

AnalysisOfYouthJusticeInManitoba

August 11, 2022

Analysis of Youth Detentions and Charges in Canada and demonstration of Jupyter Notebooks

1 Introduction

This is an analysis of datasets provided by the Government of Canada through Statistics Canada and the Government of Canada Open Data Portal. There is no identifying information being used, and all data in this analysis is openly available for anyone to view and use.

This is also a demonstration of using the Python programming language to process data and create visualizations. Jupyter notebook reports will be used to do this. Each step of the process will be explained.

There are three goals for this project.

- a) - Find insights relating to charges and detentions laid on youth in Manitoba
- b) - Create visuals to illustrate those insights
- c) - Create files of new datasets that anyone can explore in programs like Excel or Google Sheets

1.1 Personal Note:

My purpose for creating this project is to demonstrate the use of Data Analytics in youthwork. I want to use my 17 years of hands on experience working with youth in Manitoba, to assist domain experts (Psychologists, Sociologists, Accountants, and Program Managers) organize data, identify trends relevant to their interests and create visuals to illustrate those trends. Humans are visual creatures, and we internalize information much better through a graphic than a spreadsheet.

-Jeremy Klassen

2 Boilerplate Python code

```
[1]: # Required Python libraries
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import os

# setting a variable to the current working directory.
```

```
pwd = os.getcwd()

%matplotlib inline
```

2.1 Reading the data files from government websites into Python.

```
[2]: YD = pd.read_csv('Youth_Detentions.csv')
```

```
[3]: pop = pd.read_csv('population.csv')
```

Note: The file below is almost 2 Gb of text (too large for excel to even import). It will take a while to load, so please wait for the '*' change to a number when this code is being run before continuing on.

```
[4]: data = pd.read_csv('CourtCases/CourtCases.csv', low_memory = False)
```

3 Data Cleaning

3.1 Removing unneeded columns

3.1.1 Youth Detentions

before

```
[5]: YD.head()
```

```
[5]:
```

	REF_DATE	GEO	DGUID	\
0	1997/1998	Provinces and territories	2016A000011124	
1	1997/1998	Provinces and territories	2016A000011124	
2	1997/1998	Provinces and territories	2016A000011124	
3	1997/1998	Provinces and territories	2016A000011124	
4	1997/1998	Provinces and territories	2016A000011124	

	Admissions and releases	Correctional services	UOM	UOM_ID	\
0	Youth admissions	Total correctional services	Number	223	
1	Youth admissions	Pre-trial detention	Number	223	
2	Youth admissions	Provincial director remand	Number	223	
3	Youth admissions	Secure custody	Number	223	
4	Youth admissions	Custody and supervision (secure)	Number	223	

	SCALAR_FACTOR	SCALAR_ID	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE	STATUS	SYMBOL	\
0	units	0	v32445599	1.1.1	70542.0	NaN	NaN	
1	units	0	v32445600	1.1.2	16010.0	NaN	NaN	
2	units	0	v32445601	1.1.3	NaN	..	NaN	
3	units	0	v32445602	1.1.4	8019.0	NaN	NaN	
4	units	0	v32445603	1.1.5	NaN	..	NaN	

	TERMINATED	DECIMALS
0	NaN	0
1	NaN	0
2	NaN	0
3	NaN	0
4	t	0

```
[6]: YD = YD.drop('UOM', axis = 1)
YD = YD.drop('DGUID', axis = 1)
YD = YD.drop('COORDINATE', axis = 1)
YD = YD.drop(['UOM_ID', 'SCALAR_FACTOR', 'VECTOR', 'TERMINATED', 'SYMBOL',
→ 'STATUS', 'DECIMALS'], axis = 1)
YD = YD.drop('SCALAR_ID', axis = 1)
```

columns after cleaning

```
[7]: YD.head()
```

```
[7]:      REF_DATE      GEO Admissions and releases \
0  1997/1998  Provinces and territories  Youth admissions
1  1997/1998  Provinces and territories  Youth admissions
2  1997/1998  Provinces and territories  Youth admissions
3  1997/1998  Provinces and territories  Youth admissions
4  1997/1998  Provinces and territories  Youth admissions
```

	Correctional services	VALUE
0	Total correctional services	70542.0
1	Pre-trial detention	16010.0
2	Provincial director remand	NaN
3	Secure custody	8019.0
4	Custody and supervision (secure)	NaN

3.1.2 Population

dropping Symbol columns

before

```
[8]: pop.head()
```

```
[8]:      Geography      Q1 1997  Symbol      Q2 1997  Symbol.1 \
0      Canada  29,751,536    NaN  29,818,012    NaN
1  Newfoundland and Labrador  555,432    NaN  553,115    NaN
2      Prince Edward Island  135,935    NaN  135,931    NaN
3      Nova Scotia  932,349    NaN  931,832    NaN
4      New Brunswick  752,334    NaN  752,447    NaN

      Q3 1997  Symbol.2      Q4 1997  Symbol.3      Q1 1998  ...      Q2 2021 \
0  29,905,948    NaN  29,994,790    NaN  30,028,506  ...  38,153,211
```

1	550,911	NaN	547,639	NaN	545,769	...	519,693
2	136,095	NaN	136,165	NaN	135,938	...	162,596
3	932,402	NaN	932,735	NaN	932,549	...	985,776
4	752,511	NaN	752,248	NaN	751,969	...	785,819

	Symbol.97	Q3 2021	Symbol.98	Q4 2021	Symbol.99	Q1 2022	\
0	NaN	38,246,108	NaN	38,436,447	NaN	38,526,760	
1	NaN	520,553	NaN	521,758	NaN	522,453	
2	NaN	164,318	NaN	165,936	NaN	166,331	
3	NaN	992,055	NaN	998,832	NaN	1,002,586	
4	NaN	789,225	NaN	794,300	NaN	797,102	

	Symbol.100	Q2 2022	Symbol.101
0	NaN	38,654,738	NaN
1	NaN	522,875	NaN
2	NaN	167,680	NaN
3	NaN	1,007,049	NaN
4	NaN	800,243	NaN

[5 rows x 205 columns]

```
[9]: # Remove all 'symbol' columns

pop = pop.drop('Symbol', axis = 1)
count = 1
for i in pop:
    if count == 102:
        break
    pop = pop.drop('Symbol.' + str(count), axis = 1)
    count += 1
```

after

```
[10]: pop.head()
```

```
[10]:
```

	Geography	Q1 1997	Q2 1997	Q3 1997	Q4 1997	\
0	Canada	29,751,536	29,818,012	29,905,948	29,994,790	
1	Newfoundland and Labrador	555,432	553,115	550,911	547,639	
2	Prince Edward Island	135,935	135,931	136,095	136,165	
3	Nova Scotia	932,349	931,832	932,402	932,735	
4	New Brunswick	752,334	752,447	752,511	752,248	

	Q1 1998	Q2 1998	Q3 1998	Q4 1998	Q1 1999	...	\
0	30,028,506	30,080,180	30,155,173	30,231,639	30,260,117	...	
1	545,769	542,479	539,843	537,908	536,515	...	
2	135,938	135,635	135,804	135,908	135,994	...	
3	932,549	932,033	931,836	932,740	932,145	...	
4	751,969	751,080	750,530	750,708	750,127	...	

	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021 \
0	37,908,599	38,000,056	38,037,204	38,033,014	38,068,872	38,153,211
1	523,287	522,465	521,364	520,194	519,664	519,693
2	159,387	160,417	161,329	161,402	161,514	162,596
3	977,519	979,175	981,889	981,552	982,012	985,776
4	780,707	782,199	783,204	783,257	784,156	785,819

	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
0	38,246,108	38,436,447	38,526,760	38,654,738
1	520,553	521,758	522,453	522,875
2	164,318	165,936	166,331	167,680
3	992,055	998,832	1,002,586	1,007,049
4	789,225	794,300	797,102	800,243

[5 rows x 103 columns]

This data set has extra null value rows on the bottom that need to be removed.

before

```
[11]: pop.tail()
```

```
[11]:
```

	Geography	Q1 1997	Q2 1997	Q3 1997 \
33		NaN	NaN	NaN
34		NaN	NaN	NaN
35		NaN	NaN	NaN
36	How to cite: Statistics Canada. Table 17-10-00...	NaN	NaN	NaN
37	https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.act...	NaN	NaN	NaN

	Q4 1997	Q1 1998	Q2 1998	Q3 1998	Q4 1998	Q1 1999	...	Q1 2020	Q2 2020 \
33	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN
34	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN
35	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN
36	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN
37	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	...	NaN	NaN

	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
33	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
34	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
35	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
36	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
37	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

[5 rows x 103 columns]

after

```
[12]: pop = pop.dropna()
      pop.tail()
```

```
[12]:
```

	Geography	Q1 1997	Q2 1997	Q3 1997	Q4 1997	\
9	Alberta	2,799,561	2,813,157	2,829,848	2,847,526	
10	British Columbia	3,914,490	3,931,056	3,948,583	3,964,677	
11	Yukon	31,633	31,659	31,797	31,556	
12	Northwest Territories	41,528	41,668	41,625	41,411	
13	Nunavut	25,736	25,839	25,884	25,994	

	Q1 1998	Q2 1998	Q3 1998	Q4 1998	Q1 1999	...	Q1 2020	\
9	2,859,305	2,876,753	2,899,066	2,915,781	2,926,079	...	4,401,180	
10	3,972,821	3,977,912	3,983,113	3,990,451	3,995,643	...	5,137,137	
11	31,510	31,320	31,149	30,877	30,748	...	41,700	
12	41,222	40,968	40,802	40,635	40,635	...	45,269	
13	26,082	26,183	26,373	26,449	26,575	...	38,721	

