

Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

2009

This document was produced by the Public Safety Canada Portfolio Corrections Statistics Committee
which is composed of representatives of the
Department of Public Safety Canada, the Correctional Service of Canada,
the National Parole Board, the Office of the Correctional Investigator and
the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada)

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PREFACE

This document provides a statistical overview of corrections and conditional release within a context of trends in crime and criminal justice. A primary consideration in producing this overview was to present general statistical information in a “user friendly” way that will facilitate understanding by a broad audience. Accordingly, there are a number of features of this document that make it different from typical statistical reports.

- First, the visual representation of the statistics is simple and uncluttered, and under each chart there are a few key points that will assist the reader in extracting the information from the chart.
- Second, for each chart there is a table of numbers corresponding to the visual representation. In some instances, the table includes additional numbers, e.g., a five-year series, even though the chart depicts the data for the most recent year (e.g., Figure A2).
- Third, rather than using the conventional headings for statistics (e.g., “police-reported crime rate by year by type of crime”) the titles for each chart and table inform the reader about the matter at hand (e.g., “Police-reported crime rate has decreased since 1991”).
- Fourth, notes have been kept to a minimum, that is, only where they were judged to be essential for the reader to understand the statistics.
- Finally, the source of the statistics is indicated under each chart so that the interested reader can easily access more information if desired.

This is the twelfth issue of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. Readers are advised that in some instances figures have been revised from earlier publications. Also, the total number of offenders will vary a little depending on characteristics of the data set.

It is hoped that this document will serve as a useful source of statistical information on corrections and conditional release and assist the public in gaining a better understanding of these important components of the criminal justice system.

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

Public Safety Canada

Public Safety Canada is Canada's lead federal department for public safety, which includes emergency management, national security and community safety. One of its many responsibilities include developing legislation and policies governing corrections, implementing innovative approaches to community justice, and providing research expertise and resources to the corrections community.

Correctional Service of Canada

The mandate of the Correctional Service of Canada, as set out in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, is to contribute to the maintenance of a just, peaceful and safe society by carrying out sentences imposed by courts through the safe and humane custody and supervision of offenders with sentences of two years or more, and assisting in the rehabilitation of offenders and their reintegration into the community as law-abiding citizens through the provision of programs in penitentiaries and in the community.

National Parole Board

The National Parole Board is an independent administrative tribunal responsible for making decisions about the timing and conditions of release of offenders to the community on various forms of conditional release. The Board also makes pardon decisions and recommendations respecting clemency through the Royal Prerogative of Mercy.

Office of the Correctional Investigator

The Office of the Correctional Investigator is an ombudsman for federal offenders. It conducts investigations into the problems of offenders related to decisions, recommendations, acts or omissions of the Correctional Service of Canada that affect offenders individually or as a group.

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada)

The Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (CCJS) is a division of Statistics Canada. The CCJS is the focal point of a federal-provincial-territorial partnership, known as the National Justice Statistics Initiative, for the collection of information on the nature and extent of crime and the administration of civil and criminal justice in Canada.

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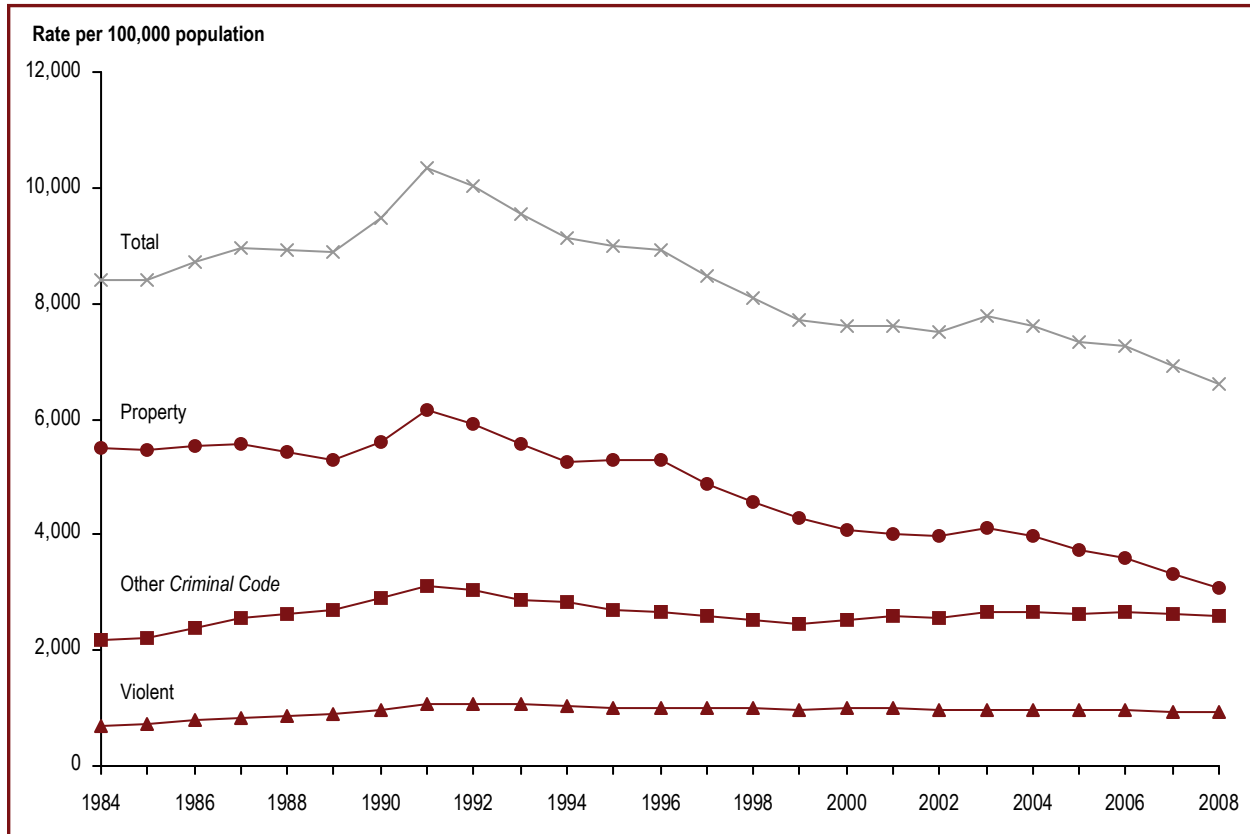
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SECTION A

CONTEXT - CRIME AND THE CRIMINAL
JUSTICE SYSTEM

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1991

Figure A1



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The crime rate, since peaking in 1991, continues to decline. In 2008, the crime rate was the lowest recorded in the last 25 years.
- The property crime rate has declined by 50% since 1991, and in 2008, was also at its lowest in the last 25 years.
- Violent crime peaked in 1992, and has decreased by 14% to a rate of 932 per 100,000 in 2008. The 2008 violent crime rate was the lowest recorded since 1989.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

These crime statistics are based on crimes that are reported to the police. Since not all crimes are reported to the police, these figures underestimate actual crime. See Figure A6 for rates based on victimization surveys (drawn from the *General Social Survey*), an alternative method of measuring crime.

Data presented in this figure do not reflect the changes in the classification of violation groups as published in the *Juristat* article - "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2008."

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1991

Table A1

Year	Type of Offence			Total
	Property	Violent	Other CCC	
1984	5,501	701	2,185	8,387
1985	5,451	735	2,227	8,413
1986	5,550	785	2,392	8,727
1987	5,553	829	2,575	8,957
1988	5,439	868	2,613	8,919
1989	5,289	911	2,692	8,892
1990	5,612	973	2,900	9,485
1991	6,160	1,059	3,122	10,342
1992	5,904	1,084	3,052	10,040
1993	5,575	1,082	2,881	9,538
1994	5,257	1,047	2,821	9,125
1995	5,292	1,009	2,707	9,008
1996	5,274	1,002	2,656	8,932
1997	4,880	993	2,603	8,475
1998	4,569	995	2,529	8,093
1999	4,276	971	2,449	7,695
2000	4,081	996	2,534	7,610
2001	4,004	995	2,593	7,592
2002	3,976	980	2,560	7,516
2003	4,125	978	2,670	7,773
2004	3,976	957	2,668	7,601
2005	3,744	962	2,620	7,326
2006	3,604	968	2,673	7,245
2007	3,331	951	2,618	6,900
2008	3,079	932	2,578	6,589

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

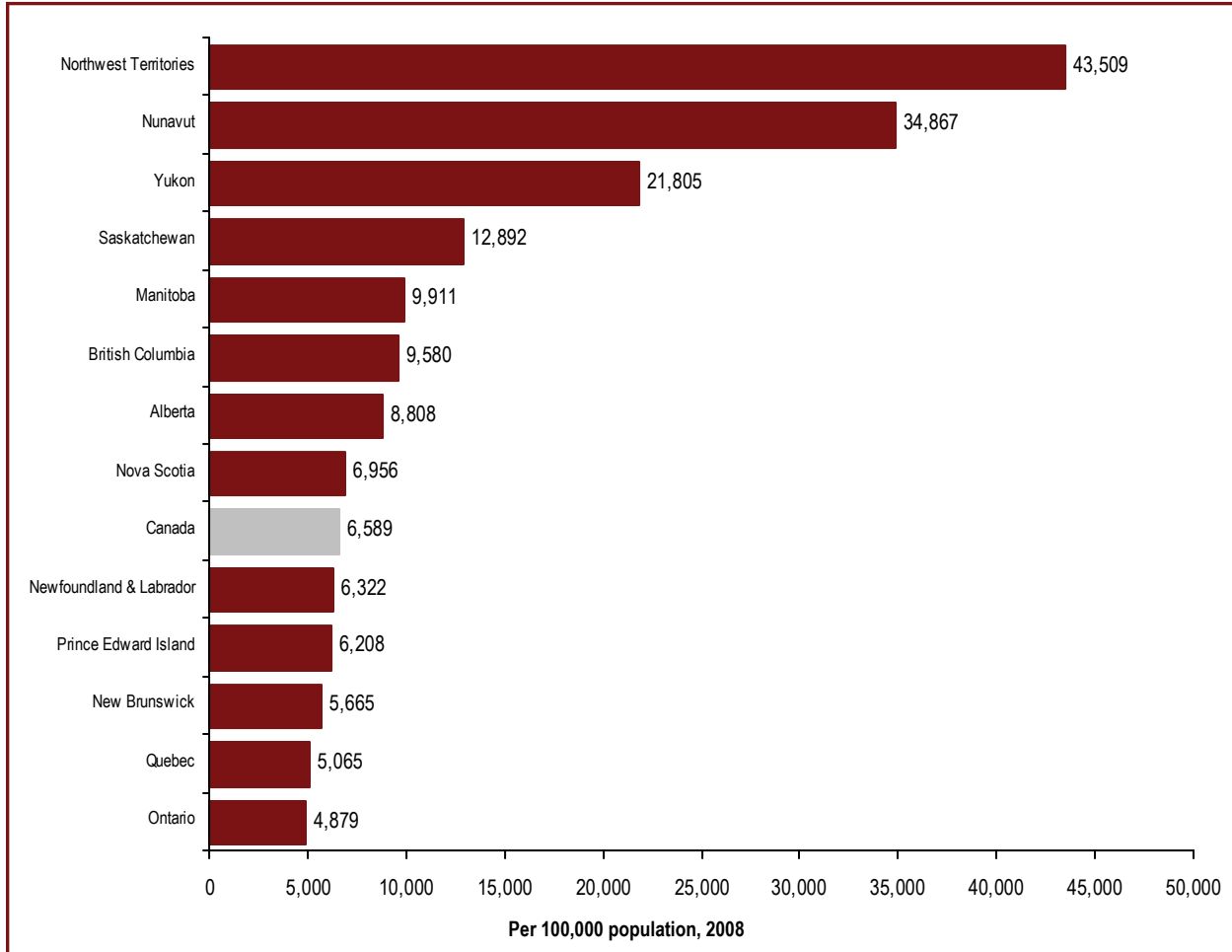
Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

Data presented in this table do not reflect the changes in the classification of violation groups as published in the *Juristat* article - "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2008."

CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER IN THE WEST AND HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Figure A2



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Crime rates are higher in the west and highest in the Territories. This general pattern has been stable over time.
- The Canadian crime rate dropped from 6,900 in 2007 to 6,589 in 2008.

Note:

The crime rate represents all *Criminal Code* incidents excluding traffic violations and other federal statutes, such as drug offences.

Data presented in this figure do not reflect the changes in the classification of violation groups as published in the *Juristat* article - "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2008."

CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER IN THE WEST AND HIGHEST IN THE NORTH

Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Newfoundland & Labrador	6,359	6,166	6,145	6,388	6,322
Prince Edward Island	8,225	7,661	6,796	6,063	6,208
Nova Scotia	8,712	8,149	8,082	7,494	6,956
New Brunswick	7,271	6,443	6,022	5,586	5,665
Quebec	5,397	5,321	5,415	5,129	5,065
Ontario	5,450	5,258	5,399	5,106	4,879
Manitoba	12,732	11,808	11,642	10,934	9,911
Saskatchewan	14,975	14,142	13,659	13,402	12,892
Alberta	9,981	9,797	9,362	9,160	8,808
British Columbia	12,199	11,719	11,178	10,462	9,580
Yukon	23,261	22,188	19,922	20,781	21,805
Northwest Territories	41,840	42,734	40,544	43,124	43,509
Nunavut	36,745	34,862	31,277	30,265	34,867
Canada	7,601	7,326	7,245	6,900	6,589

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

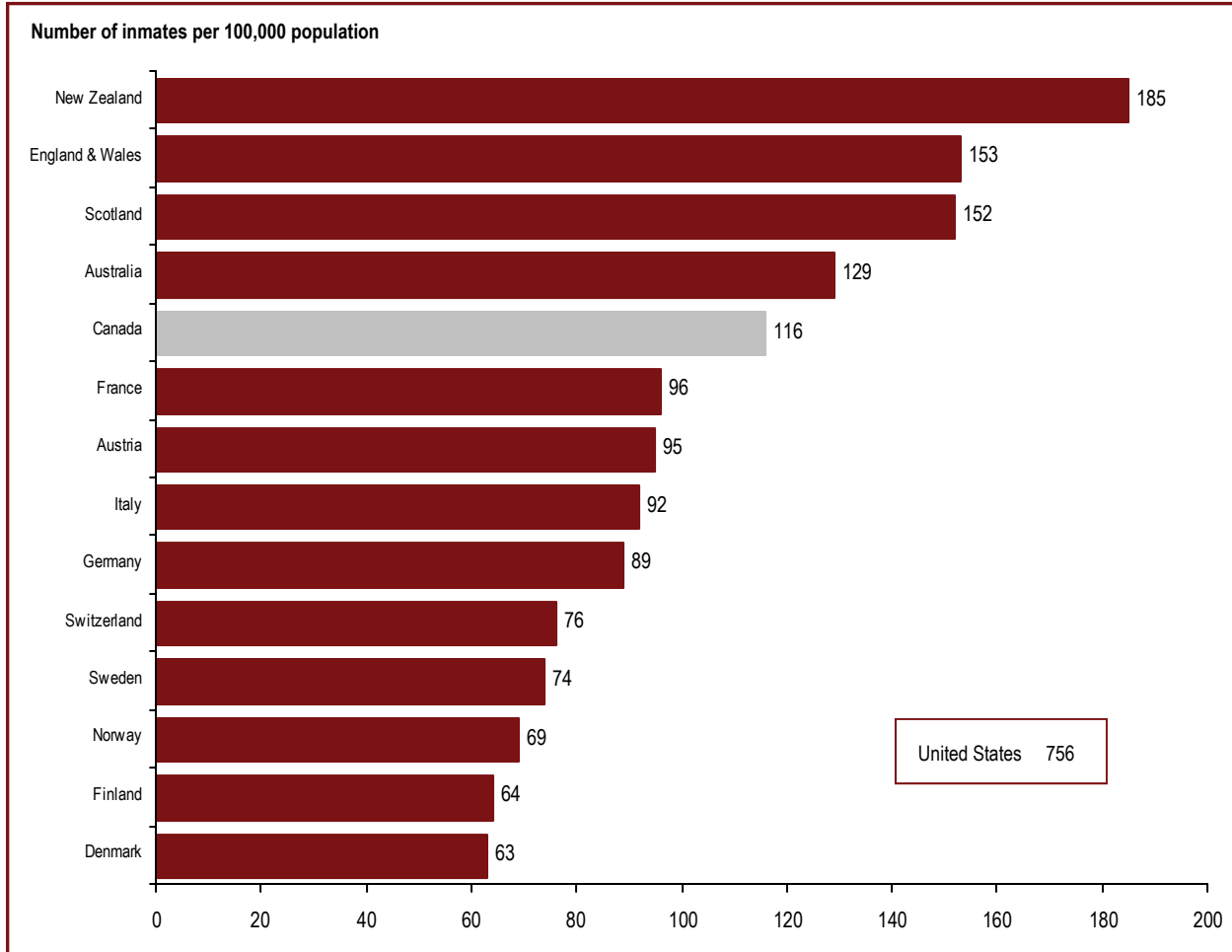
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The crime rate represents all *Criminal Code* incidents excluding traffic violations and other federal statutes, such as drug offences.

Data presented in this table do not reflect the changes in the classification of violation groups as published in the *Juristat* article - "Police-reported crime statistics in Canada, 2008."

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Figure A3



Source: World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies, World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, where the most recent incarceration rate was 756 per 100,000 general population.
- The incarceration rate in Canada has decreased 8% from 126 per 100,000 in 1997 to 116 per 100,000 in 2008.

Note:

The incarceration rate, in this figure, is a measure of the number of people (i.e., adults and youth) in custody per 100,000 people in the general population. Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Table A2 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data was obtained. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

CANADA'S INCARCERATION RATE IS HIGH RELATIVE TO MOST WESTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

Table A3

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2006 ^{1*}	2008 ^{2*}
United States	649	682	682	699	700	701	714	723	738	756
New Zealand	137	150	149	149	145	155	168	168	186	185
England & Wales	120	125	125	124	125	141	142	141	148	153
Scotland	119	119	118	115	120	129	132	136	139	152
Australia	95	110	108	108	110	115	117	120	126	129
Canada	126	123	118	116	116	116	108	107	107	116
France	90	88	91	89	80	93	91	91	85	96
Austria	86	86	85	84	85	100	106	110	105	95
Italy	86	85	89	94	95	100	98	96	104	92
Germany	90	96	97	97	95	98	96	98	95	89
Switzerland	88	85	81	79	90	68	81	81	83	76
Sweden	59	60	59	64	65	73	75	81	82	74
Norway	53	57	56	--	60	59	65	65	66	69
Finland	56	54	46	52	50	70	71	66	75	64
Denmark	62	64	66	61	60	64	70	70	77	63

Source: ¹World Prison Population List (Seventh Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies, ²World Prison Population List (Eighth Edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

Note:

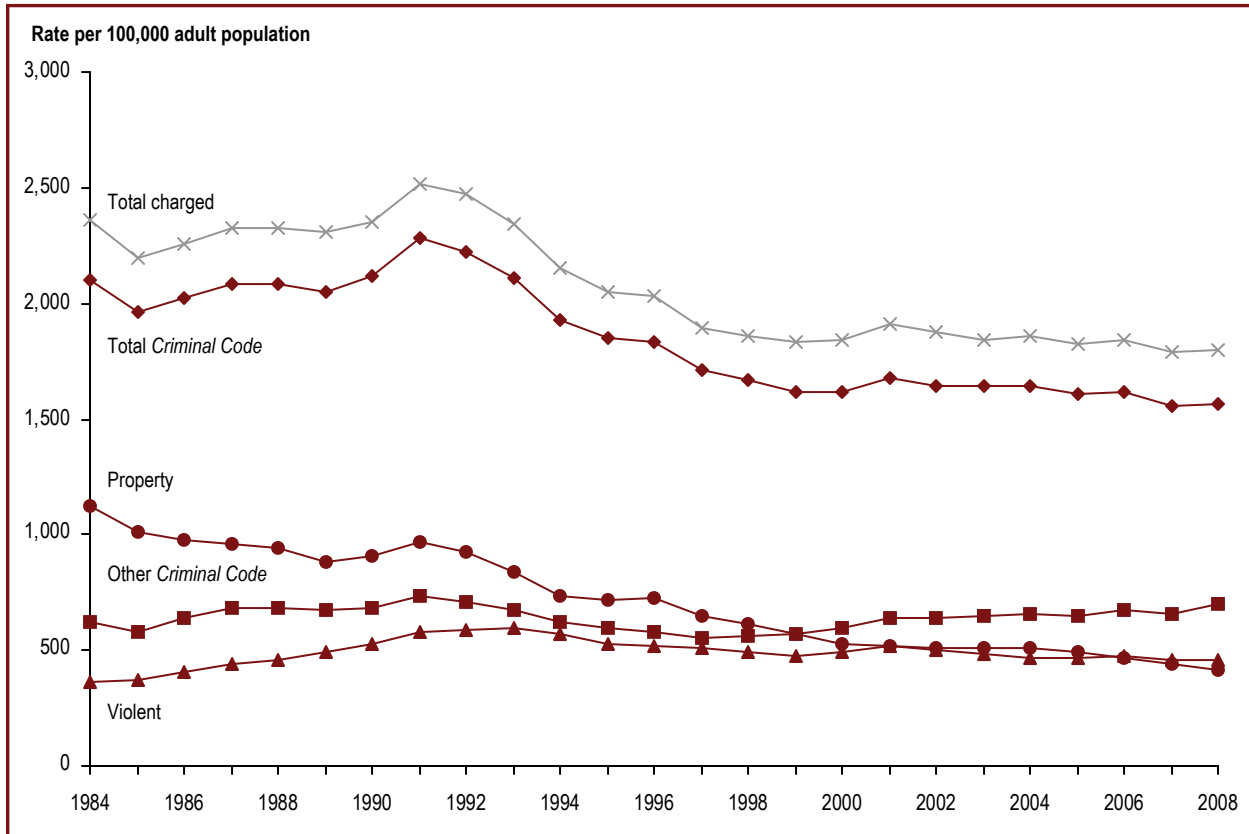
*Incarceration rates from the *World Prison Population List* are based on the most recently available data at the time the list was compiled. Due to variations in the availability of information, the 2006 and 2008 dates reported in Table A2 refer to when the *World Prison Population Lists* were published, but may not necessarily correspond to the date the data was obtained. Additionally, different practices and variations in measurement in different countries limit the comparability of these figures.

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1982

Figure A4



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of adults charged declined steadily from 1991 to 1999, and has fluctuated since.
- The rate of women charged with violent crimes doubled between 1984 and 2001, and has since leveled off at approximately 155 women charged per 100,000 women in the population. In comparison, the rate of men charged with violent crimes peaked in 1993 at 1,080 men charged per 100,000 men in the population and has since decreased to 762 in 2008.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

Total charged includes adults charged under the *Criminal Code* as well as adults charged under other Federal Statutes such as the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Employment Insurance Act* but excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1982

Table A4

Year	Criminal Code			Total CCC	Federal Statutes		Total Charged**
	Violent	Property	Other CCC		Drugs	Other*	
1984	363	1,122	620	2,104	203	57	2,364
1985	374	1,007	582	1,963	194	41	2,199
1986	405	974	641	2,021	190	43	2,254
1987	439	962	683	2,085	198	40	2,323
1988	462	941	684	2,087	195	43	2,324
1989	489	880	677	2,047	217	44	2,308
1990	529	905	683	2,118	198	38	2,354
1991	582	968	732	2,282	194	40	2,516
1992	587	925	713	2,225	198	50	2,474
1993	596	839	677	2,112	183	51	2,345
1994	573	739	619	1,932	178	42	2,152
1995	530	719	597	1,846	171	36	2,053
1996	523	727	579	1,829	172	29	2,030
1997	510	651	552	1,713	158	26	1,896
1998	494	615	561	1,670	168	24	1,862
1999	479	569	570	1,618	185	30	1,832
2000	496	528	593	1,617	198	26	1,842
2001	517	522	638	1,677	202	28	1,907
2002	499	507	640	1,647	199	29	1,875
2003	482	515	650	1,647	172	23	1,842
2004	469	515	663	1,648	187	30	1,866
2005	472	492	654	1,617	185	29	1,831
2006	478	473	674	1,624	198	27	1,849
2007	463	436	696	1,595	208	28	1,830
2008	454	413	698	1,565	203	31	1,799

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

*Examples of other Federal Statutes include: the *Controlled Drugs and Substances Act*, the *Fisheries Act*, the *Customs Act*, the *Indian Act* and the *Employment Insurance Act*.

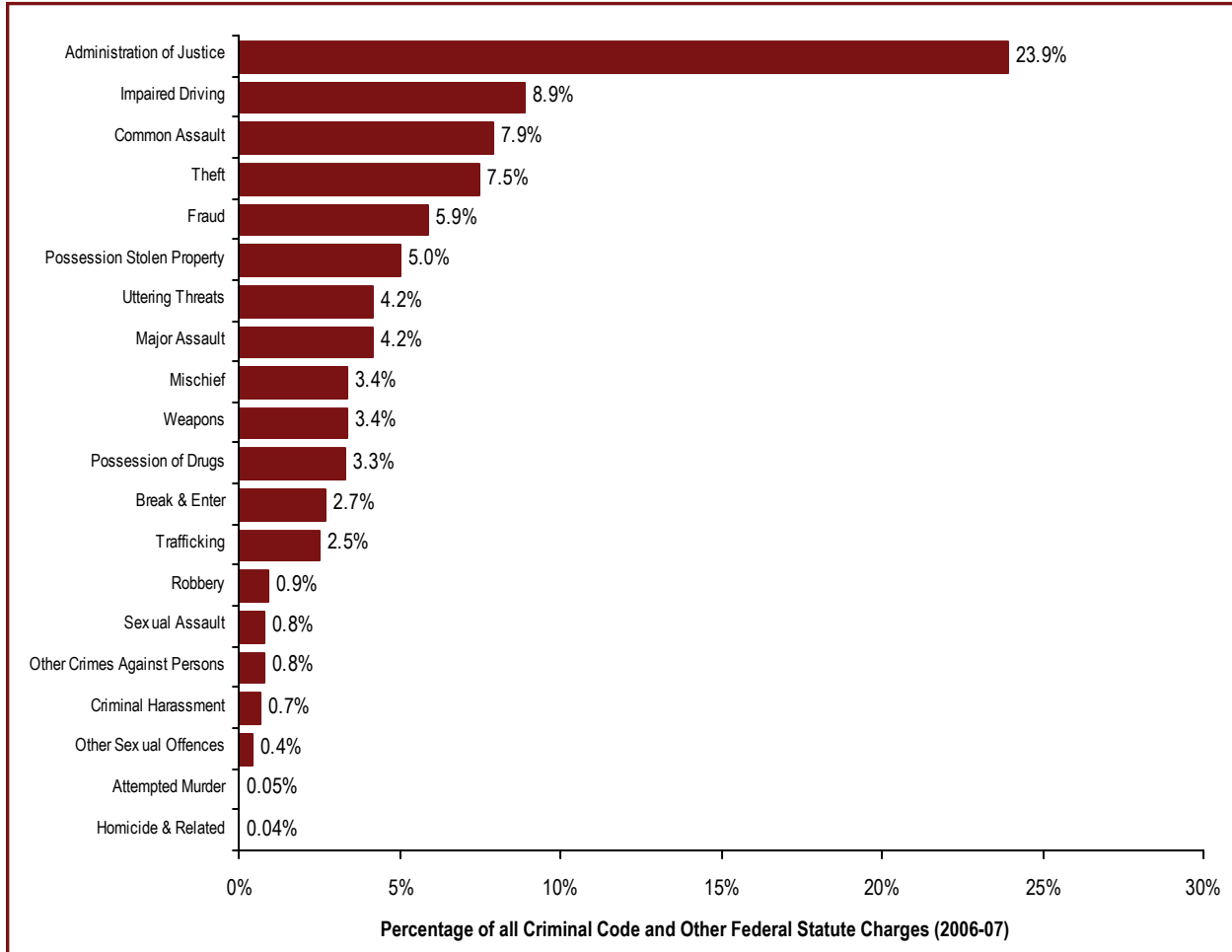
**Total charged excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

Rates are based on 100,000 population, 18 years of age and older.

