

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

CRM1300

Winter 2013

Professor Wayne Hanniman

Week 2 Perceptions of Crime

CRIME IN CANADA: A LOOK AT 2012



A look back at a year in Canadian
crime

SLAYING OF JUN LIN IN MONTREAL



SLAYING OF GUA HUANG LIU IN TORONTO



CHAINED-TEEN CASE IN NOVA SCOTIA



QUEBEC ELECTION NIGHT SHOOTING



EDMONTON ARMoured CAR SHOOTING



TORONTO'S STREET PARTY SHOOTING



B.C. BORDER SHOOTING



INTERNET BLACK WIDOW



GAS-AND-DASH LEAVES GAS STATION ATTENDANT DEAD



EATON CENTRE SHOOTING



ALLEGED MAFIA BOSS GUNNED DOWN IN MONTREAL



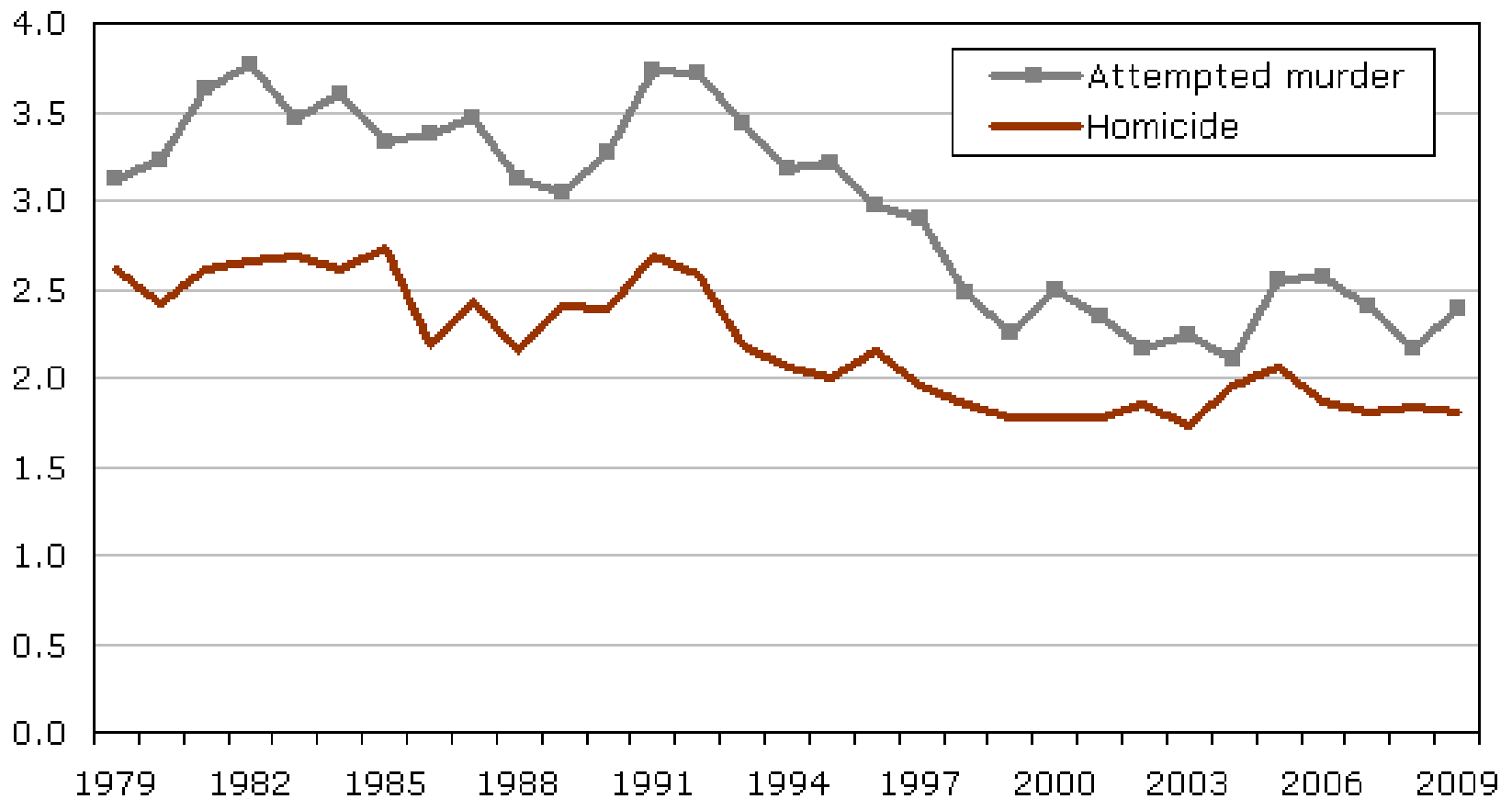
MAN SHOT AND KILLED ON TORONTO PATIO



**IS CRIME INCREASING OR
DECREASING?**

Attempted murder and homicide, police-reported rates, Canada, 1979 to 2009

rate per 100,000 population



FEAR OF CRIME



Fear of Crime is Quite High, Especially Among Women and the Elderly

FEAR OF CRIME

We are especially afraid of random “street crime”



FEAR OF CRIME

- Fear of crime is measured by
 - Feelings of satisfaction with personal safety from crime, and
 - An individual's anticipated fear or worry about becoming a victim.

FEAR OF CRIME AMONG CANADIANS

	GSS 2004	GSS 1999
Safe ...		
▪ walking alone in neighborhood	90%	88%
▪ being home alone at night	80%	80%
▪ taking public transportation at night	57%	-

FEAR OF CRIME AMONG CANADIANS

2004	Women	Men
General feelings of safety	93%	95%
Fear when ...		
▪ taking public transportation	58%	29%
▪ at home alone at night	27%	12%
▪ walking alone at night	16%	6%

FEAR OF CRIME

- In 1991 more than **four out of five** Americans (82%) said they were personally very concerned about violent crime
- More Americans were concerned about violent crime and drug abuse than about unemployment, pollution, the deficit, or educational quality

(Kilpatrick, Seymour, and Boyle 1991).

FEAR OF CRIME

- A majority of adult respondents reported that they were at least "a little fearful" of being attacked or robbed:
 - When traveling on vacation or business (72%)
 - Out alone at night in their own neighborhoods (61%).
 - At home in their own house or apartment (60%)
- (Kilpatrick, Seymour, and Boyle 1991).

