

# Moving from Theory to Outcomes

***New Brunswick's Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy***



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Province of New Brunswick  
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## Message from Premier David Alward



New Brunswickers value safe communities, and while we live in one of Canada's safest provinces, our government is committed to progressively reducing and preventing crime in every region of our province.

*Moving from Theory to Outcomes: New Brunswick's Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy* is an important strategy document focused on best practices that will be a crucial tool to reducing crime in our communities.

Our government committed in the 2010 Speech from the Throne to establish a Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety. The Roundtable was mandated to return to government with a provincial Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy.

I would like to thank the Department of Public Safety and the stakeholders from across the province who participated in the roundtable and provided their time and expertise to make this strategy a reality.

Through research and engagement with stakeholders, the strategy has been developed to ensure New Brunswick's approaches to crime and victimization are evidence-based, coordinated to make the most of valued public resources, and are focused on achieving real outcomes.

This strategy, based on proven practices through planning, education, coordination, innovative leadership and evaluation, was created to help New Brunswick move beyond traditional reactive criminal justice crime responses.

Crime reduction and prevention are key elements of our government's plan to build healthier and more inclusive communities with an enhanced quality of life and a stronger economy.

While overall New Brunswick crime rates are low compared to other provinces, our government values this opportunity to build on existing strengths in order to ensure the best possible future for New Brunswick families and communities.

Best regards,  
**Premier David Alward**

## Message from Minister Robert Trevors



As Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General, it is my pleasure to present the *Moving from Theory to Outcomes: New Brunswick's Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy* document.

I am proud to say that our government has fulfilled this commitment contained in our first Speech from the Throne by creating the Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety. The Roundtable has worked hard over the past year and its members have done a tremendous job.

I would like to take a moment to personally thank each and every stakeholder who joined the Roundtable and worked on this provincial strategy. I would also like to thank my staff in the Department of Public Safety for the high quality work they do and for making things such as this strategy happen.

When the Roundtable was established, it had two main goals. The first one was to find better ways to prevent and reduce crime and victimization in New Brunswick and the second one was to find efficiencies in the criminal justice system that will help us avoid future costs. Our new strategy responds to these goals. But our work is only beginning since it is now the time to implement the strategy and then benefit from its outcomes together as a society.

Crime is tough to deal with and hard to fix. Crime costs us money and hurts everyone touched by it. The best way to address crime is to prevent it. Research shows that crime prevention and reduction efforts work and can make the most of limited resources. Over the past few decades, studies from around the globe have successfully identified the key risk and protective factors associated with the likelihood of criminality and victimization.

While we already enjoy a great quality of life here and while NB crime rates compare favourably to other Canadian provinces, there are many communities, families and individuals who are not experiencing the same level of safety enjoyed by the majority of citizens. I believe that this strategy is the right step towards working together for a safer New Brunswick.

**Hon. Robert Trevors**

*Minister of Public Safety and Solicitor General*

# Acknowledgements

As chair of the Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety, Dale Wilson, deputy minister of public safety, acknowledges the collaborative efforts of the many departments and organizations that contributed to the development of this strategy through their active membership on the Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety and roundtable working groups.

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- Mathieu Voyer, Association francophone des municipalités du Nouveau-Brunswick inc.
- Barb Whitenect, Department of Health
- Deborah Wybou, New Brunswick Multicultural Council Inc.

## Introduction

While New Brunswick crime rates compare favourably to those in other provinces, many communities, families and individuals are not experiencing the same level of safety enjoyed by the majority of citizens. This document, *Moving from Theory to Outcomes: New Brunswick's Crime Prevention and Reduction Strategy*, acknowledges the accumulating evidence that good crime prevention strategies can be:

- very effective in preventing and reducing crime and victimization;
- as important as, and complementary to, traditional criminal justice approaches (police enforcement, courts, corrections); and
- more cost-effective in the long-term than reacting and responding after a crime has occurred.

This document provides a strategic approach to putting crime prevention theory into action. Detailed action plans and progress reports will be developed and made available each year as outlined in the goals of this strategy.

Through research and engagement with many stakeholders, this strategy has been developed to ensure New Brunswick's approaches to crime and victimization are evidence-based; co-ordinated to make the most of scarce resources; and focused on achieving real outcomes. By working together in this way, we will achieve greater community safety and enhanced well-being for all New Brunswickers.

## Why crime prevention?

The presence of crime can severely impair the quality of life for individuals, families and communities. New Brunswick's approaches to crime and victimization have relied heavily on three main pillars of the criminal justice system: police, courts and the correctional system. While these pillars will always be important responses to crime and victimization, each is essentially reactive in nature. Where crime is largely determined by factors outside of the justice system, and crime prevention aims to stop crime and victimization before they happen, crime prevention can be considered a necessary fourth pillar of a balanced approach to building safe, secure communities and to enhancing the quality of life for everyone.