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 24% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Figure A5



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Administration of justice charges (offences related to case proceedings such as failure to appear in court, failure to comply with a court order, breach of probation, and unlawfully at large) account for almost one quarter of charges before the courts.
- Apart from charges of administration of justice, impaired driving, which has decreased in each of the last three years, is the most frequent federal statute charge in adult courts.

Note:

The concept of a case has changed from previous editions of this report to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to those in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 24% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	228,606	22.53	246,687	23.36	251,371	23.41
Homicide and Related	421	0.04	448	0.04	483	0.04
Attempted Murder	525	0.05	633	0.06	589	0.05
Robbery	9,606	0.95	9,906	0.94	10,090	0.94
Sexual Assault	8,152	0.80	7,890	0.75	8,439	0.79
Other Sexual Offences	5,037	0.50	4,663	0.44	4,652	0.43
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	41,089	4.05	44,405	4.20	44,957	4.19
Common Assault (Level 1)	79,127	7.80	84,580	8.01	84,965	7.91
Uttering Threats	41,783	4.12	45,120	4.27	44,667	4.16
Criminal Harassment	7,226	0.71	7,419	0.70	7,690	0.72
Weapons	28,489	2.81	33,940	3.21	36,325	3.38
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,151	0.70	7,683	0.73	8,514	0.79
Crimes Against Property	273,256	26.93	264,837	25.07	263,541	24.54
Theft	83,032	8.18	79,888	7.56	80,138	7.46
Break and Enter	29,680	2.93	28,842	2.73	28,680	2.67
Fraud	65,357	6.44	63,254	5.99	63,237	5.89
Mischief	34,096	3.36	34,581	3.27	36,051	3.36
Possession of Stolen Property	57,634	5.68	55,504	5.26	53,187	4.95
Other Property Crimes	3,457	0.34	2,768	0.26	2,248	0.21
Administration of Justice	227,503	22.42	247,120	23.40	257,112	23.95
Fail to Appear	24,014	2.37	23,421	2.22	23,377	2.18
Breach of probation	79,775	7.86	87,289	8.26	90,675	8.44
Unlawfully at large	6,924	0.68	5,708	0.54	5,827	0.54
Fail to Comply with Order	111,303	10.97	124,734	11.81	131,018	12.20
Other Admin. Justice	5,487	0.54	5,968	0.57	6,215	0.58
Other Criminal Code	58,532	5.77	71,057	6.73	74,033	6.89
Prostitution	3,727	0.37	3,346	0.32	3,616	0.34
Disturbing the Peace	6,307	0.62	6,172	0.58	6,207	0.58
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	48,498	4.78	61,539	5.83	64,210	5.98
Criminal Code Traffic	122,816	12.11	121,361	11.49	117,288	10.92
Impaired Driving	101,672	10.02	99,672	9.44	95,503	8.89
Other CC Traffic	21,144	2.08	21,689	2.05	21,785	2.03
Other Federal Statutes	103,863	10.24	105,150	9.96	110,392	10.28
Drug Possession	30,676	3.02	32,715	3.10	35,001	3.26
Drug Trafficking	25,757	2.54	25,520	2.42	26,910	2.51
Residual Federal Statutes	47,430	4.67	46,915	4.44	48,481	4.52
Total Offences	1,014,576	100.00	1,056,212	100.00	1,073,737	100.00

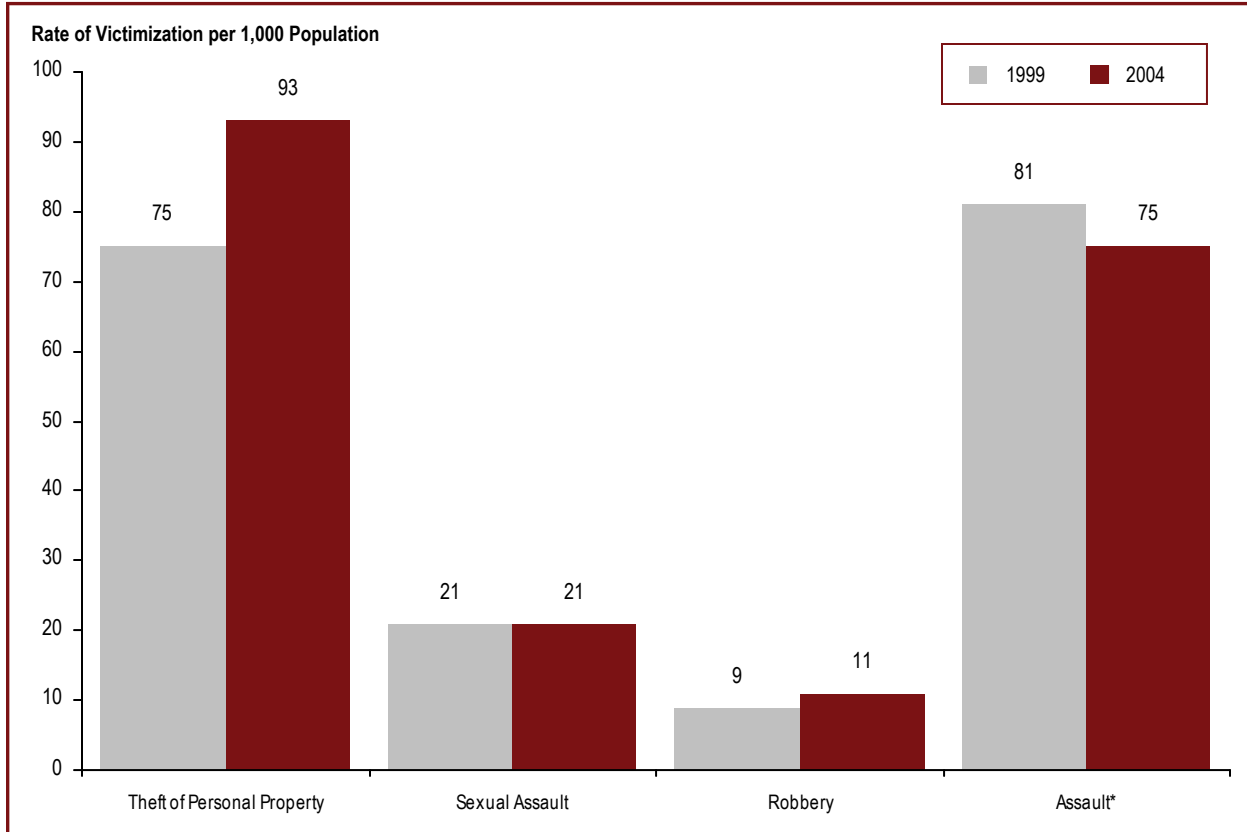
Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

Weapons have been included under "Crimes Against the Person" in this report. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other *Criminal Code*". Table excludes *Youth Criminal Justice Act/Young Offenders Act* offences. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other Federal Statutes". Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent. Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include Manitoba for years prior to 2005-06. In addition, Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The concept of a case has changed from previous editions of this report to more closely reflect court processing. Statistics from the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* used in this report should not be compared to those in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Figure A6



Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999 and 2004.

- Victimization rates for theft of personal property were higher in 2004 than in 1999
- Rates of victimization for assault were slightly lower in 2004 than in 1999.

Note:

*Assault data includes incidents of spousal violence. In previous editions of this document, the victimization data excluded incidents of spousal violence.

The next *General Social Survey* is in 2009.

Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table A6

Type of Incident	Year	
	1999	2004
Theft of Personal Property	75	93
Sexual Assault	21	21
Robbery	9	11
Assault*	81	75

Source: General Social Survey, Statistics Canada, 1999 and 2004.

Note:

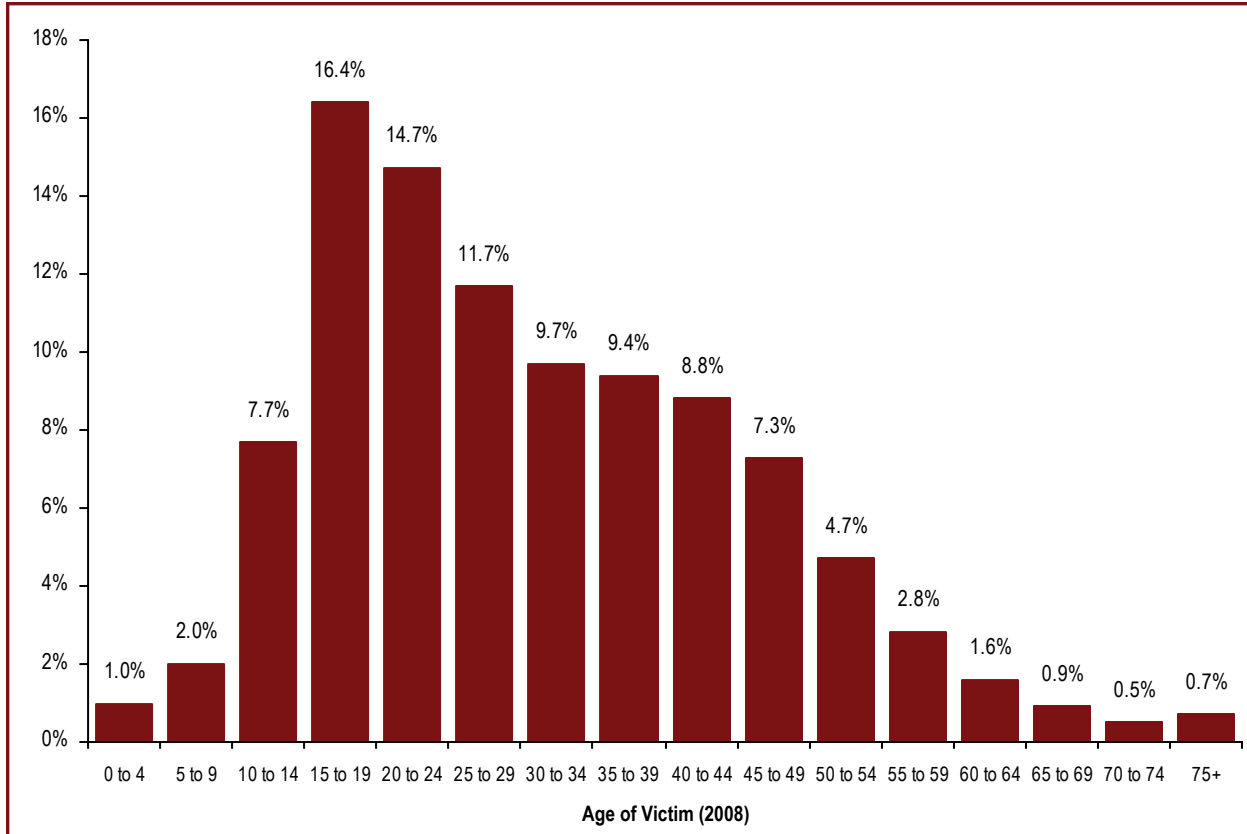
*Assault data includes incidents of spousal violence. In previous editions of this document, the victimization data excluded incidents of spousal violence. The next *General Social Survey* is in 2009.

Rates are based on 1,000 population, 15 years of age and older.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Figure A7



Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- More than half (53.5%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2008 were under the age of 30, whereas 37.4% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30.
- Females aged 15 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a violent crime.
- Canadians aged 65 and older, who account for 13.7% of the general population, represent 2.1% of victims of violent crime.

Note:

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction, robbery and traffic offences causing bodily harm and death. The data do not represent 100% coverage. In 2008, 155 police services in all 10 provinces and 3 territories supplied data for the complete year to the UCR2 and represented approximately 98% of the population of Canada. The data excludes 4,661 cases where age was unknown, 2,076 cases where sex was unknown and 651 cases where both age and sex were unknown. Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

THE MAJORITY OF VICTIMS OF VIOLENT CRIME ARE UNDER 30

Table A7 (2008)

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0 to 4 years	1,731	0.9	1,868	1.0	3,599	1.0
5 to 9 years	3,860	2.1	3,744	2.0	7,604	2.0
10 to 14 years	15,105	8.2	13,684	7.2	28,789	7.7
15 to 19 years	30,116	16.3	31,100	16.5	61,216	16.4
20 to 24 years	26,174	14.2	28,930	15.3	55,104	14.7
25 to 29 years	20,715	11.2	23,102	12.2	43,817	11.7
30 to 34 years	16,757	9.1	19,492	10.3	36,249	9.7
35 to 39 years	16,683	9.0	18,592	9.8	35,275	9.4
40 to 44 years	16,035	8.7	16,861	8.9	32,896	8.8
45 to 49 years	14,168	7.7	13,244	7.0	27,412	7.3
50 to 54 years	9,765	5.3	7,967	4.2	17,732	4.7
55 to 59 years	6,027	3.3	4,367	2.3	10,394	2.8
60 to 64 years	3,589	1.9	2,435	1.3	6,024	1.6
65 to 69 years	1,855	1.0	1,382	0.7	3,237	0.9
70 to 74 years	998	0.5	789	0.4	1,787	0.5
75 and over	1,157	0.6	1,313	0.7	2,470	0.7
Total	184,735	100.0	188,870	100.0	373,605	100.0

Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

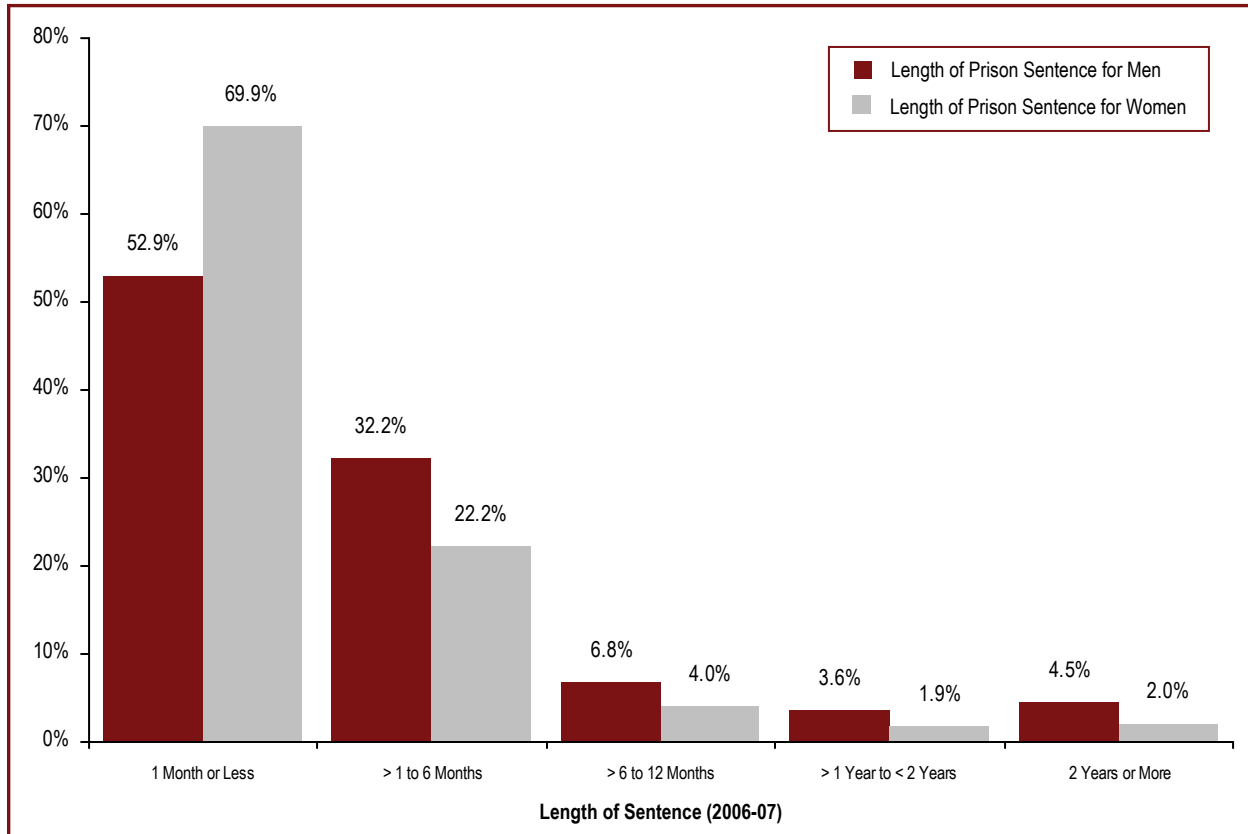
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The data do not represent 100% coverage. In 2008, 155 police services in all 10 provinces and 3 territories supplied data for the complete year to the UCR2 and represented approximately 98% of the population of Canada. The data excludes 4,661 cases where age was unknown, 2,076 cases where sex was unknown and 651 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Figure A8



Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Over half (54.6%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. Over two-thirds (69.9%) of women and just over half of men (52.9%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 92.1% of women and 85.1% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 4.2% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Superior Court data are not reported to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* for Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan.

The concept of case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8

Length of Prison Sentence	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	65.2	68.0	68.3	68.7	69.9
Men	50.8	51.7	52.1	52.4	52.9
Total	52.2	53.3	53.7	54.2	54.6
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	21.5	19.9	22.6	22.9	22.2
Men	31.9	31.5	32.5	32.5	32.2
Total	30.9	30.4	31.5	31.5	31.1
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9	4.0
Men	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.8	6.8
Total	5.6	5.3	6.5	6.5	6.7
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
Men	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.6
Total	2.7	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.5
2 Years or More					
Women	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.0
Men	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.5
Total	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2

Source: Adult Criminal Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

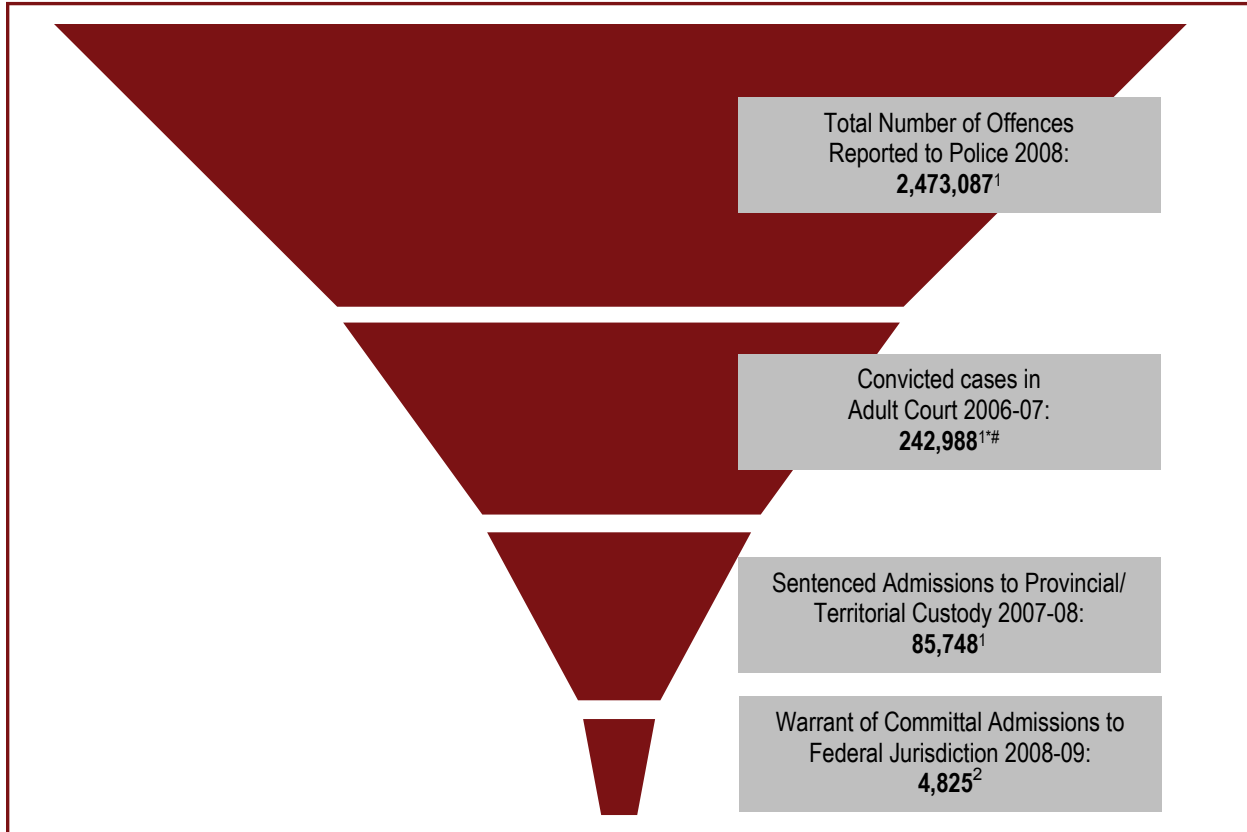
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The concept of case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9



Source: ¹ Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; ² Correctional Service Canada.

- There were about 2.5 million crimes reported to police in 2008.
- During 2008-09, 4,825 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

*This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. The concept of case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

#These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available. Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A9

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police ¹	2,680,215	2,608,736	2,606,882	2,534,730	2,473,087
Convicted cases in Adult Court ^{1*#}	238,456	244,572	242,988	Not available	Not available
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ¹	62,388	88,273	85,371	85,748	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ²	4,553	4,784	5,115	5,010	4,825

Source: ¹ Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Adult Criminal Court Survey and Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; ² Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

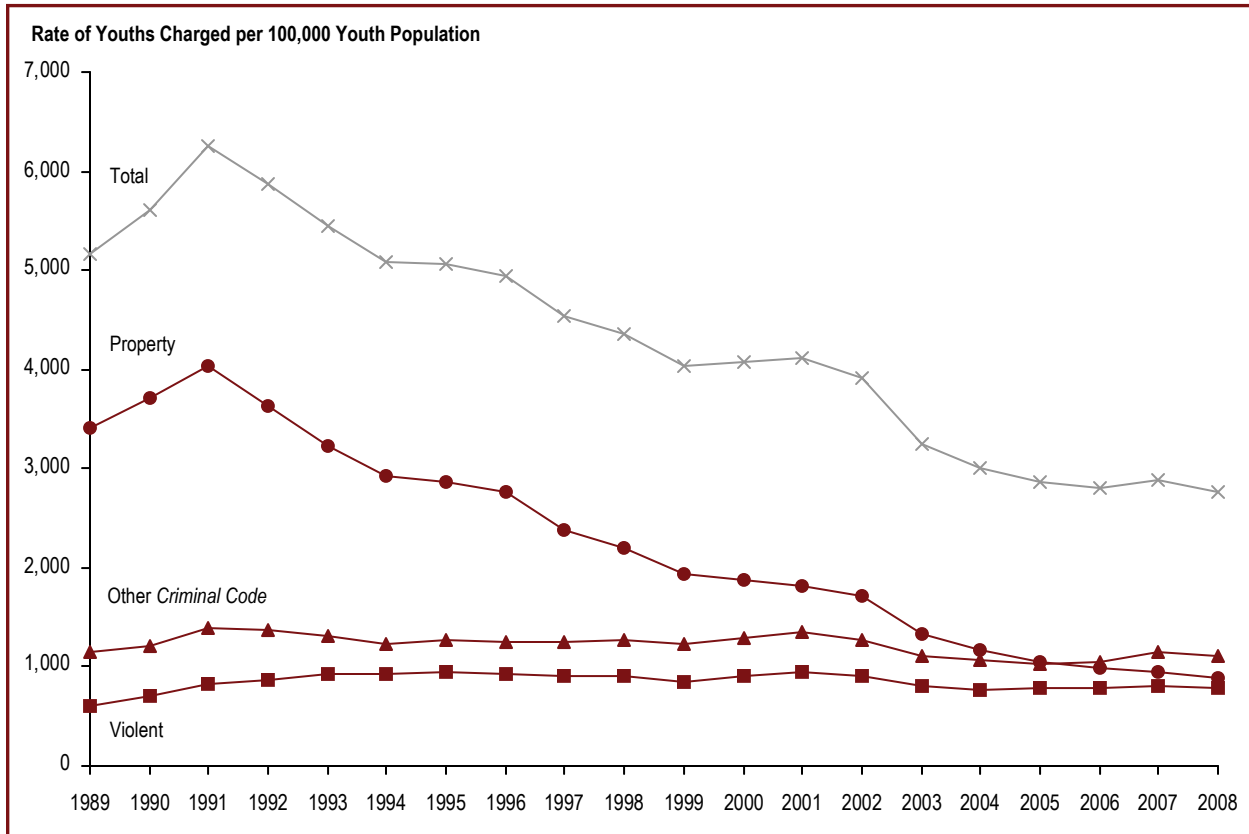
*This figure only includes cases convicted in provincial court and partial data from Superior Court. The concept of case has changed in the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

#These statistics were previously reported in the *2008 Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991 AND HAS DECLINED STEADILY SINCE

Figure A10



Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- The rate of youth* charged has decreased since 1991.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion.

Note:

*For criminal justice purposes, youth are defined under Canadian law as persons aged 12 to 17 years.

Violent crimes include homicide, attempted murder, assault, sexual offences, abduction and robbery.

Property crimes include break and enter, motor vehicle thefts, other thefts, possession of stolen goods and fraud.