PERCEPTIONS AND REALITY

Perceptions = Reality

BUT

Reality \neq Perceptions

EFFECTS OF FEAR OF CRIME

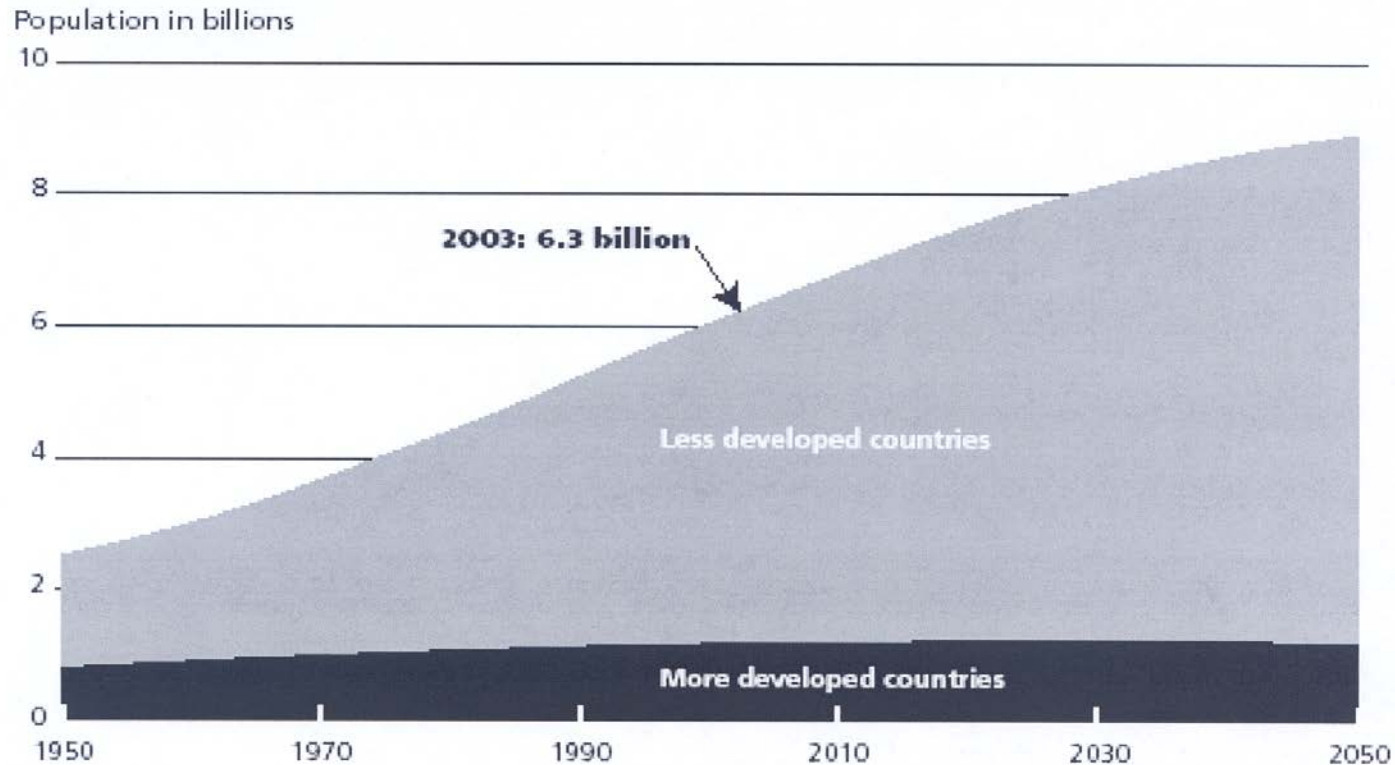
- It ruins the sense of community and makes some places “no-go” areas.
- Wealthy people protect themselves – isolate or moving from the area – leading to (street) crime being disproportionately located in poor areas
- When people are afraid, they change their habits. They tend to stay at home more.

EFFECTS OF FEAR OF CRIME

- When they go out they avoid “dangerous” activities like taking public transport, walking down a certain road, being near certain “types of people” etc.
- For people fearing victimization at any time, a journey outside the home, (or even within it) is “like walking through a minefield”.
- Leads people to become disillusioned with the criminal justice system -- a feeling of helplessness – and a sense that the law does not serve victims.

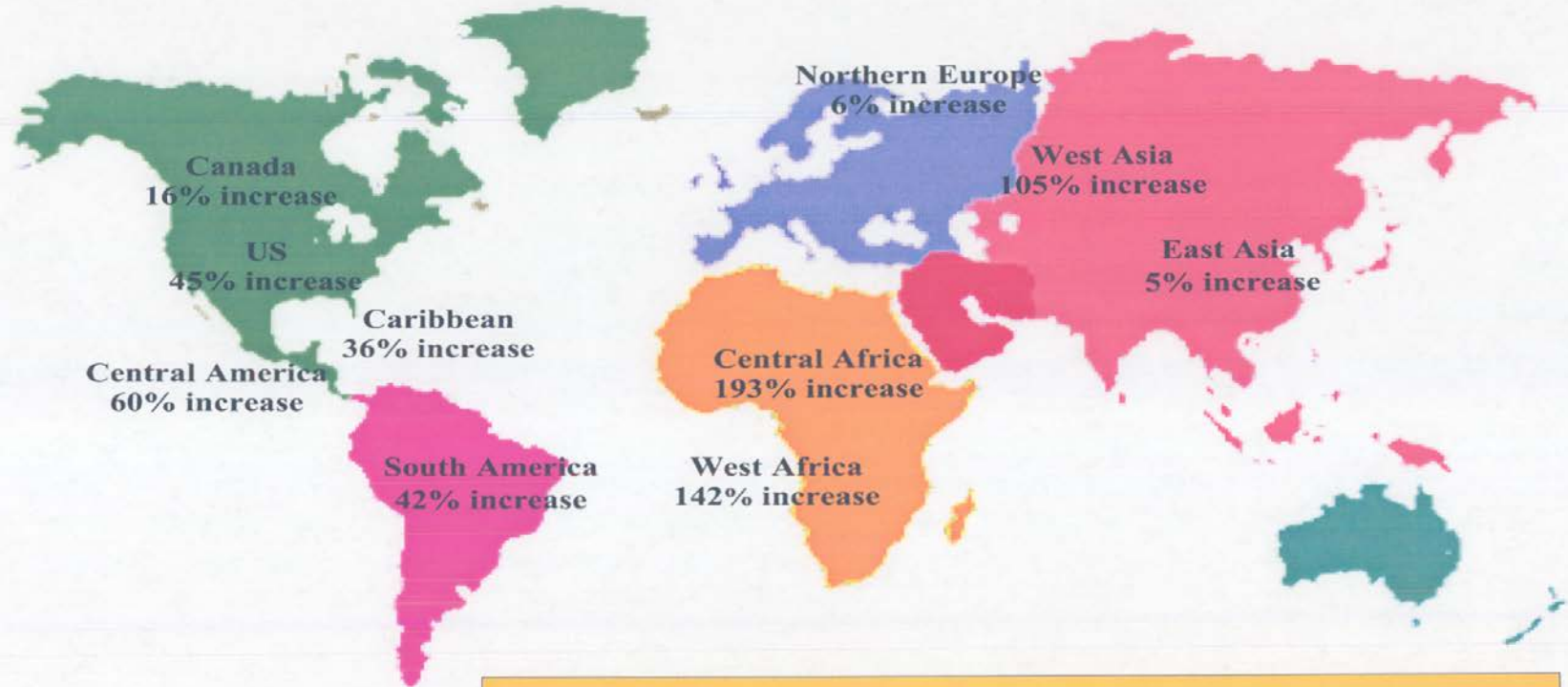
DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGES- WORLDWIDE

