**Code Book for 2017 National Justice Survey: Informed Choice Survey**

PREQA

When someone is convicted of a crime, he or she appears for sentencing. A judge will impose a sentence that reflects the seriousness of the crime and the offender's level of responsibility for that crime.

1. How much would you say you know about how the criminal courts in Canada sentence people? QA
2. Nothing 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. A moderate amount 4
6. 5
7. 6
8. A lot 7
9. 99 Don't know

PREQ1

How important is it for a judge to consider each of the following when deciding on a sentence that is fair and appropriate?

1. The seriousness of the specific offence (e.g., circumstances surrounding the crime, was there a victim) Q1A

1. Not at all important 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. Moderately important 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. Very important 7

 99 Don't know

1. How responsible or blameworthy the offender is (e.g., how responsible the offender is for their behaviour due to personal circumstances) Q1B

1. Not at all important 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. Moderately important4
5. 5
6. 6
7. Very important 7

 99 Don't know

PREQ2

A number of offences in the *Criminal Code of Canada* include a range of behaviors from less serious to more serious. For example, an assault charge can be given for a shove during a disagreement as well as other acts of violence that can cause more harm to a person. This variation explains why courts have a range of options available to them at sentencing.

1. Given that a wide range of behaviors is included in a single offence (a shove or a punch are both called assault), do you believe that it would be fair and appropriate to give all offenders convicted of the same offence (e.g., assault) the same sentence? That is, should the offender who shoved someone and the offender who punched someone always be treated the same or should their sentences be different? Q2
2. Yes, they should have the same sentences
3. No, they should have different sentences
4. Hard to tell without more information on each

 99 Don't know

1. The following three options represent different degrees of discretion that judges could have when sentencing offenders. Which of these do you think is the best approach for determining fair and appropriate sentences for offenders? Q3
2. Judges are free to decide sentences after looking at how the offence happened, why the offender did it and what sentences were given in other similar cases.
3. Judges decide sentences by using guidelines. Judges are free to choose the right sentence within those guidelines and can go outside the guidelines in those few cases where they feel a different sentence is needed. Judges would give the reasons for their decision in writing.
4. Judges give everyone who commits the same offence the same sentence no matter the individual circumstances of the offence and the offender.

99 Don't know

PREQ4

Surveys show that many Canadians and some judges believe that sentencing is not consistent. Sentences for the same offence can differ from one case to the next. Using sentencing guidelines could be one way to help sentencing be more consistent. If they had guidelines, judges could choose from a range of sentences for each offence. Judges would think about how each offence happened and why and how the offender did it. They would then choose a sentence within the range. If a case was unusual in some way, the judge could go outside these choices, decide on another sentence, and would give reasons why.

Many countries provide their courts with guidelines to follow at sentencing, for example, the United Kingdom and the United States. Judges in Canada do not have guidelines like these when they sentence offenders.

1. To what extent do you believe that guidelines for sentencing would help make sentencing more consistent? Q6
2. Not at all 1
3. 2
4. 3
5. Moderately 4
6. 5
7. 6
8. Strongly 7

 99 Don't know

1. Do you think that set guidelines for sentencing should be considered for Canada? Q7

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

PREQ8

A number of countries including Australia, the United Kingdom, and the United States have an independent organization composed of judges, criminal justice professionals, crime victims' advocates, and academics which undertake one or more of the following activities:

* Give courts/judges guidelines to follow when they decide on sentencing
* Recommend ideas to reform sentencing to the government
* Conduct research to develop more effective sentencing practices, and/or
* Give information to crime victims and the public about sentencing practices and research.

These independent organizations are referred to as sentencing commissions.