In 2008, 43.3% of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991 AND HAS DECLINED STEADILY SINCE

Table A10

Year	Type of Offence											
	Violent			Property			Other CCC			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1989	235	964	614	1,186	5,456	3,401	371	1,880	1,153	1,944	8,714	5,168
1990	286	1,072	696	1,335	5,912	3,712	364	1,982	1,202	2,178	9,430	5,610
1991	333	1,288	832	1,492	6,357	4,031	451	2,267	1,396	2,491	10,464	6,258
1992	365	1,327	869	1,450	5,615	3,629	480	2,197	1,375	2,539	9,709	5,874
1993	429	1,368	923	1,325	4,945	3,221	461	2,083	1,307	2,500	8,995	5,450
1994	406	1,382	918	1,186	4,511	2,924	421	1,983	1,234	2,288	8,502	5,077
1995	424	1,411	941	1,246	4,321	2,856	470	1,991	1,263	2,420	8,385	5,061
1996	432	1,386	932	1,200	4,185	2,761	599	1,938	1,250	2,419	8,158	4,943
1997	452	1,320	908	1,020	3,637	2,389	511	1,909	1,242	2,284	7,465	4,539
1998	451	1,307	902	953	3,331	2,198	542	1,925	1,266	2,250	7,162	4,365
1999	421	1,247	855	858	2,935	1,945	512	1,875	1,224	2,072	6,634	4,025
2000	455	1,332	915	851	2,796	1,869	541	1,977	1,291	2,152	6,717	4,075
2001	480	1,369	947	862	2,673	1,811	600	2,053	1,359	2,257	6,705	4,118
2002	481	1,307	916	850	2,484	1,708	567	1,931	1,280	2,215	6,309	3,904
2003	406	1,155	800	553	2,058	1,338	471	1,700	1,113	1,684	5,369	3,250
2004	397	1,107	770	472	1,806	1,167	469	1,616	1,068	1,582	4,967	3,005
2005	387	1,136	780	433	1,606	1,044	431	1,593	1,036	1,486	4,767	2,860
2006	389	1,135	780	450	1,469	982	442	1,615	1,052	1,514	4,647	2,814
2007	405	1,165	802	460	1,399	950	489	1,742	1,140	1,593	4,722	2,892
2008	404	1,120	778	448	1,273	878	497	1,674	1,108	1,590	4,486	2,764

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

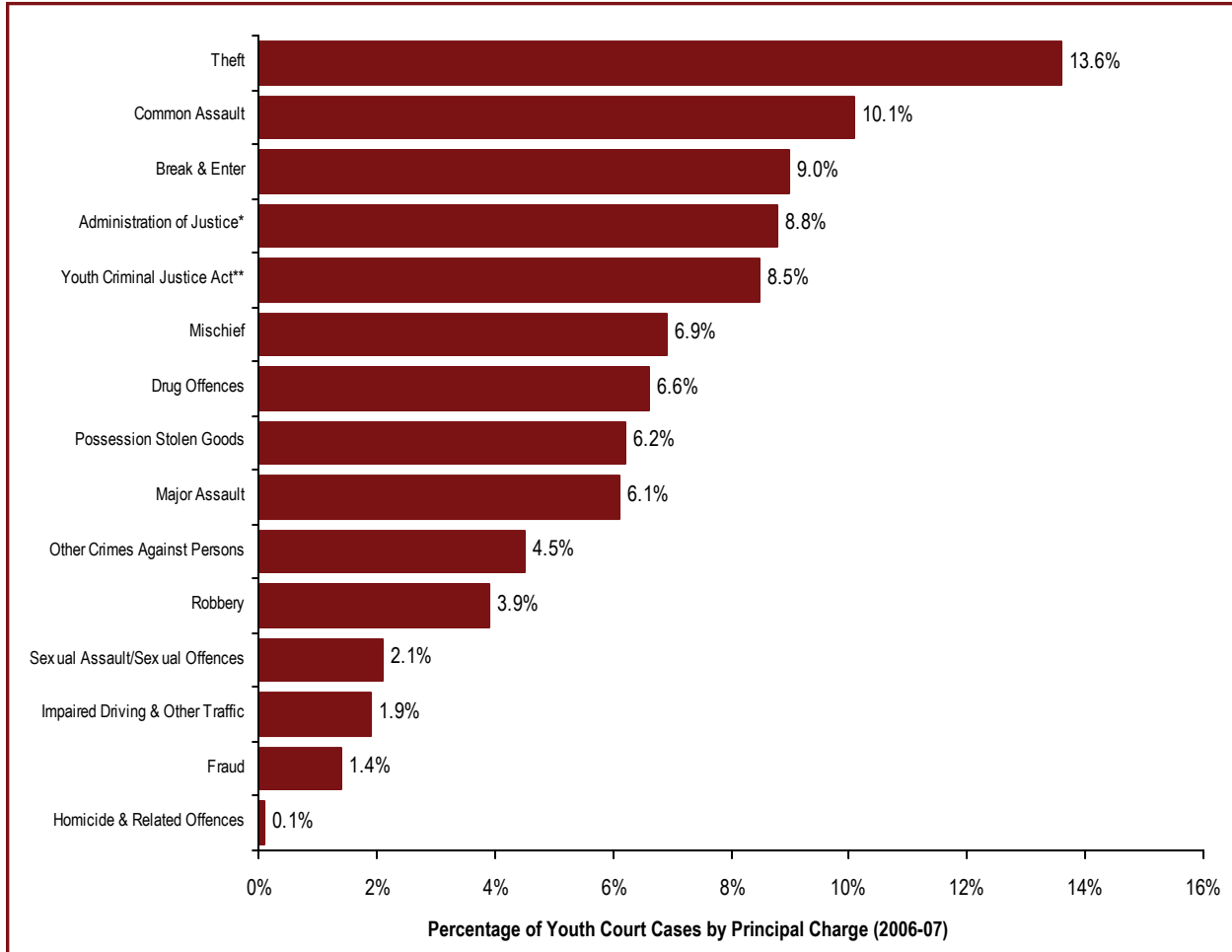
For criminal justice purposes, youth are defined under Canadian law as persons aged 12 to 17 years.

Rates for "Total" are based on 100,000 youth population (12 to 17 years).

Rates for "Females" are based on 100,000 female youth population (12 to 17 years) and rates for "Males" are based on 100,000 male youth population (12 to 17 years).

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Figure A11



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Following the enactment of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in 2003, fewer youth are in court.
- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Homicides and related offences account for 0.1% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 22% of all cases, but they account for 35% of common assaults.

Note:

*"Administration of Justice" category includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, breach of recognizance, escape and unlawfully at large.

***Youth Criminal Justice Act* offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large. Also included are similar offences under the *Young Offenders Act*, which preceded the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A11

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Crimes Against the Person	20,342	18,570	16,988	16,805	17,122
Common Assault	7,440	6,768	5,953	5,940	5,682
Major Assault	3,892	3,633	3,400	3,488	3,435
Robbery	2,598	2,227	2,021	1,990	2,228
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	1,896	1,854	1,861	1,839	1,996
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,499	1,451	1,305	1,252	1,165
Homicide and Related Offences	75	66	61	56	63
Other Crimes Against the Person	2,942	2,571	2,387	2,440	2,553
Crimes Against Property	31,359	25,532	22,722	21,522	21,279
Theft	12,413	9,211	7,977	7,503	7,687
Break and Enter	7,344	6,653	6,087	5,607	5,066
Possession of Stolen Goods	5,218	4,262	3,680	3,504	3,505
Mischief	4,647	3,765	3,557	3,728	3,878
Fraud	1,345	1,181	1,009	827	817
Other Crimes Against Property	392	460	412	353	326
Administration of Justice	5,924	5,186	4,904	4,793	4,945
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	1,131	889	666	596	549
Other Administration of Justice*	4,793	4,297	4,238	4,197	4,396
Other Criminal Code	4,119	3,819	3,475	3,558	3,561
Prostitution	28	27	11	26	19
Disturbing the Peace	363	260	230	228	244
Impaired Driving / Other CC traffic	1,329	1,216	1,136	1,049	1,086
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	2,399	2,316	2,098	2,255	2,212
Other Federal Statutes	14,409	10,895	9,499	9,393	9,556
Drug Possession	3,899	2,214	2,198	2,236	2,430
Drug Trafficking	1,635	1,427	1,309	1,243	1,305
<i>Youth Criminal Justice Act</i> **	8,678	7,118	5,828	4,966	4,795
Residual Federal Statutes	197	136	164	948	1,026
Total	76,153	64,002	57,588	56,071	56,463

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

**Other Administration of Justice" includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance.

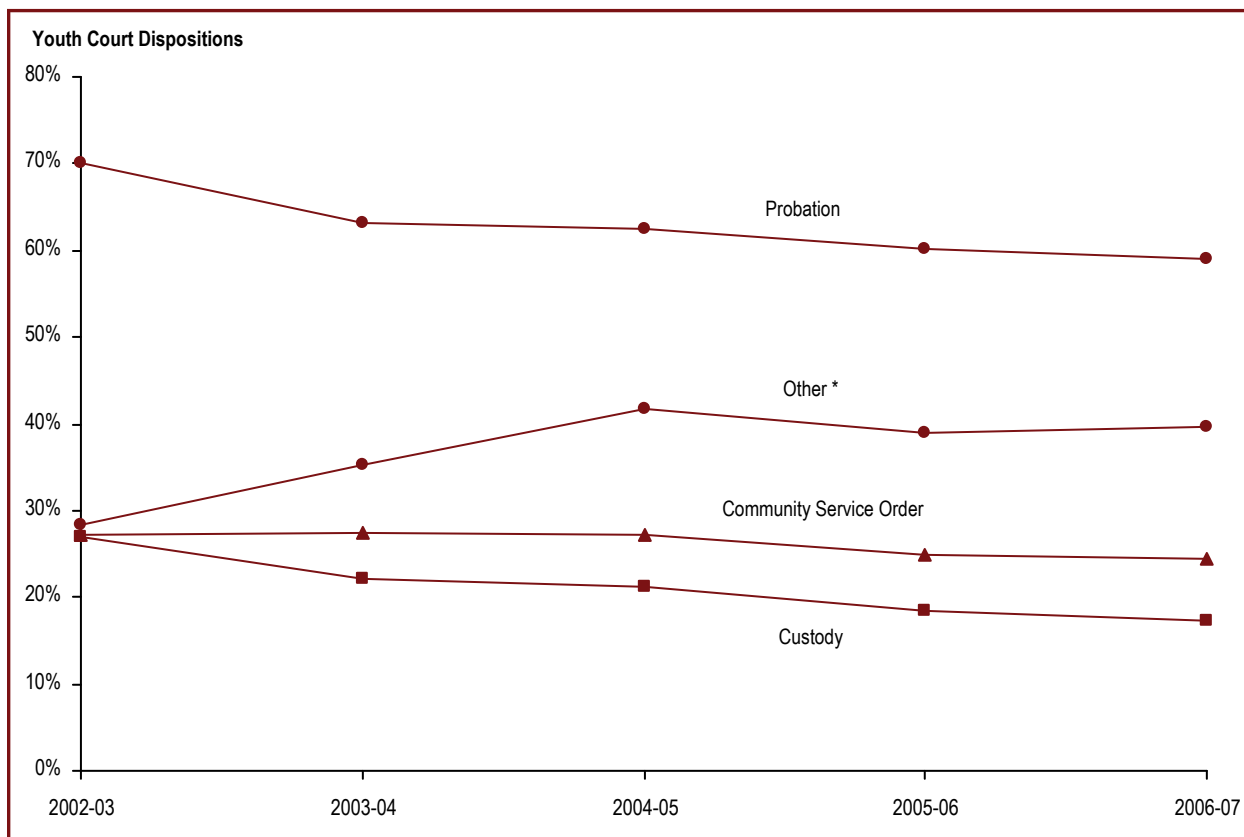
***Youth Criminal Justice Act* offences include failure to comply with a disposition or undertaking, contempt against youth court, assisting a youth to leave a place of custody and harbouring a youth unlawfully at large. Also included are similar offences under the *Young Offenders Act*, which preceded the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*.

The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

These statistics were previously reported in the 2008 *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

FEWER YOUTH ARE RECEIVING CUSTODIAL SENTENCES UNDER THE YCJA

Figure A12



Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- Consistent with the objectives of the YCJA, fewer youth are sentenced to custody. In 2006-07, about 17% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. This compares to 27% of all guilty cases in 2002-03.
- In 2006-07, 59% of youth found guilty were given probation, down from 70% in 2002-03, the last year of the *Young Offenders Act*.
- Of the new YCJA sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down the most frequently. In 2006-07, 3% of all guilty cases received such an order.

Note:

Other includes absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counseling programs and conditional discharge. Commencing in 2003-04, it also includes conditional sentence, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program and reprimand.

The concept of a case has changed in the *Youth Court Survey* to more closely reflect court processing. As a result, these figures should not be compared to the youth court statistics reported in previous editions of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*.

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FEWER YOUTH ARE RECEIVING CUSTODIAL SENTENCES UNDER THE YCJA

Table A12

Type of Disposition	Gender	Year				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	70.0	61.0	60.1	59.6	57.4
	Male	70.1	63.8	63.1	61.1	59.5
	Total	70.0	63.2	62.4	60.1	58.6
Custody	Female	22.6	17.0	16.2	15.3	13.5
	Male	28.1	23.4	22.4	19.9	18.1
	Total	26.9	22.1	21.1	18.4	16.6
Community Service Order	Female	26.6	26.0	25.6	23.9	22.3
	Male	27.2	27.7	27.7	26.1	25.1
	Total	27.1	27.4	27.2	24.8	23.8
Fine	Female	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.1	4.0
	Male	7.3	6.4	6.0	5.8	5.8
	Total	6.9	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.5
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	0.0	1.0	2.7	3.0	2.5
	Male	0.0	1.5	3.0	3.7	3.5
	Total	0.0	1.4	3.0	3.5	3.2
Other*	Female	28.4	34.2	40.1	37.4	36.8
	Male	31.1	35.6	42.1	41.0	40.3
	Total	30.5	35.3	41.8	38.9	38.1

Source: Youth Court Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

Other includes absolute discharge, restitution, prohibition, seizure, forfeiture, compensation, pay purchaser, essays, apologies, counseling programs and conditional discharge. Commencing in 2003-04, it also includes conditional sentence, intensive support and supervision, attendance at non-residential program and reprimand.

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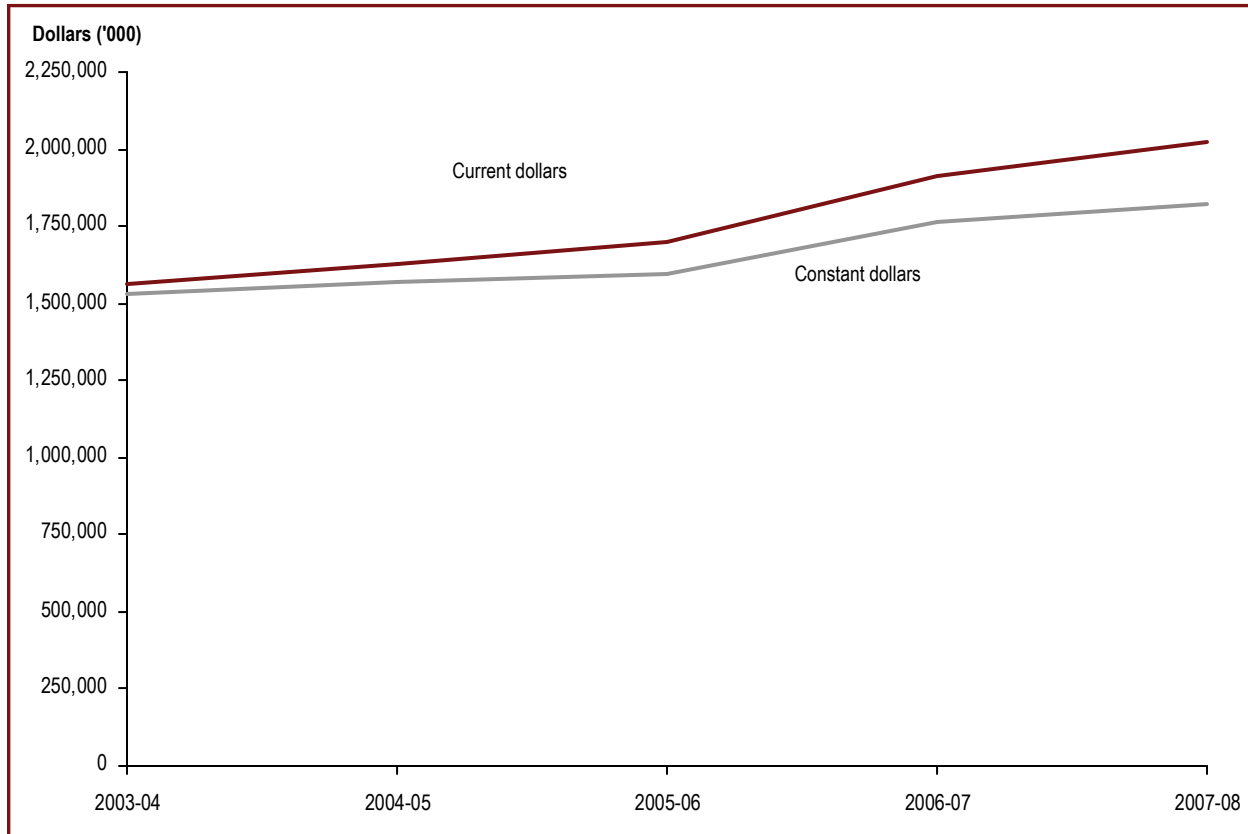
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SECTION B

CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATION

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2007-08

Figure B1



Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Office of the Correctional Investigator, Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

- In 2007-08, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled about \$2.02 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in constant dollars, increased 19.1% from 2003-04 to 2007-08.
- The per capita cost adjusted for inflation was lower in 2003-04 than in 2007-08.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled just under \$1.64 billion in 2007-08 (see *Adult Correctional Services Survey*, Statistics Canada).

Note:

Federal expenditures on corrections include the spending by the Correctional Service Canada (CSC), the National Parole Board (NPB) and the Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI). The expenditures for the CSC include both operating and capital costs. CSC expenditures exclude CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries).

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base (2002) that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. Changes in the Consumer Price Index were used to calculate constant dollars.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS INCREASED IN 2007-08

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2002 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2003-04								
CSC	1,411,746	110,530	1,522,276	48.11	1,385,831	108,501	1,494,332	47.23
NPB	35,700	--	35,700	1.13	35,045	--	35,045	1.11
OCI	2,790	--	2,790	0.09	2,739	--	2,739	0.09
Total	1,450,236	110,530	1,560,766	49.33	1,423,614	108,501	1,532,115	48.42
2004-05								
CSC	1,480,721	105,893	1,586,614	49.67	1,422,813	101,752	1,524,564	47.73
NPB	41,200	--	41,200	1.29	39,589	--	39,589	1.24
OCI	2,871	--	2,871	0.09	2,759	--	2,759	0.09
Total	1,524,792	105,893	1,630,685	51.05	1,465,160	101,752	1,566,912	49.06
2005-06								
CSC	1,533,498	116,843	1,650,341	51.18	1,440,716	109,774	1,550,489	48.08
NPB	42,800	--	42,800	1.33	40,210	--	40,210	1.25
OCI	3,115	--	3,115	0.10	2,927	--	2,927	0.09
Total	1,579,413	116,843	1,696,256	52.60	1,483,853	109,774	1,593,626	49.42
2006-07								
CSC	1,743,847	124,538	1,868,386	57.35	1,608,418	114,866	1,723,285	52.90
NPB	43,400	--	43,400	1.33	40,030	--	40,030	1.23
OCI	3,156	--	3,156	0.10	2,911	--	2,911	0.09
Total	1,790,403	124,538	1,914,942	58.78	1,651,359	114,866	1,766,226	54.21
2007-08								
CSC	1,827,839	140,641	1,968,480	59.78	1,650,717	127,013	1,777,730	53.99
NPB	48,600	--	48,600	1.48	43,891	--	43,891	1.33
OCI	3,132	--	3,132	0.10	2,829	--	2,829	0.09
Total	1,879,571	140,641	2,020,212	61.35	1,697,436	127,013	1,824,449	55.41

Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Office of the Correctional Investigator, Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

Note:

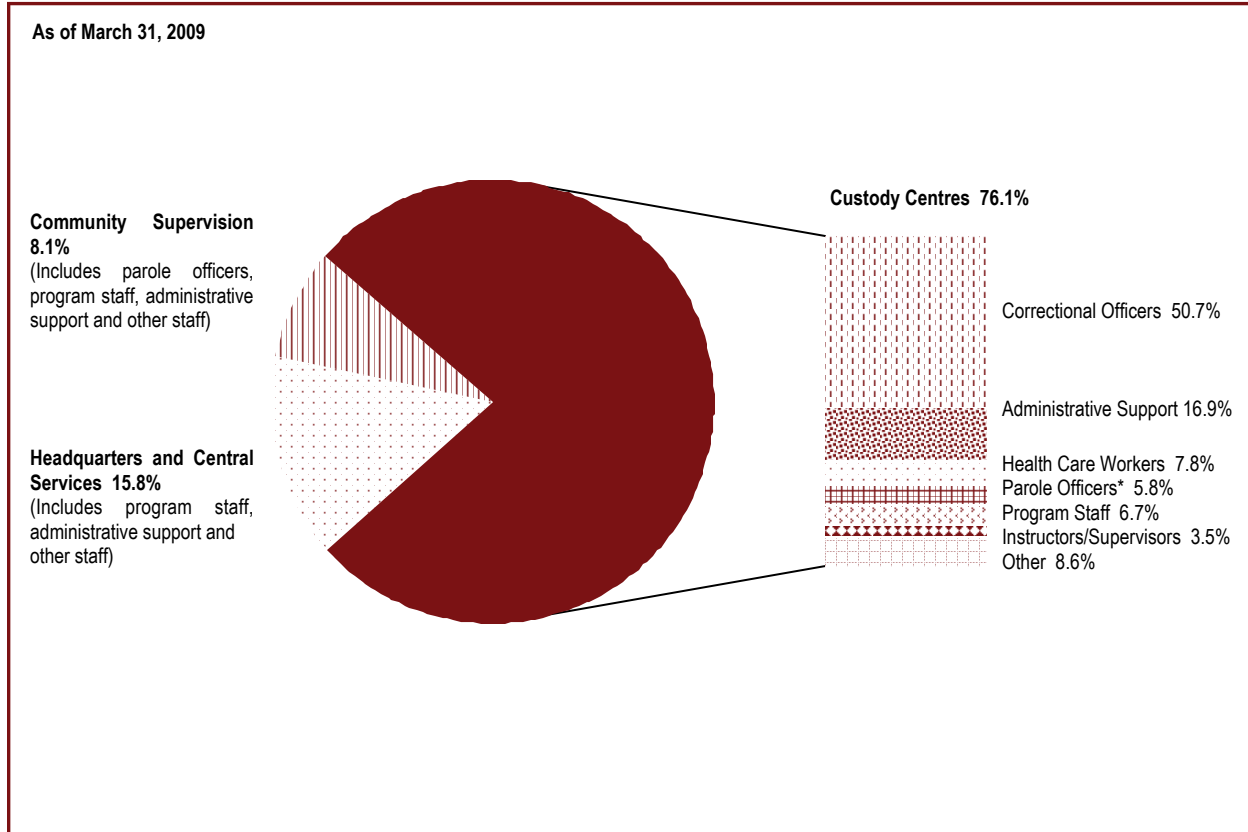
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

Per capita cost is calculated by dividing the total expenditures by the total Canadian population and thus represents the cost per Canadian for federal correctional services.

Constant dollars represent dollar amounts calculated on a one-year base (2002) that adjusts for inflation allowing the yearly amounts to be directly comparable. Changes in the Consumer Price Index were used to calculate constant dollars.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 16,500.**
- Approximately 76% of CSC staff work in institutions.
- Staff employed in community supervision account for 8% of the total.

Note:

*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

**CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent active employees as of March 31, 2009.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	2,609	15.8
Administrative Support	2,198	13.3
Program Staff	108	0.7
Health Care Workers	111	0.7
Correctional Officers	44	0.3
Instructors / Supervisors	17	0.1
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors	2	0.0
Other**	129	0.8
Custody Centres	12,590	76.1
Correctional Officers	6,382	38.6
Administrative Support	2,126	12.9
Health Care Workers	988	6.0
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors*	727	4.4
Program Staff	839	5.1
Instructors / Supervisors	444	2.7
Other**	1,084	6.6
Community Supervision	1,337	8.1
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors	714	4.3
Administrative Support	336	2.0
Program Staff	198	1.2
Health Care Workers	69	0.4
Correctional Officers	18	0.1
Other**	2	0.0
Total***	16,536	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

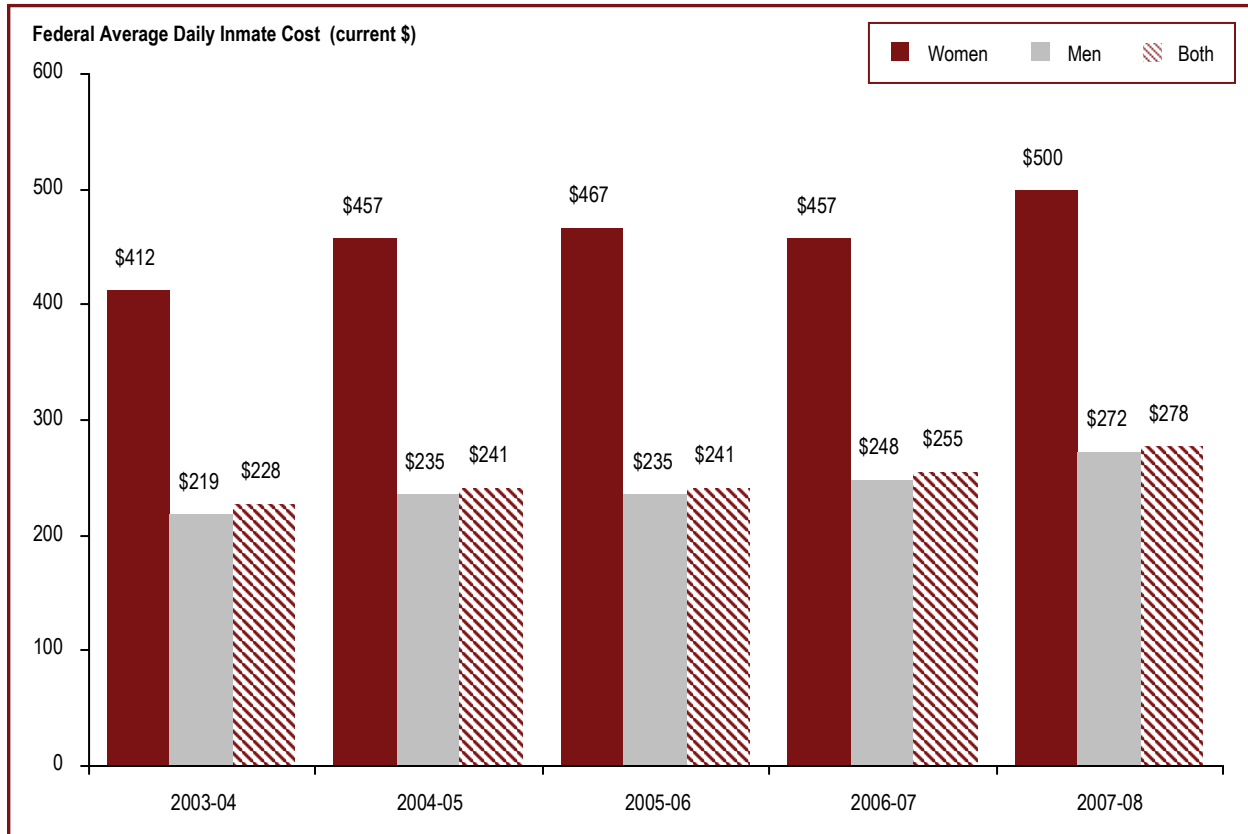
*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

**The "Other" category represents job classifications such as trades and food services.

***CSC has changed its definition of employee. Previously the total number of employees included casual employees, employees on leave without pay and suspended employees. These categories have been removed from the total as of 2005-06. These numbers represent active employees as of March 31, 2009. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Figure B3



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$228 in 2003-04 to \$278 in 2007-08.
- In 2007-08, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate incarcerated was \$101,666 per year, up from \$83,276 per year in 2003-04. In 2007-08, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate incarcerated was \$99,205 per year, whereas the annual average cost for incarcerating a woman was \$182,506.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than to keep that individual incarcerated (\$24,825 per year versus \$101,666 per year).