World Population, 1950 to 2050: 'Medium' Projection



RISING WORLD POPULATIONS

Rising population projections - first half of 21st century

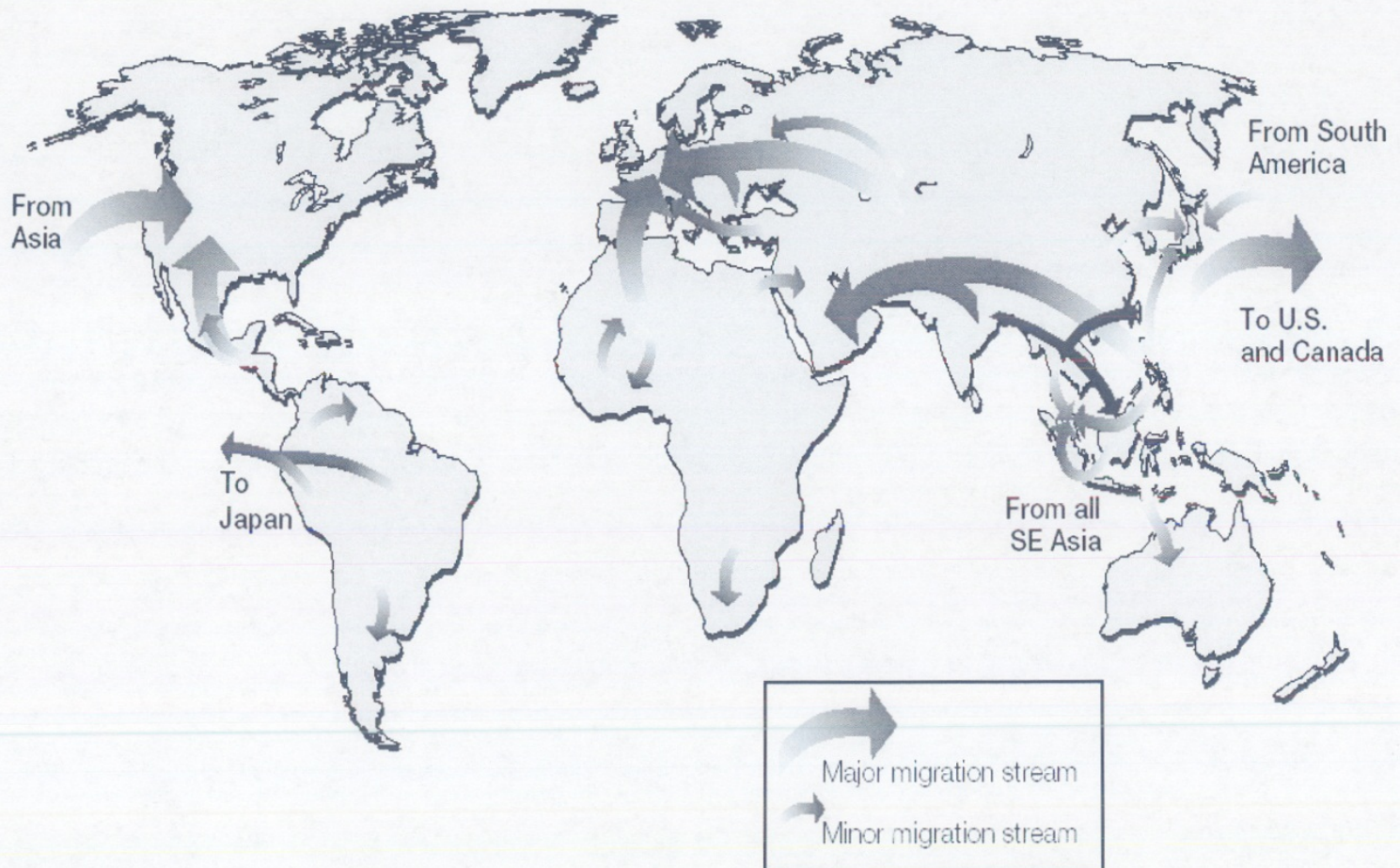


Notes

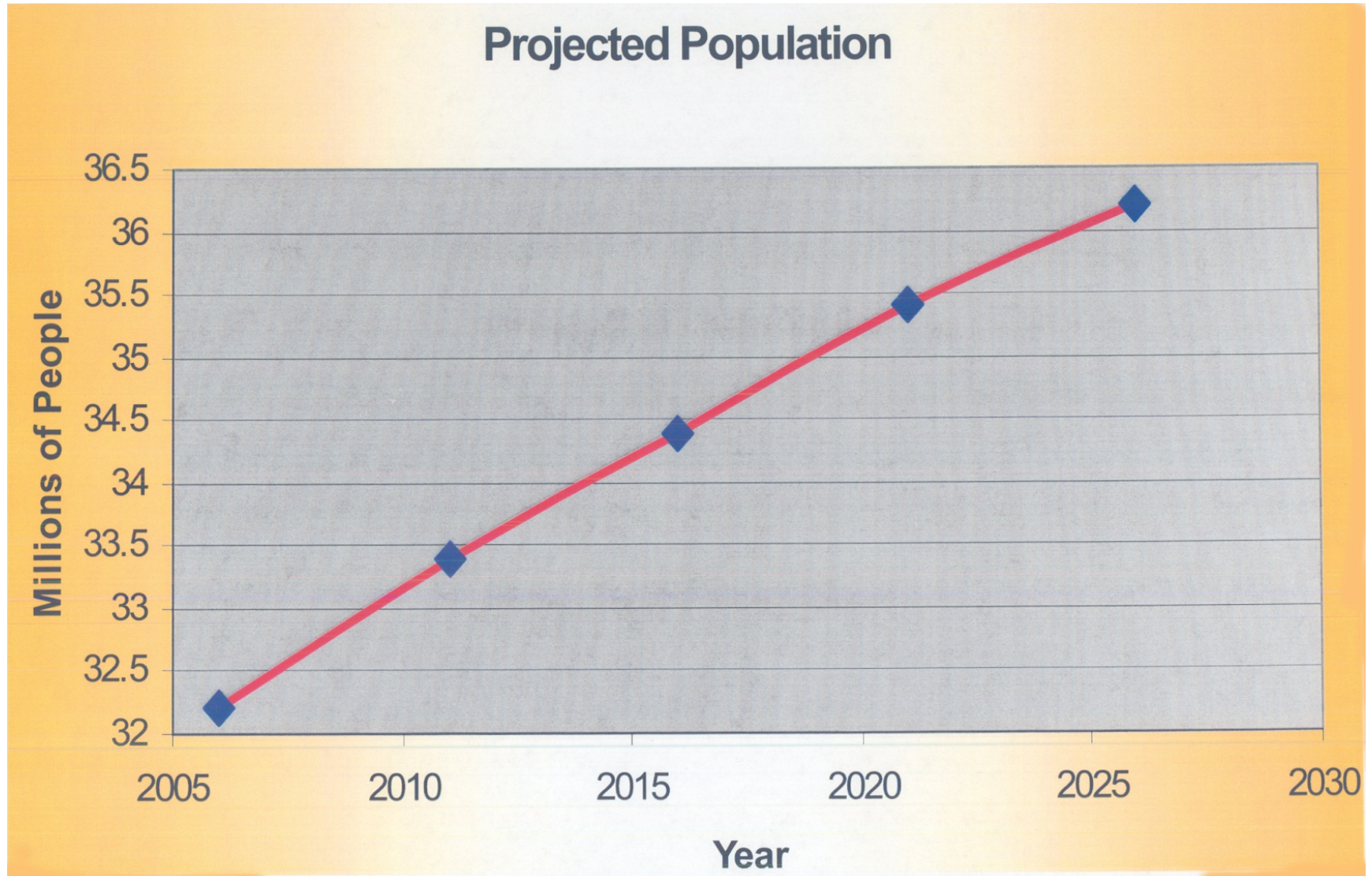
- India to rise more than 50% to 1.6 billion - will displace China as most populous nation
- Central Africa to be fastest growing region - to increase by 193%
- Eastern Asia to increase by only 5% - largely due to China's low birth rate
