a sexual assault offence. These findings underscore Judge Stuart 's discussion in his sentencing of M.N.J.(supra). In his discussion, he writes that:

- [2] ...if we always do what we have always done, we will always face what we always face the next case to sentence, the next victim to heal.
- [3] The next case, like so many before, will leave in its wake the broken lives of victims; shattered families; angry, fearful and frustrated communities; burned out, despairing professionals, and young men sitting in jails growing more disconnected, more hopeless and ultimately more dangerous. (*supra*)

6. Discussion

he purpose of this study of family violence and sexual assaults in the territories was to provide a more in-depth understanding of the processes that result in such offences. In particular, these data investigated the process for a more specific understanding of the literature that traces one root of causation to the negative outcomes of the colonization process on the Indigenous First Nations, Inuit, and Métis people. The findings in this research indicate that the majority of family violence and sexual assault offenders have suffered from personal histories of violent victimization.

The findings here of a high rate of a history of violent victimization among violent offenders has implications that speak to the appropriateness of system responses. Moreover, the socio-legal context is, in turn, connected to specific socio-economic factors. There are a number of studies that look at the ongoing socio-economic outcomes of the colonization process for the First Nations, Métis and Inuit people. Klodawsky et. al. (2006) conducted an analysis of the higher rates of homelessness among Aboriginal peoples. In their work, Brzozwski et. al. (2006) include an analysis of the lower rates of completed education, employment, and income, and the incumbent higher rates of crowded households, as well as higher rates of lone parent households among Aboriginal Peoples.

Each of these factors has been found to be highly correlated with criminal behaviour (Brzozwski et. al. 2006). These multiple risk factors are characterized by Dion Stout and Kipling (1998) as a "risk pile-up" and "the pitfalls of the political economy of every day life" for First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples (p.15). While this may not reflect the lives of the majority of First Nations, Métis and Inuit peoples, for those caught in this risk pile-up, they may be entrenched in ongoing marginalization, below standard living conditions, impoverishment, and intergenerational trauma and its legacy of violence as a victim and/or as an offender.

As a result of the RCAP findings and subsequent research, a number of system responses have been initiated. Within the Department of Justice, the Aboriginal Justice Strategy (AJS), the Policy Centre for Victim Issues (PCVI), the Family Violence Initiative (FVI), and the Research and Statistics Division (RSD) work together to support the development of local capacity building and infrastructure development in local Aboriginal communities through funding promising pilot programs; the Department also undertakes policy development and legislative reform. Of historic note, the courts, working with Indian Residential Schools Resolution Canada (IRSRC), approved the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement (Settlement Agreement) on March 21, 2007. A key component of the Settlement Agreement is the creation of a Truth and Reconciliation Commission which is expected to begin its work in early 2008.

¹¹ See: http://www.irsr-rqpi.gc.ca



Appendix:

Crown Prosecutor File Review Questionnaire

Please, print clearly the answer for each question in	the boxes.
(F or S) (number) CODING SHEET NUMBER # □-□□□	
PART 1: CODER IDENTIFICATION	
$\begin{bmatrix} 01 & \bigcirc & 03 & \bigcirc \\ 02 & \bigcirc & & \end{bmatrix}$	
PART 2: CASE IDENTIFIERS	
2.1 Crown attorney file number	
2.2 CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre) number	If no CPIC number, please leave it blank
PART 3: SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE	EACCUSED
3.1 Date of birth	3.2 Gender
Year	
3.3 Ethnic group	 O2 ☐ Female 3.4 Marital status at the time of the instant 12 offence/s
o1 ☐ Inuit (as identified through name) o2 ☐ Inuit (as identified in file) o3 ☐ Other Aboriginal (as identified in file) o4 ☐ Caucasian o5 ☐ Other: o9 ☐ Unknown 3.5 Living arrangements at the time of the instant offence/s	$ \begin{array}{c c} ^{01} \ \square \ Single \\ ^{02} \ \square \ Common-law^{13} \\ ^{03} \ \square \ Married \\ ^{04} \ \square \ Divorced \\ ^{05} \ \square \ Separated \\ ^{06} \ \square \ Widowed \\ ^{99} \ \square \ Unknown \\ \end{array} $
Olimber Olimb	
"Instant" refers to the charges that brought the accused into the sample. Common-law is here understood as living together. Means no stable home, on the run, living on the street, no fixed address, etc.	

3.6	Birth community of the accused
	west Territories le NWT
01	Aklavik Colville Lake Deline Fort Providence Deline Fort Good Hope Fort McPherson Holman Inuvik Norman Wells Paulatuk Sachs Harbour Tssigehtchic Tuktoyaktuk Tulita Port Providence 27
3.7	Community in which the instant offence/s occurred
Outsic	nwest Territories de NWT
01	Aklavik Colville Lake Is
3.8 01	Work status at the time of the instant offence/s Traditional work only, such as hunting, fishing, artwork, other Employed for pay and doing traditional work Employed for pay full time Employed for pay part time or seasonally Employed for pay but full time or part time is unknown Unemployed Student Other. Please specify: Unknown
$\begin{bmatrix} 02 & \square & 1 \\ 03 & \square & 1 \\ 04 & \square & 1 \end{bmatrix}$	Highest level of education achieved at the time of the instant offence/s Illiterate or no school Primary/elementary school Secondary school High school diploma Some community or college