Evidence shows that crime prevention and reduction efforts work. During the past few decades, studies from around the globe have successfully identified the key **risk and protective factors**<sup>A</sup> associated with the likelihood of criminality and victimization. This knowledge has been used in many jurisdictions to design evidence-based crime prevention and reduction strategies, policies and programs that have resulted in significant reductions in crime and victimization.<sup>1</sup>

In addition to reducing crime and victimization, crime prevention makes economic sense. Several studies show that crime prevention can improve efficiencies and avoid future costs.<sup>2</sup> These results are not limited to the justice system: health, education, social service providers, the private sector, and communities reap the benefits from well-planned and -implemented crime prevention and reduction approaches.<sup>3</sup>

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A Please see Appendix A "Crime Prevention 101" for a definition of risk and protective factors and for more detail about evidence-based crime prevention and reduction.

## Co-ordination and oversight

No one organization has the mandate or the resources to take sole responsibility for community safety. In recognition of this fact, two bodies have been assigned the responsibility of providing co-ordination and oversight of this strategy:

- **Responsibility centre**

The Crime Prevention and Reduction Unit at the Department of Public Safety will serve as a dedicated body responsible for the co-ordination and sustainability of this strategy.

- **Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety**

This roundtable, chaired by the deputy minister of public safety, includes leadership representation from police, service providers, First Nations, non-governmental organizations, academics, community groups, the private sector, provincial departments, and federal and municipal governments. The mission of the roundtable is to facilitate greater engagement among key crime prevention stakeholders to support New Brunswick's approach to preventing and reducing crime and victimization.

The roundtable:

- provides strong links with stakeholders across the province;
- provides strategic advice to the provincial government on the direction of the strategy;
- identifies priority issues related to crime and victimization, develops action plans and facilitates implementation of plans;
- shares information and learns about best practices;
- works to integrate the strategy with other provincial strategies and interventions that deal with similar issues;
- identifies opportunities for, and overcomes barriers to, collaborative action;
- fosters the use of informed decision-making; and
- establishes working groups to advance the work of the strategy.

By engaging these partners, we can better support the broad-based use of effective crime prevention and reduction approaches; build better cohesion among various stakeholders; and advance a common culture that values and uses data in decision-making.



## Vision, Mission and Guiding Principles

**Our Vision:** New Brunswick will be a world leader in crime prevention and reduction.

**Our Mission:** To implement a comprehensive crime prevention and reduction strategy based on proven practices through planning, education, co-ordination, innovative leadership and evaluation.

**Our Guiding Principles:** The following elements are required to implement a comprehensive crime prevention and reduction strategy successfully<sup>4</sup>:

### *Leadership*

Strong commitment and leadership at senior levels can help align crime prevention and community safety with other priorities. Such leadership contributes to the mobilization of stakeholders and ensures sustainability during political and environmental change.

### *Co-ordination*

Crime prevention requires the involvement of multiple sectors; therefore, a dedicated permanent “responsibility centre” is required to co-ordinate policies, research and practice. This centre should foster partnerships and networks; promote the implementation of evidence-based crime prevention and reduction approaches; and report on outcomes.

### *Strategic partnerships*

No one organization has the mandate or the resources to take sole responsibility for community safety. Collaboration among all levels of government, the criminal justice system (police, courts<sup>B</sup>, corrections), social services, education, health, labour, First Nations, non-governmental organizations, researchers and the private sector is required for the implementation of efficient and effective crime prevention and reduction approaches.

### *Community ownership*

The active involvement of communities is essential in identifying local crime issues and priorities and in developing, implementing and evaluating crime prevention and reduction approaches. Community ownership can enrich and sustain crime prevention activities if communities have control of solutions to their problems.

### *Innovation*

Many underlying factors can lead a person to offend or re-offend. Tackling these causes requires a balance of innovative practices at several levels: primary (before any risk factors for crime and victimization surface), secondary (for those people and places at higher risk) and tertiary (stopping re-offending and re-victimization). Such innovation requires adaptability and flexibility of various stakeholders and a willingness to embrace alternative solutions, including those found outside of the traditional criminal justice system.