8. To what extent do you believe that sentencing commissions would help make sentencing more consistent? Q8A

1. Not at all 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. Moderately 4
5. 5
6. 6
7. Strongly 7

 99 Don't know

1. Do you think that an independent organization (sentencing commission) should be considered for Canada? Q8
	* 1. Yes
		2. No

 99 Don't know

1. Which of the aspect(s) of a sentencing commission seem most important?

Give courts/judges guidelines to follow when they decide on sentencing? Q9conv1

1. Yes
2. No
3. Which of the aspect(s) of a sentencing commission seem most important?

Recommend ideas to reform sentencing to the government and Parliament? Q9conv2

1 Yes

0 No

1. Which of the aspect(s) of a sentencing commission seem most important?

Research effective sentencing practices? Q9conv3

1 Yes

0 No

1. Which of the aspect(s) of a sentencing commission seem most important?

Give information to crime victims and the public about sentencing practices and research? Q9conv4

1 Yes

0 No

1. Which of the aspect(s) of a sentencing commission seem most important?

None of these activities seem important. Q9conv5

1 Yes

0 No

1. Which of the aspect(s) of a sentencing commission seem most important?

Don't know. Q9conv6

1 Yes

0 No

**PREQ9A**

Currently there is considerable concern about criminal court delays. It takes a long time between a person being charged with an offence and the charge being resolved in a court hearing. Long trials cost money and mean more stress for crime victims and witnesses. The longer it takes to deal with less serious offences in court the less time and resources exist to deal with the most serious cases. In cases of extreme delays, the Supreme Court has said that the charges against the accused have to be dropped because they violate their Charter rights to a speedy trial.

Although there are many reasons for court delays, one way to reduce pressure on the courts is to reduce the number of cases before them. Diversion provides a way of holding accused accountable through means other than a trial. This approach can be used as long as society is still protected and when the accused accepts responsibility for his or her actions. Options for diversion can include community service, mediation, referrals to specialized programs for counselling, treatment or education, (for example, life skills, drug or alcohol treatment, anger management), referrals to community or aboriginal committees, victim-offender reconciliation programs and similar measures aimed at restorative justice, or even a letter of apology or essay.

Do you believe that increased use of diversion could make the criminal justice system:

1. More effective (e.g., holding people to account in an appropriate way)? Q9A1A
	* 1. Yes
		2. No

 99 Don't know

1. More efficient (e.g., reduce the caseload of courts and court processing time)? Q9A1B
	* 1. Yes
		2. No

 99 Don't know

1. Why do you think that diversion may or may not have a positive impact on the criminal justice system? Q9C

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

**PREQB**

It was indicated earlier that many offences, such as assault, sexual assault or drug trafficking, include a wide range of behavior from relatively less serious to more serious. Next, you will be presented with three examples of cases that may come before the Canadian courts.

**PQ10A**

David/Ali is convicted of sexual assault involving a minor. He is 27 years old, and was heading home after a night of drinking with his friends when he touched the breasts of and tried to grope a stranger, Anna, (a 15 year-old girl) on a city bus. This behaviour was out of character for David/Ali who has no previous criminal record of any kind. David/Ali lives at home, has completed college, and is employed as a chef. He pled guilty and apologized to the victim in court.

1. Scenario 1, computed rotation name A/B. rotq1comp

 1 David

 2 Ali

1. In your view, should David/Ali have been diverted out of the court system to be held accountable for the crime of sexual assault involving a minor in alternative ways as described previously (e.g., community service, mediation, referrals to specialized rehabilitative programs and/or victim-offender reconciliation programs), or stayed in the system to be prosecuted and face trial? Q10

 1 Diverted

 2 Stayed in system

 99 Don't know

1. Why do you feel that this is the best response for David/Ali's case? Q11

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. What is it that makes you unsure? Q11B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. Which of the following options is the most appropriate way to hold David/Ali accountable for his offence? Q12
	* 1. An absolute discharge meaning that he will not get a criminal record, nor will he get any other sentence.
		2. Conditional Discharge where he must obey court conditions for a certain period of time then he will not get a criminal record.
		3. Restitution where he must pay an amount to the victim equal to the harm he caused.
		4. He must pay a fine to the court.
		5. If he and the victim(s) agree voluntarily they could meet (e.g. face-to-face, by letters, by video) to talk about and respond to their needs in respect of the crime; these needs could include gaining a better understanding of why, seeking forgiveness, and other ways to repair the harm done.
		6. He remains in the community on probation. He will be required to follow a number of conditions: he may have to attend some type of rehabilitative programming, he may not be allowed to do certain activities, he may have to report to a probation officer
		7. House arrest where he is not allowed to leave his home except under certain conditions (e.g., to go to work, participate in rehabilitative program).
		8. He goes to jail.