	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	\
9	4,415,700	4,420,029	4,424,557	4,431,454	4,438,772	4,442,879	
10	5,150,616	5,158,728	5,156,587	5,163,919	5,185,990	5,214,805	
11	42,017	42,174	42,300	42,344	42,586	42,986	
12	45,363	45,372	45,265	45,323	45,629	45,504	
13	38,836	39,155	39,109	39,255	39,336	39,403	

	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
9	4,464,170	4,480,486	4,500,917
10	5,249,635	5,264,485	5,286,528
11	43,095	42,982	43,249
12	45,515	45,640	45,607
13	39,589	39,710	40,103

[5 rows x 103 columns]

Only one population value per year is needed. The other 3 quarterly values therefore will be dropped. The 'Q2' value left in each column header will also be removed.

```
[13]: # isolate Q2 populations

count = 1997
for i in pop:
    pop = pop.drop('Q1 ' + str(count), axis = 1)
    if count == 2022:
        break
    pop = pop.drop('Q3 ' + str(count), axis = 1)
    pop = pop.drop('Q4 ' + str(count), axis = 1)
    count += 1
```

```
[14]: # Drop 'Q2' from head and make years an int

count = 1997
for i in pop:
    pop.rename(columns={'Q2 ' + str(count): count}, inplace=True)
    if count == 2022:
        break
    count += 1
```

result

```
[15]: pop.head()
```

```
[15]:
```

	Geography	1997	1998	1999	2000	\
0	Canada	29,818,012	30,080,180	30,314,696	30,594,030	
1	Newfoundland and Labrador	553,115	542,479	534,498	529,574	
2	Prince Edward Island	135,931	135,635	136,025	136,289	
3	Nova Scotia	931,832	932,033	932,116	934,291	
4	New Brunswick	752,447	751,080	750,075	750,543	

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	...	\
0	30,910,996	31,253,382	31,550,768	31,846,669	32,141,943	...	
1	523,235	520,228	518,813	517,940	515,358	...	
2	136,499	136,892	137,120	137,629	137,788	...	
3	932,909	934,177	935,800	938,783	937,991	...	
4	749,789	748,777	749,265	749,336	748,693	...	

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	\
0	34,958,216	35,323,533	35,611,271	35,970,303	36,398,013	36,898,431	
1	527,313	527,498	528,063	529,063	528,544	526,395	
2	143,948	143,984	144,259	145,784	148,860	152,039	
3	941,230	938,913	936,271	940,382	947,384	954,618	
4	758,132	758,876	758,948	762,289	764,813	768,522	

	2019	2020	2021	2022
0	37,422,946	38,000,056	38,153,211	38,654,738
1	524,131	522,465	519,693	522,875
2	155,916	160,417	162,596	167,680
3	965,553	979,175	985,776	1,007,049
4	774,035	782,199	785,819	800,243

[5 rows x 27 columns]

3.1.3 Court Cases

Drop unneeded columns

before

```
[16]: data.head()
```

```
[16]:      REF_DATE      GEO      DGUID      Offences      Age of accused \
0  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
1  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
2  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
3  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
4  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused

      Sex of accused Charge and case      Type of decision \
0  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Total decisions
1  Total, sex of accused  Total charges  Transferred to adult court
2  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Guilty
3  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Percentage guilty
4  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Acquitted

      UOM  UOM_ID  SCALAR_FACTOR  SCALAR_ID      VECTOR  COORDINATE \
0    Number    223          units          0  v60156628  1.1.1.1.1.1
1    Number    223          units          0  v60156629  1.1.1.1.1.2
2    Number    223          units          0  v60156630  1.1.1.1.1.3
3  Percentage   242          units          0  v61279858  1.1.1.1.1.4
4    Number    223          units          0  v60156631  1.1.1.1.1.5

      VALUE STATUS  SYMBOL  TERMINATED  DECIMALS
0  218802.0    NaN    NaN      NaN        0
1    321.0    NaN    NaN      NaN        0
2  119838.0    NaN    NaN      NaN        0
3    55.0    NaN    NaN      NaN        0
4   4307.0    NaN    NaN      NaN        0
```

```
[17]: data = data.drop('UOM', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('UOM_ID', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('SCALAR_FACTOR', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('SCALAR_ID', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('DECIMALS', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('SYMBOL', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('STATUS', axis = 1)
data = data.drop('TERMINATED', axis = 1)
```

after

```
[18]: data.head()
```

```
[18]:      REF_DATE      GEO      DGUID      Offences      Age of accused \
0  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
1  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
2  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
3  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
```



```
4 1991/1992 Canada 2016A000011124 Total offences Total, age of accused
```

	Sex of accused	Charge and case	Type of decision \
0	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Total decisions
1	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Transferred to adult court
2	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Guilty
3	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Percentage guilty
4	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Acquitted

	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
0	v60156628	1.1.1.1.1.1	218802.0
1	v60156629	1.1.1.1.1.2	321.0
2	v60156630	1.1.1.1.1.3	119838.0
3	v61279858	1.1.1.1.1.4	55.0
4	v60156631	1.1.1.1.1.5	4307.0

3.2 Date Cleaning

the 'REF_DATE' column in the Court Cases and Youth Detention datasets need to have one year listed instead of two. The data type then needs to be changed from a string to a number in order to make graphs.

3.2.1 Youth Detention dataset

before

```
[19]: YD.head()
```

```
[19]: REF_DATE GEO Admissions and releases \
0 1997/1998 Provinces and territories Youth admissions
1 1997/1998 Provinces and territories Youth admissions
2 1997/1998 Provinces and territories Youth admissions
3 1997/1998 Provinces and territories Youth admissions
4 1997/1998 Provinces and territories Youth admissions
```

	Correctional services	VALUE
0	Total correctional services	70542.0
1	Pre-trial detention	16010.0
2	Provincial director remand	NaN
3	Secure custody	8019.0
4	Custody and supervision (secure)	NaN

```
[20]: YD[['REF_DATE', 'Delete']] = YD['REF_DATE'].str.split('/', expand = True)
YD = YD.drop('Delete', axis = 1)
YD['REF_DATE'] = pd.to_numeric(YD['REF_DATE'])
```

after

```
[21]: YD.head()
```

```
[21]: REF_DATE          GEO Admissions and releases \
0      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
1      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
2      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
3      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
4      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions

          Correctional services      VALUE
0      Total correctional services  70542.0
1          Pre-trial detention  16010.0
2      Provincial director remand      NaN
3          Secure custody  8019.0
4  Custody and supervision (secure)      NaN
```

3.2.2 Court Cases

before

```
[22]: data.head()
```

```
[22]: REF_DATE      GEO      DGUID      Offences      Age of accused \
0  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
1  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
2  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
3  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
4  1991/1992  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused

          Sex of accused Charge and case      Type of decision \
0  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Total decisions
1  Total, sex of accused  Total charges  Transferred to adult court
2  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Guilty
3  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Percentage guilty
4  Total, sex of accused  Total charges      Acquitted

          VECTOR  COORDINATE      VALUE
0  v60156628  1.1.1.1.1.1  218802.0
1  v60156629  1.1.1.1.1.2    321.0
2  v60156630  1.1.1.1.1.3  119838.0
3  v61279858  1.1.1.1.1.4    55.0
4  v60156631  1.1.1.1.1.5   4307.0
```

```
[23]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9587200 entries, 0 to 9587199
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column      Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE    object
```

```

1  GEO                object
2  DGUID              object
3  Offences           object
4  Age of accused     object
5  Sex of accused     object
6  Charge and case    object
7  Type of decision   object
8  VECTOR             object
9  COORDINATE         object
10 VALUE             float64
dtypes: float64(1), object(10)
memory usage: 804.6+ MB

```

```
[24]: data[['REF_DATE', 'Delete']] = data['REF_DATE'].str.split('/', expand = True)
data = data.drop('Delete', axis = 1)
data['REF_DATE'] = pd.to_numeric(data['REF_DATE'])
```

after

```
[25]: data.head()
```

```
[25]:
```

	REF_DATE	GEO	DGUID	Offences	Age of accused \
0	1991	Canada	2016A000011124	Total offences	Total, age of accused
1	1991	Canada	2016A000011124	Total offences	Total, age of accused
2	1991	Canada	2016A000011124	Total offences	Total, age of accused
3	1991	Canada	2016A000011124	Total offences	Total, age of accused
4	1991	Canada	2016A000011124	Total offences	Total, age of accused

	Sex of accused	Charge and case	Type of decision \
0	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Total decisions
1	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Transferred to adult court
2	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Guilty
3	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Percentage guilty
4	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Acquitted

	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
0	v60156628	1.1.1.1.1.1	218802.0
1	v60156629	1.1.1.1.1.2	321.0
2	v60156630	1.1.1.1.1.3	119838.0
3	v61279858	1.1.1.1.1.4	55.0
4	v60156631	1.1.1.1.1.5	4307.0

```
[26]: data.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9587200 entries, 0 to 9587199
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column          Dtype
---  -

```

```

0  REF_DATE      int64
1  GEO           object
2  DGUID         object
3  Offences      object
4  Age of accused object
5  Sex of accused object
6  Charge and case object
7  Type of decision object
8  VECTOR        object
9  COORDINATE    object
10 VALUE         float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 804.6+ MB

```

3.3 Remove spaces from headers

Headers cannot have spaces in them in order to make use of many functions programs and coding languages. Youth Detentions and Court Cases dataframes need to have ' ' replaced with '_'. Additionally we will replace the 'VALUE' term in Youth Detentions to 'Corrections'.