Note:

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). In 2001-02, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. In addition, the cost of keeping a woman incarcerated includes the cost of maximum security units for women co-located within institutions for men.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE INCARCERATED HAS INCREASED

Table B3

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08
Incarcerated Offenders					
Maximum Security (males only)	110,223	113,591	113,645	121,294	135,870
Medium Security (males only)	71,640	75,661	75,251	80,545	87,498
Minimum Security (males only)	74,431	83,643	82,676	83,297	89,377
Women's Facilities	150,867	166,642	170,684	166,830	182,506
Exchange of Services Agreements	56,393	65,932	71,605	77,428	77,762
Incarcerated Average	83,276	87,919	88,067	93,030	101,666
Offenders in the Community	20,698	20,320	23,105	23,076	24,825
Total Incarcerated and Community	65,991	68,216	71,004	74,261	81,932

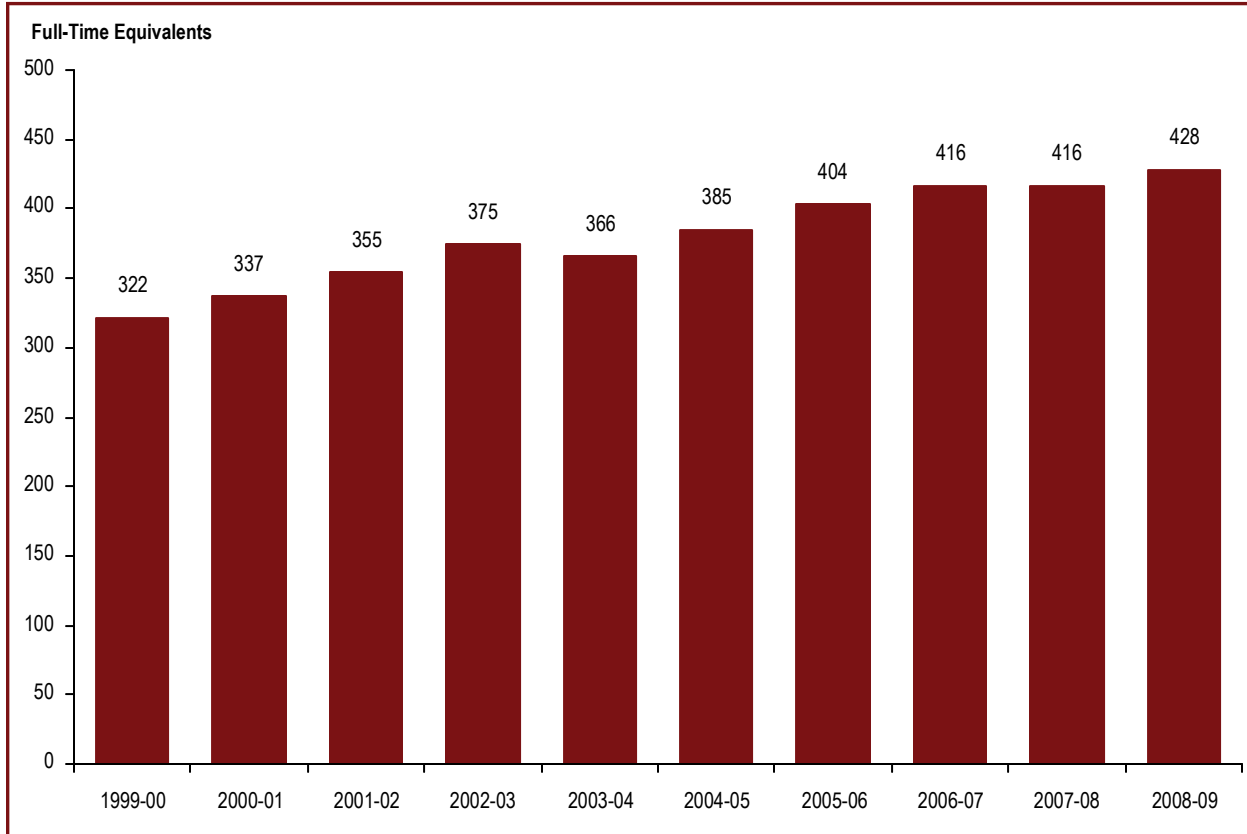
Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The average daily inmate cost includes those costs associated with the operation of the institutions such as salaries and employee benefit plan contributions, but excludes capital expenditures and expenditures related to CORCAN (a Special Operating Agency that conducts industrial operations within penitentiaries). In 2001-02, the cost allocation methodology was refined to better reflect expenditures directly related to offenders. In addition, the cost of keeping a woman incarcerated includes the cost of maximum security units for women co-located within institutions for men.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

Figure B4



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board has increased since 1999-00.

Note:

Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Strategic Outcome*					
Conditional Release Decisions	296	305	278	288	291
Conditional Release Openness and Accountability	--	--	57	53	58
Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations	40	65	32	36	39
Corporate Management	49	34	49	39	40
Total	385	404	416	416	428
Type of Employees					
Full-time Board Members	41	43	40	41	37
Part-time Board Members	15	18	19	22	25
Staff	329	343	357	353	366
Total	385	404	416	416**	428

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

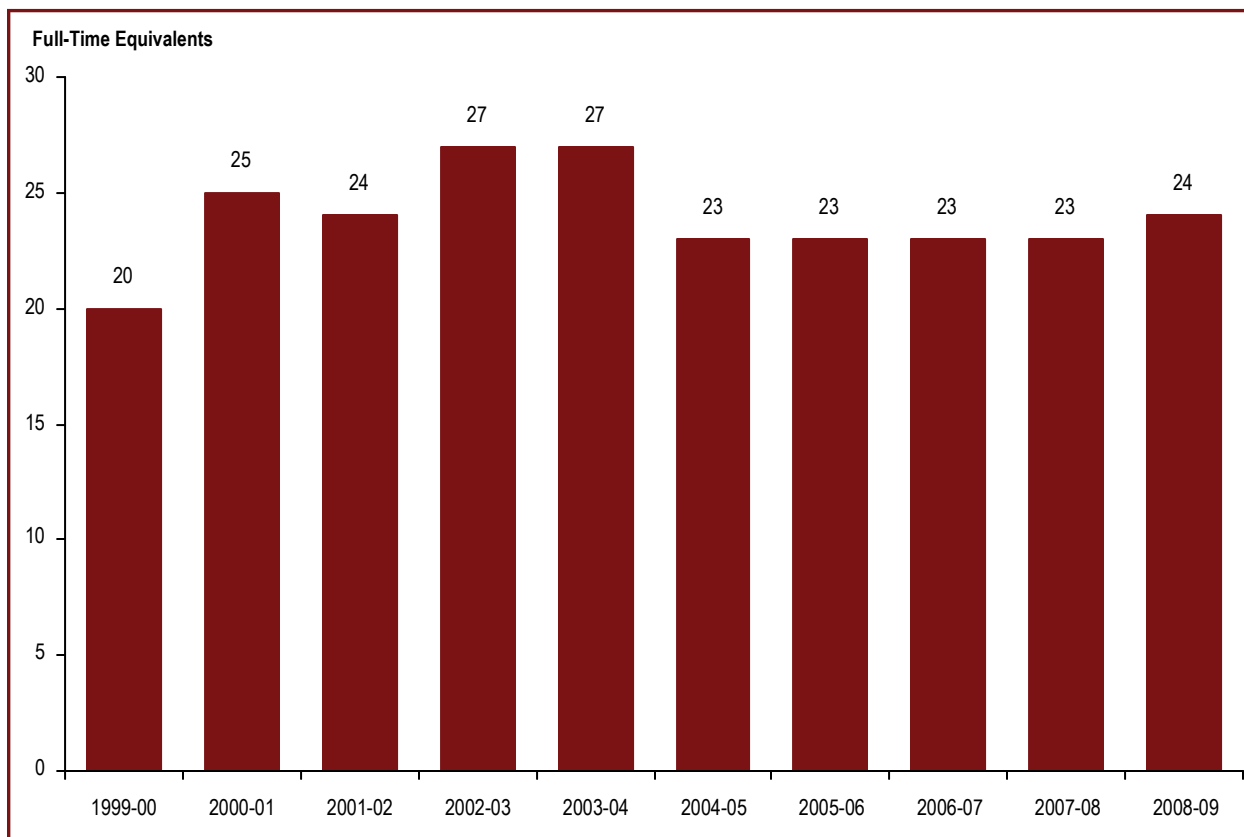
*As of 2006-07, the Receiver General and Treasury Board Secretariat reporting requirements have been changed from Business Line to Strategic Outcome. Consequently, data regarding Conditional Release Openness and Accountability is unavailable prior to 2006-07.

**The National Parole Board transferred the Information Technology function to Correctional Services of Canada effective April 1st, 2007. This represented a reduction of 23 full-time equivalents.

Section 103 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* limits the National Parole Board to 45 full-time members.

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B5



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- The total number of full-time equivalents at the Office of the Correctional Investigator has remained stable over the past five years.
- In 2008-09, approximately 6,100 complaints/inquires* were received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

*The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service Canada and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

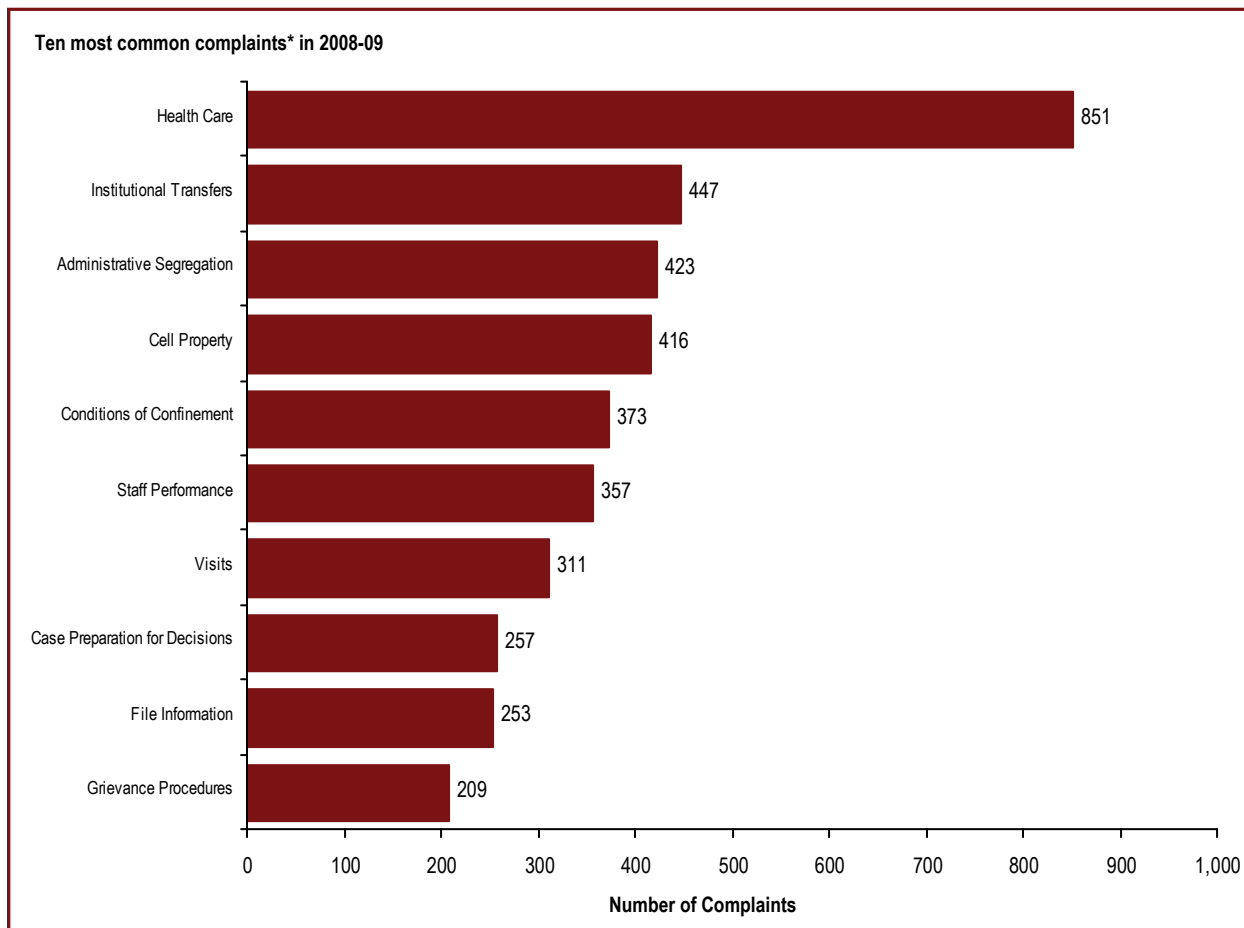
Table B5

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Type of Employees					
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management and Legal Counsel/Advisor	5	5	5	5	5
Investigative Services	13	13	13	13	16
Administrative Services	4	4	4	4	2
Total	23	23	23	23	24

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

HEALTH CARE IS THE MOST COMMON AREA OF OFFENDER COMPLAINT RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B6



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

- There were 6,059 complaints/inquires* received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator in 2008-09.
- Health care (14.0%), institutional transfers (7.4%), and administrative segregation (7.0%) accounted for 28% of all complaints.
- The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic and death in custody investigations.

Note:

*The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service Canada and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

HEALTH CARE IS THE MOST COMMON AREA OF OFFENDER COMPLAINT RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Table B6

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care	891	913	916	849	851
Institutional Transfers	653	613	610	555	447
Cell Property	567	617	686	520	416
Administrative Segregation	468	467	453	406	423
Case Preparation for Decisions	348	410	429	379	257
Conditions of Confinement	330	427	374	350	373
Staff Performance	429	363	452	316	357
Visits	467	384	357	315	311
File Information	351	284	343	297	253
Grievance Procedures	378	293	296	264	209
Financial Matters	261	275	248	196	140
Telephone	211	195	180	189	195
Programs	220	291	239	180	186
Safety/Security of Offender	215	199	167	176	165
Security Classification	183	227	193	172	138
Employment	104	149	146	100	101
Cell Placement	93	118	128	79	43
Other**	1,234	1,046	1,155	852	978
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	293	320	290	203	216
Total	7,696	7,591	7,662	6,398	6,059

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

Note:

*The Office of the Correctional Investigator (OCI) may commence an investigation on receipt of a complaint by or on behalf of an offender or on its own initiative. Complaints are made by telephone, letter and during interviews with the OCI's investigative staff at federal correctional facilities. The dispositions in response to complaints involve a combination of internal responses (where the information or assistance sought by the offender can generally be provided by the OCI's investigative staff) and investigations (where, further to a review/analysis of law, policies and documentation, OCI investigative staff make an inquiry or several interventions with Correctional Service Canada and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

**Other refers to other types of complaints not specified in the table and includes Claims Against the Crown, Community Programs/Supervision, Correspondence, Death or Serious Injury, General Decision/Implementation, Diet, Discipline, Discrimination, Food Services, Harassment, Health and Safety/Worksite, Ion Scan/Drug Dog, Mental Health, Methadone, Official Languages, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Release Procedures, Request for Information, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration/Calculation, Temporary Absence Decision, Urinalysis and Use of Force.

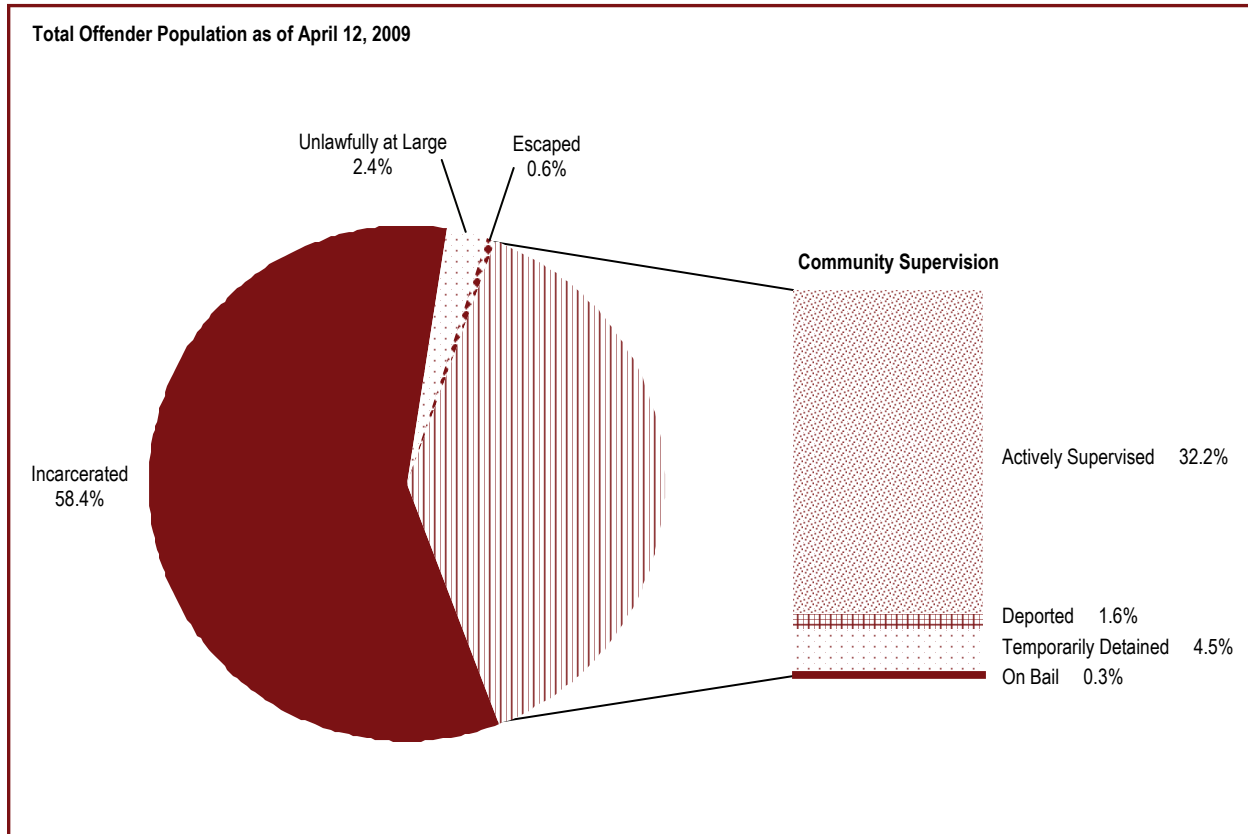
The number of individual complaints processed by the OCI has decreased in recent years because the OCI has reallocated resources to sharpen its focus on systemic and death in custody investigations.

SECTION C

OFFENDER POPULATION

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Figure C1



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Definitions:

Total Offender Population includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are temporarily detained, actively supervised, on bail, escaped, unlawfully at large and those that have been deported.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

Community Supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

Actively Supervised includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole or statutory release, as well as those who are in the community on long-term supervision orders.

On Bail includes offenders on a judicial interim release; they have appealed their conviction or sentence and have been released to await the results of a new trial.

Temporarily Detained includes offenders who are physically held in a provincial detention centre or a federal institution after being suspended for a breach of a parole condition or to prevent a breach of parole conditions.

Deported includes offenders for whom a deportation order has been enforced by Citizenship and Immigration Canada.

Escaped includes offenders who have absconded from either a correctional facility or while on a temporary absence and whose whereabouts are unknown.

Unlawfully at Large includes offenders who have been released to the community on day parole, full parole, statutory release or a long term supervision order for whom a warrant for suspension has been issued, but has not yet been executed.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1 (as of April 12, 2009)

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	13,286	58.4
On Bail	72	0.3
Actively Supervised	7,316	32.2
Day Parole	1,013	4.5
Full Parole	3,585	15.8
Statutory Release	2,489	10.9
Long Term Supervision Order	229	1.0
Temporarily Detained, while on:	1,035	4.5
Day Parole	127	0.6
Full Parole	134	0.6
Statutory Release	753	3.3
Long Term Supervision Order	21	0.1
Deported	365	1.6
Escaped	130	0.6
Unlawfully At Large	545	2.4
Total	22,749	100.0

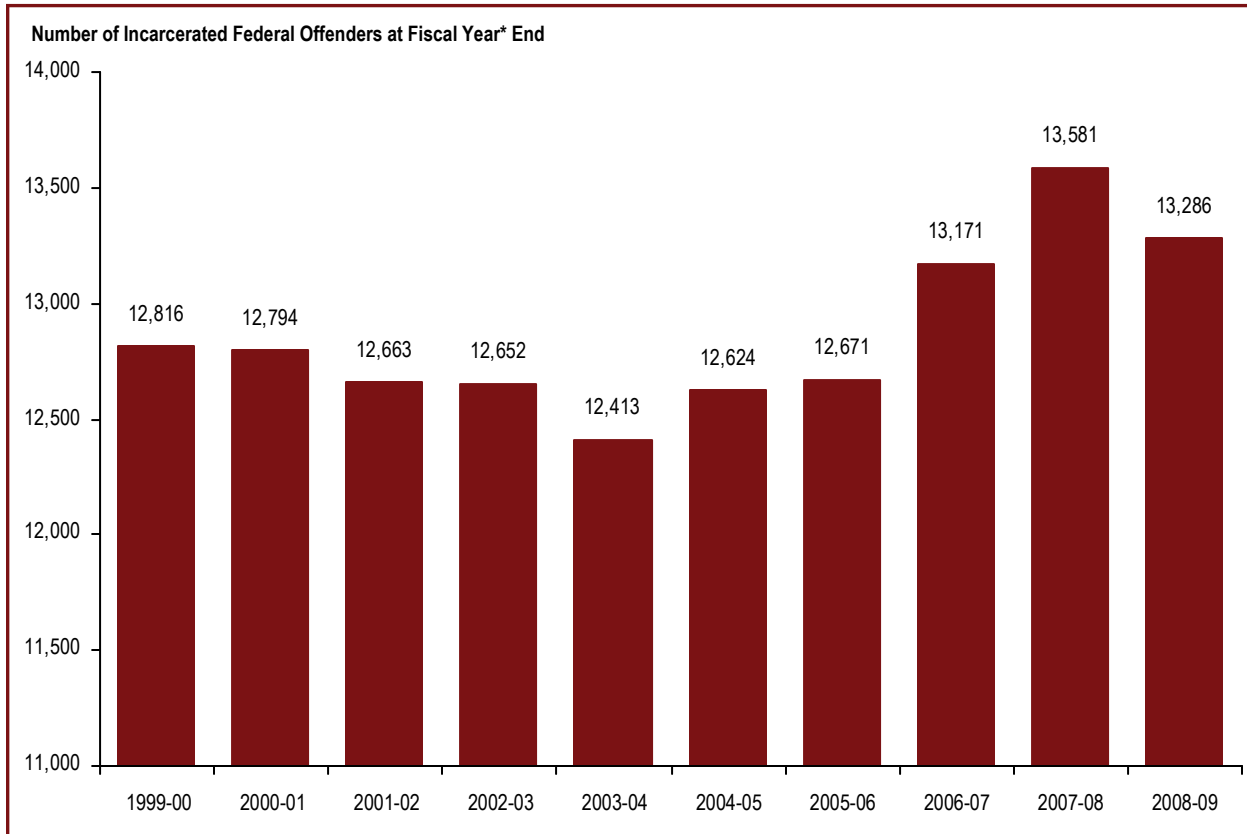
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

It is possible for an offender under federal jurisdiction to serve his or her sentence in a provincial institution. The data presented include these offenders as they are still under federal jurisdiction.

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2008-09

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive increases in the federal incarcerated offender population from 2004-05 to 2007-08, there was a decrease in 2008-09.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1999-00 to 2007-08 while the remand population increased during this period. Since 2005-06, the number of remanded inmates exceeded the number of sentenced inmates in provincial/territorial custody.**

Note:

*The data reflect the number of offenders incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The term "incarcerated federal offenders" refers to those offenders serving a sentence of two years or more who are currently serving their sentence in a federal or provincial correctional facility. These numbers include those offenders who are in the community on some form of temporary absence at the time of the count. These numbers do not include those offenders who have had their supervision period suspended and are temporarily detained, those offenders who are on bail, or those offenders who have escaped and have not yet been recaptured at the time of the count.

**Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey - Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2008-09

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/ Temporary Detention		
1999-00	12,816	11,436	6,664	531	18,631	31,447
2000-01	12,794	10,978	7,427	415	18,820	31,614
2001-02	12,663	10,956	7,972	334	19,262	31,925
2002-03	12,652	10,621	8,728	337	19,686	32,338
2003-04	12,413	9,863	9,163	342	19,368	31,781
2004-05	12,624	9,832	9,642	346	19,820	32,444
2005-06	12,671	9,618	10,879	332	20,829	33,500
2006-07	13,171	9,978	11,925	337	22,240	35,411
2007-08	13,581	9,750	12,888	387	23,026	36,607
2008-09	13,286	--	--	--	--	--

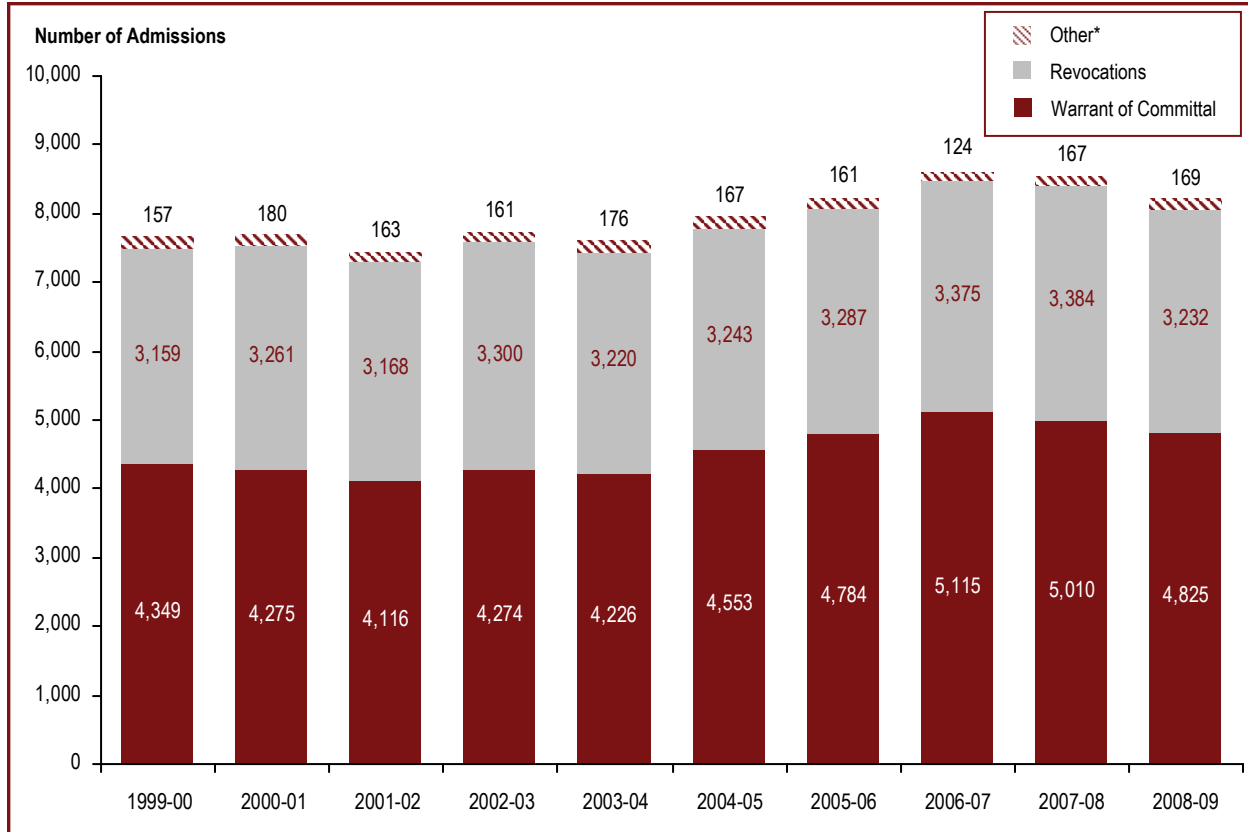
Source: ¹Correctional Service Canada.; ²Adult Correctional Survey - Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions. The figures for federal offenders reflect yearly snapshots as of the last day of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year. The figures for provincial and territorial offenders reflect annual average counts.
-- Data not available.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS DECREASED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After peaking at 8,614 in 2006-07, the number of admissions has decreased by 4.5% to 8,226 in 2008-09.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions has fluctuated over the past decade, and decreased by 3.7% from 2007-08 to 2008-09.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal increased from 236 in 2004-05 to 313 in 2008-09.