Katlo Deedhe First NationKatlo Deedhe First Nation

Some university education University degree	06 ☐ Community or college degree
University degree University degree University degree University degree University Unive	
Post-graduate degree	
Unknown Any history of suicidal ideation? Yes, whistory of suicidal ideation? Yes, whistory of suicidal ideation? Yes, whistory of suicidal ideation? Yes, whistory of suicidal ideation? Yes Wash W	University degree
PART 4: PERSONAL HISTORY OF ACCUSED 1	
4.1 Known victimization of accused 19 (Check all that apply.) No victimization Yes, emotional victimization Yes, exact victimization Yes, exact victimization Yes, exact victimization Yes, exact victimization Yes Yes, exact victimization Yes Ye	
O No victimization Yes, physical victimization Yes, emotional victimization Yes, emotional victimization Yes, excual victimization Unknown Unknown Unknown Ves No Unknown Ves Ve	PARI 4: PERSUNAL HISTORY OF ACCUSED A1. Viscous sistimization of accused 17 (Charle all their smaller)
©	4.1 Known victimization of accused (Check all that apply.)
a	1 NO VICUIIIIZATIOII 102
Unknown Ves, sexual victimization Ves Ve	y es, physical vicumization Ves, emotional victimization
Unknown Unkn	1 es, emotional victimization Veg. covered victimization
4.2 Any history of suicidal attempts?	
Oliver No	- Chikhown
2	4.2 Any instory of suicidal attempts:
2	$01 igcup \mathbf{V_{ec}}$
99 Unknown 4.2 (b) Any history of suicidal ideation? 1 Yes 2 No 2 Unknown 4.3 Any history of violent behaviour? 2 Yes 3 No 3 Unknown 4.4 Who raised the accused? (Check all that apply.) 3 Parents 4 Grandparents 4 Grandparents 5 Other family members 6 Other. Please specify: 9 Unknown 4.5 Any history (past and/or up to the instant offence/s) of substance abuse. (Check all that apply.) 9 Ves, alcohol/home brew 9 Ves, drugs or other substance/s 1 Cannabis 9 Ves, drugs or other substance/s 1 Cannabis 9 Ves, drugs or other substance/s 1 Ves, drugs or other substance/s 2 Socialis 3 Other Pease specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 9 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 1 Ves to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 9 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 1 Ves to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 9 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 1 Ves to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 9 Unknown (Figure 1 Ves to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 9 Unknown (Figure 2 Ves all th	$\stackrel{\cdot}{}_{02}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{}_{\square}$ $\stackrel{\cdot}{}_{No}$
4.2 (b) Any history of suicidal ideation? Yes No Unknown A3 Any history of violent behaviour? Yes No Unknown Unknown Other amily members Other amily members Other Please specify:	
Yes No Who	
No Unknown	01 \ \text{Ves}
Unknown Any history of violent behaviour? Yes No Unknown Ad Who raised the accused? (Check all that apply.) Parents Grandparents Gra	$\stackrel{\downarrow}{02}$ $\stackrel{\downarrow}{\square}$ No
4.3 Any history of violent behaviour? 'Yes 'Description	99 Unknown
Yes No Who raised the accused? (Check all that apply.)	
No Unknown 4.4 Who raised the accused? (Check all that apply.) Parents	01 \(\text{Vec}
Unknown 4.4 Who raised the accused? (Check all that apply.) Parents Adoptive/Foster parents Check all that apply.) Other family members Check all that apply.) Other Please specify: Unknown 4.5 Any history (past and/or up to the instant offence/s) of substance abuse. (Check all that apply.) No (Go to Part 5) Yes, alcohol/home brew Yes, drugs or other substance/s I yes, but substance not clear Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) Cannabis Check all that apply.) Gasoline Gasoline Gasoline Cocaîne Heroïne Check all that apply. Other. Please specify: Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	$\stackrel{.}{}_{02}$ $\stackrel{.}{}_{\square}$ No
4.4 Who raised the accused? (Check all that apply.) Parents	99
of □ Parents of □ Adoptive/Foster parents of □ Grandparents of □ Other family members of □ Other. Please specify:	
Q2	ol Parents
Grandparents G	© ☐ Adontive/Foster parents
Other family members Other. Please specify:	© Grandnarents
Other. Please specify:	
99 Unknown 4.5 Any history (past and/or up to the instant offence/s) of substance abuse. (Check all that apply.) 10 No (Go to Part 5) 21 Yes, alcohol/home brew 22 Yes, drugs or other substance/s 23 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 24.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 25 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 26 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.7 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.8 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.9 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.1 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.2 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.3 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.4 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.5 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.7 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.8 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.9 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.0 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.1 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.2 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.3 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.4 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.5 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.7 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.8 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.9 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.0 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.0 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.1 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.2 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.3 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.4 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.5 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.7 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.7 Unknow	
4.5 Any history (past and/or up to the instant offence/s) of substance abuse. (Check all that apply.) □ □ No (Go to Part 5) □ □ Yes, alcohol/home brew □ Yes, drugs or other substance/s □ □ Yes, but substance not clear □ □ Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) □ □ Cannabis □ Hashish □ □ Glue □ Gasoline □ Gosoline □ □ Cocaïne □ □ Heroïne □ □ Ecstasy □ Other. Please specify: □ Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	99 \(\text{Unknown} \)
Oli	
Yes, alcohol/home brew Yes, drugs or other substance/s Yes, but substance not clear Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) Cannabis Hashish Glue Gasoline Gasoline Cocaïne Heroïne Other. Please specify: Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent? Yes, alcohol/home brew Check all that apply.) Check all that apply.) Check all that apply.) Check all that apply.) Check all that apply.) Check all that apply.) Unknown To yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) Unknown To yes, alcohol/home brew Check all that apply.) Unknown Unknown To yes, alcohol/home brew Check all that apply.) Unknown Unknown To yes, alcohol/home brew Unknown To yes, alcohol/home brew Unknown To yes, alcohol/home brew To yes, alcohol/home brew To yes, alcohol/home brew Unknown To yes, alcohol/home brew To yes	
 Of Yes, drugs or other substance/s Of Yes, but substance not clear Of Unknown (Go to Part 5) Of If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) Of Cannabis Of Hashish Of Gasoline Of Cocaïne Of Heroïne Of Heroïne	
 Yes, but substance not clear Unknown (Go to Part 5) If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) Cannabis Hashish Glue Gasoline Cocaïne Heroïne Heroïne Cother. Please specify: Unknown If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent? 	
99 Unknown (Go to Part 5) 4.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) 10 Cannabis 10 Glue 10 Gasoline 10 Gasoline 10 Gasoline 10 Gestasy 10 Ecstasy 10 Ecstasy 10 Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	04 ☐ Yes, but substance not clear
4.6 If yes to drugs, please specify which one. (Check all that apply.) OT Cannabis OT Cannabis OT Hashish OT Gasoline OT Gasoline OT Cocaïne OT Ecstasy OT Ecstasy OT Other. Please specify: OT Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	
Of the control of th	,
OF Hashish OF Glue OF Gasoline OF Gasolin	Of Cannabis
03 □ Glue 04 □ Gasoline 05 □ Cocaïne 06 □ Heroïne 07 □ Ecstasy 08 □ Other. Please specify: 99 □ Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	02 \square Hashish
Gasoline Gasoline Cocaïne Heroïne Cocaïne Heroïne Heroïne Unknown I gest to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	
05 □ Cocaïne 06 □ Heroïne 07 □ Ecstasy 08 □ Other. Please specify: 99 □ Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	04 \square Gasoline
06 ☐ Heroïne 07 ☐ Ecstasy 08 ☐ Other. Please specify: 99 ☐ Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	
 Description: Discription of the content of the conte	$\stackrel{06}{\Box}$ Heroïne
 Other. Please specify: Unknown If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent? 	$\stackrel{07}{\Box}$ Ecstasy
99 Unknown 4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	⁰⁸ □ Other. <i>Please specify</i> :
4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?	⁹⁹ □ Unknown
	4.7 If yes to any kind of substance abuse, what is the extent?
⁰¹ □ Occasional	⁰¹ □ Occasional
02 ☐ Occasional but heavy quantity	⁰² □ Occasional but heavy quantity
03 \square Regularly, i.e., more than once a week (no matter the quantity)	03 \square Regularly, i.e., more than once a week (no matter the quantity)
⁹⁹ Unknown	99 🗆 Unknown

¹⁷ The following variables (question 4.1) are about history of abuse of the accused and not as the abuser.

4.8 Did the accused receive any treatment for substance abuse? Orange Personal Per
PART 5: DETAILS OF CURRENT CHARGES/CONVICTIONS
5.1 Charge 18 #1 5.1 (a) If initial charge was dropped to a lesser charge, code the lesser charge
5.2 Date #1 (From) Year _ _ _ Month _ _ Day _ _ (To) Year _ _ _ Month _ _ Day _ _
5.3 Plea#1 (Offender) 5.4 Decision/disposition #1 (Judge/Jury)
Charge withdrawn, stayed Pleads not guilty at first appearance, then pleads guilty at a later stage Pleads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Pleads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Reason: Withdrawn by Crown Counsel Not Guilty Guilty Guilty Charge withdrawn, stayed Peace bond Not Guilty Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn, stayed Peace bond Not Guilty Crown Counsel High Charge withdrawn, stayed Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn, stayed Not guilty/acquittal Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn, stayed Not guilty/acquittal Not guilty/acquittal Not guilty/acquittal Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn, stayed Not guilty/acquittal Not guilty/acquittal Not guilty/acquittal Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn, stayed Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn, stayed Peace bond Not guilty/acquittal Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not Guilty High Charge withard withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Peace bond Not
Year
5.6 What date was the accused arrested? Year Month Day
5.7 Date of decision/disposition #1 5.8 Date of sentence #1 Year
5.9 What was the sentence for offence #1? (Check all that apply.)
Onditional discharge Conditional discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Suspended sentence and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Conditional sentence. Please write the number of days: Please complete question 6.6 Fine/Restitution. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: Compensation order. Please describe: Community service. Please describe: Probation. Please write the type of community service: Probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Probation. Please write the number of days in time served prior to sentencing: Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: Intermittent custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: Unknown 5.10 Charge #2 Diffinitial charge was dropped to a lesser charge, code the lesser charge
5.10 Charge 72 5.10 (a) 15 minut charge was aropped to a tesser charge, code the tesser charge

¹⁸ Use codes in Appendix A

5.11 Date #2 (From) Year Month Day (To) Year Month Day Day
5.12 Plea#2 (Offender) 5.13 Decision/disposition #2 (Judge/Jury)
Ol □ Not guilty/acquittal Ol □ Pleads not guilty at first appearance, then pleads guilty at a later stage Ol □ Pleace bond Ol □ Pleads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Ol □ Judicial stay (by Judge) Reason: Ol □ Withdrawn by Crown Counsel Ol □ Not Guilty Ol □ Guilty Ol □ Not criminally responsible Ol □ Unknown Ol □ Unfit to stand trial Ol □ Other. Please specify: Ol □ Crown Counsel stay Ol □ Unknown
5.14 What date was the complaint made by the victim/s? OR 5.14 (a) Date of offender's confession
Year Month Day Year Month Day Day
5.15 What date was the accused arrested? Year Month Day Day
5.16 Date of decision/disposition #2 5.17 Date of sentence #2
Year Month Day Month Day
5. 18 What was the sentence for offence #2? (Check all that apply.)
Obsolute discharge Obsolute discharge Obsolute discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Obsolute discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Obsolutional sentence. Please write the number of days: Obsolutional sentence. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: Obsolutional sentence. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: Obsolutional sentence. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: Obsolutional sentence. Please describe: Obsolutional sentence. Please describe: Obsolutional sentence. Please write the tyle of community service: Obsolutional sentence. Please write the tyle of community service: Obsolutional sentence and probation: Obsolutional sente
5.20 Date #3 (From) Year Month Day (To) Year Month Day Day
5.21 Plea#3(Offender) 5.22 Decision/disposition #3 (Judge/Jury)
Old ☐ Charge withdrawn, stayed Old ☐ Not guilty/acquittal Old ☐ Pleads not guilty at first appearance, then pleads guilty at a later stage Old ☐ Peace bond

Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty, but charge is withdrawn/stayed by Crown at a later stage. Olimbrian Delads not guilty Delads not guilt not gu
5.23 What date was the complaint made by the victim/s? OR 5.23 (a) Date of offender's confession
Year Month Day Year Month Day
5.24 What date was the accused arrested? Year Month Day
5.25 Date of decision/disposition #3 5.26 Date of sentence #3
Year Month Day Year Month Day 5. 27 What was the sentence for offence #3? (Check all that apply.)
Oli ☐ Absolute discharge Oli ☐ Conditional discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: ☐ ☐ ☐ Oli ☐ Suspended sentence and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: ☐ ☐ ☐ Oli ☐ Conditional sentence. Please write the number of days: ☐ ☐ ☐ Please complete question 6.6 Oli ☐ Fine/Restitution. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: ☐ ☐ ☐
OF Personal services. Please describe: OF Compensation order. Please describe: OF Community service. Please write the type of community service: OF Attend program. Please write what kind of program: OF Probation. Please write the number of days of probation: OF Probation. Please write the number of days in time served prior to sentencing: OF Custody. Please write the number of days of custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: OF Custody. Please write the nu
5.28 Charge #4
5.30 Plea#4(Offender) Charge withdrawn, stayed Charge withdrawn, stayed Pleads not guilty/acquittal Pleads not guilty at first appearance, then pleads guilty at a later stage Peace bond Judicial stay (by Judge) Reason: Withdrawn by Crown Counsel Withdrawn by Crown Counsel Not Guilty Guilty Judicial stay (by Judge) Reason: Judicial s

⁰⁹ □ Crown Counsel stay ⁹⁹ □ Unknown
5.32 What date was the complaint made by the victim/s? OR 5.32 (a) Date of offender's confession
Year
5.33 What date was the accused arrested? Year Month Day
5.34 Date of decision/disposition #4 5.35 Date of sentence #4
Year Month Day Year Month Day Day
5. 36 What was the sentence for offence #4? (Check all that apply.)
Onditional discharge Onditional discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□
5.37 Charge #5
5.38 <i>Date #5</i> (From) Year Month Day (<i>To</i>) Year Month Day
5.39 Plea#5(Offender) 5.40 Decision/disposition #5 (Judge/Jury) Charge withdrawn, stayed
5.41 What date was the complaint made by the victim/s? OR 5.41 (a) Date of offender's confession
Year Day Day Year Month Day

5.42 What date was the accused arrested? Year Month Day
3.42 That aute was the accused arrested: 1 cat Profitti Day
5.43 Date of decision/disposition #5 5.44 Date of sentence #5
Year Month Day Year Month Day 5. 45 What was the sentence for offence #5? (Check all that apply.)
Oli
5.46 Are there any additional charges?
$ \begin{array}{c} 01 & \text{No} \\ 02 & \text{Yes.} \end{array} $ Yes. Please specify the number of additional charges: $ onumber$ Please attach and fill in a charge form for each additional charge.
• IF OFFENDER FOUND GUILTY ON CURRENT CHARGE/S If not found guilty on any charges, go directly to part 7
PART 6: MORE DETAILS ON THE SENTENCE/S
6.1 Was there a request for community banishment?
$\begin{bmatrix} 01 & Yes \\ 02 & Ne \end{bmatrix}$
$ \begin{array}{c c} & \square & \text{No} \\ & 99 & \square & \text{Unknown} \end{array} $
6.2 Was there a prohibition for firearms/weapons?
$ \begin{array}{c c} & Yes \\ & No \end{array} $
99 Unknown
6.3 If custody for sexual and/or spousal assault, is it concurrent or consecutive?
Neither concurrent or consecutive because only 1 order Concurrent Consecutive N/A P Unknown Neither concurrent or consecutive because only 1 order Note: The concurrent or consecutive because only 1 order Note: The concurrent or consecutive because only 1 order Unknown

6.4 If custody (under YCJA ¹⁹ only) for sexual and/or spousal assault, is it open or secure or both?
$ \begin{array}{ccc} 01 & \text{Open} \\ 02 & \text{Open} \end{array} $
02 □ Secure
Both Open and Secure. Number of days for Open: Number of days for Secure:
98
⁹⁹ □ Unknown
6.5 If probation, please check the conditions. (Check all that apply) 98 Not applicable
⁹⁹ □Conditions not on file.
□ You must keep the peace and be of good behaviour.
☐ You must promptly notify the court or probation officer or supervisor of any change pf employment or occupation.
of any change prediptive forms the court of probation officer of supervisor of any change prediption of occupation. You must appear before the Court when required to do so.
□ You must notify the Court or your probation officer in advance of any change of name or address.
You must attend Court on the day of, (year) at for the purpose of
□ You must report to a probation officer on and thereafter as directed you will be under the supervision of the probation
officer.
07 \Box You must remain within the jurisdiction of the court unless written permission to go outside that jurisdiction is obtained from the
court or the probation officer or supervisor.
You must reside atuntil further order of this court, and you will obey the rules of that residence OR in a residence or place
as directed by your probation officer.
⁰⁹ ¬You must obey a curfew and be inside your residence between the hours ofp.m. anda.m. daily unless you have been
given written permission to be away from your home by your parents/probation officer/RCMP.
¹⁰ □You must not approach within (number) meters of the residence or place of employment of victims.
You must abstain absolutely from the possession or consumption of any intoxicating substances (including alcohol) unless a
physician lawfully prescribes the substance.
¹² ☐ You must not be present in any residence/establishment where alcohol is being served.
¹³ ☐ You must not be under the influence of alcohol to any degree in a public place.
¹⁴ ☐ You must seek or maintain employment and provide a monthly report to your probation officer on your efforts to do so.
¹⁵ □You will attend school regularly.
You will attend such educational or recreational programs as may be directed by your probation officer and not be absent from
these programs without the permission of your probation officer.
You must undergo an assessment (e.g. alcohol, psychological). <i>Please describe</i> :
You will attend counselling (e.g. family, anger management counselling, addictions counselling, alcohol counselling) directed
by your probation officer. <i>Please describe</i> :
You must take a treatment program. Please specify what kind:
²⁰ □You must perform □□□□hours of community service work as and when directed to do so by your probation officer his or her
lawful designate) and to his or her satisfaction, to be completed by 21
You must pay restitution in the amount of \$ to be paid in full by
²² \(\text{You must perform } \) \(\text{Implies hours of work service for the benefit of } \) \(\text{(if consented to by the victim in writing) and to the } \)
satisfaction of your probation officer, to be completed by
²³ □You must make reasonable efforts to provide for the support and care of
²⁴ □ You must have no direct or indirect contact with (the victim). ²⁵ □ If (the victim) initiates contact with you, you must immediately notify your probation officer.
□ You must not resume cohabitation with victim.
☐ You must not be present with children under the age of ☐ years old unless a reasonable adult is present.
☐ You must not be present with children under the age of ☐ ☐ years old unless a reasonable adult is present. 28 ☐ You may not possess or carry any firearm or ammunition within any community in NWT. You may use a gun only for hunting
while out on the land (in the company of a responsible adult).
²⁹ Pyou must meet with the Justice Committee as directed by your probation officer for the purpose of receiving traditional
counselling or providing an in person apology to the victim.
³⁰ Tyou must immediately leave the presence of when you are requested to do so by her/him or a member of the
³⁰ □You must immediately leave the presence of when you are requested to do so by her/him, or a member of the RCMP, and you must have no further contact with this person for a period of twenty-four hours following such a request.
Other condition. <i>Please describe:</i>
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