Before

```
[27]: YD.head()
```

```

[27]:  REF_DATE      GEO Admissions and releases \
0      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
1      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
2      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
3      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
4      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions

      Correctional services      VALUE
0      Total correctional services  70542.0
1      Pre-trial detention          16010.0
2      Provincial director remand    NaN
3      Secure custody               8019.0
4  Custody and supervision (secure)  NaN

```

```
[28]: data.head()
```

```

[28]:  REF_DATE      GEO      DGUID      Offences      Age of accused \
0      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
1      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
2      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
3      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
4      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused

      Sex of accused Charge and case      Type of decision \

```

0	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Total decisions
1	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Transferred to adult court
2	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Guilty
3	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Percentage guilty
4	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Acquitted

	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
0	v60156628	1.1.1.1.1.1	218802.0
1	v60156629	1.1.1.1.1.2	321.0
2	v60156630	1.1.1.1.1.3	119838.0
3	v61279858	1.1.1.1.1.4	55.0
4	v60156631	1.1.1.1.1.5	4307.0

After

```
[29]: YD.rename(columns={'Admissions and releases': 'Admissions_and_releases',
→ 'Correctional services': 'Correctional_services', 'VALUE': 'Corrections'},
→ inplace=True)
YD.head()
```

```
[29]: REF_DATE      GEO Admissions_and_releases \
0      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
1      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
2      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
3      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
4      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
```

	Correctional_services	Corrections
0	Total correctional services	70542.0
1	Pre-trial detention	16010.0
2	Provincial director remand	NaN
3	Secure custody	8019.0
4	Custody and supervision (secure)	NaN

```
[30]: data.rename(
      columns = {'Age of accused': 'Age_of_accused', 'Sex of accused' :
→ 'Sex_of_accused', 'Charge and case' : 'Charge_and_case', 'Type of decision':
→ 'Type_of_decision'}, inplace=True
)
data.head()
```

```
[30]: REF_DATE      GEO      DGUID      Offences      Age_of_accused \
0      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
1      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
2      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
3      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
4      1991  Canada  2016A000011124  Total offences  Total, age of accused
```

	Sex_of_accused	Charge_and_case	Type_of_decision	\
0	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Total decisions	
1	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Transferred to adult court	
2	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Guilty	
3	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Percentage guilty	
4	Total, sex of accused	Total charges	Acquitted	

	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
0	v60156628	1.1.1.1.1.1	218802.0
1	v60156629	1.1.1.1.1.2	321.0
2	v60156630	1.1.1.1.1.3	119838.0
3	v61279858	1.1.1.1.1.4	55.0
4	v60156631	1.1.1.1.1.5	4307.0

3.4 Drop rows with summaries of other rows in Court Cases and Youth Detentions

The various offence categories in the Court Cases dataset have been summarized into other rows. These summary rows need to be removed to avoid duplicate data. In addition rows with values of 0 or null will be dropped in order to make graphs cleaner.

3.4.1 Court Cases

```
[31]: data.info()

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9587200 entries, 0 to 9587199
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column              Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE            int64
1   GEO                 object
2   DGUID              object
3   Offences            object
4   Age_of_accused      object
5   Sex_of_accused      object
6   Charge_and_case     object
7   Type_of_decision    object
8   VECTOR             object
9   COORDINATE          object
10  VALUE              float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 804.6+ MB

[32]: data.drop(data.index[data['Type_of_decision'] == 'Total decisions'], inplace =
→True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Charge_and_case'] == 'Total charges'], inplace = True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Charge_and_case'] == 'Total cases'], inplace = True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Total Criminal Code'], inplace = True)
```

```

data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Criminal Code (without traffic)'],
→inplace = True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Total offences'], inplace = True)
data.drop(data.index[data['VALUE'] == 0.0], inplace = True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Crimes against the person'], inplace =
→True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Crimes against property'], inplace =
→True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Administration of justice'], inplace =
→True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Other federal statutes'], inplace =
→True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Offences'] == 'Youth Criminal Justice Act'], inplace
→= True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Sex_of_accused'] == 'Total, sex of accused'], inplace
→= True)
data.drop(data.index[data['Age_of_accused'] == 'Total, age of accused'], inplace
→= True)
data = data.dropna()
data = data.reset_index()
data = data.drop('index', axis = 1)
data.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 343045 entries, 0 to 343044
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE              343045 non-null  int64
1   GEO                   343045 non-null  object
2   DGUID                 343045 non-null  object
3   Offences              343045 non-null  object
4   Age_of_accused        343045 non-null  object
5   Sex_of_accused        343045 non-null  object
6   Charge_and_case       343045 non-null  object
7   Type_of_decision      343045 non-null  object
8   VECTOR                343045 non-null  object
9   COORDINATE            343045 non-null  object
10  VALUE                 343045 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 28.8+ MB

```

3.4.2 Youth Detentions

[33]: YD.info()

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10766 entries, 0 to 10765

```

```
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#      Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0     REF_DATE                             10766 non-null  int64
1     GEO                                  10766 non-null  object
2     Admissions_and_releases             10766 non-null  object
3     Correctional_services                10766 non-null  object
4     Corrections                          5755 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 420.7+ KB
```

```
[34]: YD.drop(YD.index[YD['Correctional_services'] == 'Total correctional services'],
        inplace = True)
YD.drop(YD.index[YD['Correctional_services'] == 'Total community sentences'],
        inplace = True)

YD = YD.reset_index()
YD = YD.drop('index', axis = 1)

YD.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 9226 entries, 0 to 9225
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#      Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0     REF_DATE                             9226 non-null  int64
1     GEO                                  9226 non-null  object
2     Admissions_and_releases             9226 non-null  object
3     Correctional_services                9226 non-null  object
4     Corrections                          4666 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 360.5+ KB
```

```
[35]: YD.Correctional_services.unique()
```

```
[35]: array(['Pre-trial detention', 'Provincial director remand',
        'Secure custody', 'Custody and supervision (secure)',
        'Young Offenders Act (YOA) (secure)', 'Open custody',
        'Custody and supervision (open)',
        'Young Offenders Act (YOA) (open)',
        'Community Portion of Custody Supervision',
        'Intensive support and supervision',
        'Deferred custody and supervision', 'Supervised probation',
        'Other community sentences'], dtype=object)
```


4 Engineering (transforming) data

4.1 Drop Canada, and low population Provinces and Territories

displaying all 13 provinces and territories on graphs get messy. In addition the numbers of the Maritime provinces and the Territories are so low compared to the other provinces that their data is unreadable. Quebec will also be removed due to the severe lack of data provided by Quebec.

Also Canada population totals are listed in both the court cases and Population datasets currently. Since only the relevant provinces are needed Canada values will be removed.

Population Before

[36] :

```
pop
```

[36] :

	Geography	1997	1998	1999	2000	\
0	Canada	29,818,012	30,080,180	30,314,696	30,594,030	
1	Newfoundland and Labrador	553,115	542,479	534,498	529,574	
2	Prince Edward Island	135,931	135,635	136,025	136,289	
3	Nova Scotia	931,832	932,033	932,116	934,291	
4	New Brunswick	752,447	751,080	750,075	750,543	
5	Quebec	7,267,820	7,290,497	7,315,053	7,347,179	
6	Ontario	11,179,959	11,322,038	11,452,857	11,621,255	
7	Manitoba	1,135,846	1,136,177	1,140,502	1,145,873	
8	Saskatchewan	1,017,683	1,017,105	1,015,716	1,009,177	
9	Alberta	2,813,157	2,876,753	2,937,393	2,988,465	
10	British Columbia	3,931,056	3,977,912	4,002,433	4,033,319	
11	Yukon	31,659	31,320	30,602	30,382	
12	Northwest Territories	41,668	40,968	40,705	40,455	
13	Nunavut	25,839	26,183	26,721	27,228	

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	...	\
0	30,910,996	31,253,382	31,550,768	31,846,669	32,141,943	...	
1	523,235	520,228	518,813	517,940	515,358	...	
2	136,499	136,892	137,120	137,629	137,788	...	
3	932,909	934,177	935,800	938,783	937,991	...	
4	749,789	748,777	749,265	749,336	748,693	...	
5	7,383,844	7,428,016	7,471,775	7,520,262	7,567,307	...	
6	11,827,345	12,030,408	12,195,501	12,341,656	12,477,967	...	
7	1,149,684	1,154,737	1,160,863	1,170,347	1,177,285	...	
8	1,001,643	997,740	995,748	997,080	994,892	...	
9	3,041,238	3,108,360	3,169,049	3,223,490	3,296,271	...	
10	4,066,132	4,094,236	4,114,925	4,145,951	4,182,963	...	
11	30,124	30,142	30,573	31,401	31,862	...	
12	40,625	41,280	42,219	43,210	43,457	...	
13	27,929	28,389	29,117	29,584	30,109	...	

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	\
0	34,958,216	35,323,533	35,611,271	35,970,303	36,398,013	36,898,431	

1	527,313	527,498	528,063	529,063	528,544	526,395
2	143,948	143,984	144,259	145,784	148,860	152,039
3	941,230	938,913	936,271	940,382	947,384	954,618
4	758,132	758,876	758,948	762,289	764,813	768,522
5	8,090,916	8,132,425	8,163,063	8,204,085	8,272,894	8,367,551
6	13,467,829	13,582,747	13,669,860	13,816,545	14,006,386	14,235,643
7	1,260,834	1,274,407	1,288,094	1,307,689	1,328,412	1,347,055
8	1,094,390	1,109,631	1,118,806	1,131,147	1,146,218	1,158,451
9	3,946,798	4,054,280	4,128,300	4,181,765	4,227,969	4,281,706
10	4,611,648	4,684,490	4,757,759	4,832,155	4,905,210	4,983,183
11	36,313	36,682	37,372	38,042	39,175	40,141
12	43,867	43,794	44,193	44,590	44,813	45,320
13	34,998	35,806	36,283	36,767	37,335	37,807

	2019	2020	2021	2022
0	37,422,946	38,000,056	38,153,211	38,654,738
1	524,131	522,465	519,693	522,875
2	155,916	160,417	162,596	167,680
3	965,553	979,175	985,776	1,007,049
4	774,035	782,199	785,819	800,243
5	8,466,531	8,574,270	8,587,179	8,653,184
6	14,467,552	14,729,324	14,795,883	15,007,816
7	1,364,667	1,379,735	1,383,638	1,393,179
8	1,169,397	1,179,939	1,180,314	1,186,308
9	4,344,454	4,415,700	4,438,772	4,500,917
10	5,066,120	5,150,616	5,185,990	5,286,528
11	40,932	42,017	42,586	43,249
12	45,137	45,363	45,629	45,607
13	38,521	38,836	39,336	40,103

[14 rows x 27 columns]

After