- Northern Europe to increase by 6% - rest of the continent declines

MAJOR MIGRATION PATTERNS IN THE EARLY 21ST CENTURY

Major Migration Patterns in the Early 21st Century

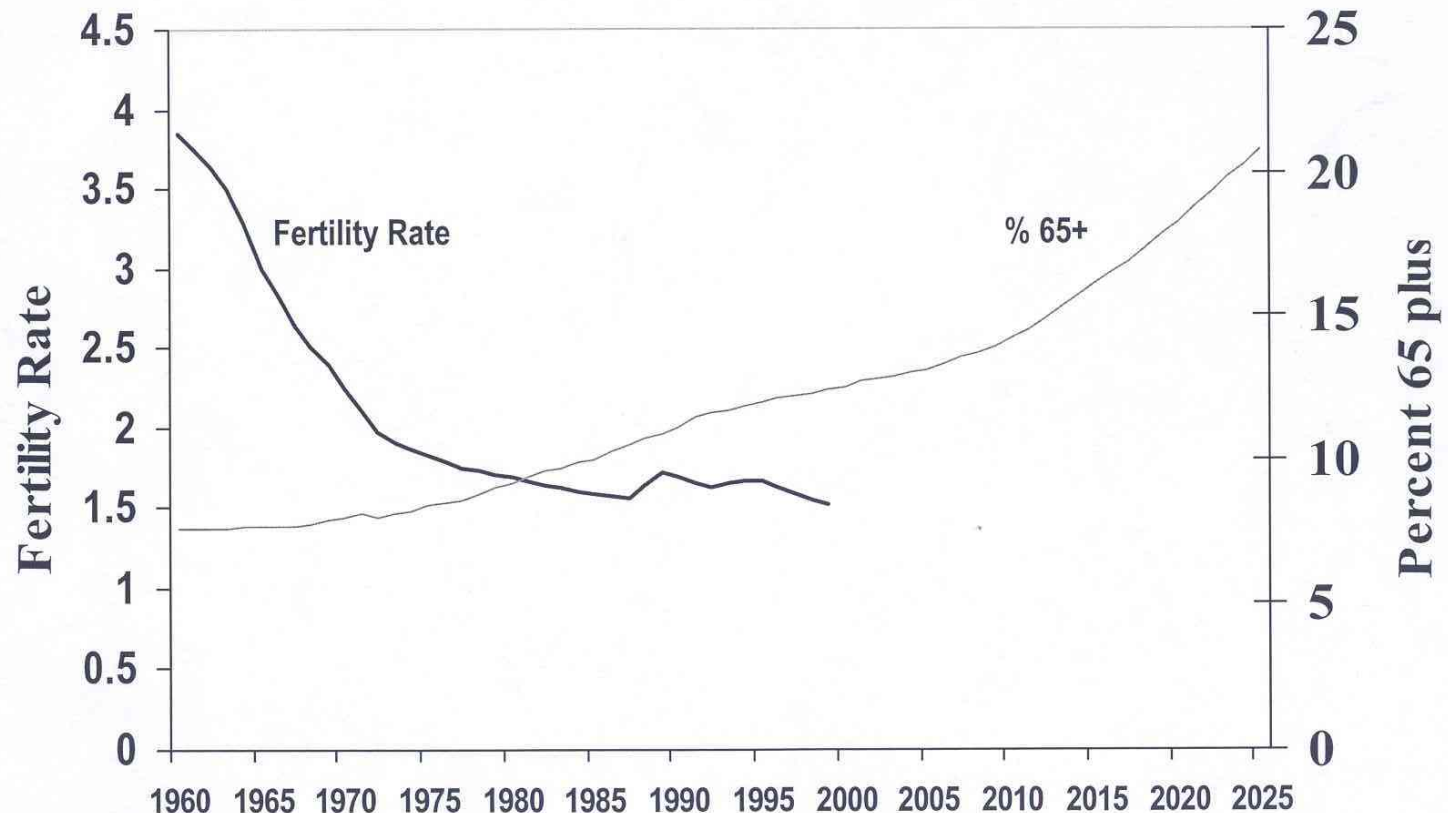


PROJECTED CANADIAN POPULATION



DECLINING FERTILITY RATE

The Ageing Population and a Declining Fertility Rate



Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Justice Canada
Source: Population Projections, Statistics Canada, 2000