99 Don't know

PREQ13

In Canada, regardless of circumstances, all offenders convicted of sexual assault of a minor must receive a sentence of 6 months *or more* jail[[1]](#footnote-1). Judges have no flexibility to choose a different form of sentence. This means there is no possibility of alternative measures or any other form of sentence, including a shorter period in jail. Judges are able, however, to give **more** than 6 months in jail.

1. The judge gave David/Ali the minimum sentence, which is six months in jail. Do you believe that this sentence is appropriate and fair? Q13

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

1. Why do you feel that this is appropriate and fair? Q13B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. Do you think that he should have received: Q14

 1 Less time in prison?

 2 More time in prison?

77 A different type of sentence (other than jail e.g., house arrest, probation, etc.)

 99 Don't know

1. Scenario 3, computed rotation name A/B. rotq3comp

 1 Tyler

 2 Carlos

PREQ20

Tyler/Carlos, 21 years old, is convicted of intentionally discharging a firearm while being reckless to the consequences. On a dare from friends, he shot at a secluded farmhouse. Tyler/Carlos knew someone might be home but fired anyways. It turned out that no one was home at the time.

Tyler/Carlos has no criminal record. He experienced physical and emotional abuse from a young age. He has brain damage (Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder) as a result of his mother drinking alcohol during her pregnancy with him. One of the impacts of the brain damage is poor decision-making and a tendency to be easily influenced by others.

1. In your view, should Tyler/Carlos have been diverted out of the court system to be held accountable for the crime of intentionally discharging a firearm in alternative ways as described previously (e.g., community service, mediation, referrals to specialized rehabilitative programs and/or victim-offender reconciliation programs) or stayed in the system to be prosecuted and face trial? Q20

 1 Diverted

 2 Stayed in system

 99 Don't know

1. Why do you feel that this is the most appropriate action to be taken in Tyler/Carlos's case? Q21

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. What is it that makes you unsure? Q21B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. Which of the following options is the most appropriate way to hold Tyler/Carlos accountable for his offence? Q22

 (if Q20 not=1)

* + 1. An absolute discharge meaning that he/she will not get a criminal record, nor will he/she get any other sentence.
		2. Conditional Discharge where he/she must obey court conditions for a certain period of time then he/she will not get a criminal record.
		3. Restitution where he/she must pay an amount to the victim equal to the harm he/she caused.
		4. He/she must pay a fine to the court.
		5. If he/she and the victim(s) agree voluntarily they could meet to talk about and respond to their needs in respect of the crime.
		6. He/she remains in the community on probation. He/she will be required to follow a number of conditions: he/she may have to attend some type of rehabilitative programming, he/she may not be allowed to do certain activities, he/she may have to report to a probation officer.
		7. House arrest where he/she is not allowed to leave his/her home except under certain conditions (e.g., to go to work, participate in rehabilitative program)
		8. He/she goes to jail.

98 Diverted.

99 Don't know.

PREQ23

Regardless of their circumstances, all offenders convicted of discharging a firearm while being intentionally reckless must be sentenced to 4 years or more in jail for committing this firearm offence. Judges have no flexibility in choosing a less restrictive sentence. Judges are able, however, to give **more** than 4 years in jail.

1. The judge gave Tyler/Carlos the minimum sentence of 4 years. Do you believe that this sentence is appropriate and fair? Q23

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

1. Why do you feel that this is appropriate and fair? Q23B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. Do you think that he should have received: Q24

 1 Less time in prison?

 2 More time in prison?

77 A different type of sentence (other than prison e.g., house arrest, probation, etc.)

 99 Don't know

1. Scenario 4, computed rotation name A/B. rotq4comp

 1 Sarah

 2 Adhira

PREQ26

Sarah/Adhira is convicted of drug trafficking. She was caught selling some of her prescription opioid pills. When she was arrested, a knife was found in her backpack, which she claimed was for protection. She has a legitimate prescription for opioids due to chronic pain, but has been selling some of the pills to make money. Sarah/Adhira is a 36 year-old mother of two, and is the sole provider for her family. Sarah/Adhira has struggled with prescription drug abuse for some time.