Note:

**"Other" includes transfers from other jurisdictions (exchange of services), terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

These numbers refer to the federal jurisdiction admissions during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS DECREASED

Table C3

	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	216	3,025	239	3,160	276	3,407	274	3,356	278	3,272
All Others	20	1,292	35	1,350	42	1,390	34	1,346	35	1,240
Subtotal	236	4,317	274	4,510	318	4,797	308	4,702	313	4,512
Total	4,553		4,784		5,115		5,010		4,825	
Revocations										
Total	153	3,090	162	3,125	156	3,219	147	3,237	167	3,065
Total	3,243		3,287		3,375		3,384		3,232	
Other*										
Total	16	151	12	149	8	116	11	156	20	149
Total	167		161		124		167		169	
<hr/>										
	405	7,558	448	7,784	482	8,138	466	8,095	500	7,726
Total Admissions	7,963		8,232		8,614		8,561		8,226	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

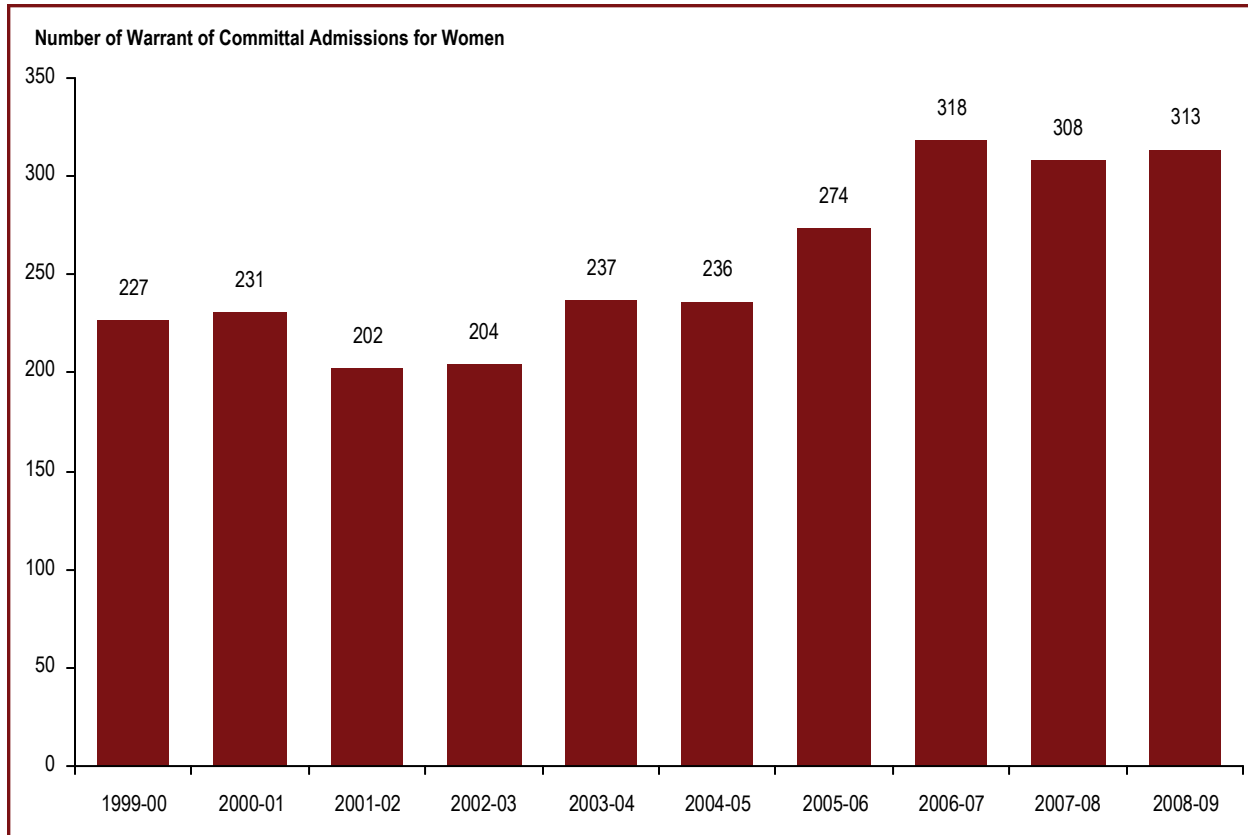
Note:

Other includes transfers from other jurisdictions through exchange of services, terminations, transfers from foreign countries, and admissions where a release is interrupted as a consequence of a new conviction.

These numbers refer to the federal jurisdiction admissions during each fiscal year and may be greater than the actual number of offenders admitted, since an individual offender may be admitted more than once in a given year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In the last ten years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction increased 37.9% from 227 in 1999-00 to 313 in 2008-09. During the same time period, there was an increase of 9.5% in the number of men admitted to federal jurisdiction.
- In the last three years, the number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrants of committal has fluctuated little, between 308 and 318.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 6.5% in 2008-09).
- As of April 12, 2009, there were 500 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL
JURISDICTION HAS INCREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE**

Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
1999-00	227	5.2	4,122	94.8	4,349
2000-01	231	5.4	4,044	94.6	4,275
2001-02	202	4.9	3,914	95.1	4,116
2002-03	204	4.8	4,070	95.2	4,274
2003-04	237	5.6	3,990	94.4	4,227
2004-05	236	5.2	4,317	94.8	4,553
2005-06	274	5.7	4,510	94.3	4,784
2006-07	318	6.2	4,797	93.8	5,115
2007-08	308	6.1	4,702	93.9	5,010
2008-09	313	6.5	4,512	93.5	4,825

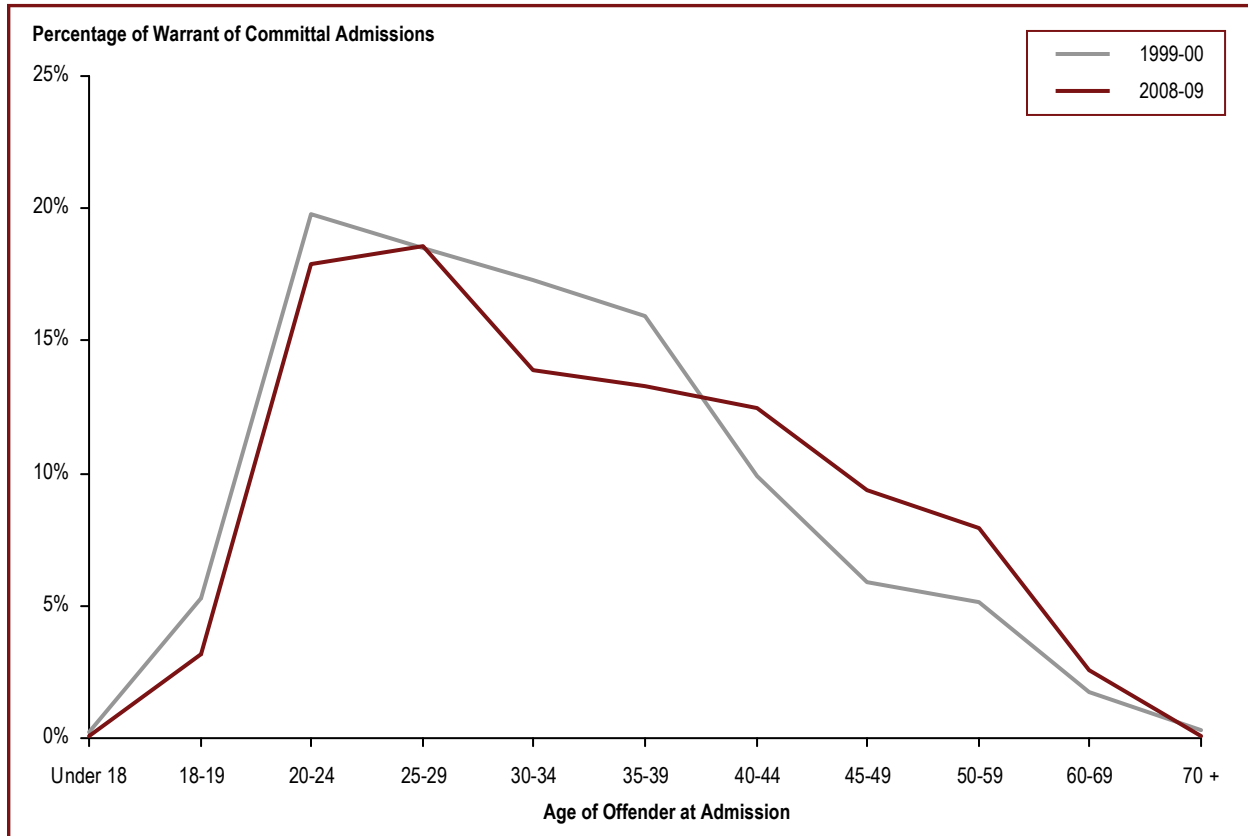
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C5



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2008-09, 36.5% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 27.2% were between 30 and 39 years of age.
- The distribution of age upon admission is similar for both men and women.
- The median age of the population upon admission has increased from 31 in 1999-00 to 33 in 2008-09.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 686 (15.8%) in 1999-00 to 1,056 (21.9%) in 2008-09, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 decreased from 754 (17.3%) in 1999-00 to 670 (13.9%) in 2008-09.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

OFFENDER AGE AT ADMISSION TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C5

Age at Admission	1999-00						2008-09					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	1	0.4	8	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.1	3	0.1
18 and 19	15	6.6	216	5.2	231	5.3	9	2.9	145	3.2	154	3.2
20 to 24	43	18.9	818	19.8	861	19.8	41	13.1	821	18.2	862	17.9
25 to 29	51	22.5	755	18.3	806	18.5	54	17.3	844	18.7	898	18.6
30 to 34	34	15.0	720	17.5	754	17.3	61	19.5	609	13.5	670	13.9
35 to 39	41	18.1	650	15.8	691	15.9	42	13.4	601	13.3	643	13.3
40 to 44	21	9.3	410	9.9	431	9.9	50	16.0	554	12.3	604	12.5
45 to 49	12	5.3	243	5.9	255	5.9	27	8.6	425	9.4	452	9.4
50 to 59	6	2.6	215	5.2	221	5.1	25	8.0	356	7.9	381	7.9
60 to 69	3	1.3	72	1.7	75	1.7	4	1.3	120	2.7	124	2.6
70 and over	0	0.0	15	0.4	15	0.3	0	0.0	34	0.8	34	0.7
Total	227		4,122		4,349		313		4,512		4,825	

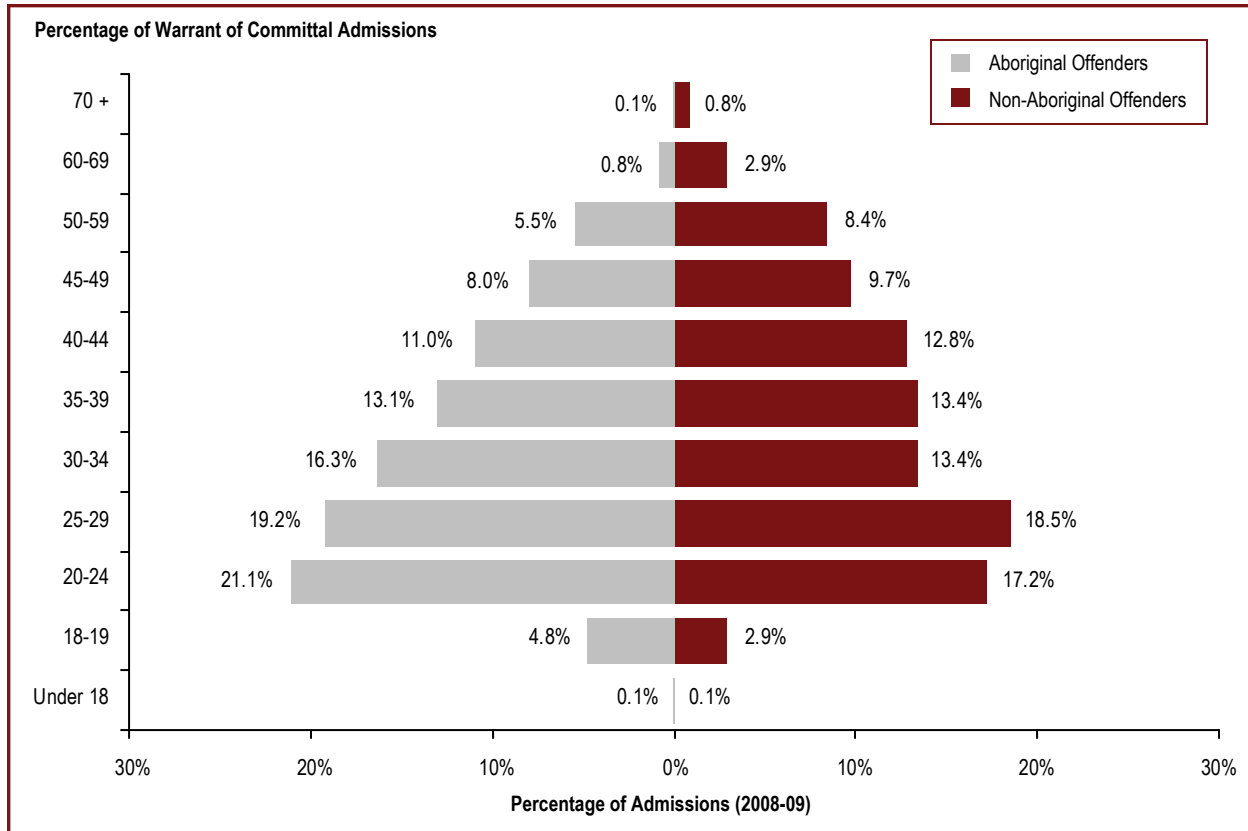
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

THE AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2008-09, 45.2% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.6% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 31, compared to a median age of 34 for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

**THE AVERAGE AGE AT ADMISSION IS LOWER FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS
THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS**

Table C6

Age at Admission	1999-00						2008-09					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	6	0.8	3	0.1	9	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.1
18 and 19	56	7.3	175	4.9	231	5.3	40	4.8	114	2.9	154	3.2
20 to 24	199	25.8	662	18.5	861	19.8	178	21.1	684	17.2	862	17.9
25 to 29	163	21.2	643	18.0	806	18.5	162	19.2	736	18.5	898	18.6
30 to 34	114	14.8	640	17.9	754	17.3	137	16.3	533	13.4	670	13.9
35 to 39	114	14.9	577	16.1	691	15.9	110	13.1	533	13.4	643	13.3
40 to 44	58	7.5	373	10.4	431	9.9	93	11.0	511	12.8	604	12.5
45 to 49	36	4.7	219	6.1	255	5.9	67	8.0	385	9.7	452	9.4
50 to 59	18	2.3	203	5.7	221	5.1	46	5.5	335	8.4	381	7.9
60 to 69	5	0.6	70	2.0	75	1.7	7	0.8	117	2.9	124	2.6
70 and over	1	0.1	14	0.4	15	0.3	1	0.1	33	0.8	34	0.7
Total	770		3,579		4,349		842		3,983		4,825	

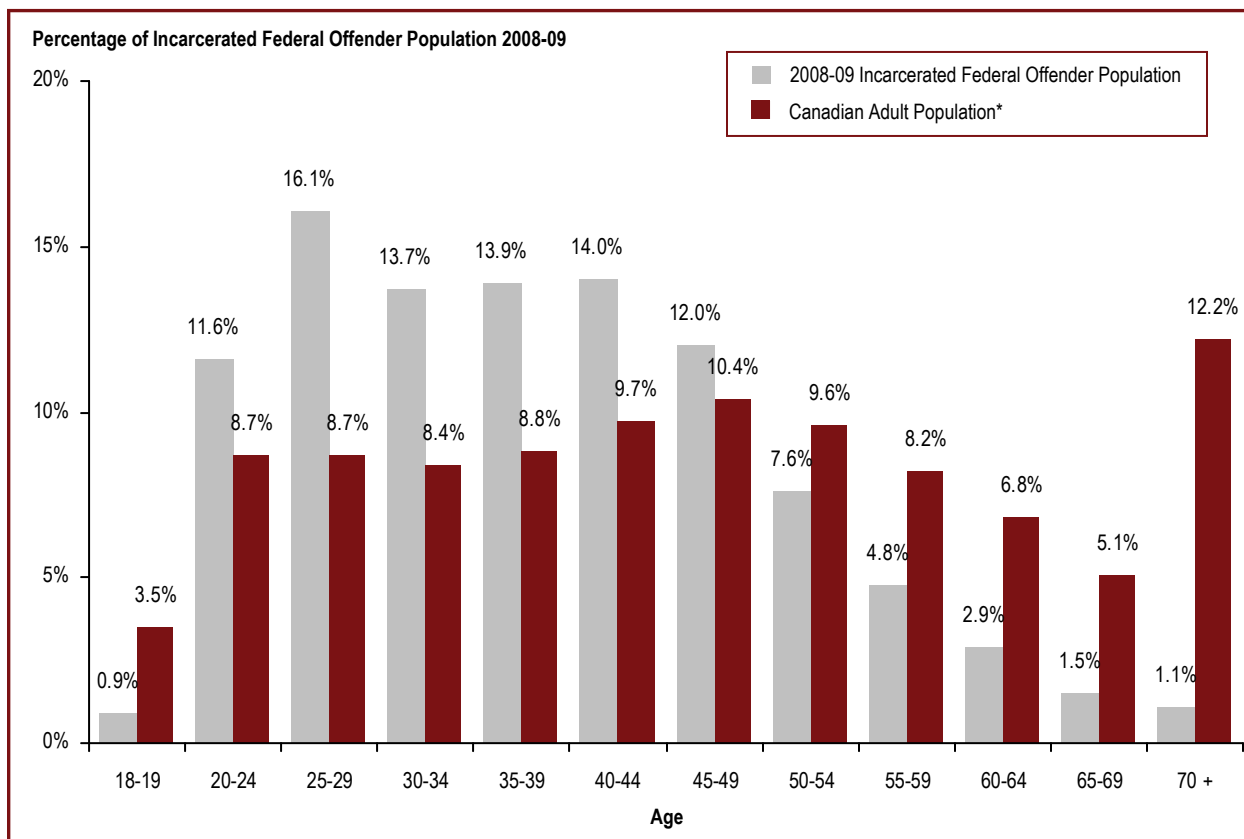
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.
Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100 percent.

18% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2008-09, 56.1% of incarcerated offenders were under the age of 40 while 38.7% of the Canadian population was under the age of 40.
- In 2008-09, 17.9% of the incarcerated federal offender population was aged 50 and over, while 41.9% of the Canadian population was aged 50 and over.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 28.9% of offenders in the community were aged 50 and over, compared to 17.9% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2008; Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.

18% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.0	--
18 and 19	115	0.9	11	0.1	126	0.6	3.5
20 to 24	1,536	11.6	664	7.6	2,220	10.0	8.7
25 to 29	2,140	16.1	1,134	13.0	3,274	14.9	8.7
30 to 34	1,818	13.7	1,115	12.8	2,933	13.3	8.4
35 to 39	1,842	13.9	1,062	12.2	2,904	13.2	8.8
40 to 44	1,863	14.0	1,116	12.8	2,979	13.5	9.7
45 to 49	1,591	12.0	1,097	12.6	2,688	12.2	10.4
50 to 54	1,012	7.6	813	9.3	1,825	8.3	9.6
55 to 59	635	4.8	651	7.5	1,286	5.8	8.2
60 to 64	381	2.9	465	5.3	846	3.8	6.8
65 to 69	203	1.5	291	3.3	494	2.2	5.1
70 and over	148	1.1	297	3.4	445	2.0	12.2
Total	13,286	100.0	8,716	100.0	22,002	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2008; Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence.

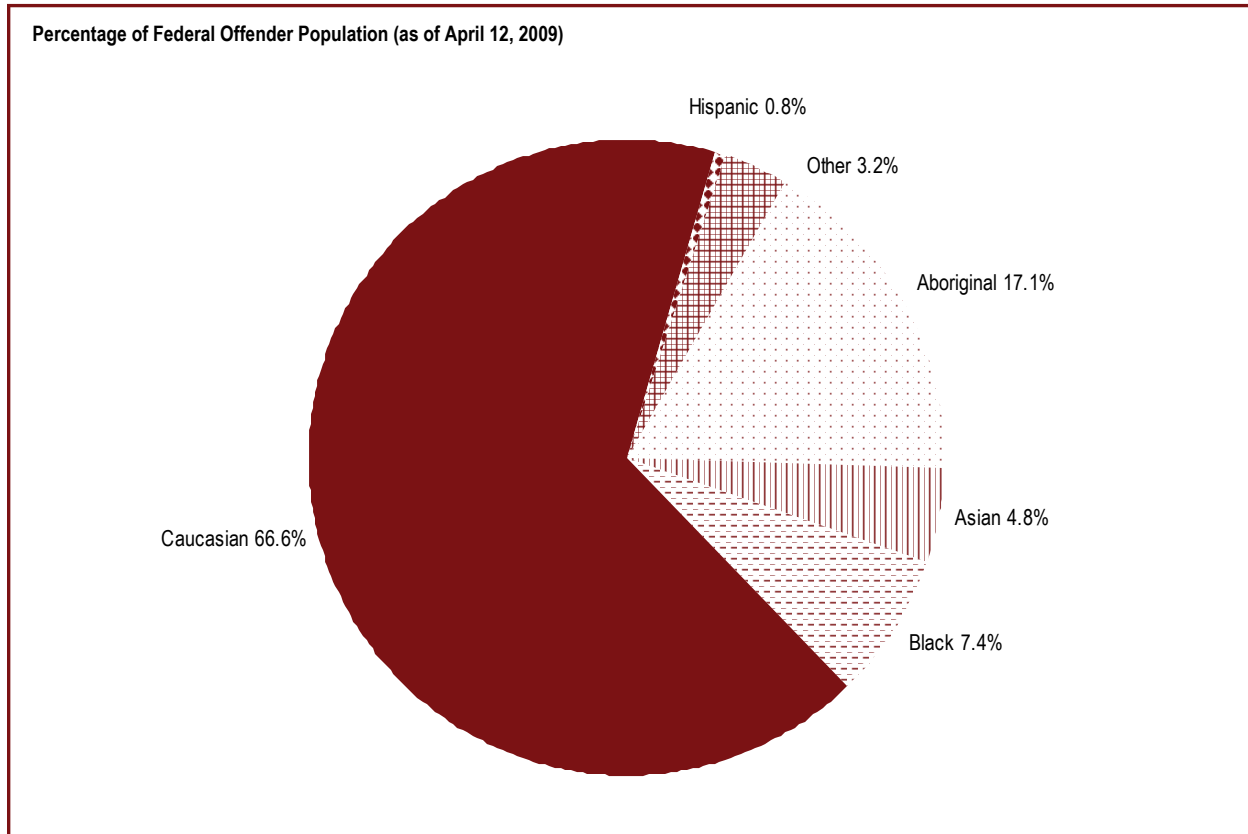
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 12, 2009.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

67% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 66.6% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- Since 2003-04, the Aboriginal population has increased from 3,474 to 3,894.

Note:

These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

“Aboriginal” includes offenders who are Inuit, Innu, Métis and North American Indian.

“Asian” includes offenders who are Arab, West Indian, Asiatic, Chinese, East Indian, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, South East Asian and South Asian.

“Hispanic” includes offenders who are Hispanic and Latin American.

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

67% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8

	Offender Population			
	2003-04		2008-09	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,474	16.1	3,894	17.1
Inuit	118	0.5	163	0.7
Métis	948	4.4	1,035	4.5
North American Indian	2,408	11.2	2,696	11.9
Asian	878	4.1	1,097	4.8
Arab/West Asian	133	0.6	213	0.9
Asiatic	210	1.0	107	0.5
Chinese	113	0.5	140	0.6
East Indian	51	0.2	32	0.1
Filipino	40	0.2	56	0.2
Japanese	9	0.0	7	0.0
Korean	15	0.1	12	0.1
South East Asian	205	0.9	346	1.5
South Asian	102	0.5	184	0.8
Black	1,387	6.4	1,684	7.4
Caucasian	15,138	70.1	15,157	66.6
Hispanic	121	0.6	188	0.8
Hispanic	38	0.2	19	0.1
Latin American	83	0.4	169	0.7
Other/Unknown	584	2.7	729	3.2
Total	21,582	100.0	22,749	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

The data reflects the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

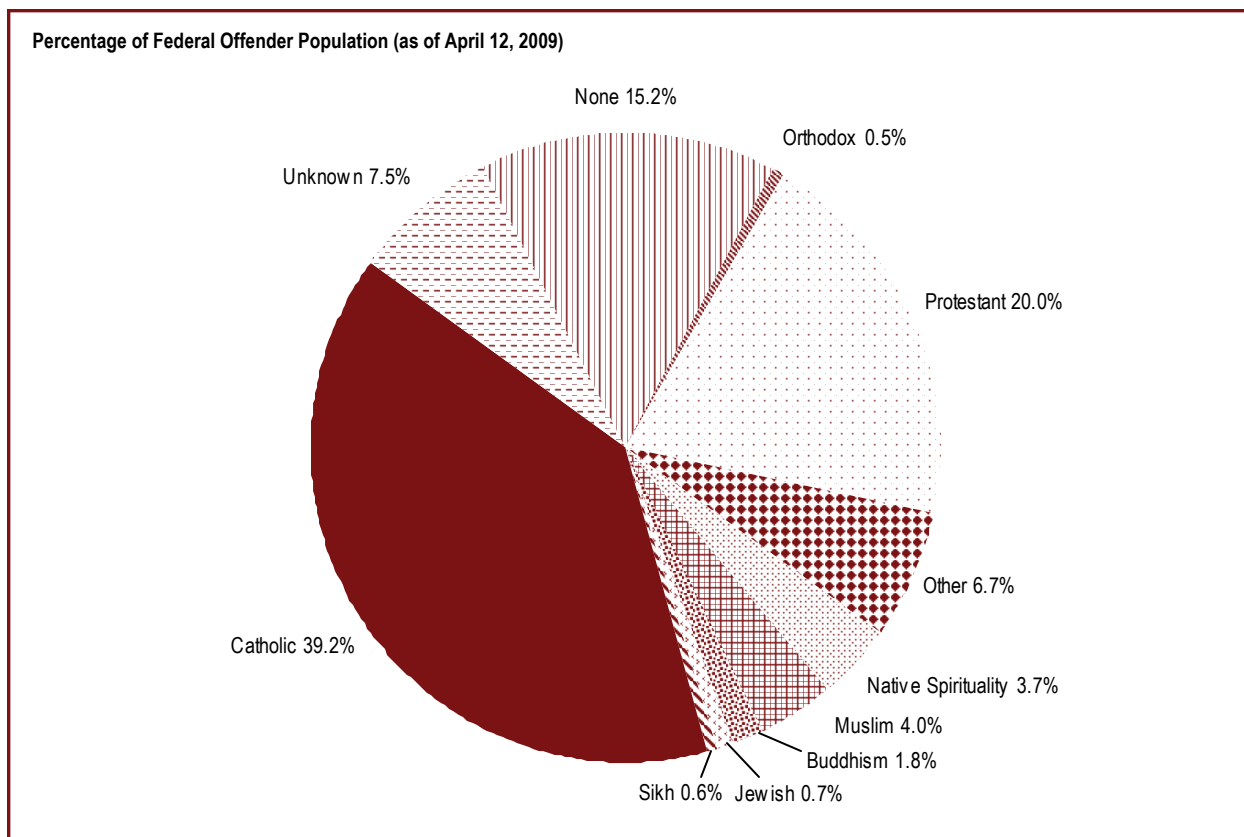
These data are self-identified by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Figure C9



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The religious identification of the current federal offender population is diverse. The two most frequently declared religions are Catholic (39.2%), and Protestant (20.0%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 7.5% of offenders, whereas 15.2% stated they have no religion.

Note:

Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

Catholic includes offenders who are Catholic, Roman-Catholic, Greek-Catholic, Native-Catholic and Ukrainian-Catholic.

Orthodox includes offenders who are Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox and Ukrainian Orthodox.

Protestant includes offenders who are Anglican, Baptist, Christian Missionary, Christian Reform, Hutterite, Lutheran, Mennonite, Moravian, Native Spirit Protestant, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, Protestant, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventist, United Church, Christ Methodist, Christ Wesleyan and Worldwide Church.

Other includes other declared identifications such as Agnostic, Atheist, Baha'i, Christian Science, Hindu, Jehovah's Witness, Mormon, Rastafarian, Scientology, Siddha Yoga, Taoism, Pagan, Sufiism, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9

	Offender Population			
	2003-04		2008-09	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	9,304	43.1	8,916	39.2
Protestant	4,557	21.1	4,555	20.0
Muslim	758	3.5	919	4.0
Native Spirituality	682	3.2	844	3.7
Buddhist	381	1.8	402	1.8
Jewish	156	0.7	168	0.7
Orthodox	107	0.5	105	0.5
Sikh	88	0.4	141	0.6
Other	1,449	6.7	1,516	6.7
None	2,911	13.5	3,468	15.2
Unknown	1,189	5.5	1,715	7.5
Total	21,582	100.0	22,749	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Religious identification is self-declared by offenders while they are incarcerated, and the categories are not comprehensive; therefore, the reader should interpret these data with caution.