### *Inclusion*

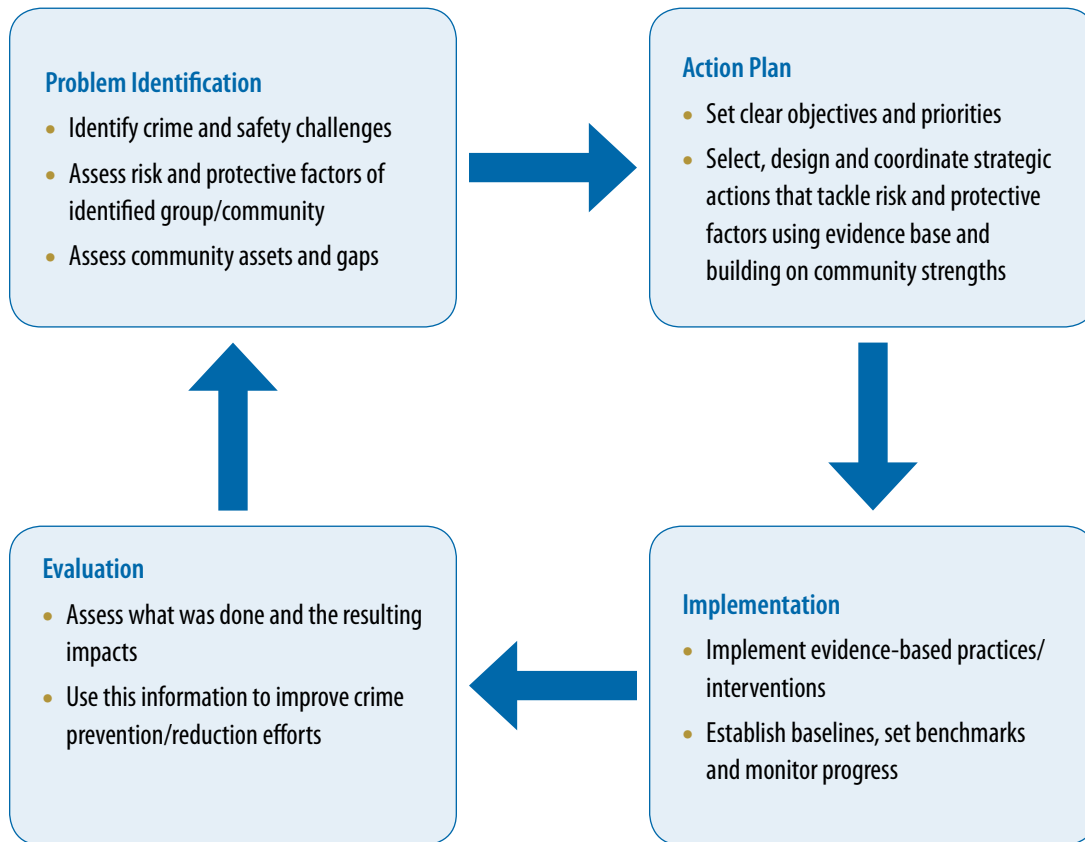
Inclusion accounts for differences in gender, ethnicity, culture, language and ability as well as the distinction between rural and urban areas. Inclusion is a vital component in the planning and implementation of approaches that build safe, resilient communities where people feel valued and their differences are respected.



<sup>B</sup> The Attorney General has a unique role wherein she or he has the constitutional responsibility, independent of government, to administer justice including the determination of what criminal charges can be laid. Nothing in this strategy overrides this responsibility.

***Informed decision-making***

In a time of scarce resources, decisions on the use of resources must be guided by the effective use of data. This includes knowledge of community strengths and needs; crime and safety challenges; “what works” to prevent and reduce crime; and an evaluation of how well current approaches are working. Adopting this evidence-based approach to crime prevention can present many challenges for communities and practitioners. Using a strategic problem solving process can aid in this transition to “what works” and for whom.

***Strategic Problem Solving Process***

Adapted from the **Institute for the Prevention of Crime** “*Effective Implementation of Crime Prevention*”

## Priorities

The following priorities have been selected for focus because the need is greatest in these areas and they are areas in which the greatest impact can be achieved.

### ***At-risk youth***

In terms of crime prevention, at-risk youth are those who experience high levels of risk factors (e.g., impulsivity, poor quality family dynamics, low attachment to school), and lower levels of protective factors (e.g., pro-social peers, positive adult role models, access to services).<sup>5</sup> Evidence shows that such circumstances put these youth at a high risk to offend and to be victimized. Young people who commit crime from an early age are most likely to become habitual offenders with long criminal careers.<sup>6</sup> Research has also demonstrated that early identification and targeted prevention and intervention efforts with these youth can decrease risk, build resiliency and greatly decrease the likelihood that they will offend.<sup>7</sup>

In 2010, the New Brunswick youth incarceration rate was 8.16 per 10,000 youths aged 12 to 17. While this rate was down from 2009, New Brunswick still had one of the highest youth incarceration rates in Canada.<sup>8</sup> There are many initiatives underway aimed at improving circumstances for at-risk youth, but more can be done. Several recent New Brunswick reports<sup>c</sup> identify many gaps in how the needs of at-risk youth are addressed.

Focusing on at-risk youth makes social and economic sense. With an aging population, New Brunswick needs its youth to be healthy and productive members of our communities. In addition to the improved life outcomes for these youth, studies show that prevention and intervention with this population provides the best value for money.<sup>9</sup>

### ***Chronic repeat offenders***

Chronic repeat offenders, both adult and youth, by definition are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime. One assessment calculated that in New Brunswick areas policed by the RCMP, slightly less than 15 per cent of active offenders were responsible for just slightly less than 50 per cent of all reported crime in 2009.<sup>10</sup>

Many of these offenders repeatedly end up in New Brunswick jails. Evidence from other jurisdictions shows that their offending behaviours are driven by certain risk factors associated with substance abuse; lack of housing and employment; and other unmet needs.<sup>11</sup>

The cumulative impact of this population to community safety, social services, health services and the criminal justice system is immense. Research supports the view that success with even a small number of chronic repeat offenders can result in reductions in their offending and in significant returns on investment.<sup>12</sup> Such approaches involve targeting offenders' risk and protective factors and require close collaboration among justice, social service, health and other agencies, the offender's family and community-based organizations.<sup>13</sup>