```
[37]: pop = pop.drop(11, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(12, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(13, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(1, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(2, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(3, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(4, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(0, axis = 0)
pop = pop.drop(5, axis = 0)
pop = pop.reset_index()
pop = pop.drop('index', axis = 1)
pop
```

```
[37]:      Geography      1997      1998      1999      2000  \
0      Ontario  11,179,959  11,322,038  11,452,857  11,621,255
1      Manitoba  1,135,846  1,136,177  1,140,502  1,145,873
2      Saskatchewan  1,017,683  1,017,105  1,015,716  1,009,177
3      Alberta  2,813,157  2,876,753  2,937,393  2,988,465
4  British Columbia  3,931,056  3,977,912  4,002,433  4,033,319

      2001      2002      2003      2004      2005  ...  \
0  11,827,345  12,030,408  12,195,501  12,341,656  12,477,967  ...
1   1,149,684   1,154,737   1,160,863   1,170,347   1,177,285  ...
2   1,001,643     997,740     995,748     997,080     994,892  ...
3   3,041,238   3,108,360   3,169,049   3,223,490   3,296,271  ...
4   4,066,132   4,094,236   4,114,925   4,145,951   4,182,963  ...

      2013      2014      2015      2016      2017      2018  \
0  13,467,829  13,582,747  13,669,860  13,816,545  14,006,386  14,235,643
1   1,260,834   1,274,407   1,288,094   1,307,689   1,328,412   1,347,055
2   1,094,390   1,109,631   1,118,806   1,131,147   1,146,218   1,158,451
3   3,946,798   4,054,280   4,128,300   4,181,765   4,227,969   4,281,706
4   4,611,648   4,684,490   4,757,759   4,832,155   4,905,210   4,983,183

      2019      2020      2021      2022
0  14,467,552  14,729,324  14,795,883  15,007,816
1   1,364,667   1,379,735   1,383,638   1,393,179
2   1,169,397   1,179,939   1,180,314   1,186,308
3   4,344,454   4,415,700   4,438,772   4,500,917
4   5,066,120   5,150,616   5,185,990   5,286,528
```

[5 rows x 27 columns]

Youth Detentions Before

```
[38]: YD.head()
```

```
[38]:      REF_DATE      GEO Admissions_and_releases  \
0      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
1      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
2      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
3      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions
4      1997  Provinces and territories      Youth admissions

      Correctional_services  Corrections
0      Pre-trial detention      16010.0
1      Provincial director remand      NaN
2      Secure custody      8019.0
3      Custody and supervision (secure)      NaN
4  Young Offenders Act (YOA) (secure)      NaN
```

```
[39]: YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Provinces and territories']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Newfoundland and Labrador']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Prince Edward Island']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Quebec']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'New Brunswick']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Ontario, Ministry of Children and Youth Services (MCYS)']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Nova Scotia']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Ontario, Ministry of Community Safety and Correctional_
      →Services (MCSCS)']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Northwest Territories including Nunavut']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Northwest Territories']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Yukon']
      YD = YD[YD['GEO'] != 'Nunavut']

      data = data.reset_index()
      data = data.drop('index', axis = 1)
```

after

```
[40]: YD.GEO.unique()
```

```
[40]: array(['Ontario', 'Manitoba', 'Saskatchewan', 'Alberta',
            'British Columbia'], dtype=object)
```

```
[41]: YD.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 2840 entries, 156 to 9171
Data columns (total 5 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE                             2840 non-null  int64
1   GEO                                  2840 non-null  object
2   Admissions_and_releases              2840 non-null  object
3   Correctional_services                 2840 non-null  object
4   Corrections                           1612 non-null  float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(3)
memory usage: 133.1+ KB
```

Court Cases before

```
[42]: data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 343045 entries, 0 to 343044
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE                             343045 non-null  int64
```

```

1  GEO                343045 non-null object
2  DGUID              343045 non-null object
3  Offences           343045 non-null object
4  Age_of_accused     343045 non-null object
5  Sex_of_accused     343045 non-null object
6  Charge_and_case    343045 non-null object
7  Type_of_decision   343045 non-null object
8  VECTOR             343045 non-null object
9  COORDINATE         343045 non-null object
10 VALUE              343045 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 28.8+ MB

```

```

[43]: data.drop(data.index[data['GEO'] == 'Canada'], inplace = True)
      data = data.reset_index()
      data = data.drop('index', axis = 1)
      data.info()

```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 277940 entries, 0 to 277939
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  ---
0   REF_DATE              277940 non-null int64
1   GEO                   277940 non-null object
2   DGUID                 277940 non-null object
3   Offences              277940 non-null object
4   Age_of_accused        277940 non-null object
5   Sex_of_accused        277940 non-null object
6   Charge_and_case       277940 non-null object
7   Type_of_decision      277940 non-null object
8   VECTOR                277940 non-null object
9   COORDINATE            277940 non-null object
10  VALUE                 277940 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 23.3+ MB

```

4.2 Percentage decisions

Now that the large dataset has been trimmed down a bit, the value for 'Type of decision' is a percentage out of 100. In order to be counted properly compared to other decisions each percentage based value needs to be divided by 100.

before

```

[44]: data.head()

```

```

[44]:  REF_DATE                GEO          DGUID          Offences  \
0      1991  Newfoundland and Labrador  2016A000210  Attempted murder

```

1	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery
2	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery
3	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery
4	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery

	Age_of_accused	Sex_of_accused	Charge_and_case	Type_of_decision \
0	16 and 17 years	Males	Related charges	Stayed or withdrawn
1	12 to 15 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Guilty
2	12 to 15 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Percentage guilty
3	12 to 15 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Stayed or withdrawn
4	16 and 17 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Guilty

	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
0	v60186656	2.6.3.2.5.6	1.0
1	v60187188	2.7.2.2.4.3	1.0
2	v61284951	2.7.2.2.4.4	50.0
3	v60187190	2.7.2.2.4.6	1.0
4	v60187308	2.7.3.2.4.3	2.0

```
[45]: data.loc[data['Type_of_decision'] == 'Percentage guilty', 'VALUE'] =_
      →(data['VALUE'] / 100)
data.head()
```

	REF_DATE	GEO	DGUID	Offences \
0	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Attempted murder
1	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery
2	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery
3	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery
4	1991	Newfoundland and Labrador	2016A000210	Robbery

	Age_of_accused	Sex_of_accused	Charge_and_case	Type_of_decision \
0	16 and 17 years	Males	Related charges	Stayed or withdrawn
1	12 to 15 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Guilty
2	12 to 15 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Percentage guilty
3	12 to 15 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Stayed or withdrawn
4	16 and 17 years	Males	Multiple-charge cases	Guilty

	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
0	v60186656	2.6.3.2.5.6	1.0
1	v60187188	2.7.2.2.4.3	1.0
2	v61284951	2.7.2.2.4.4	0.5
3	v60187190	2.7.2.2.4.6	1.0
4	v60187308	2.7.3.2.4.3	2.0

4.3 Wide to Long data

The population dataset was given by Stats Canada in a wide format. It needs to be transformed into a new long format dataframe (popYear) in order to be more useful for graphing.

```
[46]: popYear = pd.DataFrame()
popYear['Geography'] = []
popYear['Year'] = []
popYear['Population'] = []
```

```
[47]: geo = pop['Geography']
tFrame = pop.drop('Geography', axis = 1)
count = 1997
for col in tFrame:
    row = 0
    while row < 5:
        popYear = popYear.append({'Geography' : geo[row], 'Year' : col,
→ 'Population' : tFrame.loc[row][count]}, ignore_index = True)
        # print(geo[row], col, tFrame.loc[row][count])
        row += 1
    count += 1
    if count == 2022:
        break
popYear
```

```
[47]:
```

	Geography	Year	Population
0	Ontario	1997.0	11,179,959
1	Manitoba	1997.0	1,135,846
2	Saskatchewan	1997.0	1,017,683
3	Alberta	1997.0	2,813,157
4	British Columbia	1997.0	3,931,056
..
120	Ontario	2021.0	14,795,883
121	Manitoba	2021.0	1,383,638
122	Saskatchewan	2021.0	1,180,314
123	Alberta	2021.0	4,438,772
124	British Columbia	2021.0	5,185,990

[125 rows x 3 columns]

4.4 Convert 'Population' to a number datatype

Population is currently a string datatype. In order to be used by graphs, all the commas will need to be removed and then the column can be converted into a number datatype.