Because Sarah/Adhira was sent to jail and she had no family around to care for them, her kids had were placed with child protective services at least until another arrangement could be made.

1. In your view, should Sarah/Adhira have been diverted out of the court system to be held accountable for the crime of drug trafficking in alternative ways as described previously (e.g., community service, mediation, referrals to specialized rehabilitative programs and/or victim-offender reconciliation programs), or stayed in the system to be prosecuted and face trial? Q26

 1 Diverted

 2 Stayed in system

 99 Don't know

1. Why do you feel that this is the most appropriate action to be taken in Sarah/Adhira's case? Q27

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. What is it that makes you unsure? Q27B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

1. Which of the following options is the most appropriate way to hold Sarah/Adhira accountable for her offence? Q28

* + 1. An absolute discharge meaning that he/she will not get a criminal record, nor will he/she get any other sentence.
		2. Conditional Discharge where he/she must obey court conditions for a certain period of time then he/she will not get a criminal record.
		3. Restitution where he/she must pay an amount to the victim equal to the harm he/she caused.
		4. He/she must pay a fine to the court.
		5. If he/she and the victim(s) agree voluntarily they could meet to talk about and respond to their needs in respect of the crime
		6. He/she remains in the community on probation. He/she will be required to follow a number of conditions: he/she may have to attend some type of rehabilitative programming, he/she may not be allowed to do certain activities, he/she may have to report to a probation officer
		7. House arrest where he/she is not allowed to leave his/her home except under certain conditions (e.g., to go to work, participate in rehabilitative program)
		8. He/she goes to jail.

98 Diverted

99 Don't know

**PREQ29**

Regardless of the circumstances, all offenders convicted of drug trafficking while carrying a weapon must be sentenced to 1 year *or more* in jail for committing this drug trafficking offence. Judges have no flexibility in choosing a less restrictive sentence. Judges are able, however, to give **more** than 1 year in jail.

1. The judge gave Sarah/Adhira the minimum sentence of 1 year. Do you believe that this sentence is appropriate and fair? Q29
	* 1. Yes
		2. No
2. Don't know
3. Why do you feel that this is appropriate and fair? Q29B

 77 Please specify:

1. Don't know
2. Do you think that she should have received: Q30

 1 Less time in prison?

 2 More time in prison?

77 A different type of sentence (other than prison e.g., house arrest, probation, etc.)

 99 Don't know

1. Should judges be allowed to consider personal circumstances such as brain damage, mental health problems or other such in deciding on a less restrictive sentence, even when there is a required minimum sentence? Q25B

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

1. Should judges be allowed to consider family circumstances such as the harm to young children, if the offender is the sole breadwinner or caregiver, in deciding on a less restrictive sentence, even when there is a required minimum sentence? Q25C

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

1. What is your level of knowledge of Mandatory Minimum Sentences in Canada? Q34

 1 Nothing 1

 2 2

 3 3

 4 A moderate amount 4

 5 5

 6 6

 7 A lot 7

 99 Don't know

PREQ35

The cases just described involve offences that currently carry mandatory minimum sentences of imprisonment. A mandatory minimum sentence is a jail sentence where the minimum length of time for a conviction of a specific crime has been set by Parliament, and a judge may not go below the minimum sentence although they are able to give more than the minimum sentence when it is appropriate. For offences that carry mandatory minimum sentences, judges have no flexibility to sentence someone below the mandatory minimum. In Canada, there are 72 offences in the *Criminal Code and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act* that carry a mandatory minimum sentence, including the offences noted in the scenarios presented.

Many countries have a clause in their mandatory minimum sentences that allow judges to go below the minimum in exceptional cases. Judges in Canada do not have this option these when they sentence offenders.