### ***Domestic/intimate partner violence***

Domestic and intimate partner violence occurs when a person who is currently or previously in an intimate personal relationship uses abusive, threatening, harassing or violent behaviour as a means to psychologically, physically, sexually or financially coerce, dominate and control the other member of the relationship.<sup>14</sup>

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C See:

Department of Education. (2009). *Reducing the risk, addressing the need: Being responsive to at-risk and highly complex children and youth.*

Office of the Child and Youth Advocate. (2011). *Play matters! 2011 State of the Child Report: A children's well-being framework for New Brunswick.*

Office of the New Brunswick Child and Youth Advocate. (2010). *Hand-in-hand: A review of First Nations child welfare in New Brunswick.*

Office of the Child and Youth Advocate (2008). *Connecting the dots: A report on the condition of youth-at-risk and youth with very complex needs in New Brunswick.*

According to police-reported data, about 99,000 Canadians were victims of family violence in 2010.<sup>15</sup> However, the General Social Survey on Victimization shows that only 22 per cent of domestic violence incidents are reported to police, so it is likely that this number is much higher.<sup>16</sup>

A recent report released by the Office of the Chief Coroner showed that there were 32 domestic homicide cases in New Brunswick between 1999 and 2008, including 24 adult victims and eight child victims.<sup>17</sup> Another researcher has found that more than 40 women were murdered between 1990 and 2012 in the province by a current or former intimate partner. More than 50 per cent of these domestic homicides were murder-suicides, and more than half of all deaths involved firearms.<sup>18</sup> In addition to the suffering and loss of life caused by domestic violence, data show that there are significant economic, social and health costs associated with this type of violence.<sup>19</sup>

Risk factors underlying domestic and intimate partner violence include certain personality characteristics; drug and alcohol abuse; witnessing or experiencing violence in childhood; economic stress norms supportive of violence against women; and practices that support gender inequality. Research demonstrates that by targeting these and other risk factors, domestic violence can be prevented.<sup>20</sup>

*Within each priority, specific lenses will be applied to First Nations populations and to mental-health and addictions issues.*

#### **First Nations lens**

As in the rest of Canada, First Nations persons continue to be disproportionately represented in all types of correctional services in New Brunswick.<sup>21</sup> Rates of victimization are also higher among Aboriginal populations.<sup>22</sup> This over-representation is due to many reasons, including the higher prevalence of risk factors and absence of protective factors.<sup>23</sup>

In the 2010 report *Hand-in-Hand: A Review of First Nations Child Welfare in New Brunswick*, the Office of the New Brunswick Child and Youth Advocate called for action to address the root causes of risk factors faced by Aboriginal children in this province.<sup>24</sup> The report states that children from First Nations communities are six times more likely than other children to be taken from their homes and placed in foster care; four to five times more likely to be charged and incarcerated as young offenders; and may be at greater risk for health issues such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder, which, if unaddressed, can be a major contributor leading to offending later in life.

For these reasons, a First Nations lens will be applied within each priority of the strategy (at-risk youth, chronic repeat offenders and domestic / intimate partner violence). This will support the development of effective, culturally appropriate crime prevention and reduction approaches.

#### **Mental health and addictions lens**

Drug/alcohol misuse is a common risk factor for criminal behaviour and victimization.<sup>25</sup> Within the federal correctional system, about 80 per cent of offenders have drug/alcohol misuse issues.<sup>26</sup> A 2008 New Brunswick snapshot of 134 offenders in provincial jails showed that 36 per cent of inmates reported problems with alcohol use, and 42 per cent reported issues with substance use.<sup>27</sup>

Also of concern is the incidence of mental-health issues among those involved in the criminal justice system. Having a mental-health issue is not a risk factor for offending by itself, but it can add to the complications of an individual's experience with the justice system.<sup>28</sup> Fifty-eight per cent of the inmates included in the 2008 snapshot had either accessed or attended mental-health counselling services on at least one occasion, and 45 per cent had received medication related to the management of clinical concerns.<sup>29</sup> It is important to note that mental health and addictions issues often occur at the same time (are co-morbid).<sup>30</sup>

The *Action Plan for Mental Health in New Brunswick 2011–2018* recognizes limitations in current approaches and outlines the need for strong collaboration in transforming the system to one responsive to individual needs; engages partners; reduces fragmentation; enhances social inclusion; and attends to gaps with respect to education, employment, income, housing and the criminalization of mental illness.<sup>31</sup>

Research is well founded that properly attending to mental health and addictions issues can have positive impacts on crime and victimization levels by reducing vulnerability to criminogenic risk factors.<sup>32</sup> This is why a mental health and addictions lens will be included within each priority of this strategy.

## Long-term outcomes

Two long-term outcomes have been identified for this strategy:

- the prevention and reduction of crime and victimization, and
- improved efficiencies in the co-ordination of crime prevention and reduction.

Four goals have been established that will help to achieve these outcomes. These goals are interrelated; action affecting one will impact the others. These goals are:

1. **Inform:** Increase the use of New Brunswick data in the targeting, implementation, and assessment of crime prevention and reduction efforts.
2. **Engage:** Increase the engagement of stakeholders and communities in evidence-based crime prevention and reduction.
3. **Lead:** Increase the use of evidence-based approaches with at-risk youth, chronic repeat offenders and domestic / intimate partner violence.
4. **Sustain:** Encourage a culture of evidence-based decision-making.