¹⁹ Youth Criminal Justice Act

6.6 If conditional sentence, please check the conditions. (Check all that apply.)
98 \(\triangle \text{Not applicable} \)
Conditions not on file.
⁰¹ Dyou must keep the peace and be of good behaviour.
02 \square You must promptly notify the court or probation officer or supervisor of any change pf employment or occupation.
You must appear before the Court when required to do so.
⁰⁴ You must notify the Court or your probation officer in advance of any change of name or address.
You must attend Court on the $\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{\underline{$
You must report to a probation officer onand thereafter as directedyou will be under the supervision of the probation
officer.
⁰⁷ You must remain within the jurisdiction of the court unless written permission to go outside that jurisdiction is obtained from the
court or the probation officer or supervisor.
You must reside atuntil further order of this court, and you will obey the rules of that residence OR in a residence or place
as directed by your probation officer.
⁰⁹ \(You must obey a curfew and be inside your residence between the hours ofp.m. anda.m. daily unless you have been
given written permission to be away from your home by your parents/probation officer/RCMP.
You must not approach within (number) meters of the residence or place of employment of victims.
You must abstain absolutely from the possession or consumption of any intoxicating substances (including alcohol) unless a
physician lawfully prescribes the substance.
¹² ☐You must not be present in any residence/establishment where alcohol is being served.
¹³ □You must not be under the influence of alcohol to any degree in a public place.
☐ You must seek or maintain employment and provide a monthly report to your probation officer on your efforts to do so.
□ You will attend school regularly.
You will attend such educational or recreational programs as may be directed by your probation officer and not be absent from
these programs without the permission of your probation officer.
17 Very word and are an assessment (a g aloch of growth alocical). Planes describes
You must undergo an assessment (e.g. alcohol, psychological). <i>Please describe</i> : You will attend counselling (e.g. family, anger management counselling, addictions counselling, alcohol counselling) directed
by your probation officer. <i>Please describe</i> :
You must take a treatment program. Please specify what kind:
²⁰ \(\subseteq \text{You must perform } \subseteq \subseteq \subseteq hours of community service work as and when directed to do so by your probation officer (or his or her
lawful designate) and to his or her satisfaction, to be completed by 21
You must pay restitution in the amount of \$ to be paid in full by
22 Nou must perform hours of work service for the benefit of (if consented to by the victim in writing) and to the
satisfaction of your probation officer, to be completed by
²³ You must make reasonable efforts to provide for the support and care of
24 \Box You must have no direct or indirect contact with (the victim).
²⁵ □ If (the victim) initiates contact with you, you must immediately notify your probation officer.
²⁶ ¬You must not resume cohabitation with victim.
27 \square You must not be present with children under the age of \square years old unless a reasonable adult is present.
²⁸ \(\hat{\text{P}}\) You may not possess or carry any firearm or ammunition within any community in NWT. You may use a gun only for hunting
while out on the land (in the company of a responsible adult).
²⁹ Pyou must meet with the Justice Committee as directed by your probation officer for the purpose of receiving traditional counselling
or providing an in person apology to the victim.
³⁰ □You must immediately leave the presence of when you are requested to do so by her/him, or a member of the
RCMP, and you must have no further contact with this person for a period of twenty-four hours following such a request.
Other condition. <i>Please describe</i> :
PART 7: INFORMATION AT TIME OF CHARGE, AT DETENTION AND AT TRIAL
7.1 What file are these current offences from?
01 Nouth file (Vouth Criminal Instice Act. VOIA)
⁰¹ Dyouth file (Youth Criminal Justice Act -YCJA)
Of the control of the
Both youth and adult files
99
7.2 Was the accused on probation at time of charge?
$^{01}\Box$ Yes
⁹⁹ Unknown

7.3 Was the accused on parole at time of charge?
01 \square Yes
99
7.4 Was the accused under charge for other crimes when arrested? Please write the codes of the 4 most serious charges
(See Appendix B for severity scale)
$01 \square \text{Yes}.$
Charge #1
$\bigcap_{i=1}^{2} \square No$
⁹⁹ □Unknown
7.5 Was the offender detained?
$0^{1} \square$ No, never
02 \square Yes, by police after arrest 03 \square Yes, by Justice of Peace by bail hearing
1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 2 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 2 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 2 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 3 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 4 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 2 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 3 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 4 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 4 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 5 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 6 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 2 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 2 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 3 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 4 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 4 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 5 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 6 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 6 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 7 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 8 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 9 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 9 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 9 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace by ball hearing 1 es, by Justice of Feace
Use, during case processing another charge
96 ☐ Yes, by the court during case processing for other reason. <i>Please specify</i> :
⁰⁷ □ Yes, multiple detentions after arrest
⁰⁸ Yes, other (e.g. yes, detained but dk whether 2 or 3 or 4; in custody all the time)
99 Ü Unknown
7.6 Was the accused represented by counsel when in court?
$\begin{bmatrix} 0_1 \\ 0_2 \end{bmatrix}$ Yes
99 □Unknown
7.7 If accused represented by counsel, was it a legal aid counsel?
01 \Box Yes
99 Unknown
7.8 Was the accused diverted to an alternative justice?
01 \square No
02 \square Yes. The accused was referred to community justice (community justice committee).
□ Pres. The accused was referred to alternative justice, other than community justice. Please specify:
□Alternative or community justice was suggested but not available.
⁹⁹ □Unknown
7.9 Date of first appearance in court
Year Month Day Day
7.10 Date of last appearance in court (or date of completion of file)?
7.10 Date of last appearance in court (or date of completion of file).
Year
7.11 Number of hearings
7.12 Is there any indication of lack of knowledge of English by the accused when in court?
01 \square Yes. Please explain: $_{02}$ \square No
99 Unknown
7.13 Was a trial date set for the instant offence/s?
7,10 1, 40 a trial date set for the instant oriente/s.
01 \Box Yes
02 \Box No (Go to Q 7.15)
99 □Unknown

7.14 If yes, did a trial actually take place?
01 \Box Yes (Go to Q 7.16)
02 \Box No
99 □Unknown
7.15 If no trial took place, why not?
01 □ Accused plead guilty from the right beginning.
$\frac{02}{03}$ \square Accused changed plea.
 □Plea bargain to plead to a lesser charge □Crown could not proceed with trial due to problems with evidence, witnesses, etc.
05 □Other. Please specify:
99 Unknown
7.16 Date of first trial Year \[\begin{array}{c c} \Box & Day \\ \Box &
7.17 Was it a trial before a judge alone or a trial before a jury?
01 \Box A judge alone
$0^{2} \square A$ judge and jury
99 ¬Unknown
7.18 Was the verdict appealed?
$\stackrel{01}{\Box}$ Yes $\stackrel{02}{\Box}$ No
$ \begin{array}{c c} & \square \text{No} \\ & \square \text{No.} \end{array} $ The request was denied.
99 □Unknown
7.19 If the case went to Appeal, for what charge was it? (Write the code)
Charge #1
Charge #1 Charge #2 Charge #5 Charge #4
7.20 Was the Appeal successful?
01 \Box Yes, on the verdict only.
02 \square Yes, on the sentence only.
$ \Box$ Yes, on both the verdict and the sentence.
04 □No 99 □Unknown
7.21 What was the new sentence? Please write the sentence for each charge
Charge #1:
Charge #2
Charge #3:
PART 8: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE ²⁰
8.1 Alcohol and or drug consumption of accused preceding or as part of the most severe incident of sexual or spousal
assault?
$ \bigcap_{02}^{01} \square \text{No } (Go \text{ to } Q \text{ 8.3}) $ $ \bigcap_{02}^{02} \square \text{Yes, alcohol only} $
⁰³ □Yes, drug/s only

These data refer to the instant charge/s-that is, the charges that brought the accused into the sample. If multiple incidents involved in this set of charges, code incident details of the most serious current charge. To determine most serious offence use "Seriousness Index" (B)

1 04 T Van lande alone 1 0- dunan
⁰⁴ □ Yes, both alcohol & drugs
⁰⁵ ☐ Yes, some alcohol or drugs consumed prior to incident but unknown what substances were consumed
⁰⁶ □ Yes, some other substances such as glue, gasoline
99 Unknown
8.2 What type of substance did the accused use at time of offence? (Check all that apply).
Old \Box Cannabis Other. Please specify:
Unknown
04 ☐ Gasoline
□ Cocame Cocame
□ Ferome OF □ Ecstasy
U Ecstasy
8.3 Was a weapon involved in the offence?
$\bigcup_{\alpha}^{01} \Box Yes$
$\bigcap_{99}^{02} \Box \operatorname{No} \left(Go \ to \ 8.5 \right)$
99 □Unknown (Go to 8.5)
8.4 If yes, what kind of weapon? (Check all that apply)
⁰¹ □Blunt instrument, e.g., hard or heavy object such as a chair, a baseball ball, unbroken beer bottle, wooden stick.
02 \square Knife
⁰³ □Other piercing or cutting instrument, e.g., hatchet, razor blade, broken bottle. <i>Please specify</i> :
⁰⁴ □ Firearm-type weapon, but not a firearm (BBgun, facsimile gun, starter's pistol, pellet pistol, etc.). <i>Specify</i> :
⁰⁵ □ Firearm (rifle, shotgun, handgun). <i>Please specify</i> :
⁰⁶ □ Other. Please specify:
99 □ Unknown
8.5 Is it alleged that the accused committed his/her crime with anyone else?
01 \Box $\mathrm{N_0}$
01 \Box No
$ \Box $ No $ \Box $ Yes
01 \Box No
$ \Box $ No $ \Box $ Yes
01 □No 02 □Yes 99 □Unknown 8.6 If yes, how many others? □□
01 □No 02 □Yes 99 □Unknown
01 □No 02 □Yes 99 □Unknown 8.6 If yes, how many others? □□ 8.7 If yes, what is the number of co-accused? □□
No O2 Yes Yes O9 Unknown S.6 If yes, how many others?
01 □No 02 □Yes 99 □Unknown 8.6 If yes, how many others? □□ 8.7 If yes, what is the number of co-accused? □□
O1
No O2 Yes Yes O9 Unknown S.6 If yes, how many others?
No No No No No No No No
No No Yes Punknown No No No No No No No N
O
O
O
No
O
No
No
Solution Solution
No
Second victim #1 Second victim *1 Second vict
No

Working under the assumption that the name of any co-accused is always listed alongside that of the accused on the same information, this variable should always be known.