Before

```
[48]: popYear
```

```
[48]:
```

	Geography	Year	Population
0	Ontario	1997.0	11,179,959
1	Manitoba	1997.0	1,135,846
2	Saskatchewan	1997.0	1,017,683

```

3           Alberta  1997.0  2,813,157
4  British Columbia  1997.0  3,931,056
..           ...      ...      ...
120          Ontario  2021.0  14,795,883
121          Manitoba  2021.0   1,383,638
122      Saskatchewan  2021.0   1,180,314
123          Alberta  2021.0   4,438,772
124  British Columbia  2021.0   5,185,990

```

[125 rows x 3 columns]

After

```
[49]: popYear = popYear.replace(',', '', regex=True)
popYear['Population'] = pd.to_numeric(popYear['Population'])
popYear.info()
```

```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 125 entries, 0 to 124
Data columns (total 3 columns):
 #   Column      Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
 0   Geography   125 non-null    object
 1   Year        125 non-null    float64
 2   Population  125 non-null    int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 3.1+ KB

```

5 Creating specialized dataframes for graphs

5.1 Create a merge population table with PopYear and Youth Detentions

The first table to create (popMerge) is combining the population table with the Youth Detentions table while including only data relevant to the Western-most provinces (see 'Drop low population Provinces and Territories' section for why). Also duplicate columns will be deleted.

```
[50]: popMerge = YD.merge(popYear, left_on = ['REF_DATE', 'GEO'], right_on = ['Year', 'Geography'], how = 'left')
popMerge.head()
```

```
[50]:  REF_DATE  GEO Admissions_and_releases \
0      1997  Ontario      Youth admissions
1      1997  Ontario      Youth admissions
2      1997  Ontario      Youth admissions
3      1997  Ontario      Youth admissions
4      1997  Ontario      Youth admissions

      Correctional_services  Corrections  Geography  Year \

```


0	Pre-trial detention	4966.0	Ontario	1997.0
1	Provincial director remand	NaN	Ontario	1997.0
2	Secure custody	3738.0	Ontario	1997.0
3	Custody and supervision (secure)	NaN	Ontario	1997.0
4	Young Offenders Act (YOA) (secure)	NaN	Ontario	1997.0

	Population
0	11179959
1	11179959
2	11179959
3	11179959
4	11179959

```
[51]: popMerge = popMerge.dropna()
      popMerge.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
Int64Index: 1612 entries, 0 to 2839
Data columns (total 8 columns):
#   Column                                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE                             1612 non-null   int64
1   GEO                                   1612 non-null   object
2   Admissions_and_releases              1612 non-null   object
3   Correctional_services                1612 non-null   object
4   Corrections                          1612 non-null   float64
5   Geography                           1612 non-null   object
6   Year                                 1612 non-null   float64
7   Population                           1612 non-null   int64
dtypes: float64(2), int64(2), object(4)
memory usage: 113.3+ KB
```

```
[52]: popMerge = popMerge.drop('GEO', axis = 1)
      popMerge = popMerge.drop('Year', axis = 1)
      popMerge = popMerge.reset_index()
      popMerge = popMerge.drop('index', axis = 1)
```

5.1.1 Remove releases

For this table's 'Admissions and releases' column, only admissions is needed, so releases will be removed and the column renamed appropriately.

```
[53]: popMerge = popMerge[popMerge['Admissions_and_releases'] != 'Youth releases']
      popMerge = popMerge.reset_index()
      popMerge = popMerge.drop('index', axis = 1)
      popMerge.rename(columns={'Admissions_and_releases': 'Admissions'}, inplace=True)
      popMerge
```

```
[53]:
```

	REF_DATE	Admissions	Correctional_services \
0	1997	Youth admissions	Pre-trial detention
1	1997	Youth admissions	Secure custody
2	1997	Youth admissions	Open custody
3	1997	Youth admissions	Supervised probation
4	1997	Youth admissions	Pre-trial detention
..
826	2020	Youth admissions	Community Portion of Custody Supervision
827	2020	Youth admissions	Intensive support and supervision
828	2020	Youth admissions	Deferred custody and supervision
829	2020	Youth admissions	Supervised probation
830	2020	Youth admissions	Other community sentences

	Corrections	Geography	Population
0	4966.0	Ontario	11179959
1	3738.0	Ontario	11179959
2	4219.0	Ontario	11179959
3	17699.0	Ontario	11179959
4	1789.0	Manitoba	1135846
..
826	29.0	British Columbia	5150616
827	67.0	British Columbia	5150616
828	31.0	British Columbia	5150616
829	287.0	British Columbia	5150616
830	904.0	British Columbia	5150616

[831 rows x 6 columns]

5.1.2 Calculate Correctional services per 1000 population

The last thing to do for this dataset before creating graphs and exporting for excel use is to calculate how often youth corrections happen relative to population size. Multiplying by 1000 gives numbers closer to the single digits.

```
[54]: popMerge['Youth_corrections_per_1000_population'] = (popMerge['Corrections'] /
    ↳popMerge['Population']) * 1000
popMerge
```

```
[54]:
```

	REF_DATE	Admissions	Correctional_services \
0	1997	Youth admissions	Pre-trial detention
1	1997	Youth admissions	Secure custody
2	1997	Youth admissions	Open custody
3	1997	Youth admissions	Supervised probation
4	1997	Youth admissions	Pre-trial detention
..
826	2020	Youth admissions	Community Portion of Custody Supervision
827	2020	Youth admissions	Intensive support and supervision

828	2020	Youth admissions	Deferred custody and supervision
829	2020	Youth admissions	Supervised probation
830	2020	Youth admissions	Other community sentences

	Corrections	Geography	Population \
0	4966.0	Ontario	11179959
1	3738.0	Ontario	11179959
2	4219.0	Ontario	11179959
3	17699.0	Ontario	11179959
4	1789.0	Manitoba	1135846
..
826	29.0	British Columbia	5150616
827	67.0	British Columbia	5150616
828	31.0	British Columbia	5150616
829	287.0	British Columbia	5150616
830	904.0	British Columbia	5150616

	Youth_corrections_per_1000_population
0	0.444188
1	0.334348
2	0.377372
3	1.583101
4	1.575037
..	...
826	0.005630
827	0.013008
828	0.006019
829	0.055721
830	0.175513

[831 rows x 7 columns]

5.2 Create a Manitoba subset from the Court Cases dataset

```
[55]: mbData = data.loc[data['GEO'] == 'Manitoba']
      mbData = mbData.reset_index()
      mbData = mbData.drop('index', axis = 1)
      mbData.tail()
```

	REF_DATE	GEO	DGUID	Offences \
23465	2019	Manitoba	2016A000246	Other drug offences
23466	2019	Manitoba	2016A000246	Other drug offences
23467	2019	Manitoba	2016A000246	Other drug offences
23468	2019	Manitoba	2016A000246	Other drug offences
23469	2019	Manitoba	2016A000246	Residual federal statutes

	Age_of_accused	Sex_of_accused	Charge_and_case \
--	----------------	----------------	-------------------

23465	16 and 17 years	Sex unknown	Multiple-charge cases
23466	16 and 17 years	Sex unknown	Related charges
23467	16 and 17 years	Sex unknown	Related charges
23468	16 and 17 years	Sex unknown	Related charges
23469	16 and 17 years	Sex unknown	Related charges

	Type_of_decision	VECTOR	COORDINATE	VALUE
23465	Stayed or withdrawn	v60379760	8.38.3.5.4.6	2.00
23466	Guilty	v60379764	8.38.3.5.5.3	2.00
23467	Percentage guilty	v61314792	8.38.3.5.5.4	0.17
23468	Stayed or withdrawn	v60379766	8.38.3.5.5.6	10.00
23469	Stayed or withdrawn	v60381806	8.40.3.5.5.6	1.00

5.3 Create a mbData subset of the most recent year (2019/2020)

Something worth looking at is how the most recent year (2019/2020) compares to the average from this dataset (from 1991/1992 - 2019/2020).

```
[56]: mb2019 = mbData.loc[mbData['REF_DATE'] == 2019]
mb2019 = mb2019.reset_index()
mb2019 = mb2019.drop('index', axis = 1)
mb2019.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 471 entries, 0 to 470
Data columns (total 11 columns):
#   Column                Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   REF_DATE              471 non-null   int64
1   GEO                   471 non-null   object
2   DGUID                 471 non-null   object
3   Offences              471 non-null   object
4   Age_of_accused        471 non-null   object
5   Sex_of_accused        471 non-null   object
6   Charge_and_case       471 non-null   object
7   Type_of_decision      471 non-null   object
8   VECTOR                471 non-null   object
9   COORDINATE            471 non-null   object
10  VALUE                 471 non-null   float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(9)
memory usage: 40.6+ KB
```