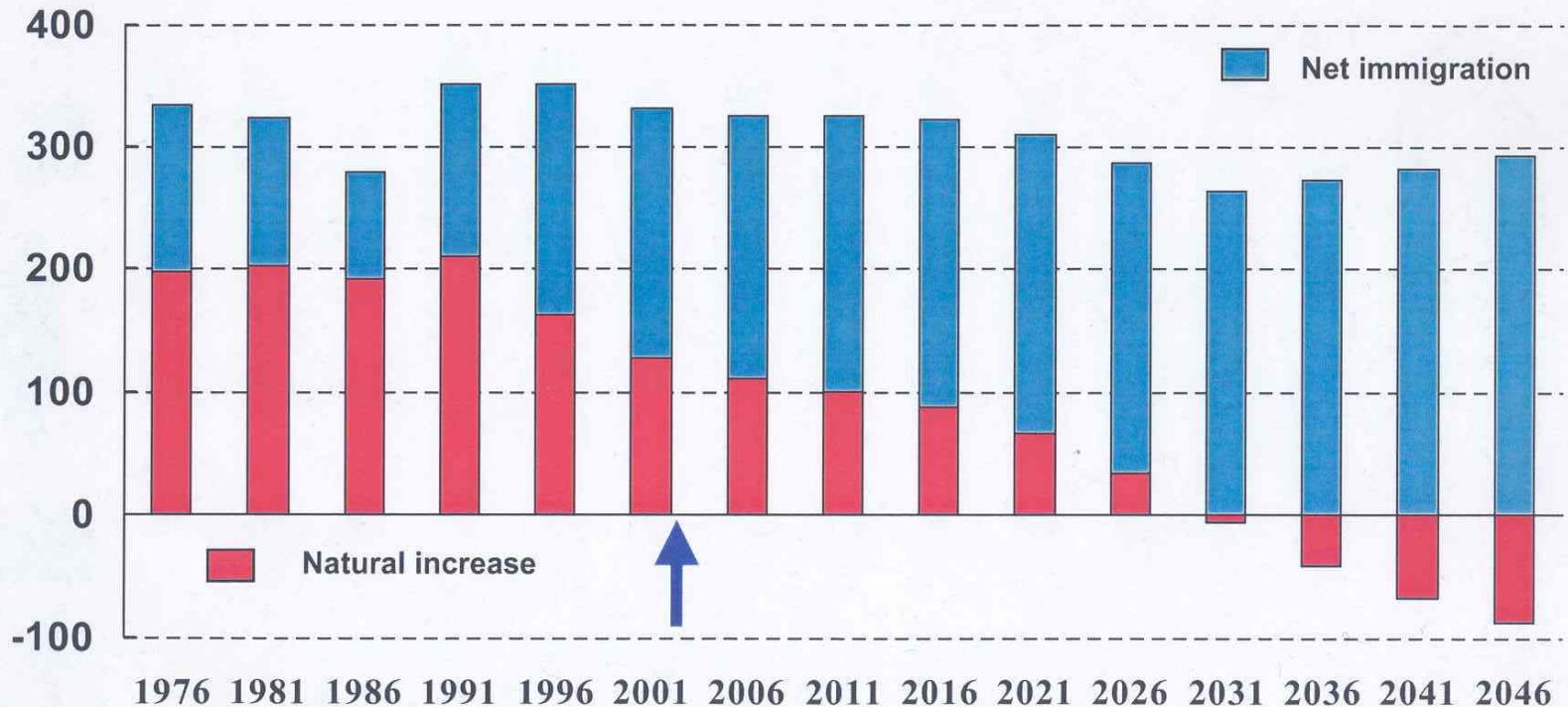


CANADIAN POPULATION GROWTH

Immigration and the Growth of the Population

Thousands

Population Growth by Component

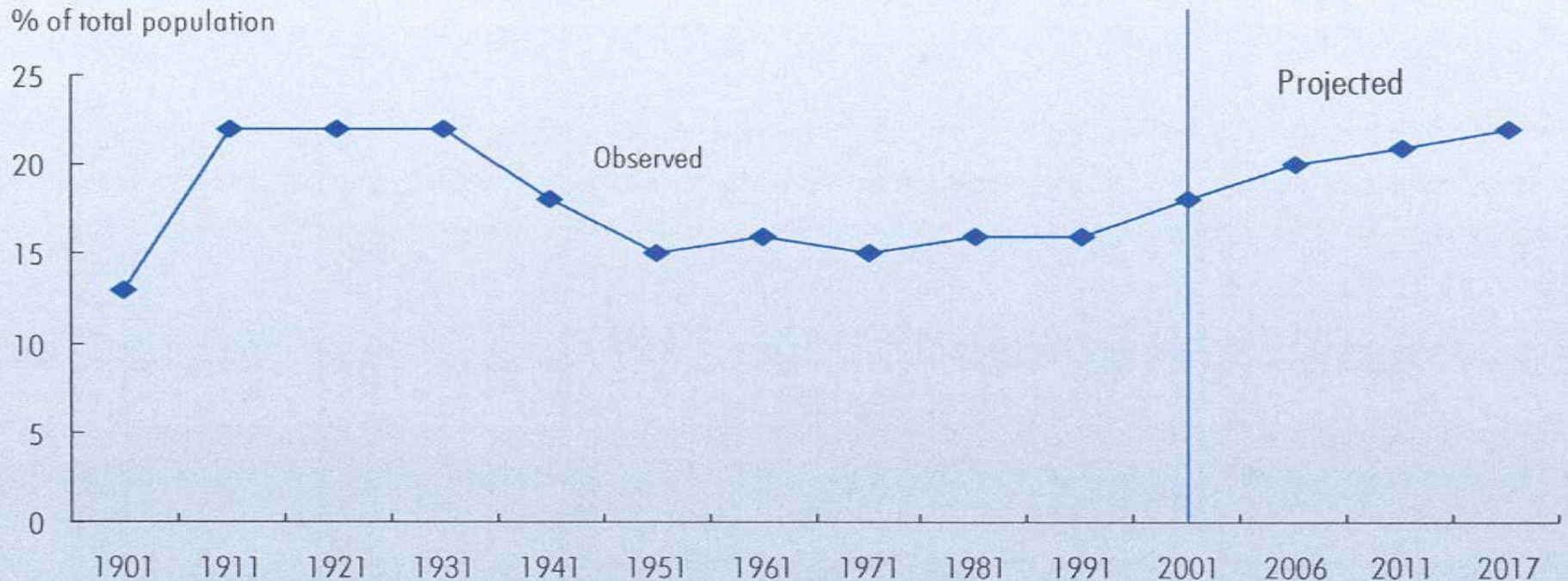


Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Justice Canada
Source: Historical Data, Statistics Canada, Projection, HRDC, 2001