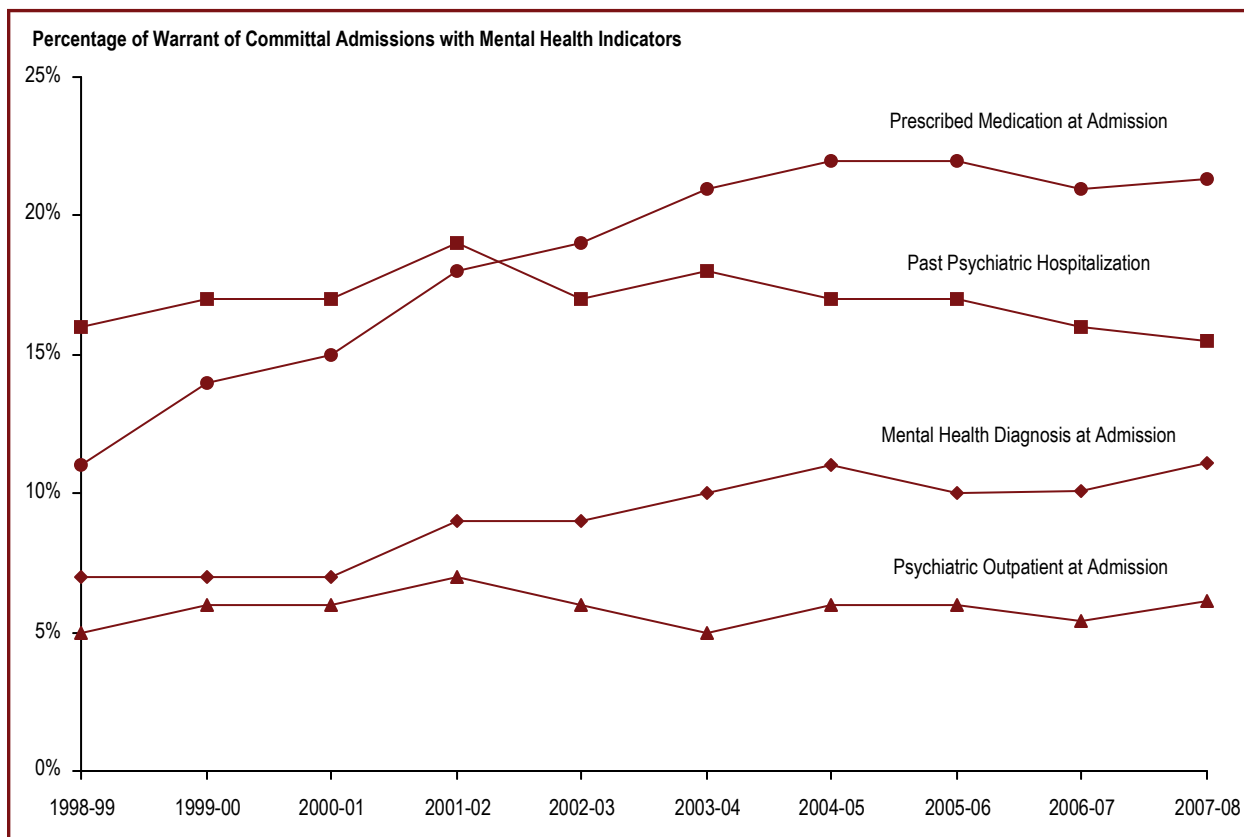
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

11% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

Figure C10



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The percentage of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction with a mental health diagnosis at time of admission is increasing.
- In 2007-08, 11.1% of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction had a mental health diagnosis at time of admission and 6.1% were receiving outpatient services prior to admission.
- In 2007-08, 30.1% of female offenders compared to 14.5% of male offenders had previously been hospitalized for psychiatric reasons.
- The percentage of federally incarcerated offenders prescribed medication for psychiatric concerns at admission has almost doubled from 11.0% in 1998-99 to 21.3% in 2007-08.
- Female offenders are twice as likely as male offenders to have a mental health diagnosis at time of admission.

Note:

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake. The percentage is taken from answers "Yes" and "No" to the Mental Health Indicator at time of admission. The unknown and the blank answers are not taken into consideration in the denominator.

These statistics were previously reported in the *2008 Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

11% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

Table C10

Mental Health Indicator At Time of Admission	Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagnosis	52	21.8	394	10.4	446	11.1
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication	78	33.2	772	20.6	850	21.3
Past Psychiatric Hospitalization	72	30.1	547	14.5	619	15.5
Psychiatric Outpatient	21	8.7	225	5.9	246	6.1

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

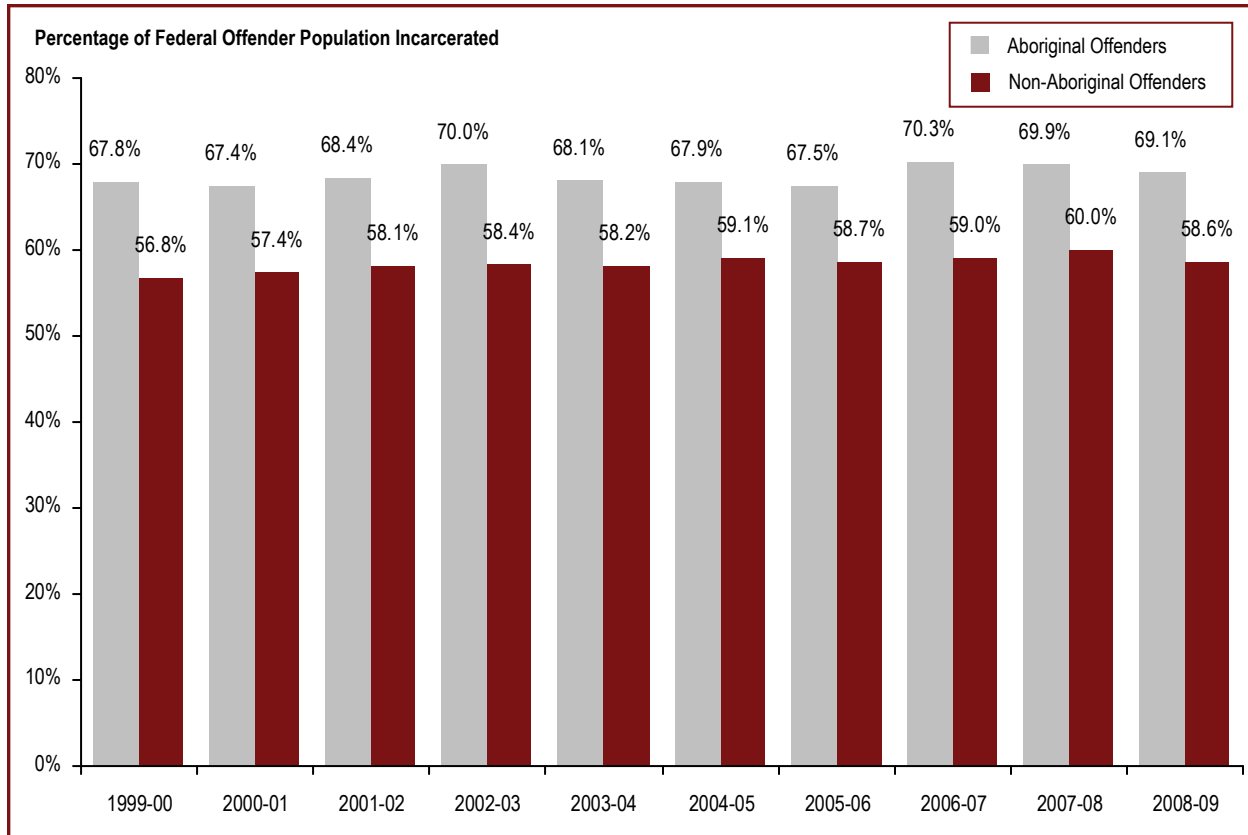
Note:

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake. The percentage is taken from answers "Yes" and "No" to the Mental Health Indicator at time of admission. The unknown and the blank answers are not taken into consideration in the denominator.

These statistics were previously reported in the *2008 Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*. No new data are available.

THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 12, 2009, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 10% greater for Aboriginal offenders (69.1%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (58.6%).
- Aboriginal women represent 31.4% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 19.2% of incarcerated men.
- In 2008-09, Aboriginal offenders represented 17.2% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 4.0% of the Canadian adult population*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 19.7% of the incarcerated population and 13.4% of the community population in 2008-09.

Note:

*2006 Census, Statistics Canada.

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

**THE PROPORTION OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS INCARCERATED
IS HIGHER THAN FOR NON-ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS**

Table C11

			Incarcerated		Community		Total
			#	%	#	%	
Men							
2005-06	Aboriginal		2,245	68.3	1,041	31.7	3,286
	Non-Aboriginal		10,018	59.5	6,824	40.5	16,842
	Total		12,263	60.9	7,865	39.1	20,128
2006-07	Aboriginal		2,432	71.1	989	28.9	3,421
	Non-Aboriginal		10,263	59.6	6,944	40.4	17,207
	Total		12,695	61.5	7,933	38.5	20,628
2007-08	Aboriginal		2,493	70.7	1,031	29.3	3,524
	Non-Aboriginal		10,593	60.8	6,842	39.2	17,435
	Total		13,086	62.4	7,873	37.6	20,959
2008-09	Aboriginal		2,460	69.9	1,058	30.1	3,518
	Non-Aboriginal		10,326	59.3	7,083	40.7	17,409
	Total		12,786	61.1	8,141	38.9	20,927
Women							
2005-06	Aboriginal		128	56.1	100	43.9	228
	Non-Aboriginal		280	41.2	400	58.8	680
	Total		408	44.9	500	55.1	908
2006-07	Aboriginal		148	59.0	103	41.0	251
	Non-Aboriginal		328	44.4	410	55.6	738
	Total		476	48.1	513	51.9	989
2007-08	Aboriginal		164	58.8	115	41.2	279
	Non-Aboriginal		331	42.6	446	57.4	777
	Total		495	46.9	561	53.1	1,056
2008-09	Aboriginal		157	58.1	113	41.9	270
	Non-Aboriginal		343	42.6	462	57.4	805
	Total		500	46.5	575	53.5	1,075

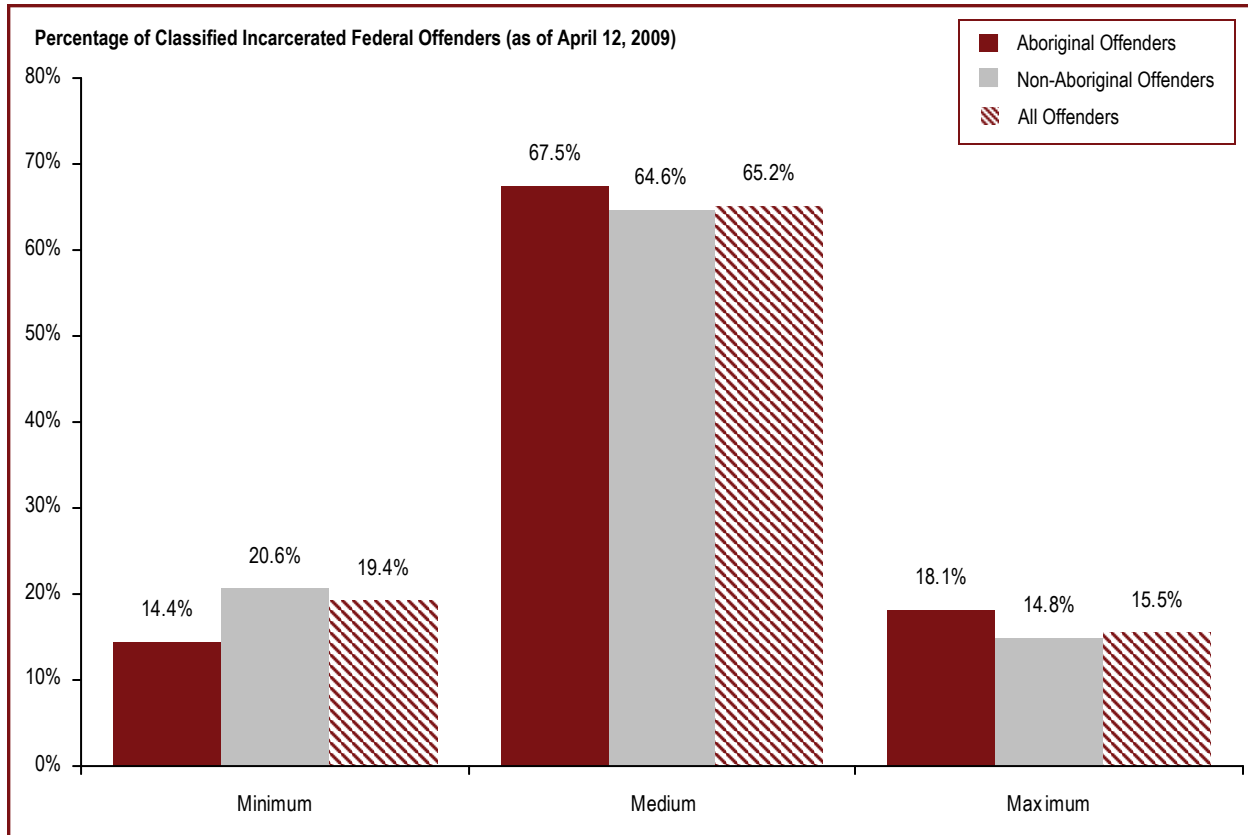
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation. The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

THE MAJORITY OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK

Figure C12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Approximately two-thirds (65.2%) of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- Compared to non-Aboriginal offenders, a lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk (14.4% vs. 20.6%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (67.5% vs. 64.6%) and maximum (18.1% vs. 14.8%) security risk.

Note:

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 12, 2009.

**THE MAJORITY OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS
ARE CLASSIFIED AS MEDIUM SECURITY RISK**

Table C12

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	360	14.4	2,054	20.6	2,414	19.4
Medium	1,685	67.5	6,424	64.6	8,109	65.2
Maximum	453	18.1	1,470	14.8	1,923	15.5
Total	2,498	100.0	9,948	100.0	1,246	100.0
Not Yet Determined*	119		721		840	
Total	2,617		10,669		13,286	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

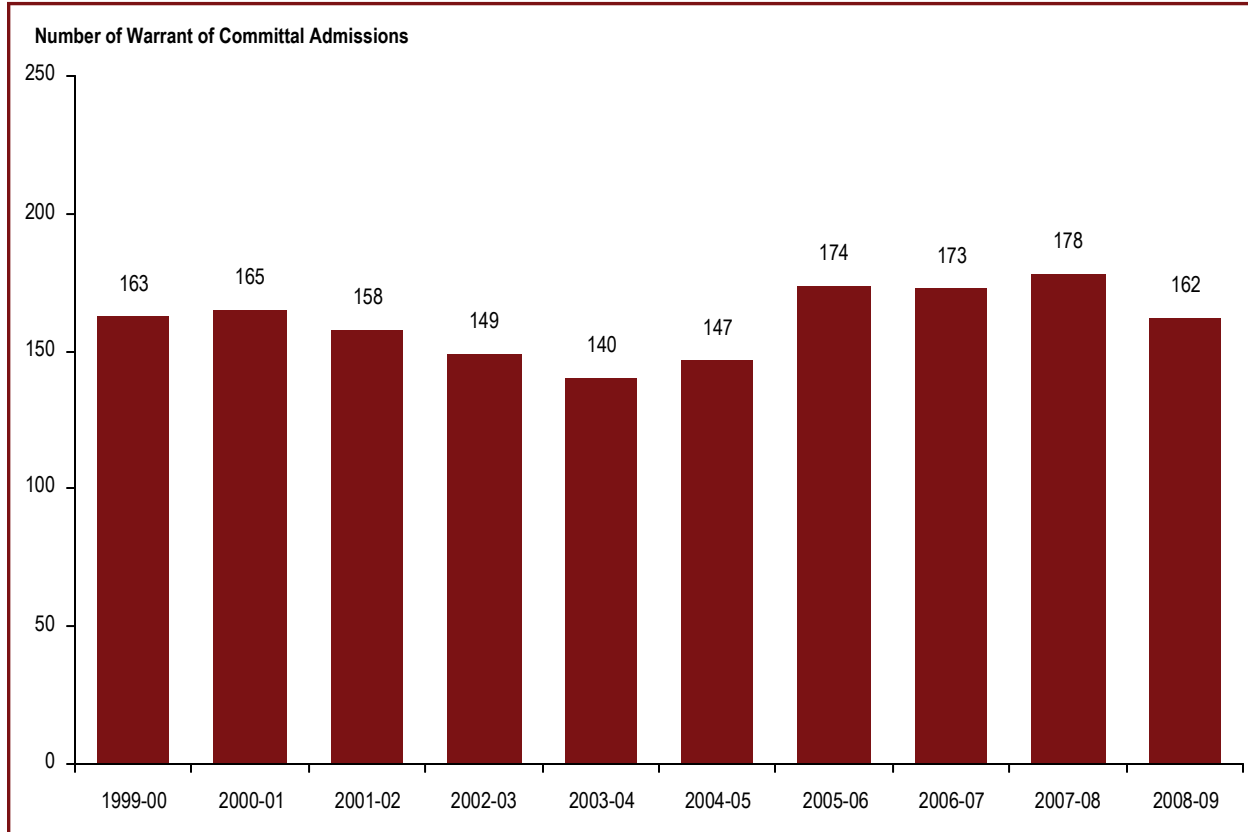
*The "not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 12, 2009.

Incarcerated offenders include male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, as well as those on temporary absence.

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE DECREASED IN 2008-09

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1999-00 to 2008-09, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate* sentence fluctuated between 162 and 178.
- As of April 12, 2009, there were a total of 3,070 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,990 (97.4%) were men and 80 (2.6%) were women; 586 (19.1%) were Aboriginal and 2,484 (80.9%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 12, 2009, 22.3% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 62.5% were incarcerated and 37.5% were supervised in the community.

Note:

*Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

A warrant of committal is a new admission to federal jurisdiction from the courts.

ADMISSIONS WITH A LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCE DECREASED IN 2008-09

Table C13

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1999-00	4	27	31	4	128	132	8	155	163
2000-01	2	31	33	8	124	132	10	155	165
2001-02	2	31	33	4	121	125	6	152	158
2002-03	1	34	35	3	111	114	4	145	149
2003-04	0	18	18	2	120	122	2	138	140
2004-05	1	22	23	5	119	124	6	141	147
2005-06	4	38	42	8	124	132	12	162	174
2006-07	4	33	37	11	125	136	15	158	173
2007-08	4	27	31	3	144	147	7	171	178
2008-09	3	30	33	2	127	129	5	157	162

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

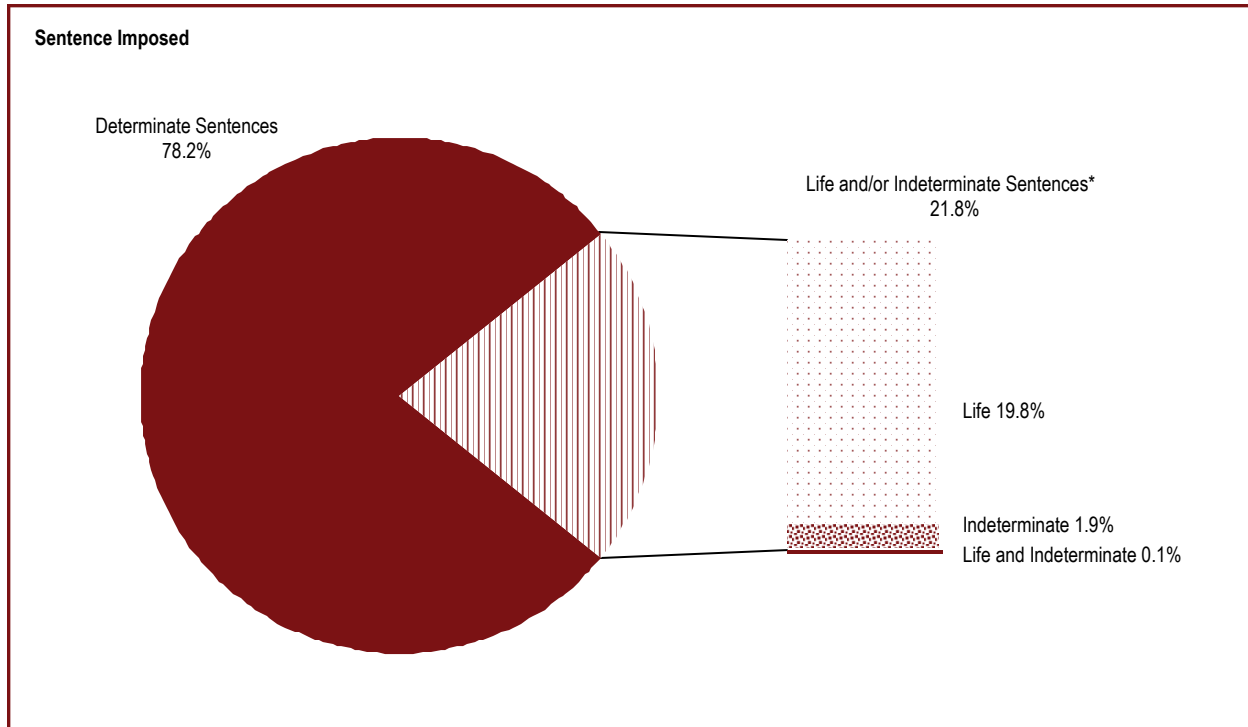
Note:

This table combines offenders serving life sentences and offenders serving indeterminate sentences.

Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* both may result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 22% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 12, 2009, there were 4,955 offenders serving a life sentence and/or an indeterminate sentence. This represents 21.8% of the total offender population. The majority (62.7%) of these offenders were in custody. Of the 1,850 offenders who were being supervised in the community, the majority (80.5%) are serving a life sentence for 2nd Degree Murder.
- There are 20 offenders who are serving both a life sentence and an indeterminate sentence*. There are 440 offenders who are serving not only an indeterminate sentence as a result of a special designation, but also a determinate sentence for their crimes. The remaining 4,495 offenders have not received a special designation, but are serving a life sentence.
- 95.9% of the 392 Dangerous Offenders with indeterminate sentences were incarcerated and 4.1% were supervised in the community. In contrast, 48.8% of the 41 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and none of the 9 Habitual Offenders were incarcerated.

Note:

*Although *life sentences* and *indeterminate sentences* may both result in imprisonment for life, they are different. A *life sentence* is a sentence of life imprisonment, imposed by a judge at the time of sentence, for example for murder. An *indeterminate sentence* is a result of a designation, where an application is made to the court to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period. The Dangerous Sexual Offender and Habitual Offender designations were replaced with Dangerous Offender Legislation in 1977.

OFFENDERS WITH LIFE OR INDETERMINATE SENTENCES REPRESENT 22% OF THE TOTAL OFFENDER POPULATION

Table C14

	Offenders under CSC Jurisdiction		Current Status			
			Custody		Community	
			Incarcerated	Day Parole	Full Parole	Other***
	#	%				
Offenders with a life sentence for:						
1 st Degree Murder	983	4.3	781	41	150	11
2 nd Degree Murder	3,292	14.5	1,802	199	1,152	139
Other Offences*	220	1.0	109	12	78	21
Total	4,495	19.8	2,692	252	1,380	171
Offenders with indeterminate sentences resulting from the special designation of:						
Dangerous Offender	392	1.7	376	4	11	1
Dangerous Sexual Offender	40	0.2	20	2	16	2
Habitual Offenders	8	0.0	0	0	3	5
Total	440	1.9	396	6	30	8
Offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence)						
	20	0.1	17	0	2	1
Total offenders with Life and/or Indeterminate sentence	4,955	21.8	3,105	258	1,412	180
Offenders Serving Determinate sentences**	17,794	78.2	11,216	755	2,173	3,650
Total	22,749	100.0	14,321	1,013	3,585	3,830

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*Other offences include Schedule 1, Schedule 2 and Non-Schedule types of offences.

**This includes four offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders who are serving determinate sentences.

***Other in the Community includes federal offenders on bail, statutory release, on a long term supervision order, deported, have escaped, or are unlawfully at large. As offenders serving a life or indeterminate sentence are ineligible for Statutory Release, this includes a total of 136 offenders who have been deported, four on bail, 12 escapes, and 28 unlawfully at large.

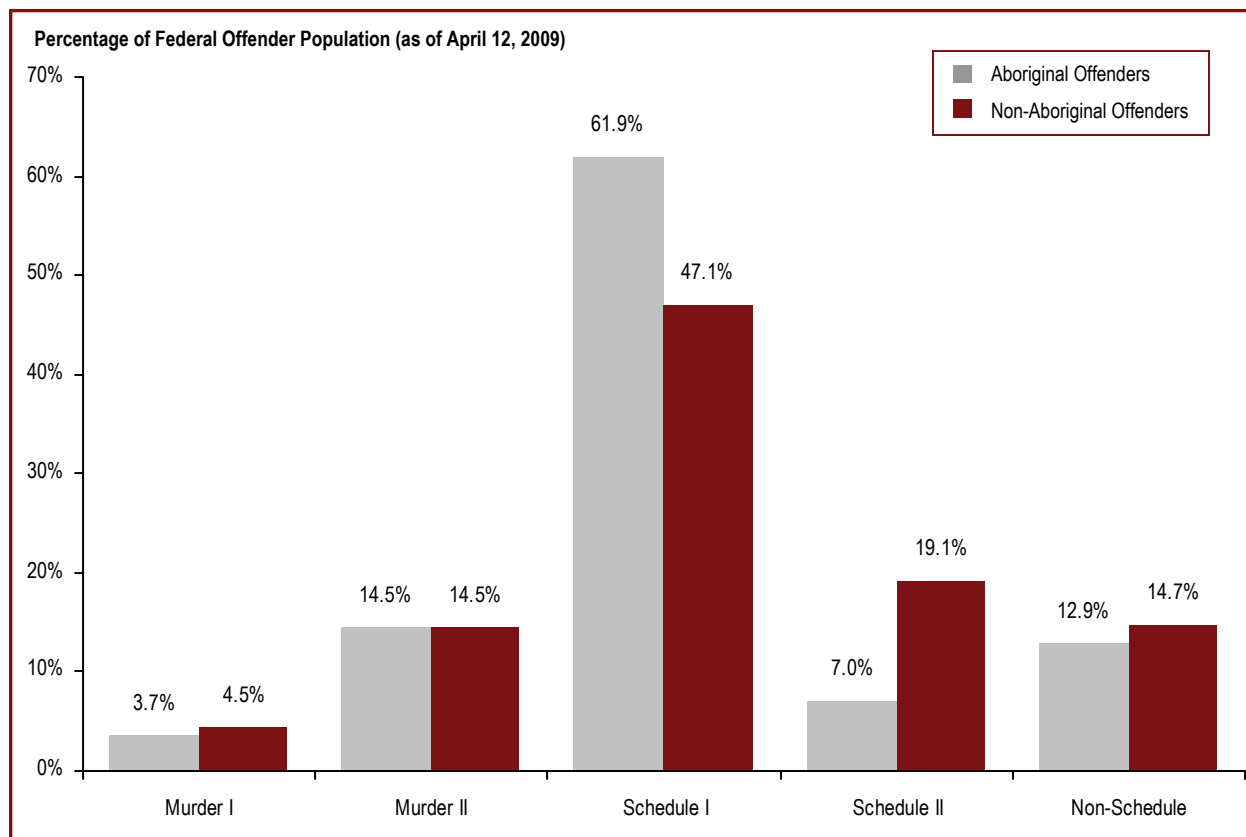
Offenders in custody include offenders who are temporarily detained and presently in custody.

Among the 20 offenders serving an indeterminate sentence (due to a special designation) and a life sentence (due to an offence), there is one Dangerous Sexual Offender and one Habitual Offender.