Details related to activities and outputs under each goal will be articulated in annual action plans that will be developed by the Roundtable on Crime and Public Safety.

This strategy has been designed using a Logic Model Framework. This model, which explains how the goals and outcomes will be achieved, is in Appendix B.

**Goal 1: Inform**

*Increase the use of New Brunswick data to inform the targeting, implementation and assessment of crime prevention and reduction efforts.*

Sound decisions are based on solid evidence and information. Many stakeholders such as New Brunswick universities, provincial government departments, federal agencies, police and community organizations conduct research and analyses that provide insight on New Brunswick crime issues and their root causes. Unfortunately, this information is not always readily available to decision-makers. There are also instances when the required research and / or analyses to inform decisions properly do not yet exist.

This goal will result in a better understanding of New Brunswick crime and victimization issues and use of this information in the informed targeting, implementation and assessment of crime prevention and reduction efforts.

To achieve this goal, this strategy will undertake the following activities:

- 1.1 Assess what research and data exist on strategy priorities, with a focus on identifying underlying risk and protective factors.
- 1.2 Build research partnerships to analyze existing data.
- 1.3 Conduct research where data / information are lacking.
- 1.4 Make information available to stakeholders and decision-makers.

**Goal 2: Engage**

*Increase the engagement of stakeholders and communities in evidence-based crime prevention and reduction.*

Effective engagement can enhance the capacity of communities to identify and respond to crime and victimization issues by building on strengths and assets; and by incorporating knowledge of “what works” to prevent and reduce crime. At any one time, there are activities taking place at provincial, regional and local levels aimed at keeping youth in school, reducing poverty, preventing or treating addictions, improving access to services and improving literacy skills, etc. Such activities also support the prevention and reduction of crime and victimization because they target risk and protective factors. When engaged and co-ordinated effectively, these activities will be important components of this strategy and ensure the best use of resources.

This goal will engage stakeholders and communities in the application of evidence-based approaches; build on New Brunswick strengths by linking to existing programs and practices; forge networks and partnerships; and aim to make the best use of resources.

To achieve this goal, this strategy will undertake the following activities:

- 2.1 Create an asset map of current strategies, programs and initiatives related to at-risk youth, chronic repeat offenders, and domestic / intimate partner violence.
- 2.2 Foster and co-ordinate strategic partnerships.
- 2.3 Provide learning opportunities to stakeholders and communities through conferences, workshops, meetings and web-based initiative.

**Goal 3: Lead**

Increase the use of evidence-based approaches with at-risk youth, chronic repeat offenders and domestic / intimate partner violence.

As the strategy moves forward, gaps in how we prevent and reduce crime and victimization will be identified provincially and regionally. Some gaps may be recognized within existing approaches. These gaps can include the need to target current approaches better; improve interventions; and ensure that the key risk and protective factors at the root of the issue are targeted. Other gaps may be the need to develop new approaches where none exists. Dealing with these gaps will mean taking leadership to move evidence-based crime prevention theory into action.

This goal will focus on working with stakeholders to improve our crime prevention and reduction approaches; and to develop new effective initiatives where gaps exist.

To achieve this goal, this strategy will undertake the following activities:

- 3.1 With stakeholders, identify gaps in crime prevention and reduction efforts related to at-risk youth, chronic repeat offenders and domestic / intimate partner violence.
- 3.2 Improve current approaches based on evidence of “what works” with these priorities.
- 3.3 Develop and support implementation of new initiatives where gaps are identified.

**Goal 4: Sustain**

Encourage a culture of evidence-based decision-making.

An effective crime prevention strategy requires long-term commitment from stakeholders. To gain and maintain this stakeholder commitment, the strategy will encourage a culture of evidence-based decision-making which includes measuring the impacts of what we do and reporting on these outcomes.

This goal will reinforce support for sustained evidence-based crime prevention by measuring the progress of the strategy and demonstrating concrete outcomes.

To achieve this goal, this strategy will undertake the following activities:

- 4.1 Establish a comprehensive baseline and performance measures to assess the effectiveness of the strategy in achieving goals and outcomes.<sup>D</sup>
- 4.2 Create yearly action plans to achieve goals.
- 4.3 Monitor and report on strategy activities and outcomes.
- 4.4 Use evaluation results to improve strategy activities.

## Conclusion

Developing this strategy provides the opportunity to build on our strengths and increase the focus on preventing and reducing crime through approaches that are evidence-based, co-ordinated to make the most of scarce resources, and focused on achieving outcomes. Doing so will help all of our communities become stronger in the long term.

<sup>D</sup> Please see Appendix C for a snapshot of New Brunswick crime and victimization data that may be included in the strategy baseline measurement.