PROPORTION OF IMMIGRANTS



In 2017, the proportion of immigrants in Canada could equal that observed in the early 20th century



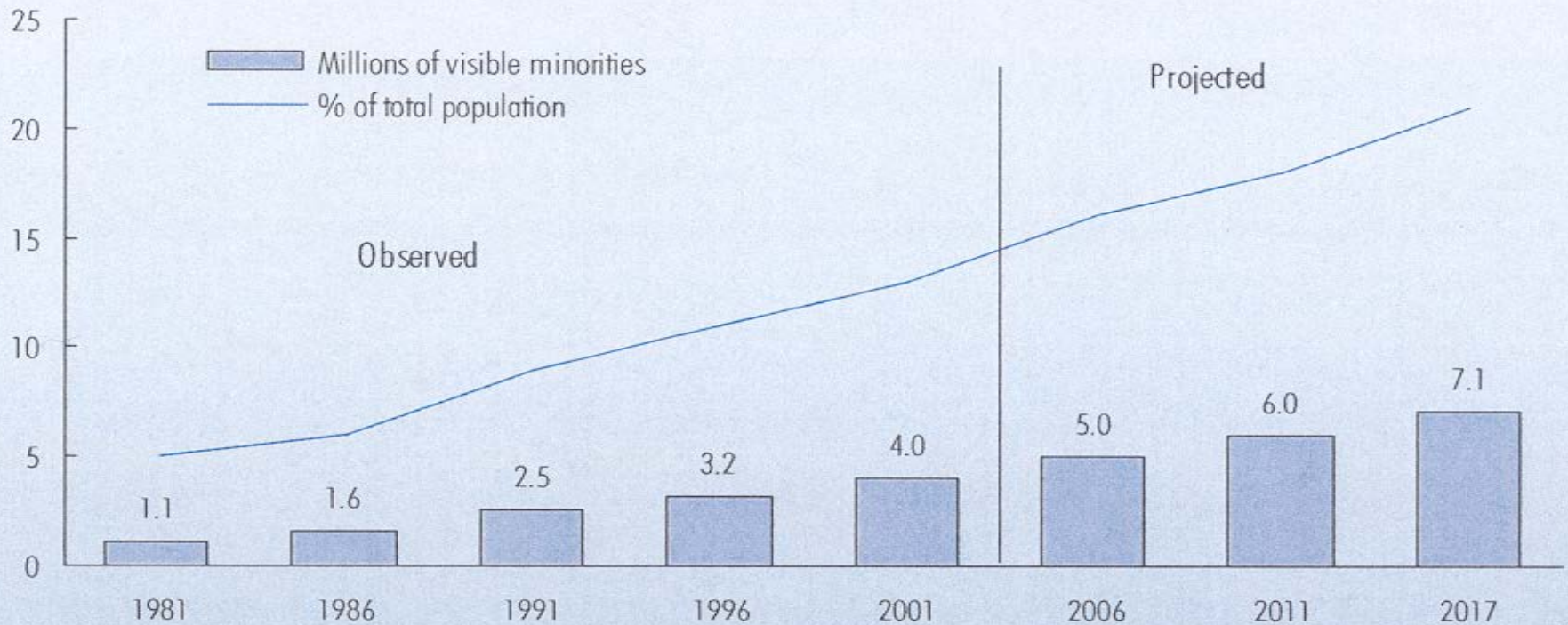
Note: Projections are based on the reference scenario, which uses assumptions based on trends observed in the 2001 Census and the preceding years. See "What you should know about this study" for details.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Censuses of Population, and Catalogue no. 91-541-XIE.