6 Exporting new datasets to csv and spreadsheet files

```
[57]: popYear.to_csv(pwd + '/PopulationLong.csv')
```

```
[58]: YD.to_csv(pwd + '/YouthDetentionsCleaned.csv')
```

```
[59]: mbData.to_csv(pwd + '/ManitobaCourtCases.csv')

[60]: mb2019.to_csv(pwd + '/ManitobaCourtCases2019.csv')

[61]: data.to_csv(pwd + '/CourtCasesCleaned.csv')

[62]: popMerge.to_csv(pwd + '/YouthCorrectionsPer1000Population.csv')

[63]: writer = pd.ExcelWriter(pwd + '/YouthJusticeInManitoba.xlsx', engine =
    ↳ 'xlsxwriter')

data.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Youth Court Cases Cleaned')
YD.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='YouthDetentionsCleaned')
popYear.to_excel(writer, sheet_name = 'Population Long')
mbData.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Mb Youth Court Cases')
mb2019.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Mb Youth Court Cases, 2019')
popMerge.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Youth charges per 1000 Pop')

writer.save()
```

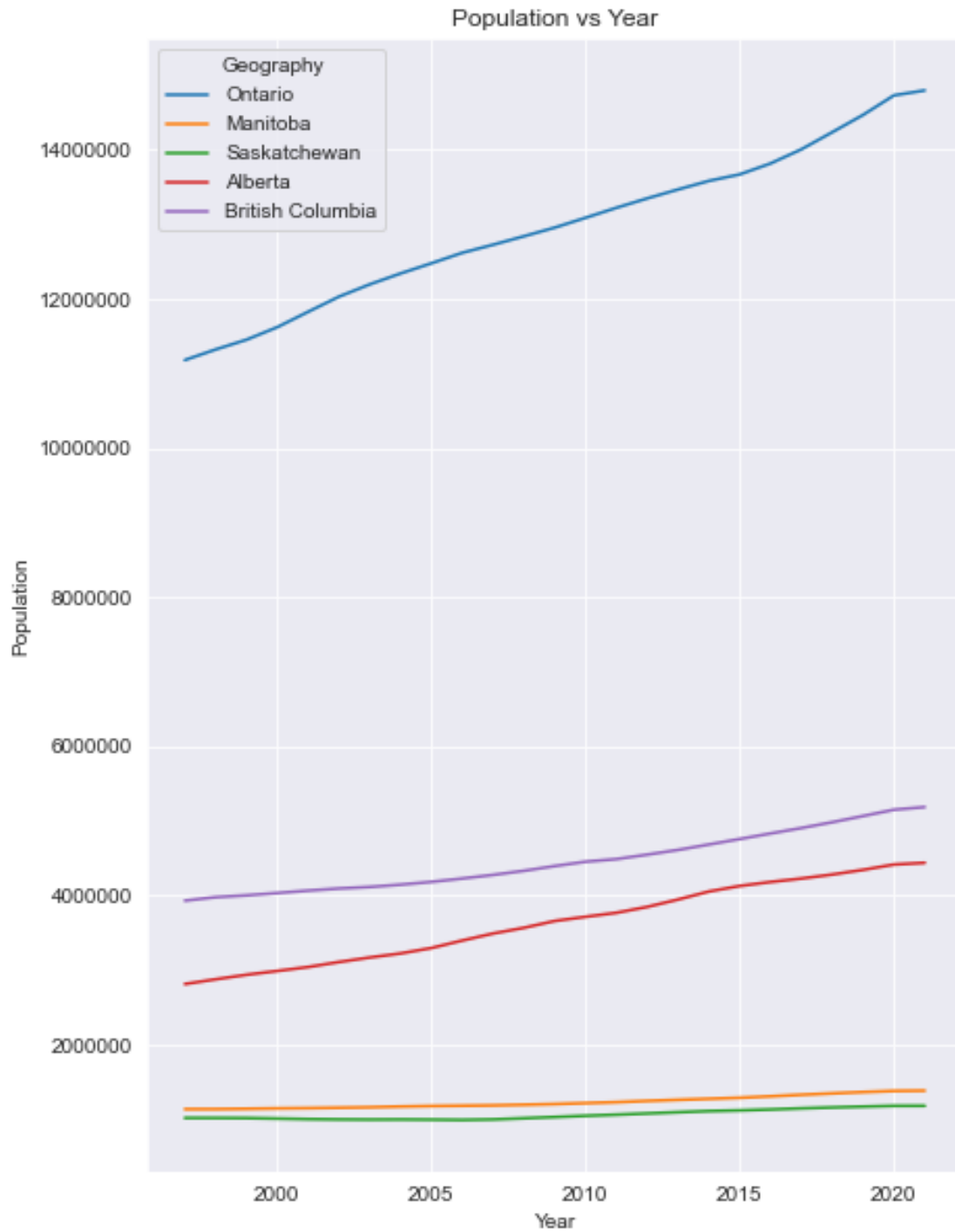
7 Graphs

Cleaning the data is usually what takes most of the time. Now that the data has been cleaned, graphs can be made to look at many different aspects of the data.

7.1 Population VS Year

First in the data is a view of population growth over the past from 1991/1992 - 2019/2020. Ontario, Alberta, and BC are growing at faster rates than Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

```
[64]: sns.set_style('darkgrid')
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(7, 10)
plt.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
sns.lineplot(data = popYear, x = 'Year', y = 'Population', hue = "Geography").
    ↳ set(title = 'Population vs Year')
fig.savefig(pwd + '/PopVYear.png')
```

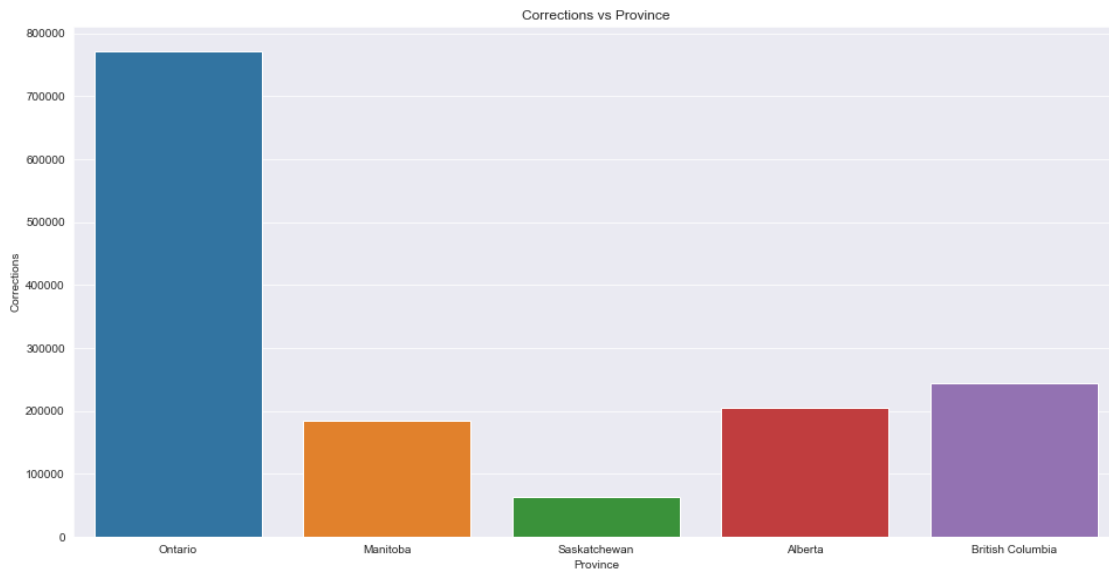


7.2 Corrections vs Province

Next is total Corrections over the same time period. Ontario is clearly much higher. Since Ontario is also a higher population it is clear that the ratio of corrections to population will be worth

looking into.

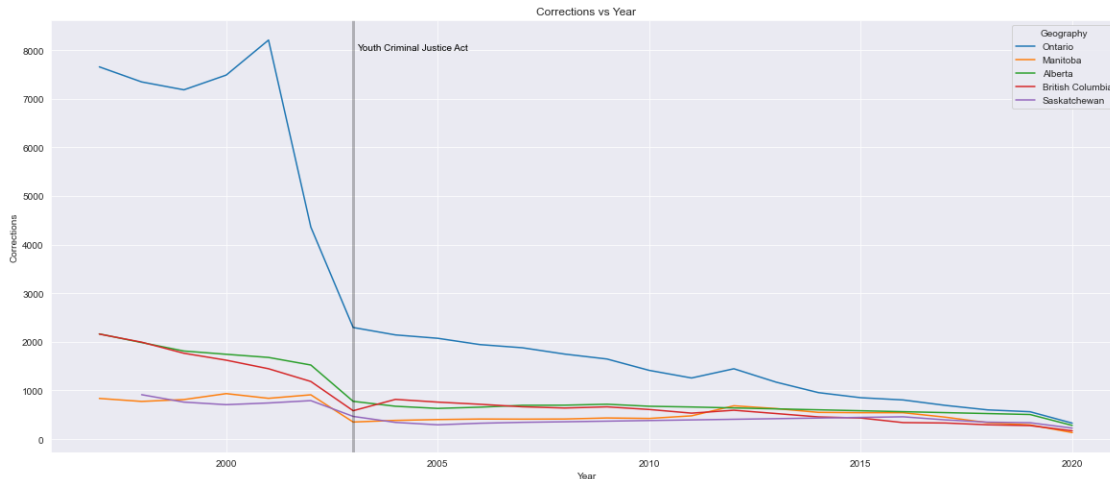
```
[65]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(16, 8)
plt.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
sns.barplot(x = 'GEO', y = 'Corrections', data = YD, estimator = np.sum, ci =_
→None).set(title = 'Corrections vs Province')
ax.set(xlabel='Province')
fig.savefig(pwd + '/CorrectionsVProvince.png')
```



7.3 Corrections VS Year

Looking at a timeline of corrections by province, there is a large drop in all provinces, especially Ontario, with the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act. Most provinces see a steady decline in corrections over time.