## Appendix A: Crime Prevention 101

Crime prevention and reduction includes removing or altering one or more of the three necessary elements for a crime to take place: a motivated offender; a target or victim; and the opportunity to commit the crime.<sup>33</sup>



Most crime prevention and reduction approaches fall into one of three categories<sup>34</sup>:

### 1. *Place-oriented strategies*

- Also known as Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, these approaches manipulate the physical environment to reduce opportunities to commit crime; increase the chance of being apprehended; and minimize the benefits of committing crime.
- Examples include providing appropriate lighting in parks, along streets and pedestrian routes; designing streets to increase pedestrian and bicycle traffic; and hardening potential targets of crime.

### 2. *Situation-oriented strategies*

- Often offence specific, this type of prevention combines elements of place- and people-oriented strategies.
- Examples include using crime mapping to detect crime “hot spots” and deploying policing resources accordingly; employing alcohol controls at festivals and sporting events; and training security guards in conflict management.

### 3. *People-oriented strategies*

- Often referred to as Crime Prevention through Social or Community Development, these strategies target the underlying **risk and protective factors** associated with offending and victimization and focus on developing healthy and responsible citizens.
- Examples include nurse-family practitioner programs; drug and mental health courts; and chronic repeat offender management programs.

### **Risk and protective factors**

The concept of risk and protective factors stems from research in the field of public health. For decades, this knowledge has been the foundation of effective approaches to preventing and reducing illness.

In terms of crime prevention and reduction, **risk factors** are those negative characteristics that increase the likelihood that a person will engage in crime and/or become a victim. **Protective factors** are qualities or situations that can buffer risk and build resiliency. The presence or absence of *any single factor does not determine whether a person will become involved in crime*; however, the likelihood of offending decreases with less exposure to risk and with a greater presence of protective factors.<sup>35</sup>



The key risk and protective factors associated with likelihood of offending have been identified through longitudinal research conducted around the globe. These factors exist at the individual, relationship, community/school/workplace and societal levels.<sup>36</sup>



Examples include:

|                                                                                                                                                                                            | Risk factors                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Protective factors                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Individual</b><br>characteristics of the individual that increase/decrease the likelihood of being a victim or a perpetrator                                                            | Poor emotional controls; impulsivity; sensation seeking; substance abuse; anti-social personality traits; pro-criminal attitudes and values; poor problem-solving and decision-making skills; a history of behaving aggressively, etc.                                                                                            | Pro-social values; empathy; planning and decision-making skills; self-efficacy; effective social skills; good mental, physical, spiritual and emotional health; ability and willingness to seek support, etc.                        |
| <b>Relationship</b><br>characteristics of social relationships with peers, family members and intimate partners that increase/decrease the risk for victimization or perpetration of crime | Anti-social/delinquent peers; conflicted interpersonal relationships; poor quality family dynamics; child maltreatment; lack of parental supervision; exposure to excessive, inconsistent or permissive parenting styles; parental substance abuse; parental criminality; limited structured or pro-social use of free time, etc. | Supportive, meaningful relationships (family, friends, employers, colleagues); adequate parental supervision; good parenting skills; positive family dynamics; pro-social peers; positive adult role models; high expectations, etc. |
| <b>Community/School/Workplace</b><br>factors related to the context in which individuals and relationships are embedded                                                                    | Academic underachievement; poor work history; high unemployment; concentrated poverty; poor housing; high mobility; poor access to services (social, recreational, cultural), etc.                                                                                                                                                | Attachment to school/work; steady employment; stable housing; accessible services; neighbourhood cohesion; opportunities to participate as a community member, etc.                                                                  |
| <b>Societal</b><br>factors that create or discourage an acceptable climate for crime to occur                                                                                              | Economic inequality; gender inequality; racism; social exclusion; norms supportive of violence, etc.                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | Policies that reduce economic and social disparities and are inclusive in their approach (e.g., gender, ethnicity, culture, language and ability)                                                                                    |

### **Evidence-based crime prevention**

Evidence-based approaches to crime prevention or “what works” typically refer to programs and policies that are proven to be effective through sound research methodology and have produced consistently positive results. Evidence-based crime prevention ensures that the best available evidence is considered in the decision to develop and implement a program or policy designed to prevent or reduce crime.<sup>37</sup>

### **Levels of prevention**

Crime prevention and reduction approaches can be targeted at three levels.<sup>38</sup>

#### **1. Primary prevention**

These interventions tackle risk factors known to be associated with crime in the general population. Programs that address effective parenting, family support, adequate housing and literacy could all be considered primary prevention if they are universally accessible and offered before any difficulties are identified.

#### **2. Secondary prevention**

These interventions target specific people or neighbourhoods experiencing higher levels of risk. This level includes intervention in problem situations before they become more serious. Programs for youth at risk of leaving school, parenting programs for high-risk parents, and drug counselling are some examples.

#### **3. Tertiary prevention**

Also known as reduction, these interventions target risk and protective factors among those who have already offended. Criminal Justice efforts generally fall into the category of tertiary prevention, including Problem-Oriented Policing, physical modification of repeatedly victimized buildings and programs that aid in the rehabilitation and social re-integration of offenders.

The most effective crime prevention strategies incorporate activities at all three levels of prevention.