INCREASE IN MINORITIES

GST

One Canadian in five could be a visible minority in 2017

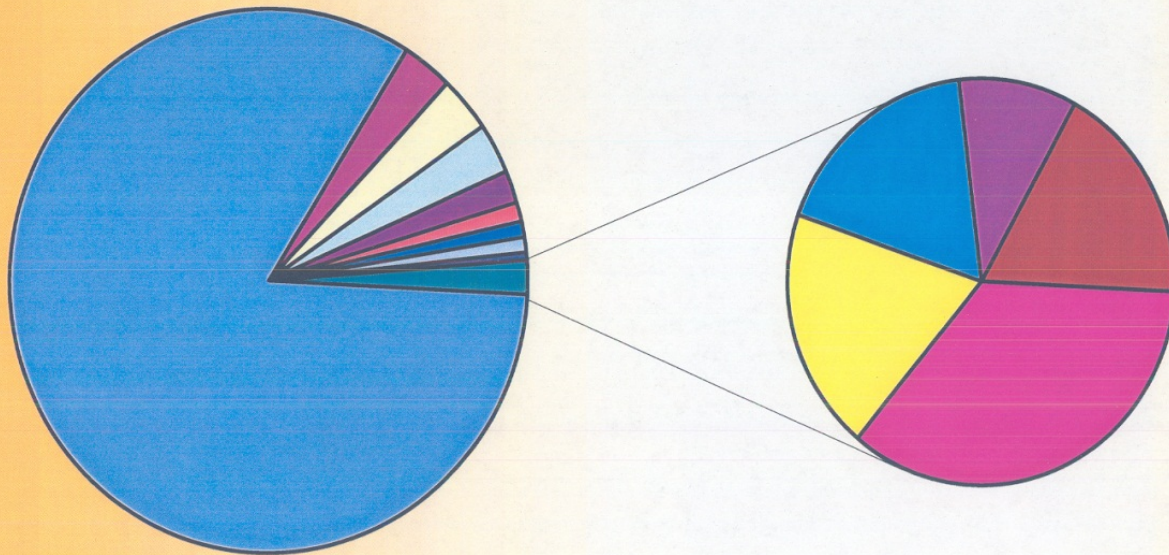


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CANADA'S ETHNIC MIX

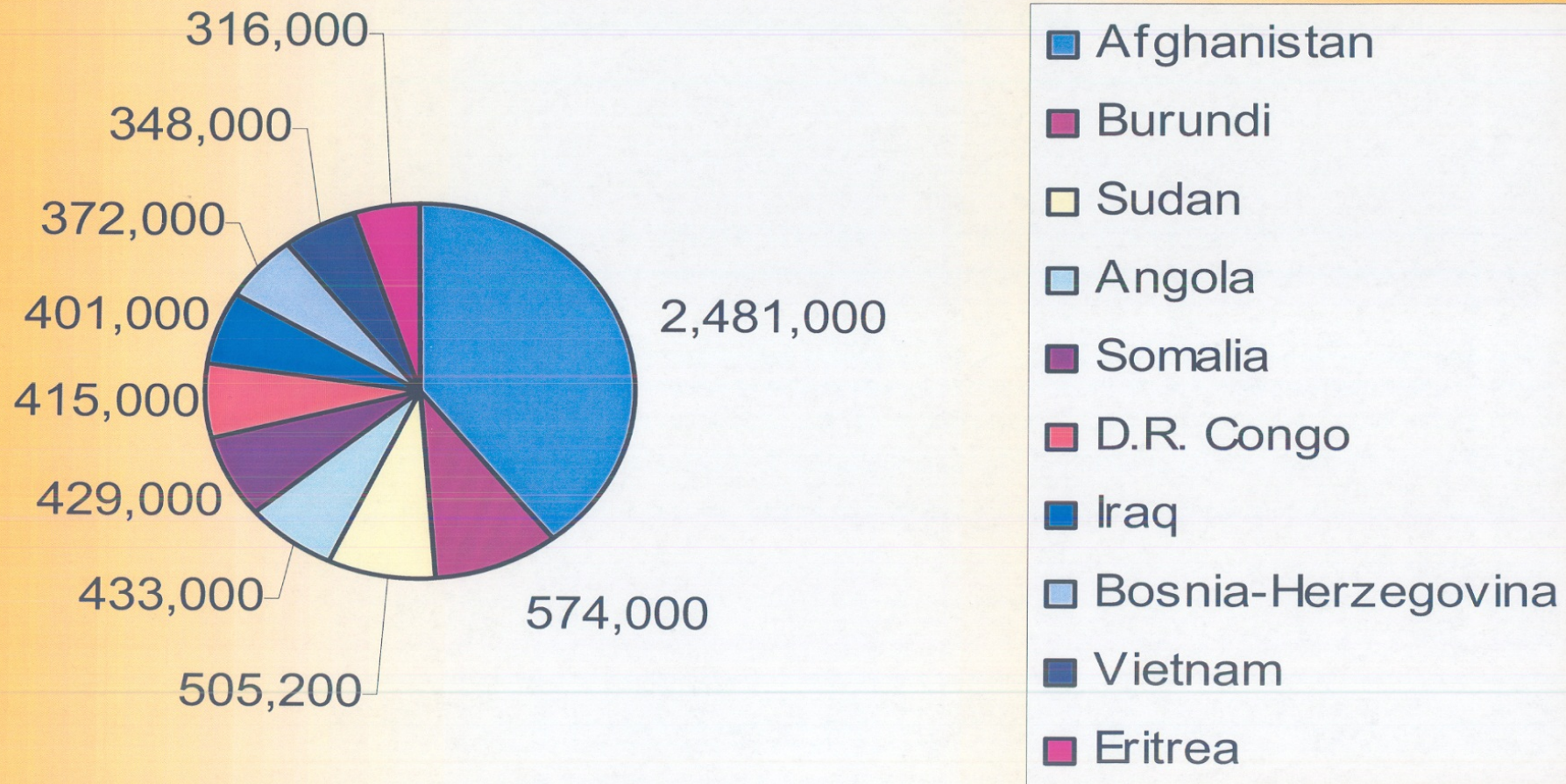
Canada's Ethnic Mix



- White
- Chinese
- Aboriginal
- South Asian
- Black
- Multiple Ethnic Groups
- Filipino
- Latin American
- Southeast Asian
- Arab
- West Asian
- Korean
- Japanese
- Other Visible Minority