1. Having just thought about these three cases involving mandatory minimum sentences, do you think that in general, applying the same minimum sentence to all offenders who are convicted of the same offence is fair and appropriate? Q35A

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

1. Why or why not? Q35B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

PREQ36

Judges are always free to go above the mandatory minimum when it is fair and appropriate. How important is it that:

1. Judges also be allowed to impose a sentence that is less than the mandatory minimum where the facts of the case (e.g., intent of behaviour, degree of responsibility taken by offender, level of harm) suggest a lesser sentence might be fair and appropriate to do so? Q36A

 1 Not at all important 1

 2 2

 3 3

 4 Moderately important 4

 5 5

 6 6

 7 Very important 7

 99 Don't know

1. Judges have the flexibility to consider a less restrictive sentence (e.g., sentence other than jail or prison) than the mandatory minimum when the circumstances of the case suggest it would be fair and appropriate to do so? Q36B

 1 Not at all important 1

 2 2

 3 3

 4 Moderately important 4

 5 5

 6 6

 7 Very important 7

 99 Don't know

PREQA3

Some people believe that mandatory minimum sentences make sentencing more equal and fair across different groups (e.g., rich and poor) because there is a set minimum applied to everyone.

Others say that mandatory minimum sentences do not make sentences more equal and fair and actually contributes to the divide because those who can hire a lawyer can fight the charge or try to have the charge changed to an offence with no mandatory minimum sentence. Those who cannot may have no choice but to plead guilty or represent themselves in court.

1. Which of these 2 do you find to be more convincing and believable? QA3ADT

 1 Mandatory minimum sentences make sentencing more fair and equal

 2 Mandatory minimum sentences increase the gap between rich and poor

 99 Don't know

1. Why is #QA3A more believable? QA3B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

PREQA4

Some people believe that mandatory minimum sentences ensure that sentence are too light because there is a guaranteed minimum period of incarceration.

Others say that a guaranteed minimum period of incarceration is too harsh and does not lead to fair and appropriate sentences in those cases where the circumstances of the offender or the crime would suggest a lesser sentence.

Remember that judges are always able to give a longer period of incarceration if appropriate and fair, regardless of whether or not there is a mandatory minimum sentence.

1. Which of these 2 do you find to be more convincing and believable? QA4ADT

* + 1. Mandatory minimum sentences ensure that sentences are not too light
		2. Mandatory minimum sentences may be too harsh and do not always lead to fair and appropriate sentences
1. Don't know
2. Why is #QA4A more believable? QA4B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

PREQA5

Some say that mandatory minimums are a strong deterrent for people to commit crime because they would know that there would be a guaranteed minimum term in jail/prison.

Others say that most people do not even know which crimes carry mandatory minimum sentences so they would not work well as a deterrent.

1. Which of these 2 do you find to be more convincing and believable? QA5A

1 Mandatory minimum sentences are a strong deterrent for people to commit crime

2 Mandatory minimum sentences do not act as a strong deterrent

99 Don't know

1. Research shows that harsh sentences actually do not act as a deterrent. Diversion, a sentence other than jail, or lighter jail sentence combined with other elements of a sentence (e.g., restitution) are more effective at reducing future crime than tougher jail sentences in some cases. Does knowing this make the statement that mandatory minimum sentences are a strong deterrent for people to commit crime less convincing or believable? QA5B

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

PREQA6

Some people believe that mandatory minimums **decrease** the pressure on the courts and reduce the amount of time it takes to complete cases before the court because everyone is given at least the same minimum sentence.

Other people say that mandatory minimum sentences **increase** pressure on the courts and the length of time it takes to resolve cases because all persons charged with mandatory minimum sentences must go through the courts. Accused cannot be diverted out of the courts, and may be even more likely to fight a charge that carries an MMS because there is a guaranteed term of imprisonment.

1. Which of these 2 do you find to be more convincing and believable? QA6ADT
	* 1. Mandatory minimum sentences decrease the pressure on the courts and the time to complete cases.
		2. Mandatory minimum sentences increase the pressure on the courts and the time to complete cases.

99 Don't know

1. Why is #QA6A more believable? QA6B

 77 Please specify:

 99 Don't know

PREQA2

Research shows that mandatory minimum sentences are one of the factors that are actually contributing to court delays in Canada because fewer offenders plead guilty, and these cases are more likely to go to trial.