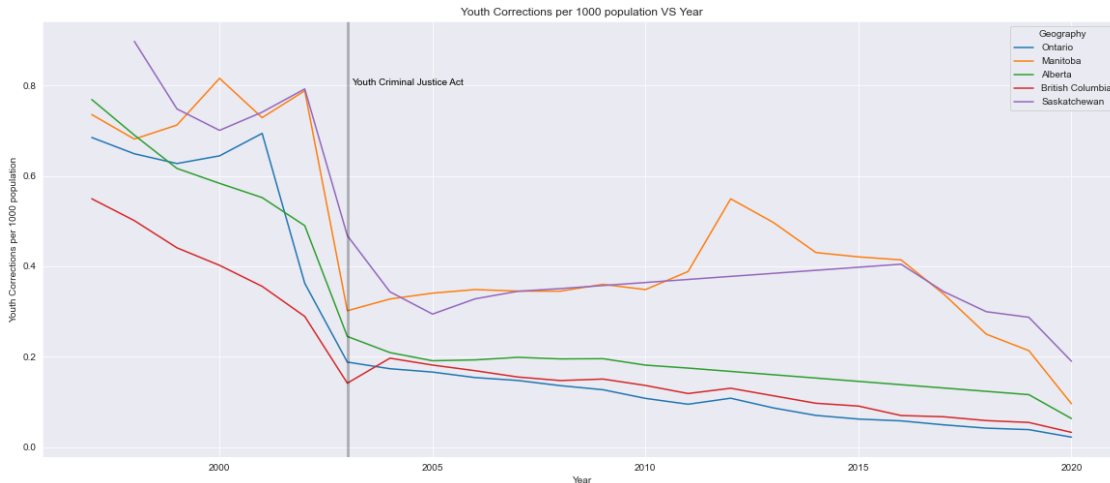
```
[66]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 8.27)
g = sns.lineplot(data = popMerge, x = 'REF_DATE', y = 'Corrections', hue =_
→'Geography', ci = None)
g.set(title = 'Corrections vs Year', xlabel='Year')
g.axvline(2003, color = 'black', lw = 3, alpha = 0.25)
plt.text(2003 + 0.1, 8000, "Youth Criminal Justice Act",_
→horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
fig.savefig(pwd + '/CorrectionsVYear.png')
```



7.4 Youth Corrections per 1000 Population VS Year

Looking at youth corrections per capita (1000 population) vs Year, it appears that the trend is also a generally declining youth crime rate. The major exceptions are Manitoba and Saskatchewan who saw steadily increasing levels after the drop-off of the Youth Criminal Justice act. This upward trend continues until 2016. It is worth noting that Saskatchewan does not have data between 2006 and 2016, so it is possible that Saskatchewan also had elevated crime rates during this interval.

```
[67]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 8.27)
g = sns.lineplot(data = popMerge, x = 'REF_DATE', y =
    ↳ 'Youth_corrections_per_1000_population', hue = "Geography", ci = None)
g.axvline(2003, color = 'black', lw = 3, alpha = 0.25)
plt.text(2003 + 0.1, 0.8, "Youth Criminal Justice Act",
    ↳ horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
g.set(xlabel = 'Year', ylabel = 'Youth Corrections per 1000 population', title =
    ↳ 'Youth Corrections per 1000 population VS Year')
fig.savefig(pwd + '/CorrectionsPerCapitaVYear.png')
```

7.5 Youth Corrections per 1000 Population VS Year With Notations

Adding in major political changes and legislation can also help to understand what's going on during this timeline. Once again the Youth Criminal Justice act correlates to a reduction in corrections. Looking at the declines over the graph it is also fairly clear that the largest drops in corrections per capita happened during the Chretien and Trudeau administrations.

```
[68]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 8.27)
g = sns.lineplot(data = popMerge, x = 'REF_DATE', y = 'Youth_corrections_per_1000_population', hue = "Geography", ci = None)
g.set(xlabel = 'Year', ylabel = 'Youth Corrections per 1000 population', title = 'Youth Corrections per 1000 population VS Year')
g.axvline(2003, color = 'red', lw = 3, alpha = 1)
g.axvline(2006, color = 'blue', lw = 3, alpha = 0.25)
g.axvline(2015, color = 'red', lw = 3, alpha = 0.25)
plt.text(1996, 0.025, "Chretien", horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
plt.text(2003 + 0.1, 0.025, "Martin", horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
plt.text(2006 + 0.1, 0.025, "Harper", horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
plt.text(2015 + 0.1, 0.025, "Trudeau", horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
plt.text(2003 - 3, 0.9, "Youth Criminal Justice Act", horizontalalignment='left', size='medium', color='black')
fig.savefig(pwd + '/CorrectionsPerCapitaVYearN.png')
```



7.6 Corrections per capita VS Year spread across Correction type VS Province

The last category to look at in this particular dataset is the type of Correctional services being administered. For this we will use a large facet grid to compare all 5 provinces to each other. Looking at this graph it is clear that Manitoba tends to have a higher ratio of ‘pre-trial detentions’ and ‘other community sentences’ than other provinces.

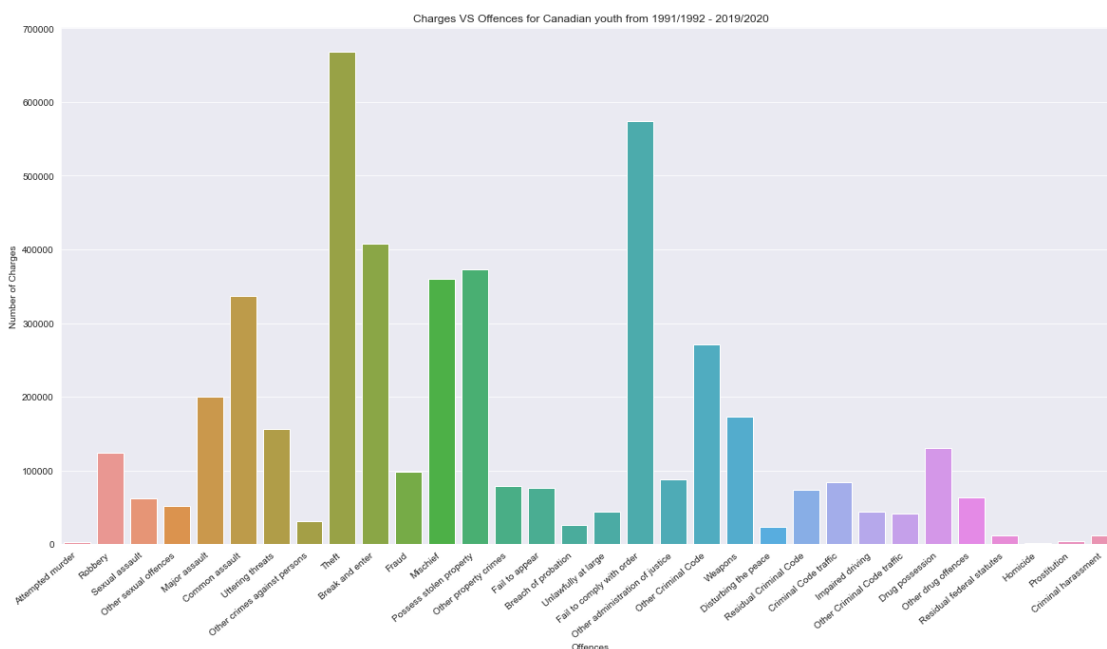
```
[69]: sns.set_style('darkgrid')
grid = sns.FacetGrid(popMerge, col = 'Geography', row = 'Correctional_services',
    →hue = 'Geography')
grid.map(sns.lineplot, 'REF_DATE', 'Youth_corrections_per_1000_population')
grid.set(xlabel = 'Year', ylabel = 'Youth Corrections per 1000 population',
    →title = 'test')
grid.set_titles(col_template='{col_name}', row_template='{row_name}')
fig.savefig(pwd + '/CorrectionsPerCapitaYearProvince.png')
```



7.7 Charges VS Offences for Canadian youth from 1991/1992 - 2019/2020

Next is looking at total youth charges laid by offence throughout Canada for the dataset (from 1991/1992 to 2019/2020)

```
[70]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 10)
plt.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
sns.barplot(x = 'Offences', y = 'VALUE', data = data, estimator = np.sum, ci =
→None).set(title = 'Charges VS Offences for Canadian youth from 1991/1992 -
→2019/2020', ylabel = 'Number of Charges')
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=40, ha="right")
fig.savefig(pwd + '/ChargesVOffencesC.png')
```