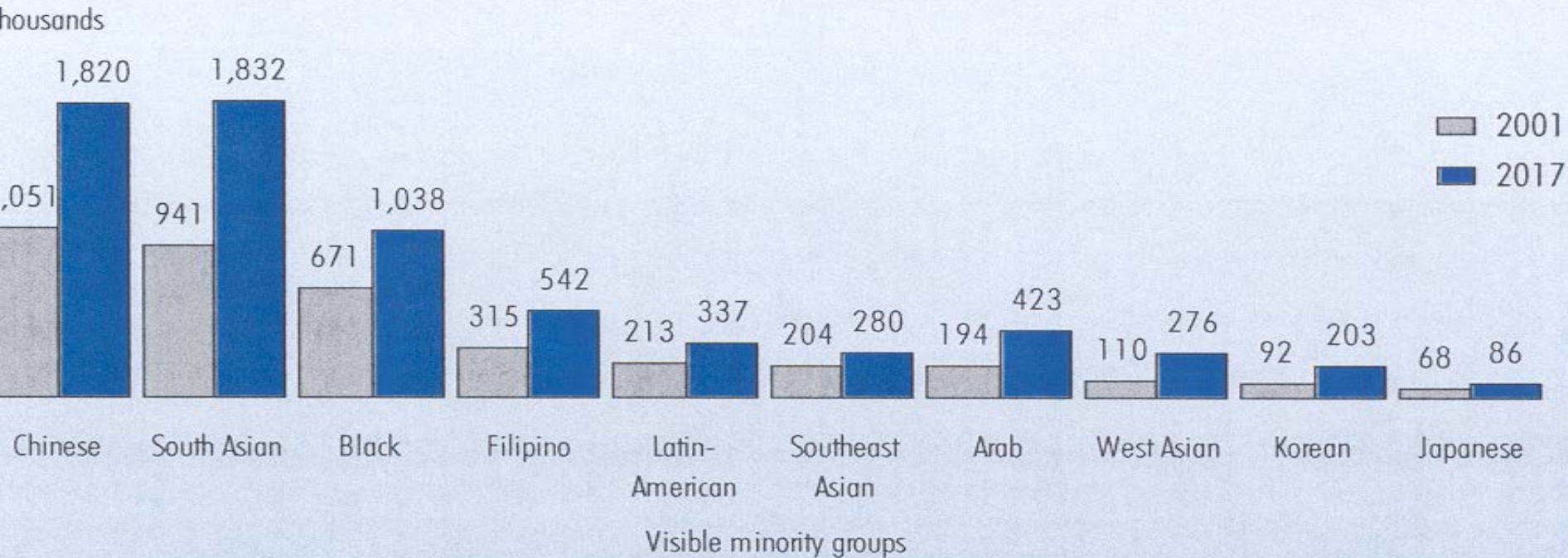
ORIGIN OF LARGEST REFUGEE POPULATIONS

Origin of the Ten Largest Refugee Populations 2002



PROJECTIONS OF MINORITY POPULATION

GST Chinese and South Asians would remain the largest visible minority groups

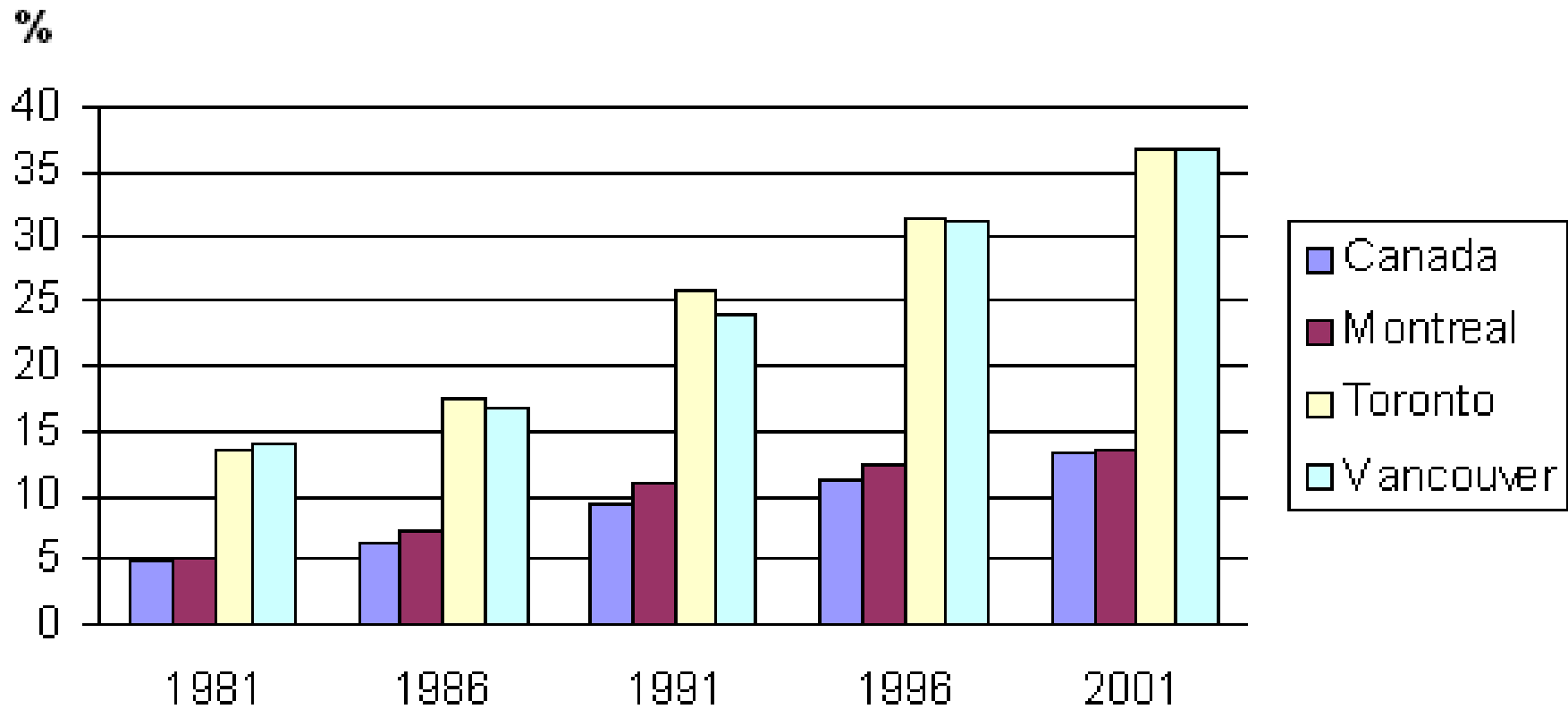


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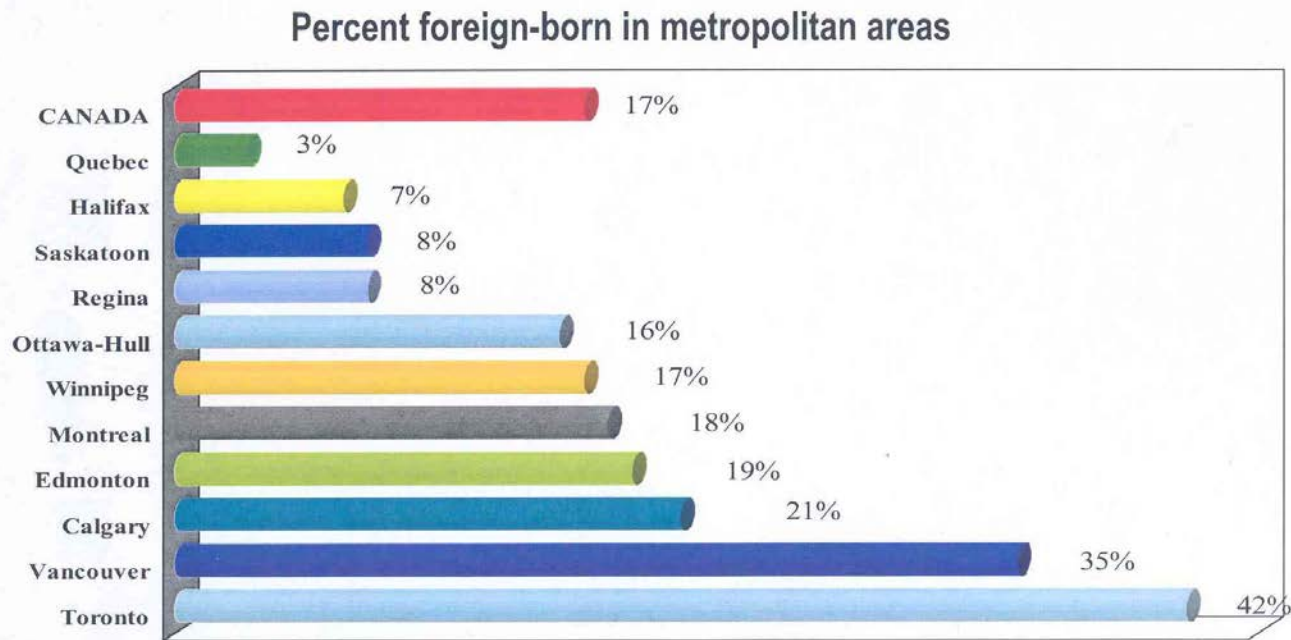
URBANIZATION OF MINORITIES

Proportion of visible minorities, 1981 to 2001



Immigrants live in urban areas

Immigration and Increased Diversity



Prepared by: Research and Statistics Division, Justice Canada
Source: Census of Canada, 1996