22 Refers to the physical injury that accompanied the sexual offence or the severity of the spousal assault.

9.6 Nature of emotional trauma for victim # 1 (Check all that apply.)	
01 □No known emotional trauma.	
⁰² □ Fear/Scare/Frightened⁰³ □ Angry	
⁰⁴ □ Behavioural change (e.g. cannot leave the house). <i>Please specify</i> :	
Distress □ Emotionally unstable. Please describe:	
Depression ————————————————————————————————————	
08 □ Suicidal ideas or attempts 09 □ Other. <i>Please specify</i> :	
99 Unknown 9.6 (a) Was the victim #1 under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol when the incident happened	
9.6 (a) Was the victim #1 under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol when the incident happened	1?
01 QYes. Please write what kind of substance:	
⁰² □No ⁹⁹ □Unknown	
9.6 (b) Was the offender under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol when he/she assaulted	
the victim #1?	
on ☐ Yes. Please write what kind of substance:	
02 □No 99 □Unknown	
9.7 What is the relationship between the accused and the victim# 1? (Victim # 1 is the of the accused and the victim# 1?)	ecused.)
01 \square Spouse 08 \square Son/Daughter 08 \square Casual acquaintance	
04 □ Divorced husband/wife 11 □ Niece/Nephew 18 □ Student	
$\stackrel{05}{\Box}$ Same sex partner $\stackrel{12}{\Box}$ Sibling $\stackrel{99}{\Box}$ Unknown $\stackrel{06}{\Box}$ Boyfriend/Girlfriend $\stackrel{13}{\Box}$ Friend	
□ Extra-marital lover □ Extra-marital lover □ Neighbour	
9.7 (a) Did Victim #1 refuse to pursue charges?	
01 \Box Yes	
$\stackrel{02}{\Box}$ No	
99 Unknown 9.7 (b) Did Victim #1 want to testify in court?	
03 \square No. Victim #1 was a recanting witness (wanted to testify at the beginning but did not want after)	
⁹⁹ □ Unknown	
9.8 Age of Victim #2	
9.9 Sex of victim #2	
⁰¹ □ Male	
9.10 Was a Victim Impact Statement (VIS) prepared by the victim #2?	
$ \begin{array}{c c} 01 & Yes \\ 02 & No \end{array} $	

9.11 Nature of the most serious pl	hysical injuries for victim #	2
Old ☐No injury. Old ☐No injury -injury that aid, e.g. scratches, bruises, cuts, abrasi Old ☐No injury -injury that at the scene or transportation to a hosp department, e.g. stitches, broken bones Old ☐Other. Please specify: Old ☐Other. Please specify: Old ☐Other.	ons. is more than "trifling" or "trital emergency/outpatient .	ansient" in nature and that required professional medical attention
9.12 Nature of emotional trauma	For victim # 2 (Check all that	apply.)
O1 □ No known emotional trauma. O2 □ Fear/Scare/Frightened O3 □ Angry O4 □ Behavioural change (e.g. cannot le O5 □ Distress O6 □ Emotionally unstable. Please desc O7 □ Depression O8 □ Suicidal ideas or attempts O9 □ Other. Please specify: Other. Please specify: OHAMORIAN	ribe:	
9.12 (a) Was the victim #2 under the	ne influence of drugs or/and	alcohol when the incident happened?
⁰¹ □Yes. Please write what kind of su ⁰² □No ⁹⁹ □Unknown		
9.12 (b) Was the offender under the	influence of drugs or/and a	lcohol when he/she assaulted
the victim #2? Output Output	bstance:	
9.13 What is the relationship betw	veen the accused and the vi	etim #2? (Victim # 2 is theof the accused.)
 O1 □ Spouse O2 □ Common-law partner O3 □ Separated husband/wife O4 □ Divorced husband/wife O5 □ Same sex partner O6 □ Boyfriend/Girlfriend O7 □ Extra-marital lover 	OS ☐ Son/Daughter OS ☐ Step-child OG ☐ Grand-child OG ☐ Niece/Nephew OG ☐ Sibling OG ☐ Friend OG ☐ Neighbour	Casual acquaintance Casual acquaintance
9.13(a) Did Victim #2 refuse to pur	osuo ahangos?	
9.13(a) Did Victim #2 refuse to put 10	suc charges:	
9.13 (b) Did Victim #2 want to testif	y in court?	
 O1 ☐ Yes O2 ☐ No. Victim #2 was a reluctant wi O3 ☐ No. Victim #2 was a recanting w O9 ☐ Unknown 		

9.14 Age of Victim #3		
9.15 Sex of victim #3		
⁰¹ □ Male		
 O2 ☐ Female 9.16 Was a Victim Impact Statement (VIS) 	nuonauad her tha viat	: #29
	prepared by the vici	IIII #3:
$ \begin{array}{c} 01 & \square & \text{Yes} \\ 02 & \square & \text{No} \end{array} $		
9.17 Nature of the most serious physical inj	uries for victim # 3	
01 □No injury. 02 □Minor physical injury -injury that required	no professional medic	eal treatment or only some first aid, e.g. scratches, bruises, cuts,
abrasions.		
⁰³ □Major physical injury -injury that is more the scene or transportation to a hospital emergen		ient" in nature and that required professional medical attention at
⁰⁴ □Other. Please specify:		ent, e.g. stitches, broken bolies.
⁹⁹ □Unknown	# 2 (61 1 11 4)	
9.18 Nature of emotional trauma for victing	m # 3 (Cneck all that	арріу.)
01 □No known emotional trauma.		
⁰² □ Fear/Scare/Frightened ⁰³ □ Angry		
⁰⁴ Behavioural change (e.g. cannot leave the ho	ouse). Please specify:	
05 □ Distress 06 □ Emotionally unstable. <i>Please describe</i> :		
07 □ Depression		
08 Suicidal ideas or attempts		
⁰⁹ □Other. <i>Please specify</i> :		
·	-	
9.18 (a) Was the victim #3 under the influence	ce of drugs or/and al	cohol when the incident happened?
01 □Yes. Please write what kind of substance:_		
⁰² □No ⁹⁹ □Unknown		
9.18 (b) Was the offender under the influence	e of drugs or/and alco	ohol when he/she assaulted the victim #3?
` '	Ü	
⁰¹ □Yes. <i>Please write what kind of substance</i> :_ ⁰² □No		
⁹⁹ Unknown		
9.19 What is the relationship between the a	accused and the victi	m#3? (Victim # 3 is theof the accused.)
$ \stackrel{01}{\Box} $ Spouse $\stackrel{08}{\Box}$ Son	/Daughter	15 □ Casual acquaintance
02 ☐ Common-law partner 09 ☐ Step- 03 ☐ Separated husband/wife 10 ☐ Gran	-child	16 □ Stranger 17 □ Other:
	ece/Nephew	¹⁸ □Student
05 \square Same sex partner 12 \square Sibl	ing	⁹⁹ □Unknown
06 □ Boyfriend/Girlfriend 13 □ Frie 07 □ Extra-marital lover 14 □ Neig		
DATA MARITAN 10VCI	SHOOUI	
9.19(a) Did Victim #3 refuse to pursue char	ges?	
⁰¹ □ Yes		
02 \square No		
99 □ Unknown		