One offender who received a Dangerous Offender designation on April 3, 2009, is not represented in the above table (C14).

69% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 12, 2009, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (80.1% versus 66.1%, respectively).
- 73.0% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 45.8% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.9% were women and 16.5% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (61.9% versus 47.1%, respectively).
- 7.0% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 19.1% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 31.3% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.3% for men.

Note:

*Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

Schedule II is comprised of serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

In cases where the offender is serving a sentence for more than one offence, the data reflect the most serious offence.

69% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Table C15

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	3	140	143	25	831	856	28	971	999
Percent	1.1	3.9	3.7	3.0	4.6	4.5	2.5	4.5	4.4
Murder II	38	528	566	103	2,638	2,741	141	3,166	3,307
Percent	13.7	14.6	14.5	12.3	14.6	14.5	12.6	14.6	14.5
Schedule I	162	2,248	2,410	257	8,617	8,874	419	10,865	11,284
Percent	58.3	62.2	61.9	30.6	47.8	47.1	37.5	50.2	49.6
Schedule II	51	221	272	299	3,305	3,604	350	3,526	3,876
Percent	18.3	6.1	7.0	35.6	18.3	19.1	31.3	16.3	17.0
Non-Schedule	24	479	503	156	2,624	2,780	180	3,103	3,283
Percent	8.6	13.2	12.9	18.6	14.6	14.7	16.1	14.3	14.4
	278	3,616		840	18,015		1,118	21,631	
Total	3,894			18,885			22,749		

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*Violent offence includes Murder I, Murder II and Schedule I offences.

Schedule I is comprised of sexual offences and other violent crimes excluding first and second degree murder (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

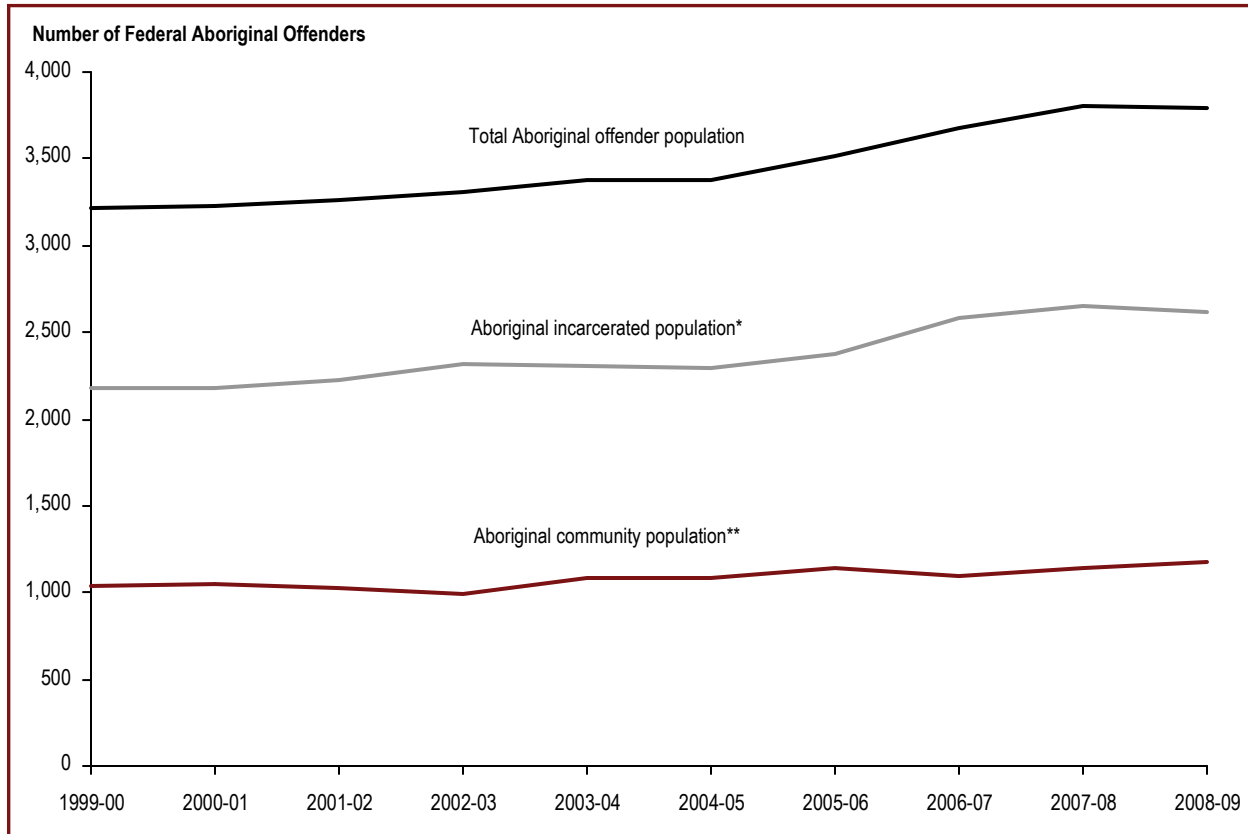
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

The data reflect the total offender population, which includes male and female federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence), offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

These figures are based on the offender population as of April 12, 2009.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C16



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1999-00 to 2008-09, the Aboriginal incarcerated population under federal jurisdiction increased by 20.1%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 84 in 1999-00 to 157 in 2008-09, an increase of 86.9% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 17.4% for the same period, increasing from 2,095 to 2,460.
- From 1999-00 to 2008-09, the number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased 13.1%, from 1,035 to 1,171. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 13.4% of the total community population in 2008-09.

Note:

*Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

**Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Table C16

Aboriginal Offenders		Fiscal Year				
		2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	83	75	110	120	118
	Women	3	9	7	4	5
Quebec Region	Men	184	201	218	226	250
	Women	3	3	6	14	10
Ontario Region	Men	290	296	323	351	373
	Women	11	12	24	25	25
Prairie Region	Men	1,213	1,268	1,367	1,357	1,292
	Women	69	85	93	99	89
Pacific Region	Men	426	405	414	439	427
	Women	14	19	18	22	28
National Total	Men	2,196	2,245	2,432	2,493	2,460
	Women	100	128	148	164	157
	Total	2,296	2,373	2,580	2,657	2,617
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	31	33	25	37	45
	Women	5	8	8	10	6
Quebec Region	Men	67	82	85	81	83
	Women	2	3	1	1	2
Ontario Region	Men	112	109	121	152	142
	Women	10	9	12	21	21
Prairie Region	Men	598	605	550	543	574
	Women	57	66	68	62	64
Pacific Region	Men	186	212	208	218	214
	Women	17	14	14	21	20
National Total	Men	994	1,041	989	1,031	1,058
	Women	91	100	103	115	113
	Total	1,085	1,141	1,092	1,146	1,171
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,381	3,514	3,672	3,803	3,788

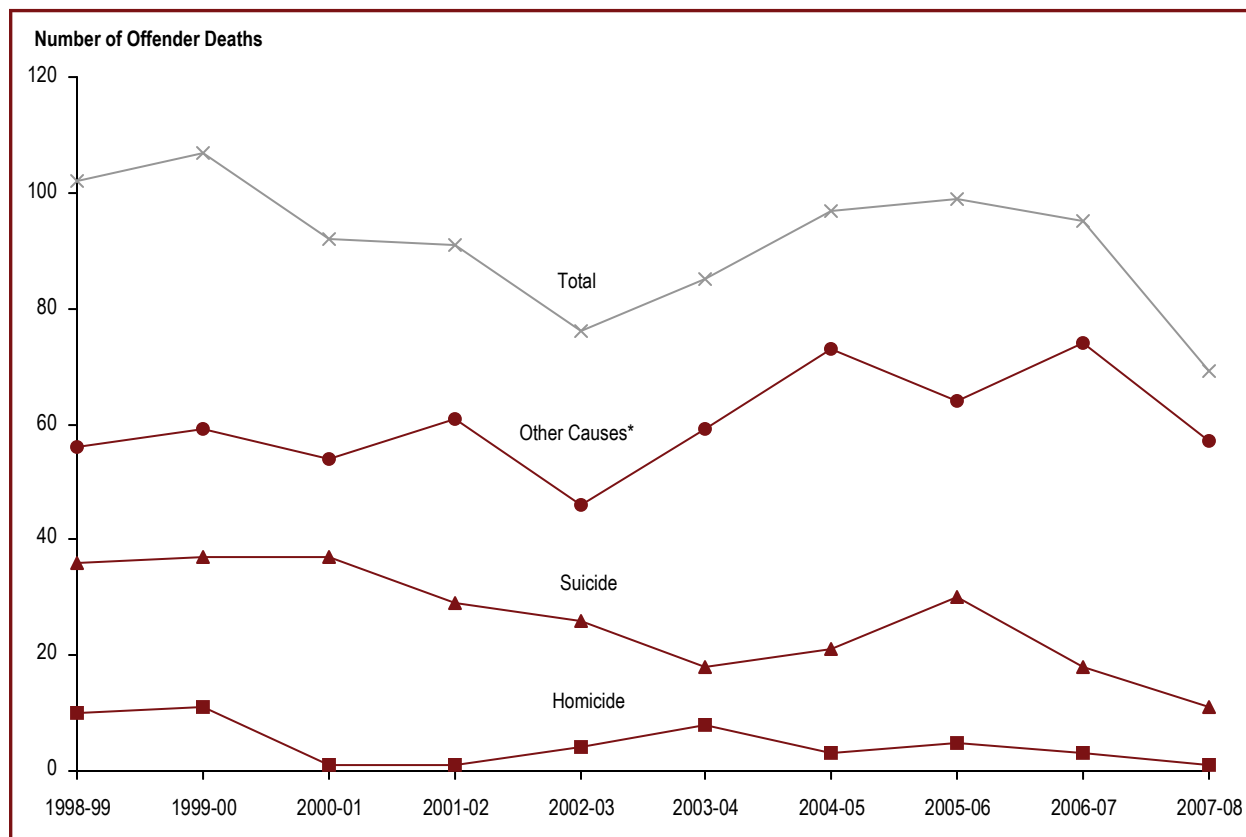
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Regional statistics for the Correctional Service of Canada account for data relating to the northern territories in the following manner: data for Nunavut are reported in the Ontario Region, data for the Northwest Territories are reported in the Prairies region and data for the Yukon Territories are reported in the Pacific Region.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C17



Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- In the ten-year period from 1998-99 to 2007-08, 532 federal offenders and 381 provincial offenders have died while in custody.
- During this time period, suicides accounted for 20.3% of federal offender deaths and 40.9% of provincial offender deaths. The suicide rate was approximately 84 per 100,000 for incarcerated federal offenders, and approximately 78 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders**. These rates are significantly higher than Canada's 2004 rate of 11.3 suicides per 100,000 people.
- Between 1998-99 and 2007-08, 6.8% of the federal offender deaths were due to homicide, whereas homicide accounted for 2.9% of provincial offender deaths. The homicide rate for incarcerated federal offenders was approximately 28 per 100,000 and 6 per 100,000 for incarcerated provincial offenders**. These rates are significantly higher than the national homicide rate of 1.8 per 100,000 people in 2007.

Note:

*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

**For the calculation of rates, the total actual in-count numbers between 1998-99 and 2007-08 was used as the denominator.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDER DEATHS WHILE IN CUSTODY HAS FLUCTUATED

Table C17

Year	Type of Death						Total #
	Homicide		Suicide		Other*		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Federal							
1998-99	7	10.9	17	26.6	40	62.5	64
1999-00	8	13.6	11	18.6	40	67.8	59
2000-01	0	0.0	9	20.9	34	79.1	43
2001-02	1	2.0	13	25.5	37	72.5	51
2002-03	2	4.1	12	24.5	35	71.4	49
2003-04	8	11.9	11	16.4	48	71.6	67
2004-05	3	6.1	9	18.4	37	75.5	49
2005-06	3	6.1	10	20.4	36	73.5	49
2006-07	3	4.9	10	16.4	48	78.7	61
2007-08	1	2.5	5	12.5	34	85.0	40
Total	36	6.8	107	20.1	389	73.1	532
Provincial							
1998-99	3	7.9	19	50.0	16	42.1	38
1999-00	3	6.3	26	54.2	19	39.6	48
2000-01	1	2.0	28	57.1	20	40.8	49
2001-02	0	0.0	16	40.0	24	60.0	40
2002-03	2	7.4	14	51.9	11	40.7	27
2003-04	0	0.0	7	38.9	11	61.1	18
2004-05	0	0.0	12	25.0	36	75.0	48
2005-06	2	4.0	20	40.0	28	56.0	50
2006-07	0	0.0	8	23.5	26	76.5	34
2007-08	0	0.0	6	20.7	23	79.3	29
Total	11	2.9	156	40.9	214	56.2	381
Total Federal and Provincial Offender Deaths	47	5.1	263	28.8	603	66.0	913

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

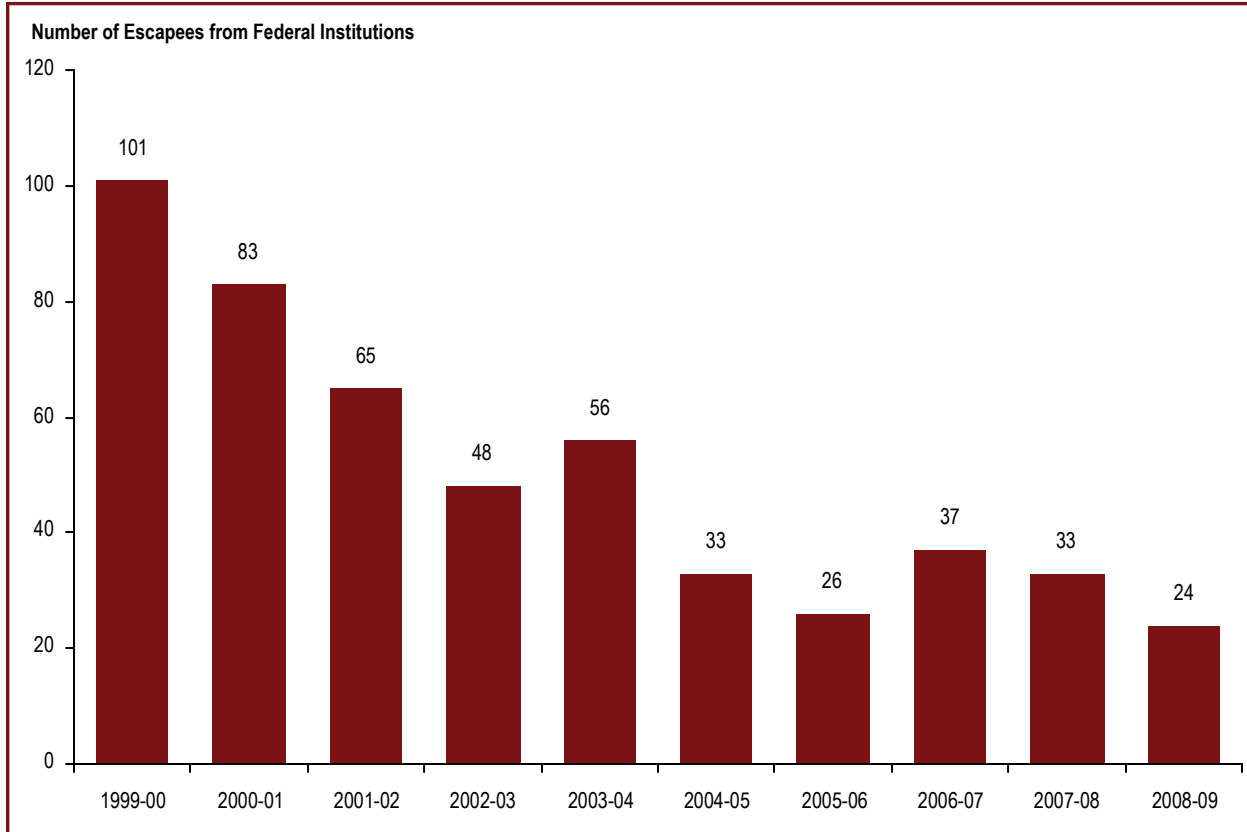
Note:

Percent calculation include deaths where the cause was unknown. Between 1998-99 and 2007-08, there were nine deaths in federal custody and 43 deaths in provincial custody where the cause was unknown.

*Other causes of death include: natural causes, accidental deaths, death as a result of a legal intervention, other causes of death and where cause of death was not stated.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Figure C18



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2008-09, there were 22 escape incidents involving a total of 24 inmates. Of these 24 escapees, 21 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2009.
- In 2008-09, almost all of the escapees were from minimum security facilities, with 1 escapee from a multi-level institution.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2008-09 represented less than 0.2% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Table C18

Type of Escapes	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	1	0	0	0	1
Number of Escapees	1	0	0	0	1
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	1	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	1	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	30	23	31	29	21
Number of Escapees	31	26	37	33	23
Total Number of Escape Incidents	32	23	31	29	22
Total Number of Escapees	33	26	37	33	24

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

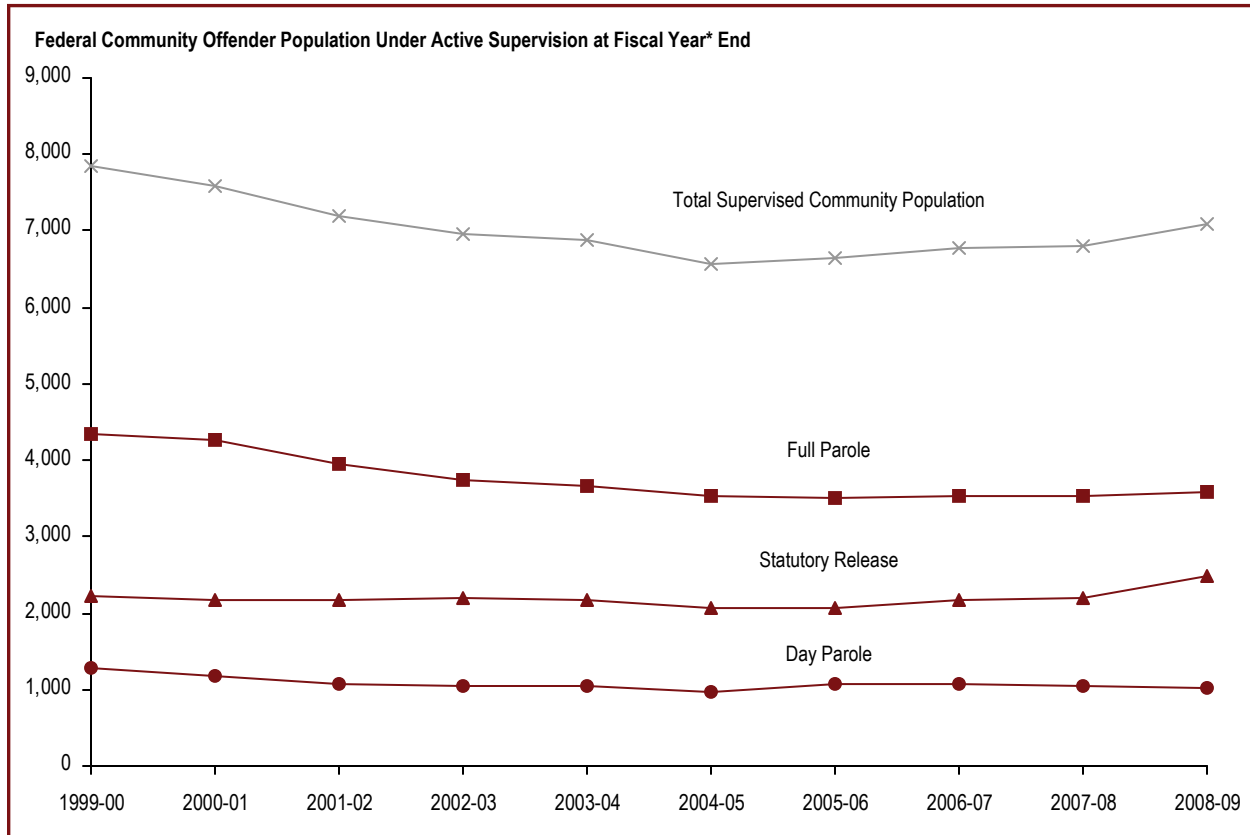
Note:

The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS INCREASED SINCE 2004-05

Figure C19



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- After decreases in the federal offender population in the community under active supervision** from 1999-00 to 2004-05, there has been a small increase in each of the last four years.
- In 2008-09, there were 6,576 men and 511 women on active community supervision.

Note:

*A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

**The data presented above do not include offenders temporarily detained following suspension of a conditional release, offenders who were on long term supervision orders (See Figure/Table E4), offenders paroled for deportation or offenders unlawfully at large.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board whereby the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

**THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION
IN THE COMMUNITY HAS INCREASED SINCE 2004-05**

Table C19

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			% change*
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
1999-00	83	1,200	334	4,013	35	2,184	452	7,397	7,849	1.9
2000-01	68	1,097	328	3,925	51	2,112	447	7,134	7,581	-3.4
2001-02	55	1,018	298	3,654	56	2,109	409	6,781	7,190	-5.2
2002-03	71	969	267	3,469	54	2,132	392	6,570	6,962	-3.2
2003-04	67	986	259	3,412	42	2,120	368	6,518	6,886	-1.1
2004-05	90	872	249	3,296	69	1,999	408	6,167	6,575	-4.5
2005-06	75	1,002	285	3,231	64	1,998	424	6,231	6,655	1.2
2006-07	97	973	289	3,243	64	2,116	450	6,332	6,782	1.9
2007-08	102	957	292	3,251	89	2,100	483	6,308	6,791	0.1
2008-09	86	927	322	3,263	103	2,386	511	6,576	7,087	4.4

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

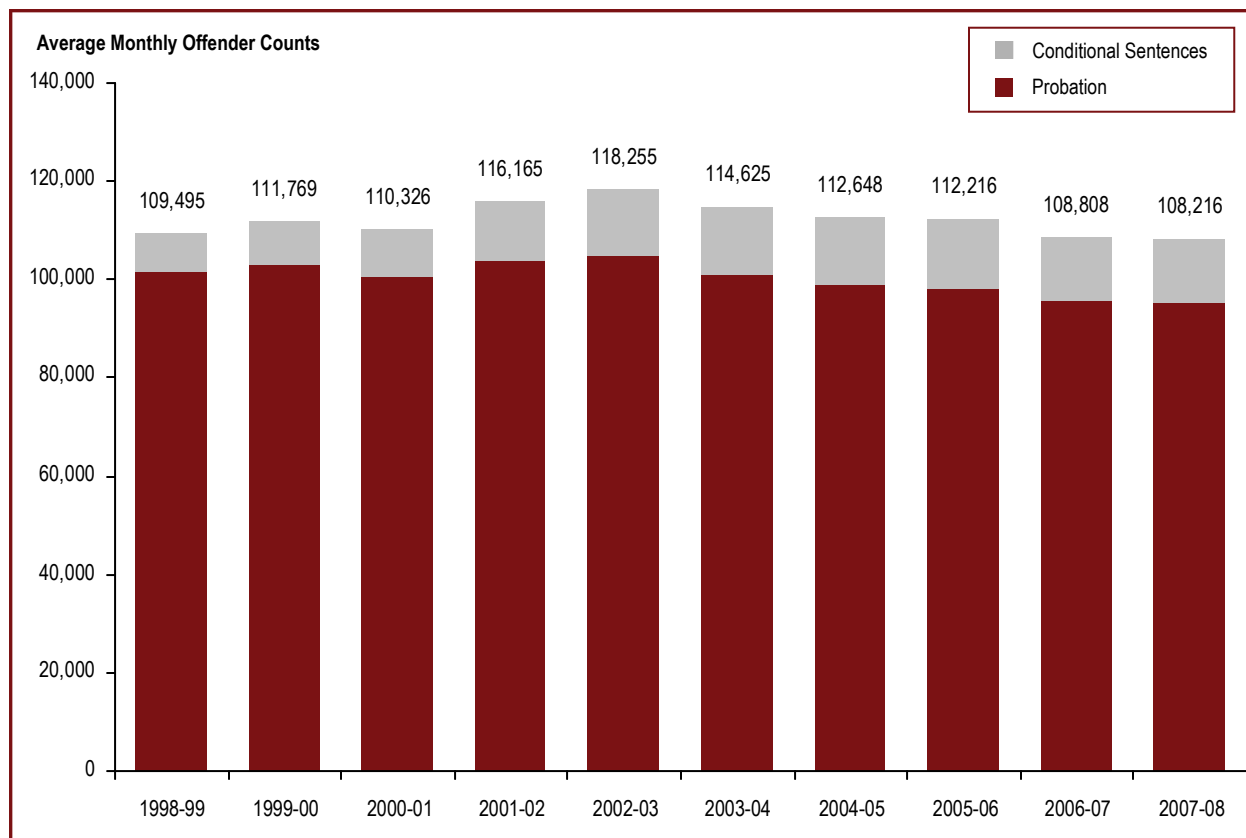
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

These cases reflect the number of offenders on active supervision at fiscal year end. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

The data presented above do not include offenders temporarily detained following suspension of a conditional release, offenders who were on long term supervision orders (See Figure/Table E4), offenders paroled for deportation or offenders unlawfully at large.

IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION HAS DECREASED

Figure C20



Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

- There has been an 8.5% decrease in the provincial/territorial community corrections population from 2002-03 to 2007-08.
- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence had increased steadily until 2005-06. In the last two years, the number of offenders serving conditional sentences has decreased by 7.0% and 2.7% respectively.
- In 2007-08, the total number of offenders on probation was 95,419.
- Probation counts have fluctuated at about 100,000 offenders for over the past decade.

Note:

As of press time, the 2008-09 statistics were unavailable for this publication.

A conditional sentence is a disposition of the court where the offender serves a term of imprisonment in the community under specified conditions. This type of sentence can only be imposed in cases where the term of imprisonment would be less than two years. Conditional sentences have been a provincial and territorial sentencing option since September 1996.

Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years except 2002-03.

--Data reporting conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2000-01, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2005-06, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 figures are not available for Nunavut.

**IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL
COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION HAS DECREASED**

Table C20

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1998-99	101,868	7,627	109,495
1999-00	102,785	8,984	111,769
2000-01	100,441	9,885	110,326
2001-02	103,956	12,209	116,165
2002-03	105,062	13,193	118,255
2003-04	100,993	13,632	114,625
2004-05	98,736	13,912	112,648
2005-06	98,073	14,143	112,216
2006-07	95,660	13,148	108,808
2007-08	95,419	12,797	108,216

Source: Adult Correctional Services Survey - Corrections Key Indicator Report for Adults and Young Offenders, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

Note:

As of press time, the 2008-09 statistics were unavailable for this publication.