1. Does knowing this make the statement that mandatory minimums decrease pressure on the courts less convincing or believable? QA2A

 1 Yes

 2 No

 99 Don't know

1. Should Canada consider giving judges flexibility to impose a lesser sentence than the mandatory minimum? Q38

 1 Yes

 2 Yes, but only for exceptional circumstances

 3 No

 99 Don't know

1. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system? -Testifying as a witness in criminal court. Witness

1 Yes

0 No

1. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system? - Jury member chosen to participate in a criminal trial. Jury

1 Yes

0 No

1. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system? - As the victim/survivor of a non-violent crime. victimsur\_noviol

1 Yes

0 No

1. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system? - As the victim/survivor of a violent crime. victimsur\_viol
2. Yes
3. No
4. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system? - After being charged/convicted of a crime. Convicted
	* 1. Yes
5. No
6. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- As a family member of a victim/survivor. famevic

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- As a family member of an accused/convicted person. fameaccu

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- Know someone as victim/accused. knowvicacc

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- By working in the criminal justice system/Working in a related field. relatefiel

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- Volunteering in the criminal justice or related area. Volunteering

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- Friends/Family members working in the CJS. Famfriworkincjs

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- Traffic offences. trafoffe

1 Yes

1. No
2. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system? - Other (please specify) . other
	* 1. Yes

0 No

1. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- I have not been involved in the CJS before. Noninvol
	* 1. Yes
2. No
3. Have you ever been involved in the criminal justice system?- Not to answer. Notanwer

1 Yes

1. No
2. What is the highest level of formal education that you have completed to date? QEDUC

 1 Grade 8 or less

 2 Some high school

 3 High School diploma or equivalent

 4 Registered Apprenticeship or other trades certificate or diploma

 5 Some post-secondary (not completed)

 6 College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma

 7 University certificate or diploma below bachelor's level

 8 Bachelor's degree

 9 Post graduate degree above bachelor's level

1. Prefer not to answer
2. Which of the following categories best describes your total household income? That is, the total income of all persons in your household, before taxes? QINC

 1 Under $20,000

 2 $20,000 to just under $40,000

 3 $40,000 to just under $60,000

 4 $60,000 to just under $80,000

 5 $80,000 to just under $100,000

 6 $100,000 to just under $120,000

 7 $120,000 to just under $150,000

 8 $150,000 and above

1. Prefer not to answer
2. Were you born in Canada? QBORN

 1 Yes

 2 No

1. Prefer not to answer
2. Belong to group-an Aboriginal person: Aboriginal
3. Yes
4. No
5. Belong to group-A person with a disability: disability
6. Yes
7. No
8. Belong to group-A member of a visible minority: minority
9. Yes
10. No
11. Belong to group-None of the above (visible minority, disabled and Aboriginals): none

1 Yes

0 No

1. Belong to group-None of the above (visible minority, disabled and Aboriginals):- Prefer not to answer: pernotanswer

1 Yes

0 No

1. Age group: age\_2

 1 18-24

 2 25-34

 3 35-44

 4 45-54

 5 55-64

 6 65 up

 9 NR

1. Which of the following categories best describes your current employment status? Are you...? QEMP

 1 Working full-time, that is, 35 or more hours per week

 2 Working part-time, that is, less than 35 hours per week

 3 Self-employed

 4 Unemployed, but looking for work

 5 A student attending school full-time

 6 Retired

 7 Not in the workforce (disability, full-time homemaker, unemployed, not looking for work)

 77 Other

 99 Prefer not to answer

1. In what type of community do you live? QCOMM

1 Urban (town, city, suburb)

2 Rural (small or sparsely populated community, with fewer than 5,000 or so residents, usually with considerable open/farm land surrounding it)

3 Remote (at least 2 hours drive from an urban centre and lacks reliable transportation links)

4 On reserve

98 None of the above

99 Prefer not to answer

1. What is your gender? QGENDER

 1 Male

 2 Female

 3

 99 Prefer not to answer

1. Unique Identifier : uniqueid

1. Harmonized province: province
2. British Columbia
3. Alberta
4. Saskatchewan
5. Manitoba
6. Ontario
7. Quebec

77. New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, PEI, Newfoundland and Labrador

88. Yukon, Northwest Territories, Nunavut

1. Total: QEND
2. Weight variable: WGT3
1. He could have had a minimum of 1 year or more if the crown decided to proceed on indictment which is a decision that the crown makes based on the seriousness of the offence. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)