9.19	(b) Did Victim #3 want to testify in court?
01	Yes
02	No. Victim #3 was a reluctant witness (did not want to testify from the right beginning)
03	No. Victim #3 was a recanting witness (wanted to testify at the beginning but did not want after)
99 🗆	Unknown
PAF	RT 10: Victim Risk Assessment Form
10.1	Was there a Victim Risk Assessment form completed?
0.1	
01 □	Yes. Please copy the form and attach it to the questionnaire
02 99	No Unknown
	RT 11: Predisposition report (PRD)
11.1	
	was the court provided with a predisposition report (1219). If the diameter is the first that the first that the first that the court provided with a predisposition report (1219).
01	Yes
02	No
98 🗆	N/A
99 11.2	Unknown Was there a recommendation for sentence in the PDR? (Check all that apply).
11.2	was there a recommendation for sentence in the FDR: (Check all that apply).
01	No recommendation discernable
02	Recommendation for custody (e.g. has not been successful on previous community dispositions)
03	Recommendation for community sentence
04	Other. Please specify:
" 🖯	Unknown
11.3	
	Shows remorse
	Victim empathy Good attitude
	Successful on previous dispositions, such as previous community sentences or alternatives measures
	Accepts responsibility for the offence
	First offence
	Has employment
08	Has undertaken rehabilitation measures, counseling, etc.
	Has offered to make restitution to victim
	Stable family life
12	Has positive recommendation from community, employer, etc. Other. <i>Please specify</i> :
	Other. Please specify:
11.4	
01 _	Shows no remorse
$\begin{bmatrix} 02 \\ 02 \end{bmatrix}$	Shows no victim empathy
04 =	Unstable home/residential situation
05	Alcohol and or drug consumption or problem Behaved badly on previous dispositions; did not respect conditions on previous community sentences
06	Large number of prior offences
07	Seriousness of prior record
08	Similarity of prior record to current offences
09	Escalation of seriousness of offences
10	Does not accept responsibility for the offence
	History of violent behaviour whether or not charged
	No stable employment
	No stable residence Other. Please specify:
99	Unknown
	, c
1	

PART 12: Psychological or psychiatric indicators	
12.1 Was any psychological or psychiatric report provided to the court?	
of □ Yes, a psychiatric report was provided.	
¹⁰² Yes, a psychological report was provided.	
☐ Yes, both a psychological and a psychiatric report were provided.	
1. Yes, both a psychological and a psychiatric report were provided.	
 No psychiatric or psychological report found in the file. 12.2 Known disorders²³ or disabilities at the time of the instant offence (Check all that apply.) 	
01 □ No known disorder	
Developmentally delayed/Low level functioning	
$\stackrel{03}{\sim}$ Mental disability	
Of Conduct disorder	
OS Attention deficit disorder	
Post-traumatic stress syndrome	
⁰⁷ Hyperactive	
⁰⁸ ☐ Minor depression	
⁰⁹ □ Major depression	
¹⁰ □ Bordeline personality disorder	
Substance abuse	
¹² □ Pedophilia	
\square Sexual disorder. <i>Please describe</i> (e.g. paraphilia ²⁴):	
14 Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FAS/FAE/ARND)	
¹⁵ □ Physical disability/physical health problems. <i>Please describe</i> :	
16 □ Other. Please describe:	
99 Unknown	
12.3 Was there a recommendation for sentence or treatment in the psychological/psychiatric report? (Check all that of	apply)
on process of the commendation of sentence of the athletic in the psychological psychiatric report. (Sheek an that the psychological psychiatric report.)	ippiy.)
□ Recommendation for open custody	
⁰³ Recommendation for secure custody	
Recommendation for custody Recommendation for custody, but unknown if open or secure	
Recommendation for custody, but unknown if open of secure Recommendation for community disposition	
Other. Please Specify:	
99 Unknown	
12.4 Does the offender show remorse for the offence? This aspect of remorse has to be clearly mentioned in the report.	
$\stackrel{01}{\circ}$ Yes	
$\stackrel{02}{\Box}$ No	
⁹⁹ □ Unknown	
12.5 Does the offender accept responsibility for his or her actions? This aspect of responsibility has to be clearly mention	ed in
the report.	
Yes, the offender accepts responsibility. Please write if it is full or partial responsibility:	
02 \square No, the offender does not accept responsibility.	
99 □ Unknown	
12.6 Did the offender apologize to the victim(s)? It has to be clearly mentioned in the report that the offender apologize.	
12.6 But the offender apologize to the victim(s). It has to be electry mentioned in the report that the offender apologize.	
$\stackrel{\downarrow}{}^{02}$ ${\square}$ No	
$\stackrel{\square}{}$ No Unknown	
PART 13: IN A CASE OF SEXUAL ASSAULT ²⁵	
13.1 Was an order authorizing the taking of bodily substances for forensic DNA analysis requested?	
01 extstyle	
$\stackrel{02}{\Box}$ $\stackrel{No}{\Box}$	
⁹⁹ □ Unknown	

The disorder has to be diagnosed by a psychologist or a psychiatrist. Please see the psychologist or psychiatrist report to answer this question.

Paraphilia is defined as core sexual deviance.

If many incidents of sexual assault led to charges, please answer the following questions for the most serious incident.

13.2 Was a sexual kit administered?	
In the second	
□ _ No □ _ Unknown 13.3 Was the victim under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol when the sexual assault happen? □ _ Yes. Please write what kind of substance:	13.2 Was a sexual kit administered?
So Unknown	
Tucknown Swarth	
3.3 Was the victim under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol when the sexual assault happen?	99 TUnknown
Second Pease write what kind of substance:	13.3 Was the victim under the influence of drugs or/and alcohol when the sexual assault happen?
## Signature Si	The the freeze and the minutes of the upon the solution and the point in pro-
## Unknown 3.4 Where was the victim sexually assaulted? (Check all that apply.)	⁰¹ □ Yes. <i>Please write what kind of substance</i> :
13.4 Where was the victim sexually assaulted? (Check all that apply.)	02 \Box No
o □ At the offender's home □ Inside a public place. Please describe: □ Jother. Please describe: □ Unknown 13.5 Were there any witnesses? □ Unknown 13.6 If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply:) □ Joffender's children □ Joffender's relatives □ Unknown 13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? □ Jyes. Please describe: □ Juknown 13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? □ Jyes. Please describe: □ Juknown 13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? □ Jyes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): □ Juknown 13.9 If the victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason in the sexual assault? □ Jyes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): □ Juknown 13.9 If the victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason? □ Juknown 13.9 If the victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason? □ Jyes.	⁹⁹ □Unknown
o □ At the offender's home □ At the offender's home □ At the offender's home □ At the offender's and victim's home (when living together) □ At a party □ Inside a public place. Please describe: □ Outdoor anywhere in the community. Please describe: □ Outdoor anywhere in the community. Please describe: □ Unknown □ Outdoor anywhere in the community. Please describe: □ Unknown □ Unknown □ Unknown □ Unknown □ Inside If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply.) □ Offender's children □ Victim's children □ Offender's children □ Offender's friends □ Victim's friends □ Victim's friends □ Offender's relatives □ Victim's relatives □ Other. Please describe: □ Unknown □ Inside If we try to impede the sexual assault? □ Yes. Please describe: □ Unknown □ Inside If we try to impede the sexual assault? □ Yes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): □ Unknown □ Inside If we try to the relationship after the assault? □ Yes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): □ Unknown □ Inside	
a continue of the derivation of the derivation of the desiration of the derivation of the derivation of the desiration	
a	
A a party S Color Colo	
o □ Coutdoor anywhere in the community. Please describe: □ Cother. Please describe: □ Unknown 13.5 Were there any witnesses? □ Ups. How many: □ or at least: □ persons □ No. □ Unknown 13.6 If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply.) □ Coffender's children □ Coffender's children □ Coffender's children □ Coffender's friends □ Unknown 13.6 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.6 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.6 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.6 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.6 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.6 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.7 Ups. How may: □ □ or at least: □ persons □ Unknown 13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? □ Ups. Please describe: □ Unknown 13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? □ Ves. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): □ □ Unknown 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? □ Ves. Please describe was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? □ Ves. No. □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason²;	□ At the offender and victim's nome (when fiving together)
os □ Outdoor anywhere in the community. Please describe: □ Unknown 13.5 Were there any witnesses? □ □ Yes. How many: □ or at least: □ persons □ □ Offender's children □ □ Offender's children □ □ Offender's children □ □ Offender's friends □ □ Offender's friends □ □ Offender's relatives □	□ Inside a public place Please describe:
13.5 Were there any witnesses?	Outdoor anywhere in the community Please describe:
13.5 Were there any witnesses?	
13.5 Were there any witnesses?	99 Unknown
Or at least: persons	
Or at least: persons	
Or at least: persons	
13.6 If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply.)	
3.6 If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply.)	\bigcirc Yes. How many: \bigcirc or at least: \bigcirc persons
13.6 If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply.) Offender's children Offender's children Offender and victim's children Offender and victim's children Offender's friends Offender's relatives Offende	$\begin{bmatrix} 02 & \square & No \\ no & \square & no \end{bmatrix}$
Offender's children	³⁷ □Unknown
Offender's children	12.6 16 1, 1.0 (61.1 11.1 1.)
Offender and victim's children	
Offender and victim's children	
04 □ Other children 05 □ Offender's friends 06 □ Victim's friends 07 □ Offender's relatives 08 □ Victim's relatives 09 □ Other adults 10 □ Other. Please describe: 99 □ Unknown 13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? 01 □ Yes. Please describe: 02 □ No 99 □ Unknown 13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? 01 □ Yes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): 02 □ No 03 □ No. Victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason 26: 99 □ Unknown 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 01 □ Yes 02 □ No 03 □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason 27:	
Offender's friends Offender's friends Offender's relatives	
06	
Offender's relatives Offender's relative	
Ost possible of the second of	
Other. Please describe: 99 □ Unknown 13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? 10 □ Yes. Please describe: 10 □ Yes. Please describe: 10 □ Unknown 13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? 10 □ Yes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): 11 □ Yes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view): 12 □ No 13 □ No. Victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason ²⁶ : 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 □ No. 13.9 □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason ²⁷ :	
13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? O1	
13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault? O1	¹⁰ □Other. <i>Please describe</i> :
or in the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? or in the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? or in the victim was describe why (from the victim's point of view):	99
or in the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? or in the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? or in the victim was describe why (from the victim's point of view):	
13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? 13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If was a living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault?	13.7 If witnesses, did they try to impede the sexual assault?
13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? 11	Ses. Please describe:
13.8 If the victim was sexually assaulted by his/her partner or boyfriend/girlfriend, did the victim return to the relationship after the assault? O	
after the assault? orange of the please describe why (from the victim's point of view): orange ora	Unknown
01 □ Yes. Please describe why (from the victim's point of view):	
No No No Victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason ²⁶ : 99 □ Unknown Unkn	
No. Victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason ²⁶ : 99	100. I lease describe why (from the victim's point of view)
13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? 13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault?	$03 \square No. Victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason26.$
13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault? Output Outp	99 🗆 Undergover
⁰¹ □ Yes ⁰² □ No ⁰³ □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason ²⁷ :	13.9 If the victim was living with the offender, did they continue to cohabite after the sexual assault?
⁰² □No ⁰³ □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason ²⁷ :	of \Box Yes
03 \square No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason ²⁷ :	$^{02}\square No$
⁹⁹ Unknown	03 \Box No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason ²⁷ :
	⁹⁹ ŪUnknown