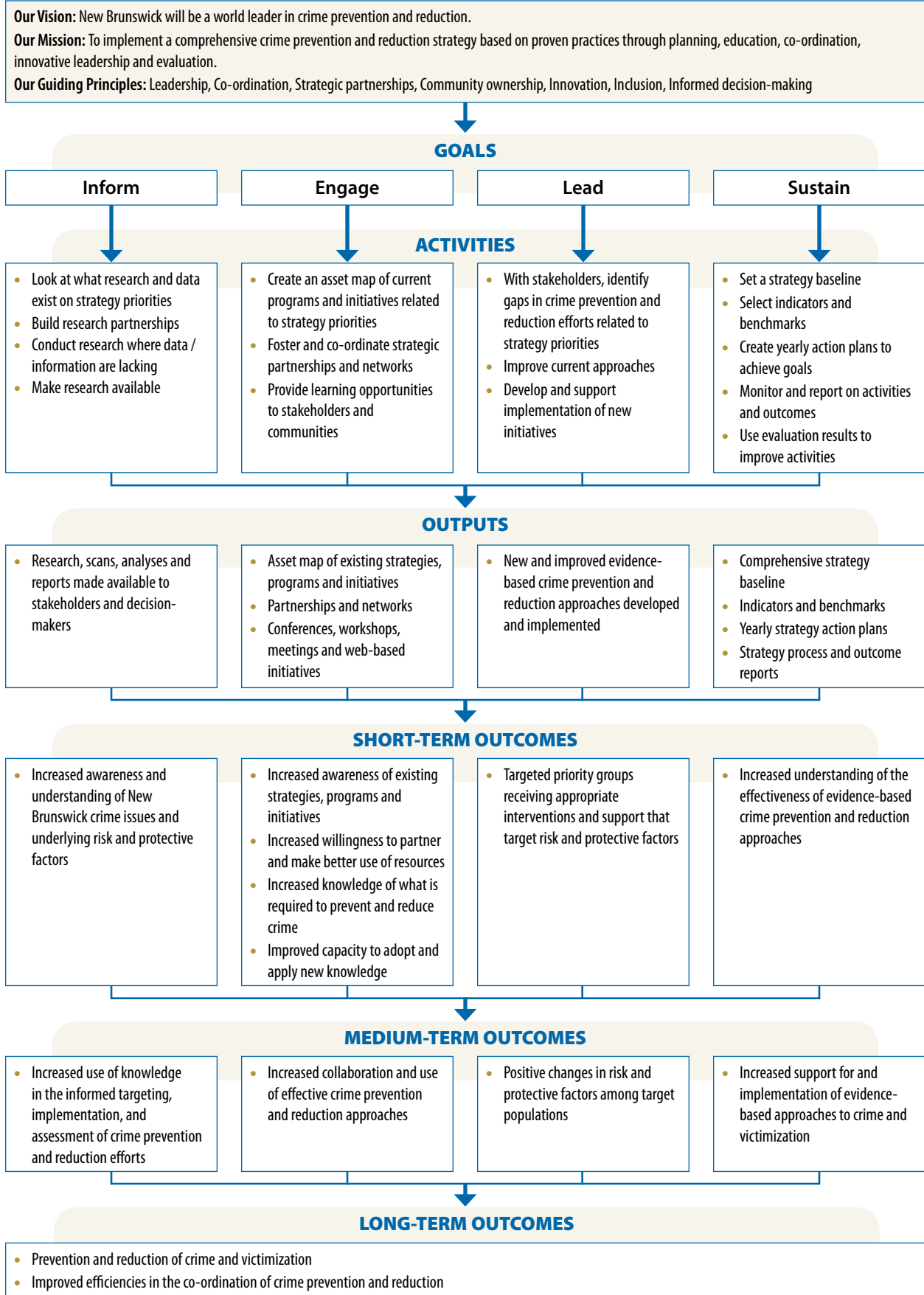
## Appendix B: Using a Logic Model Framework

This strategy has been designed using a Logic Model Framework. Similar to a “results-based framework,” “theory of change” or “development hypothesis,” a Logic Model Framework explains how the goals will be achieved.<sup>39</sup> A Logic Model Framework facilitates planning, the selection of indicators, implementation and evaluation by identifying the following strategic elements: inputs, activities, outputs, and short-, medium- and long-term outcomes.<sup>40</sup>

| Inputs                                                                                                                      | Activities                                                     | Outputs                                 | Short-term outcomes                                                                                                                  | Medium-term outcomes                                                                                                                                  | Long-term outcomes                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ➔ ➔ ➔ ➔ ➔                                                                                                                   |                                                                |                                         |                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| What is invested<br><i>(human and financial resources, research base, materials, equipment, technology, partners, etc.)</i> | What is done<br><i>(training, research, development, etc.)</i> | The concrete products of the activities | Direct result of outputs<br><i>(includes changes in awareness, knowledge, attitudes, skills, opinions, access to services, etc.)</i> | Occurs once one or more short-term outcomes have been achieved<br><i>(includes changes in behaviours, practices, decision-making, policies, etc.)</i> | The “raison d’être” for a policy or program<br><i>(This is the result of one or more medium-term outcomes: includes changes in social, economic, civic, and/or environmental conditions.)</i> |

Using a Logic Model Framework facilitates better planning and enhances accountability. This is especially important when dealing with complex issues and significant resource challenges, such as those related to crime and victimization.