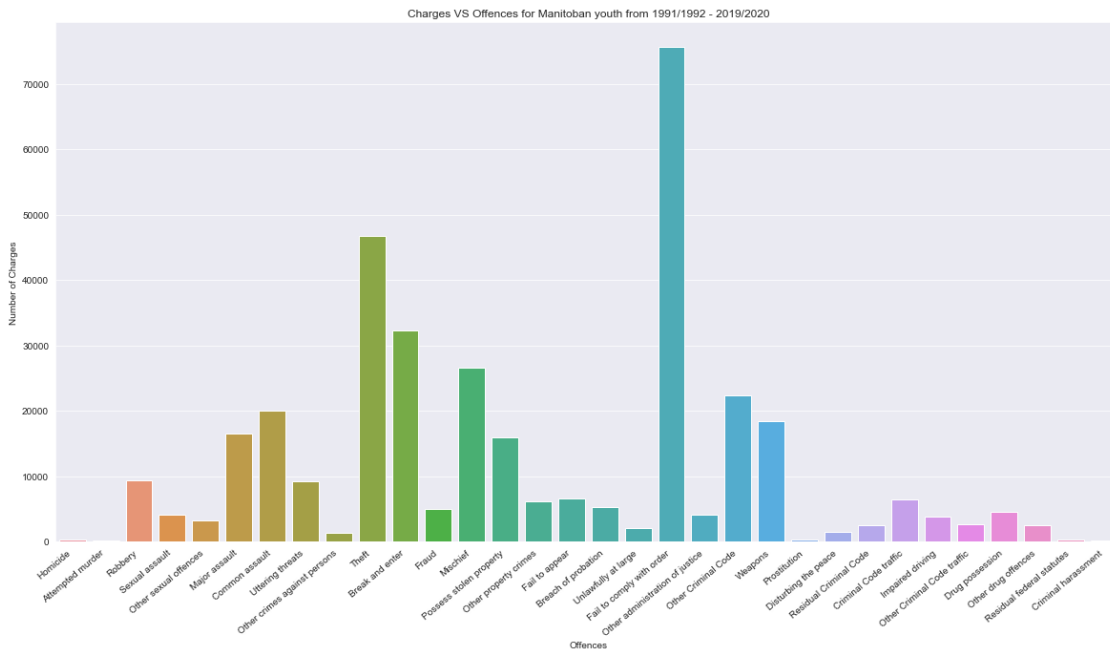
Theft and Failure to comply have the highest counts.

7.8 Charges VS Offences for Manitoban youth from 1991/1992 - 2019/2020

Next is to see how Manitoba compares to the national averages.

```
[71]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 10)
plt.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
```

```
sns.barplot(x = 'Offences', y = 'VALUE', data = mbData, estimator = np.sum, ci =
→None).set(title = 'Charges VS Offences for Manitoban youth from 1991/1992 -
→2019/2020', ylabel = 'Number of Charges')
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=40, ha="right")
fig.savefig(pwd + '/ChargesVOffencesM.png')
```



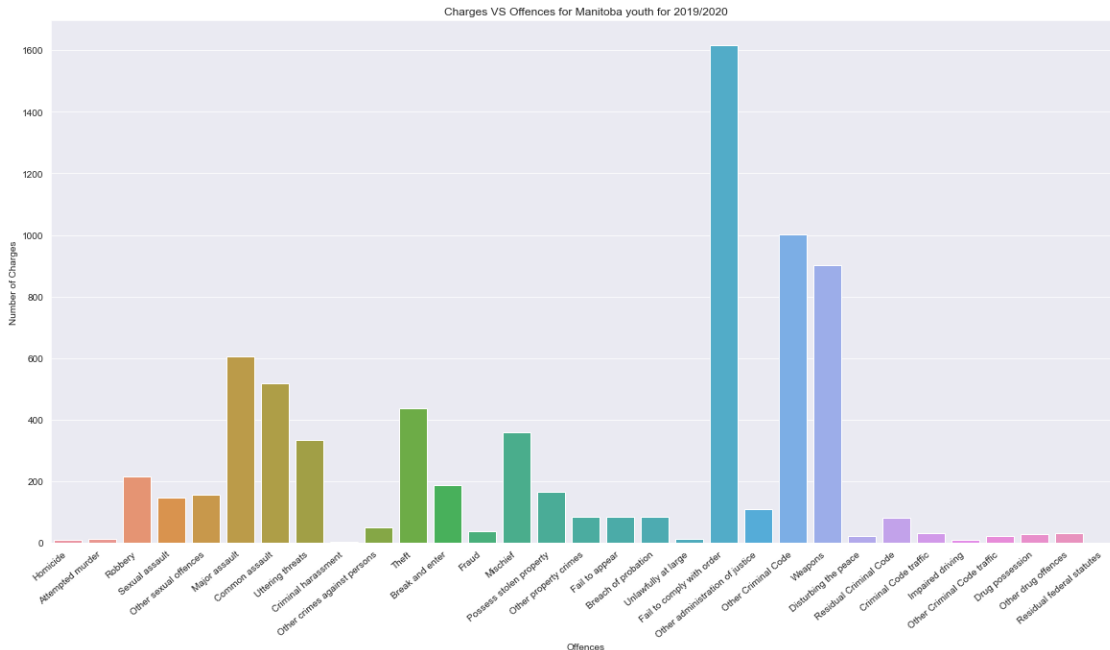
Looking at Manitoba it seems there is a lower level of Theft charges than the national average, but higher levels of Major assault, Sexual assault, Other sexual offences, and Failure to comply with order.

note: For this year, all 'Sex of accused' values were not collected. So it is not valuable to map it to Sexual assault, or other sexual offences charges.

7.9 Charges VS Offences for Manitoba youth for 2019/2020

Next is to compare how the most recent 2019/2020 year compares to Manitoba's average since 1991/1992.

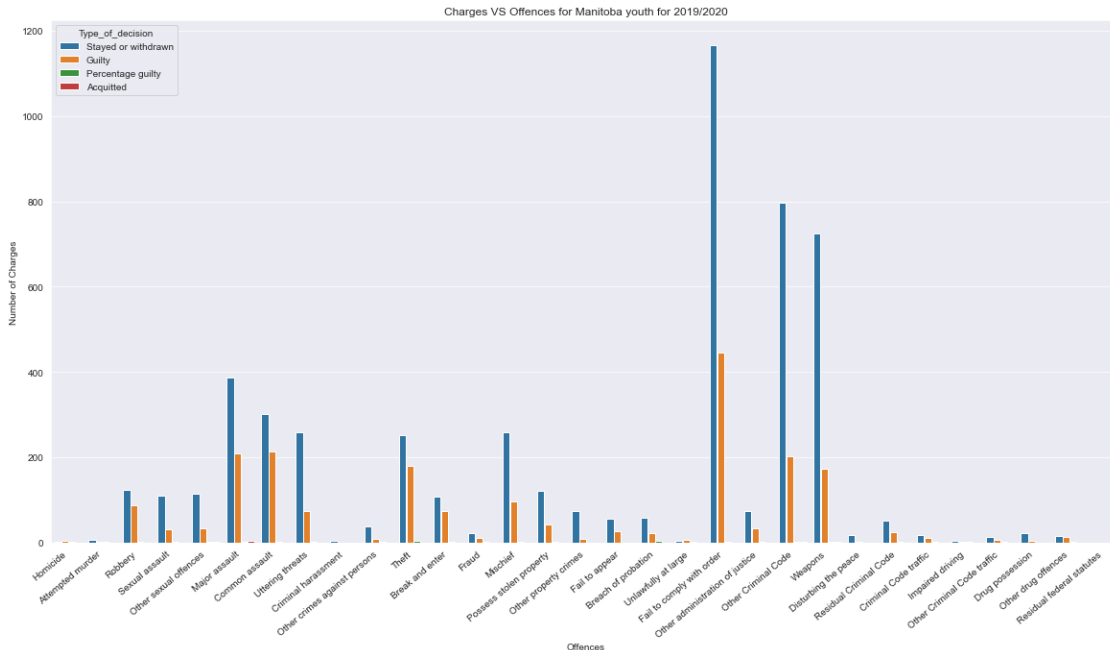
```
[72]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 10)
plt.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
sns.barplot(x = 'Offences', y = 'VALUE', data = mb2019, estimator = np.sum, ci =
→None).set(title = 'Charges VS Offences for Manitoba youth for 2019/2020',
→ylabel = 'Number of Charges')
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=40, ha="right")
fig.savefig(pwd + '/ChargesVOffencesM2019.png')
```



In this particular year there is a startlingly high number of Major assault charges and Failure to comply charges. Splitting these up by type of decision might help to understand why.

7.10 Charges VS Offences for Manitoba youth for 2019/2020

```
[73]: fig, ax = plt.subplots()
fig.set_size_inches(20, 10)
plt.ticklabel_format(style='plain', axis='y')
sns.barplot(x = 'Offences', y = 'VALUE', data = mb2019, estimator = np.sum, hue_
    => 'Type_of_decision', ci = None).set(title = 'Charges VS Offences for Manitoba_
    >youth for 2019/2020', ylabel = 'Number of Charges')
ax.set_xticklabels(ax.get_xticklabels(), rotation=40, ha="right")
fig.savefig(pwd + '/ChargesVOffencesM2019Hue.png')
```



Worth noting are how many Fail to comply charges, Weapons charges, and Other criminal code charges resulted in Stays or withdrawals. It might be worth having the province funding programs that target the reduction of Failure to comply and weapons charges amongst youth.

Finally worth noting is how an extremely small number of charges have resulted in acquittals. It would be worth looking into why this is the case since a stay remains on your record.

8 Sources

Canada Population info - Statistics Canada <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/tv.action?pid=1710000>

Youth admissions to correctional services - Government of Canada Open Data Portal
<https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/c70a73e6-e42d-4e2a-91e3-6c0d41568952>

<https://open.canada.ca/data/en/dataset/1df8b66e-b773-425e-9551-62eba71bab28>