²⁶ For instance, the offender was incarcerated.

DADT 14. IN A CASE OF SPONGAL ASSAULT 28
PART 14: IN A CASE OF SPOUSAL ASSAULT ²⁸
14.1 What was the rationale used by the offender to explain the assault on the victim?
14.2 Does the offender demonstrate a high tendency towards violence?
14.2 Does the offender demonstrate a high tendency towards violence:
$01 \square Yes$
⁹⁹ ŪUnknown
14.3 How long is/was the relationship between the offender and the victim when the assault happen?
14.4 Does the couple have children?
⁰¹ □Yes. Please specify how many children reside with the couple: : □□ Among them, how many biological ²⁹ children: □□ Non-biological children: □□ Adopted children: □□
Custom adopted children: Foster children: Custom adopted children: Cust
02 \square No
99 □Unknown
14.4 (a) Was the victim pregnant when the assault happened?
$\bigcup_{\alpha}^{01} \Box Yes$
⁹⁹ ŪUnknown
14.4 (b) Did the victim assault the offender first?
99
14.4 (c) If the victim assaulted the offender first, did the victim use a weapon?
17.7 (c) If the victim assaulted the offender first, did the victim use a weapon:
⁰¹ \textstyres. Please write the kind of weapon:
$ ^{02} \square N_0 $
⁹⁹ □Unknown
14.5 How many times the offender assaulted the victim before the instant offence/s?
01 \Box The offender never assaulted the victim before
□ The offender assaulted the victim before 102 □ The offender assaulted the victim between one and five times before
□ The offender assaulted the victim more than five times before
□ The offender assaulted the victim before but unknown how many times
99 □Unknown
14.6 Where was the victim assaulted? (check all that apply.)
⁰¹ □At her/his own home
$\bigcap_{n=1}^{02} \square$ At the offender's home
$\bigcap_{0.4}^{03} \Box$ At the offender' and victim's home (when living together)
$\bigcap_{0.5}^{0.4} \Box At \text{ a party}$
05 □ Inside a public place. Please describe:
Outdoor in the community. Please describe:
07 □ Other. Please describe:
¬ Спкноwн

For instance, the offender was incarcerated.
 If many incidents of spousal assault led to charges, please answer the questions for the most serious incident.
 Biological refers to the children that the couple had together.

14.7 Were there any witnesses?
or at least: ☐☐ persons Or at least: ☐☐ persons
□ Yes, but don't know how many witnesses.
03 □No 99 □Unknown
99 \Box Unknown
14.8 If any witnesses, who were they? (Check all that apply.)
⁰¹ □Offender's children
⁰² □Victim's children
03 □ Offender and victim's biological children
⁰⁴ □ Other children
⁰⁵ □ Offender's friends
06 □ Victim's friends
⁰⁷ □Offender's acquaintances
⁰⁸ □ Victim's acquaintances
⁰⁹ Offender's relatives
¹⁰ □Victim's relatives
¹¹ □Strangers
¹² Other. Please describe:
99 🗆 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2
14.9 If witnesses, did they try to impede the assault?
⁰¹ □Yes. Please describe:
99 □Unknown
14.10 Did the victim return to the relationship with the offender after the assault?
03 □No. Victim wanted to return to the relationship, but it did not happen for this particular reason:
99 □Unknown
14.11 If the victim was living with the offender before the assault, did they continue to cohabite after the assault?
01 □Yes
$ \begin{array}{c c} 01 & Yes \\ 02 & No \end{array} $
or ☐ Yes or ☐ No or ☐ No or ☐ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason:
or ☐ Yes continuous Pyes cont
Of □Yes Of □No Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of O
or □ Yes or □ No or □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: or □ Unknown PART 15: PRIOR RECORD OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not
Of □Yes Of □No Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of □No. Victim wanted to cohabite the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: Of O
or □ Yes or □ No or □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: or □ Unknown PART 15: PRIOR RECORD of THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions.
or □ Yes or □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: or □ □ Unknown PART 15: PRIOR RECORD OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions.
or □ Yes or □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: or □ □ Unknown PART 15: PRIOR RECORD of THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. or □ □ No or □ □ No or □ □ Yes
Part 15: Prior Record of The Accused At the Time of this particular reason:
or □ Yes or □ No. Victim wanted to cohabite, but the cohabitation did not happen for this particular reason: or □ □ Unknown PART 15: PRIOR RECORD of THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. or □ □ No or □ □ No or □ □ Yes
Part
or in this particular reason: or in
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
or in the composition of the co
□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
or in the composition of the co
OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.2 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OF THE INSTANT OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OF THE
or in the composition of the co
OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.2 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OF THE INSTANT OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OF THE
Oi
OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE ACCUSED AT THE TIME OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.1 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) 15.2 Any prior contact with the justice system? Includes charges laid but not proceeded with, Crown caution, prior findings of not guilty, dismissals, alternative measures as well as convictions. OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) I NO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OFFENCE (S) OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OF THE INSTANT OFFINO CONTROL OF THE INSTANT OF THE
Oi
Oi

 $^{^{30}}$ Part 15 **excludes** the instant offence/s. Please use CPIC to answer this part.

15.6 Date of the most serious offence. If different dates for the most serious offences, write the most recent
Year
15.7 Any prior convictions for sexual assault? Please exclude the instant offence/s
$\stackrel{01}{\Box}$ No $\stackrel{02}{\Box}$ Yes. How many: $\boxed{\Box}$ Unknown
15.8 Any prior convictions for assault? Please exclude the instant offence/s No
$ \begin{array}{ccc} & \text{No} \\ & \text{O2} & \text{O} \\ & \text{O3} & \text{O3} \\ & \text{O9} & \text{O} \\ & \text{Unknown} \end{array} $
15.9 Any indicators of previous convictions for family violence
$ \begin{array}{ccc} ^{01} & \square & \text{No} \\ ^{02} & \square & \text{Yes. } \textit{How many:} & \square \\ ^{99} & \square & \text{Unknown} \end{array} $
If any sexual assault or assault, please write the pertinent code for each offence, the date of conviction and the sentence: 15.10 code#1
15.12 What was the sentence: (Check all that apply.)
Onditional discharge Conditional discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Suspended sentence and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Conditional sentence. Please write the number of days: Fine/Restitution. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: Fine/Restitution. Please describe: Compensation order. Please describe: Attend program. Please write the type of community service: Probation. Please write the number of days of probation: Time served. Please write the number of days in time served prior to sentencing: Intermittent custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: Juntanian intermittent custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: Juntanian intermittent custody:
15.13 code#2
15.15 What was the sentence: (Check all that apply.)
OADSOLUTE discharge OBJAC Conditional discharge and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: OBJAC Conditional sentence and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: OBJAC Conditional sentence. Please write the number of days: OBJAC CONDITION C
□ Sustedy: Trease write the number of days of custody: □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□