### Strategy Logic Model



## Appendix C: New Brunswick snapshot

The following statistics are included to provide a snapshot of the New Brunswick crime and victimization context. As outlined in the goals of this strategy, a comprehensive baseline measurement will be established so that progress can be measured. This baseline may include these and other measures:

- **Police-reported crime**

Crime rates are calculated by totalling criminal incidents (excluding traffic offences as well as other provincial and federal statute offences) reported to the police and dividing by the population.<sup>41</sup>

- New Brunswick's ranking in total police-reported crime remained steady at third-lowest from 2010 to 2011, behind Ontario and Quebec. In 2011, overall police-reported crime in New Brunswick amounted to 5,253 incidents per 100,000 population, down from 5,519 per 100,000 population in 2010. The Canadian crime rate 2011 was 5,756 per 100,000 population in 2011, down from 6,139 per 100,000 population in 2010.<sup>42</sup>
- The rate of violent crime<sup>E</sup> in 2011 was 1,460 offences per 100,000 population, down from 1,520 per 100,000 population in 2010. The Canadian violent crime rate was 1,231 per 100,000 population in 2011, down from 1,287 per 100,000 population in 2010.<sup>43</sup>
- The rate of New Brunswick property crimes<sup>F</sup> dropped to 3,033 offences per 100,000 population in 2011, down from 3,293 per 100,000 population in 2010. This was less than the 2011 Canadian property crime rate of 3,520 per 100,000 population, down from 3,824 per 100,000 population in 2010.<sup>44</sup>
- The rate of other crimes<sup>G</sup> in New Brunswick increased to 760 per 100,000 population in 2011 from 707 per 100,000 population in 2010. This rate was below the 2011 national average of 1,005 per 100,000 population, down from 1,027 per 100,000 population in 2010.<sup>45</sup>

- **Crime Severity Index**

The Crime Severity Index (CSI) takes into account the volume and the seriousness of crime. In the calculation of the CSI, each offence is assigned a weight, derived from average sentences handed down by the courts. To calculate the CSI, the number of police-reported incidents for each offence is multiplied by the weight for that offence. All weighted offences are then added together and divided by the corresponding population total. The CSI is standardized to "100" for Canada (a system similar to the Consumer Price Index), using 2006 as a base year.<sup>46</sup>

- New Brunswick ranked second-lowest in 2011 among the provinces and territories in crime severity, an improvement from its third-place ranking in 2010. The overall CSI for New Brunswick was 65 in 2011, down from 69.2 in 2010. In comparison, the 2011 Canadian CSI was 77.6, down from 82.7 in 2010.<sup>47</sup>
- The New Brunswick Youth CSI was 78.7 in 2011, down from 99.3 in 2010. The 2011 Canadian Youth CSI was 82.6, down from 91.6 in 2010.<sup>48</sup>

E Violent crime includes: homicide, other violations causing death, attempted murder, sexual assault (levels 1, 2, 3), sexual violations against children, assault (levels 1,2,3), assaults of police officers, other assaults, firearms, robbery, forcible confinement or kidnapping, abduction, extortion, criminal harassment, uttering threats, threatening or harassing telephone calls and other violent *Criminal Code* violations.

F Property crime includes: breaking and entering, possession of stolen property, theft of motor vehicles, theft of more than \$5,000, theft of less than \$5,000, fraud, mischief and arson.

G Other crimes include: counterfeiting, weapons violations, child pornography, prostitution, disturbing the peace, administration of justice violations and other violations.

- **Victimization rates**

The General Social Survey is conducted by Statistics Canada every five years and captures data on crimes that may not have been reported to police. The data can be used to calculate rates of self-reported violent victimization<sup>H</sup>, household victimization<sup>I</sup> and theft of personal property.<sup>49</sup>

- The New Brunswick self-reported violent victimization rate in 2009 was 120 incidents per 1,000 population. The Canadian average was 118 per 1,000 population.<sup>50</sup>
- The New Brunswick self-reported total household victimization rate in 2009 was 165 incidents per 1,000 population. The Canadian average was 237 per 1,000 population.<sup>51</sup>

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H Self-reported violent victimization includes sexual assault, robbery and physical assault.

I Self-reported household victimization includes break and enter, theft of motor vehicle / parts, theft of household property and vandalism.

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"Spousal/partner violence" is any and all forms of violence or abusive behaviour between persons who are or who have been involved in a personal relationship. "Personal relationship" is defined for the purposes of this guideline as a relationship between persons who are or who have been legally married, who are or who have been in a common law relationship, or who are or who have been dating. Violence within a personal relationship includes but is not necessarily limited to sexual and physical assault, the threat of violence to person or property, intimidation and criminal harassment by a spouse/partner against the other." – Attorney General of New Brunswick. (2006, May). Attorney General supplemental policy: Spousal / partner abuse found in the 2007 *Public Prosecution Operational Manual*. Fredericton, NB: Attorney General, New Brunswick.
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