



Help starts here.

Information for Victims of Crime

Victims of Crime





Role of the victim in the Criminal Justice System





Emergence of victims' voices

- Criminal injuries compensation
- Shelters, crisis response, counselling, victim-witness assistance
- Specialized services for children and sexual assault survivors

Issues

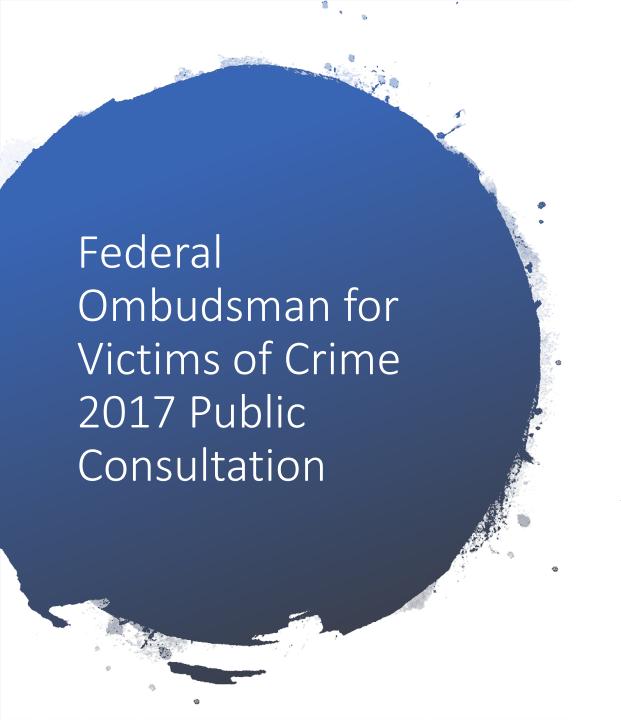
- Indigenous and certain racialized minorities less likely to report crime
- Some crimes less likely to be reported
- Interests of victims may not be the same as those of CJS
- Risk of re-victimization
- CJS needs support of victims



THERE ARE 460,000 SEXUAL ASSAULTS in Canada every year ARE REPORTED TO THE POLICE ARE RECORDED AS A CRIME **OUT OF EVERY HAVE CHARGES** 1000 **SEXUAL ARE PROSECUTED ASSAULTS** LEAD TO CONVICTION ASSAILANTS WALK FREE

Source: Johnson, "Limits of a Criminal Justice Response: Trends in Police and Court Processing of Sexual Assault," in Sheehy, Sexual Assault in Canada: Law, Legal Practice and Women's Activism, 2012.





Lack of trust

CJS designed to meet its own needs, not those of victims

Too complicated

Not enough resources to support victims

Insufficient emphasis on prevention

"Victims are attached in a permanent way to a system that is about harm and the person who harmed them – a system that is not about recovery and what supports they need. The current system is not about finding ways for victims to move forward with their lives."

What do victims want?



Safety



Access



Information



Support



X Continuity



Voice

Canadian Victims Bill of Rights (2015)

Right to:

- Information
- Protection
- Participation
- Restitution

Concerns and limitations

Introduction of speakers

Halifax Regional Police
Dolly Mosher

RCMP

Julia Rustad

Provincial Victim Services

Dana Bowden

Parole Board of Canada

Daniel Saulnier

Correctional Service Canada Ginette Gautreau-Leger