14 Other. Please specify:
⁹⁹ □Unknown
15.16 code#3
15.18 What was the sentence: (Check all that apply.)
⁰¹ □Absolute discharge
⁰² □Conditional discharge and probation. <i>Please write the number of days of probation</i> : □□□□□
⁰³ □ Suspended sentence and probation. <i>Please write the number of days of probation</i> : □□□□□
Onditional sentence. Please write the number of days:
⁰⁵ □ Fine/Restitution. Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution: □□□□
06 -
Personal services. <i>Please describe</i> : Compensation order. <i>Please describe</i> :
On Community service. Please write the type of community service:
Of the program. Please write what kind of program:
Probation. Please write the number of days of probation:
Time served. Please write the number of days in time served prior to sentencing:
Custody. Please write the number of days of custody:
¹³ □Intermittent custody. <i>Please write the number of days in intermittent custody</i> : □□□□
¹⁴ □Other. <i>Please specify</i> :
99 □ Unknown
15.19 code#4
15.21 What was the sentence: (Check all that apply.)
Ol Absolute discharge
□ Conditional discharge and probation. <i>Please write the number of days of probation</i> :
Conditional discharge and probation. Flease write the number of advs of probation:
03 □ Suspended sentence and probation. Please write the number of days of probation: □□□□□
Oconditional sentence. Please write the number of days:
⁰⁵ □ Fine/Restitution. <i>Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution</i> : □□□□
Personal services. <i>Please describe</i> :
⁰⁷ □Compensation order. <i>Please describe</i> :
On Community service. Please write the type of community service:
⁰⁹ Attend program. <i>Please write what kind of program</i> :
¹⁰ □Probation. <i>Please write the number of days of probation</i> : □□□□
Time served. Please write the number of days in time served prior to sentencing:
¹² □Custody. <i>Please write the number of days of custody</i> : □□□□
□ Intermittent custody. Please write the number of days in intermittent custody: □ □ □ □
Other. Please specify:
99 Unknown
15.22 code#5
15.24 What was the sentence: (Check all that apply.)
Oli Di Absolute discharge
Conditional discharge and probation. <i>Please write the number of days of probation</i> :
⁰³ □ Suspended sentence and probation. <i>Please write the number of days of probation</i> : □□□□□
Onditional sentence. <i>Please write the number of days</i> :
⁰⁵ □ Fine/Restitution. <i>Please write the dollar amount of fine/restitution</i> : □□□□
⁰⁶ □Personal services. <i>Please describe</i> :
Or □Compensation order. <i>Please describe</i> :
OR Community service. Please write the type of community service:
□ Attend program. Please write what kind of program: □ Probation. Please write the number of days of probation: □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □
Time served. Please write the number of days in time served prior to sentencing:
Custody. Please write the number of days of custody:
¹³ ☐ Intermittent custody. <i>Please write the number of days in intermittent custody</i> : ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
14 Other. Please specify:
⁹⁹ □Unknown
End of the coding sheet

Bibliography

- Amnesty International Canada. Stolen Sisters: Discrimination and Violence Against Indigenous Women in Canada, A Summary of Amnesty International's Concerns. London, U.K.: Amnesty International.
- Archibald, Lisa. Final Report of the Healing Foundation, Volume III: Promising Healing Practices in Aboriginal Communities. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2006.
- AuCoin, Kathy, and Diane Beauchamp. "Impacts and Consequences of Victimization." *Juristat* 27, no. 1. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2007. Catalogue no. 85-002.
- Bonta, James, Carol LaPrairie, and Suzanne Wallace-Capretta. "Risk Prediction and Re-offending: Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Offenders." *Canadian Journal of Criminology* (April 1997): 127 to 144.
- Bennett, Marlyn, and Aboriginal Women's Health and Healing Research Group. *Annotated Bibliography of Aboriginal Women's Health and Healing Research*. Vancouver: Aboriginal Women's Health and Healing Research Group, University of British Columbia, 2005.
- Brant Castellano, Marlene. Final Report of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation, Volume 1, A Healing Journey: Reclaiming Wellness. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2006.
- Brzozowski, Jodi-Anne. Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile 2004. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2004.
- Brzozowski, Jodi-Anne, Andrea Taylor-Butts, and Sarah Johnson. "Victimization and Offending among the Aboriginal Population in Canada." *Juristat* 26, no. 3. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2006.
- Chansonneuve, Deborah. *Addictive Behaviours among Aboriginal People in Canada*. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2007.
- Chartrand, Larry, and Celeste McKay. A Review of Research on Criminal Victimization and First Nations, Métis and Inuit Peoples 1990 to 2001. Ottawa: Policy Centre for Victim Issues and Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada, 2006.
- Crnkovich, Mary, and Lisa Addario, with Linda Archibald. *Inuit Women and the Nunavut Justice System* (2000-8). Ottawa: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada, 2000.
- de Léséleuc, Sylvain, and Jodi-Anne Brzozowski. "Victimzation and Offending in Canada's Territories, 2004 and 2005." *Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Profile Series*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2006.
- Dion Stout, Madeleine. *Resilience and the Residential School Legacy*. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2005.

- Dion Stout, Madeleine, and Gregory D. Kipling. *Aboriginal Women in Canada: Strategic Research Directions for Policy Development*. Ottawa: Status of Women, 1998.
- Gannon, Maire. "Crime Statistics in Canada." Juristat 26, no. 4. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2005.
- Giff, Naomi. *Nunavut Justice Issues: An Annotated Biblio*graphy. Ottawa: Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada, 2000.
- Hylton, John H. Aboriginal Sex Offending in Canada. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2002.
- Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, Management System at December 4, 2006, unpublished.
- Johnson, Holly. *Measuring Violence Against Women, Statistical Trends*. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2006.
- Indian Affairs and Northern Development. *Gathering Strength: Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan: A Progress Report.* Ottawa: Indian Affairs and Northern Development, 2000.
- Kishk Anaquot Health Research. Final Report of the Aboriginal Healing Foundation, Volume 11: Measuring Progress: Program Evaluation. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2006.
- Kong, Rebecca, Holly Johnson, Sara Beattie, and Andrea Cardillo. "Sexual Offences in Canada." *Juristat* 23, no. 6. Ottawa: Statistics Canada, 2002.
- Lane, Phil, Judie Bopp, and Michael Bopp, Four Worlds Centre for Development Learning. *Aboriginal Domestic Violence in Canada*. Ottawa: Aboriginal Healing Foundation, 2003.
- Lane, Jr., Phil, and Michael Bopp, Judi Bopp, and Julian Norris. *Mapping the Healing Journey: the Final Report of a First Nation Research Project on Healing in Canadian Aboriginal Communitie. APC 21 CA*. Ottawa: Aboriginal Corrections Policy Unit, Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada, 2002.
- Levan, Mary Beth. "Creating a Framework for the Wisdom of the Community": Review of Victim Services in Nunavut, Northwest and Yukon Territories. Ottawa: Policy Centre for Victim Issues and Research and Statistics Division, Department of Justice Canada, 2003.
- Métis National Council of Women Inc., Native Women's Association of Canada, and Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association. *Aboriginal Women's Justice Consultation September 26-29, 2001 Final Report.* Ottawa, 2002.
- Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association. *Inuit Women and Justice: Progress Report Number One*. Ottawa: Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association, 2006.
- Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association. *National Violence Consultation Workshop Report*. Ottawa: Pauktuutit Inuit Women's Association, 2001.
- Prairie Research and Associates Inc. *Multi-Site Survey of Victims of Crime and Criminal Justice Professionals across Canada: Summary of Victims of Crime Respondents*. Ottawa: Research and Statistics Division and the Policy Centre for Victim Issues, Department of Justice Canada, 2005.



- Qullit Nunavut Status of Women Council. What Inuit Women Need in Order to Deal with Abuse and Violence. Iqaluit, Nunavut: Qullit Nunavut Status of Women Council, 2004.
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. "The Family." In *Report of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples*, Volume 3 (1996). http://www.ainc-inac.gc.ca/ch/rcap/sg/ci2 e.pdf.
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. *Gathering Strength: Canada's Aboriginal Action Plan*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 2000.
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. *Bridging the Cultural Divide: A Report on Aboriginal People and the Criminal Justice in Canada*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1996.
- Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples. *The High Arctic Relocation*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services, 1994.
- Save the Children. Sacred Lives: Canadian aboriginal children and youth speak out about sexual exploitation. Toronto: Save the Children, National Aboriginal Consultation Project, 2000.
- Statistics Canada. *Community Profiles*. http://www.statcan.ca/bsolc/english/bsolc?catno=93F0053X (accessed on November 6, 2006).
- Thomas, Mikhail. "Adult Criminal Court Statistics, 2003/04." *Juristat* 24, no. 12. Ottawa: Canadian Centre of Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.