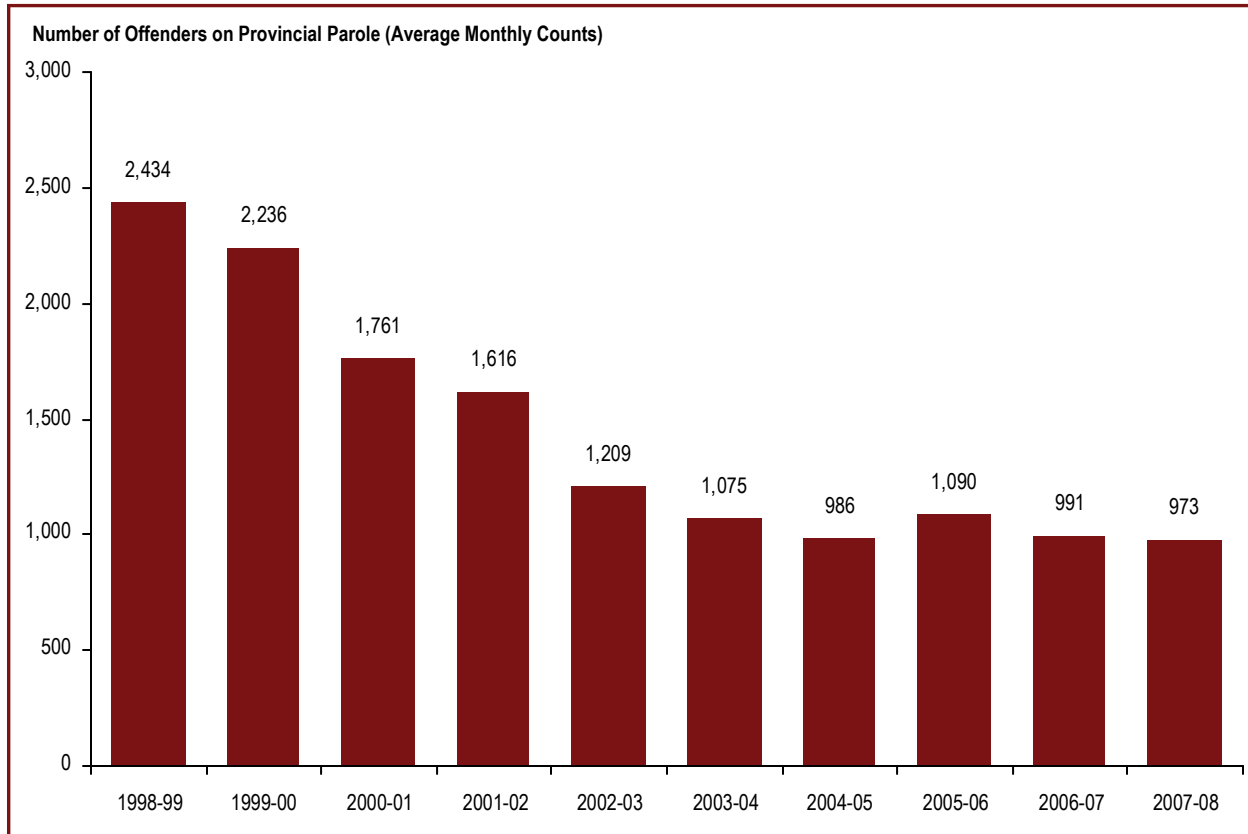
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Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years except 2002-03.

--Data reporting conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2000-01, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2005-06, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, 2002-03 and 2003-04 figures are not available for Nunavut.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECREASED OVER THE PAST DECADE

Figure C21



Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

- Over the past ten years, there has been a 60.0% decrease in the number of offenders on provincial parole, from 2,434 in 1998-99 to 973 in 2007-08.

Note:

As of press time, the 2008-09 statistics were unavailable for this publication.

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec and Ontario. On April 1, 2007, the National Parole Board assumed responsibility for parole decisions relating to offenders serving sentences in British Columbia's provincial correctional facilities. The National Parole Board has jurisdiction over granting parole to provincial offenders in the Atlantic and Prairie provinces and to territorial offenders in the Yukon, Nunavut and Northwest Territories.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS INCREASED

Table C21

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	287	2,434	-13.5
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	2,236	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	1,761	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	1,616	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	195	1,209	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	190	1,075	-11.1
2004-05	517	127	166	810	176	986	-8.3
2005-06	628	152	147	927	163	1,090	10.3
2006-07	593	142	120	855	136	991	-9.1
2007-08	531	205	n/a	736	237	973	-1.8

Source: Adult Corrections Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada

Note:

As of press time, the 2008-09 statistics were unavailable for this publication.

*The data represent the number of provincial offenders who are released from custody on the authority of the National Parole Board and supervised by the Correctional Service of Canada.

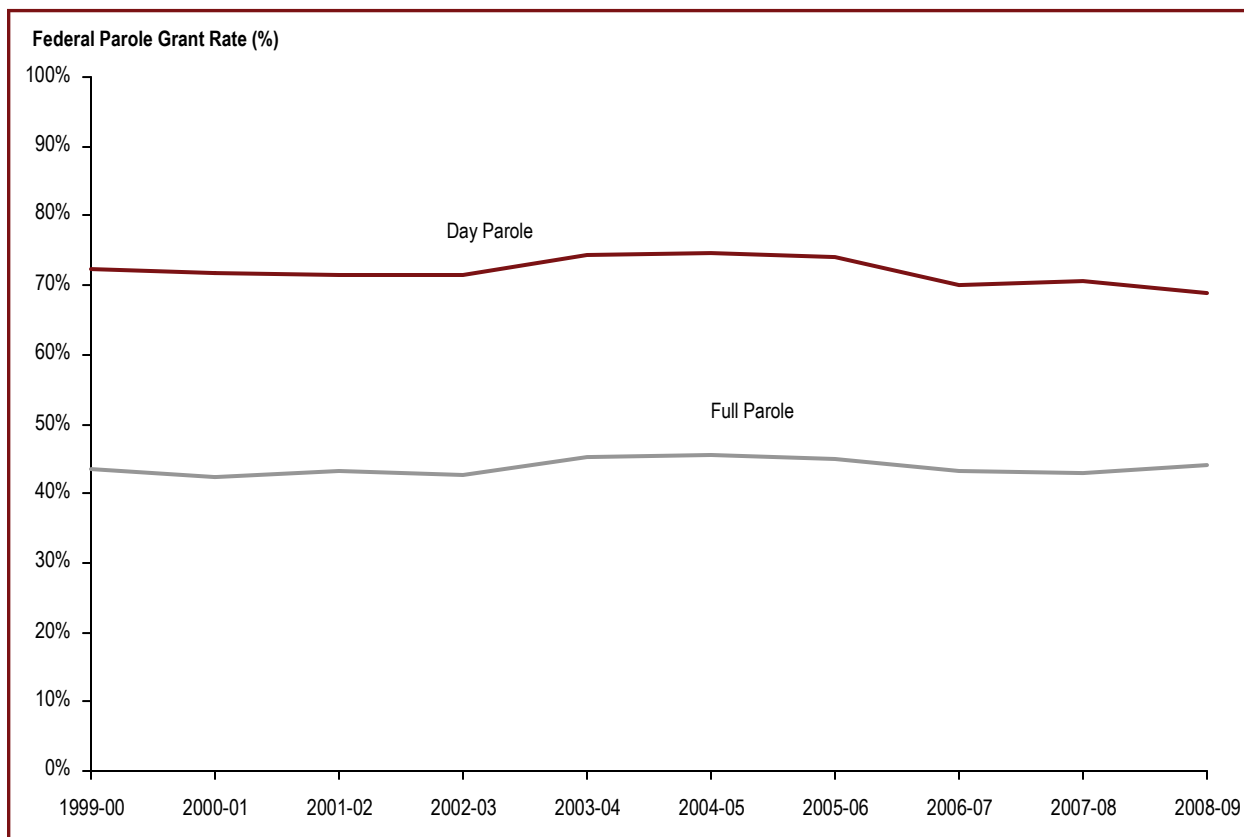
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SECTION D

CONDITIONAL RELEASE

THE FEDERAL FULL PAROLE GRANT RATE HAS STABILIZED

Figure D1



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2008-09, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 68.9% and 44.0%, respectively.
- The grant rates for day parole have fluctuated since 1999-00 but have been on a downward trend, while the grant rates for full parole have remained stable. The day parole grant rate is the lowest it has been in last decade.
- Federal day parole and full parole grant rates are higher for female offenders than for male offenders.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

The National Parole Board must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the National Parole Board in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

THE FEDERAL FULL PAROLE GRANT RATE HAS STABILIZED

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1999-00	231	3,609	38	1,428	85.9	71.6	72.4
	2000-01	224	3,236	27	1,325	89.2	70.9	71.9
	2001-02	189	2,981	29	1,228	86.7	70.8	71.6
	2002-03	196	2,830	24	1,181	89.1	70.6	71.5
	2003-04	213	2,909	25	1,047	89.5	73.5	74.4
	2004-05	258	2,819	24	1,027	91.5	73.3	74.5
	2005-06	247	2,961	33	1,087	88.2	73.1	74.1
	2006-07	263	2,902	41	1,312	86.5	68.9	70.1
	2007-08	285	2,855	38	1,264	88.2	69.3	70.7
	2008-09	276	2,767	38	1,338	87.9	67.4	68.9
Full Parole	1999-00	195	1,974	84	2,739	69.9	41.9	43.4
	2000-01	173	1,641	57	2,407	75.2	40.5	42.4
	2001-02	148	1,512	53	2,128	73.6	41.5	43.2
	2002-03	113	1,391	57	1,965	66.5	41.4	42.7
	2003-04	156	1,449	48	1,897	76.5	43.3	45.2
	2004-05	155	1,376	72	1,750	68.3	44.0	45.7
	2005-06	168	1,486	67	1,958	71.5	43.1	45.0
	2006-07	168	1,450	82	2,058	67.2	41.3	43.1
	2007-08	168	1,398	70	2,008	70.6	41.0	43.0
	2008-09	209	1,427	60	2,018	77.7	41.4	44.0

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

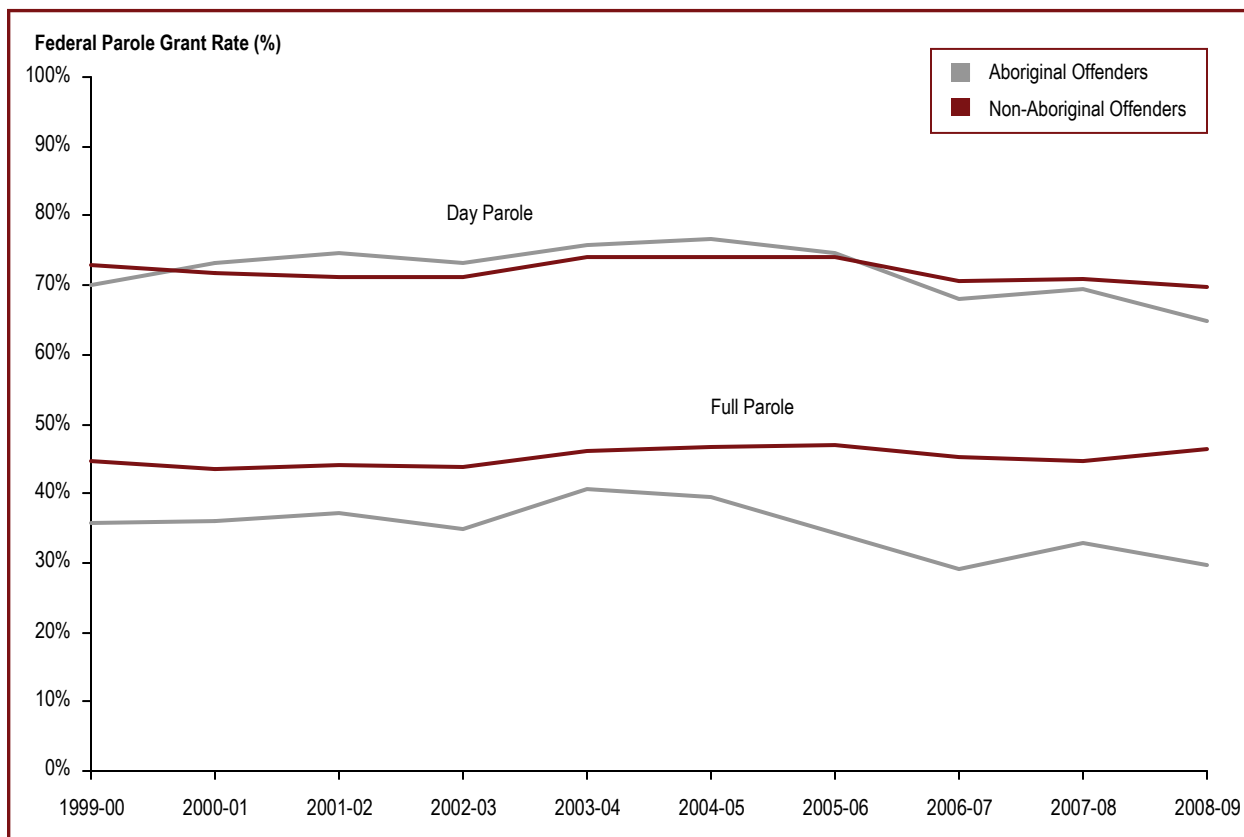
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

The National Parole Board must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the National Parole Board in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2008-09

Figure D2



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate decreased for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders in 2008-09. However, the rate for Aboriginal offenders was lower than the rate for non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders decreased in 2008-09, while it increased for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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The National Parole Board must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the National Parole Board in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS DECREASED IN 2008-09

Table D2

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Denied			Total Number Granted/Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	1999-00	533	230	69.9	3,307	1,236	72.8	5,306
	2000-01	531	194	73.2	2,929	1,158	71.7	4,812
	2001-02	479	163	74.6	2,691	1,094	71.1	4,427
	2002-03	484	178	73.1	2,542	1,027	71.2	4,231
	2003-04	495	157	75.9	2,627	915	74.2	4,194
	2004-05	487	149	76.6	2,590	902	74.2	4,128
	2005-06	570	194	74.6	2,638	926	74.1	4,328
	2006-07	514	243	67.9	2,651	1,110	70.5	4,518
	2007-08	477	209	69.5	2,663	1,093	70.9	4,442
	2008-09	445	243	64.7	2,598	1,133	69.6	4,419
Full Parole	1999-00	245	443	35.6	1,924	2,380	44.7	4,992
	2000-01	207	366	36.1	1,607	2,098	43.4	4,278
	2001-02	185	314	37.1	1,475	1,867	44.1	3,841
	2002-03	173	323	34.9	1,331	1,699	43.9	3,526
	2003-04	197	290	40.5	1,408	1,655	46.0	3,550
	2004-05	187	287	39.5	1,344	1,535	46.7	3,353
	2005-06	195	372	34.4	1,459	1,653	46.9	3,679
	2006-07	154	375	29.1	1,464	1,765	45.3	3,758
	2007-08	162	331	32.9	1,404	1,747	44.6	3,644
	2008-09	149	354	29.6	1,487	1,724	46.3	3,714

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

The grant rate represents the percentage of pre-release reviews resulting in a grant by the National Parole Board.

Day parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

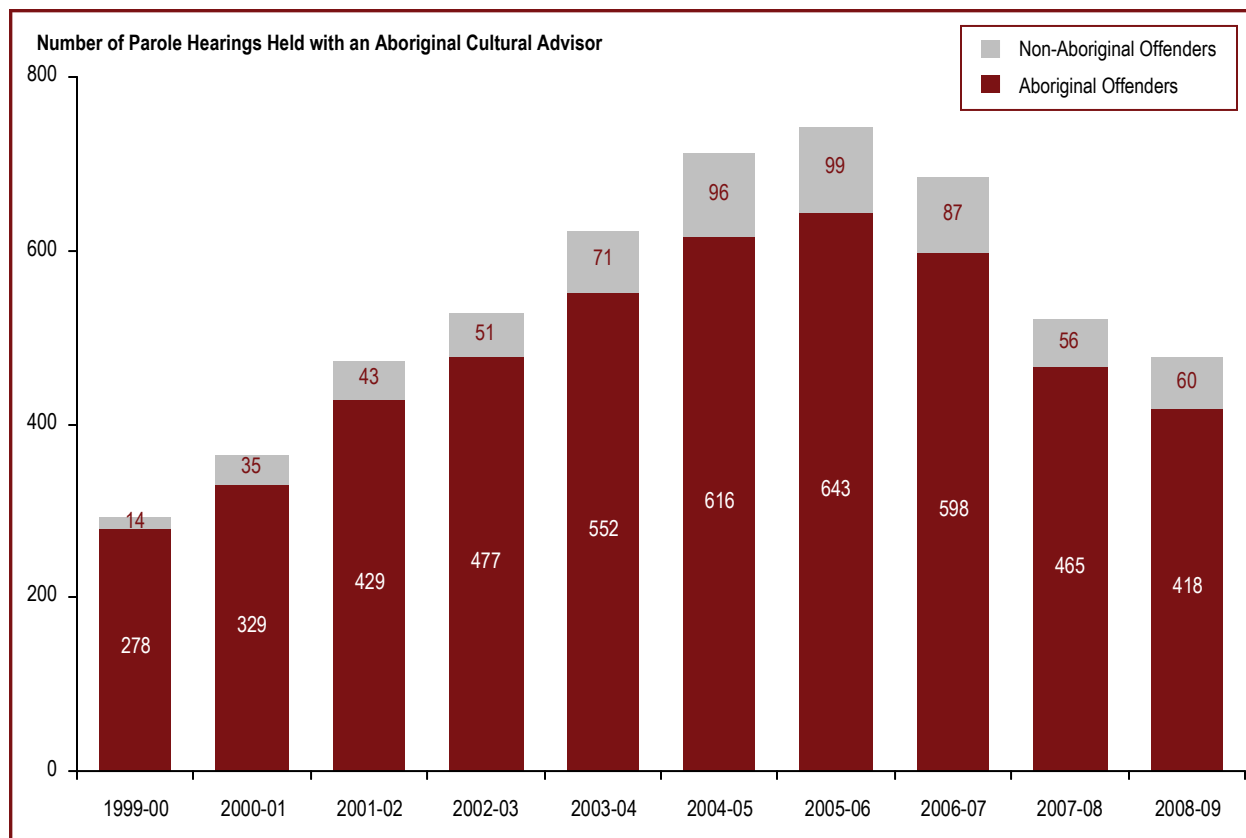
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which the remainder of the sentence is served under supervision in the community.

The National Parole Board must review the cases of all offenders for full parole at the time prescribed by legislation, unless the offender advises the National Parole Board in writing that he/she does not wish to be considered for full parole.

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR DECREASED FOR THE THIRD YEAR

Figure D3



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2008-09, 36.4% of all hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.
- In 2008-09, there were 418 hearings for Aboriginal offenders held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, compared to 278 in 1999-00.
- Sixty (12.6%) of the 478 hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor in 2008-09 was for non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, which was introduced by the National Parole Board to ensure that conditional release hearings were sensitive to Aboriginal cultural values and traditions. This type of hearing is available to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders.

FEDERAL PAROLE HEARINGS INVOLVING AN ABORIGINAL CULTURAL ADVISOR DECREASED FOR THE THIRD YEAR

Table D3

Year	Hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor								
	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			All Offenders		
	Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor		Total Hearings	With Cultural Advisor	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
1999-00	1,248	278	22.3	5,581	14	0.3	6,829	292	4.3
2000-01	1,141	329	28.8	5,254	35	0.7	6,395	364	5.7
2001-02	1,113	429	38.5	4,761	43	0.9	5,874	472	8.0
2002-03	1,179	477	40.5	5,018	51	1.0	6,197	528	8.5
2003-04	1,234	552	44.7	5,117	71	1.4	6,351	623	9.8
2004-05	1,295	616	47.6	5,080	96	1.9	6,375	712	11.2
2005-06	1,356	643	47.4	5,219	99	1.9	6,575	742	11.3
2006-07	1,308	598	45.7	5,326	87	1.6	6,634	685	10.3
2007-08	1,199	465	33.8	4,800	56	1.2	5,999	521	8.7
2008-09	1,149	418	36.4	4,482	60	1.3	5,631	478	8.5

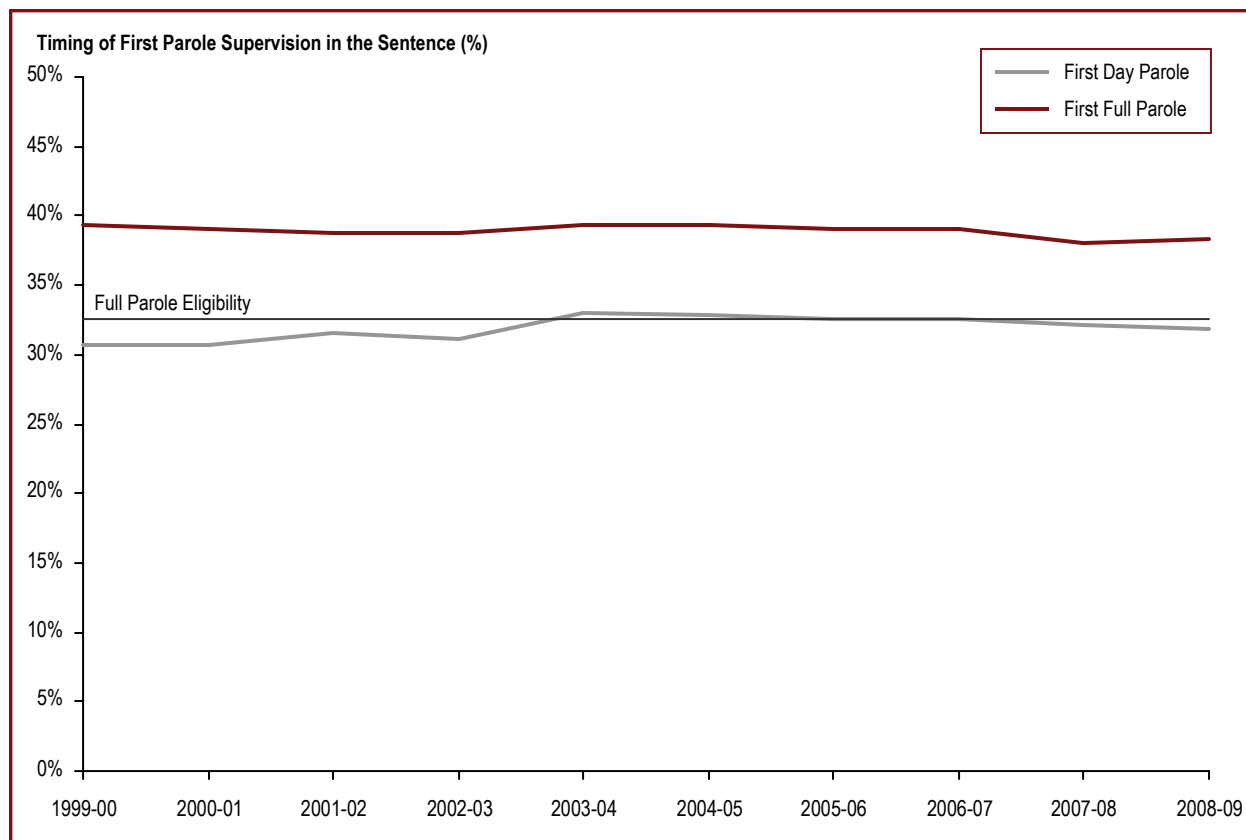
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

The presence of an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor is an alternative approach to the traditional parole hearing, which was introduced by the National Parole Board to ensure that conditional release hearings were sensitive to Aboriginal cultural values and traditions. This type of hearing is available to both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders.

OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40% OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE

Figure D4



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of time served until supervised under first full parole was 38.3% in 2008-09.
- In 2008-09, women served an average of 2.4% less of their sentences before first federal full parole supervision and 4.2% less before first federal day parole supervision than men (36.2% compared to 38.6% and 28.1% compared to 32.3%, respectively).
- The percentage of time served until first full parole supervision has fluctuated very little since 1999-00.

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

OFFENDERS GRANTED FULL PAROLE SERVE ABOUT 40% OF THEIR SENTENCE PRIOR TO STARTING FULL PAROLE

Table D4

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
1999-00	24.8	31.2	30.7	37.4	39.5	39.4
2000-01	26.0	31.2	30.7	36.8	39.3	39.0
2001-02	26.8	32.0	31.6	36.6	39.1	38.8
2002-03	26.9	31.5	31.1	37.4	39.0	38.8
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	33.0	32.6	36.1	39.3	39.0
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	36.9	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.1	38.2	38.1
2008-09	28.1	32.3	31.8	36.2	38.6	38.3

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

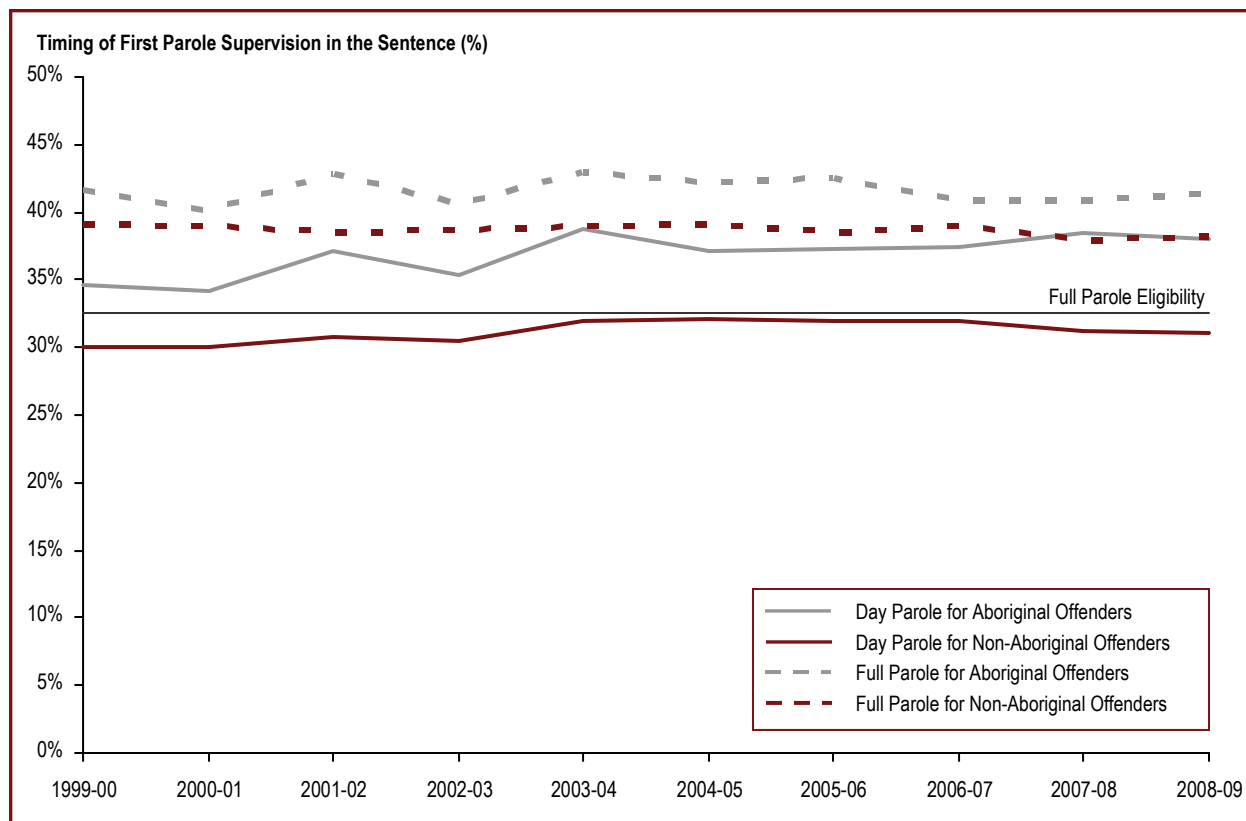
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS SERVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D5



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2008-09, the percentage of time served until full parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (38.1% versus 41.3%, respectively).
- In 2008-09, the percentage of time served until first day parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (31.0% versus 38.0%, respectively).
- Of the 102 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole supervision in 2008-09, 47.1% of them were released on accelerated full parole supervision compared to 68.9% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 214 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole supervision in 2008-09, 32.7% of them were released on accelerated day parole supervision compared to 55.3% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS SERVE A HIGHER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Table D5

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
1999-00	34.6	30.1	30.7	41.6	39.1	39.4
2000-01	34.2	30.1	30.7	40.1	38.9	39.0
2001-02	37.1	30.7	31.6	42.7	38.4	38.8
2002-03	35.4	30.4	31.1	40.6	38.6	38.8
2003-04	38.8	31.9	33.0	42.9	38.9	39.4
2004-05	37.2	32.1	32.9	42.1	39.0	39.4
2005-06	36.6	31.9	32.6	42.4	38.5	39.0
2006-07	37.5	31.9	32.6	40.9	38.9	39.1
2007-08	38.5	31.2	32.1	40.8	37.8	38.1
2008-09	38.0	31.0	31.8	41.3	38.1	38.3

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

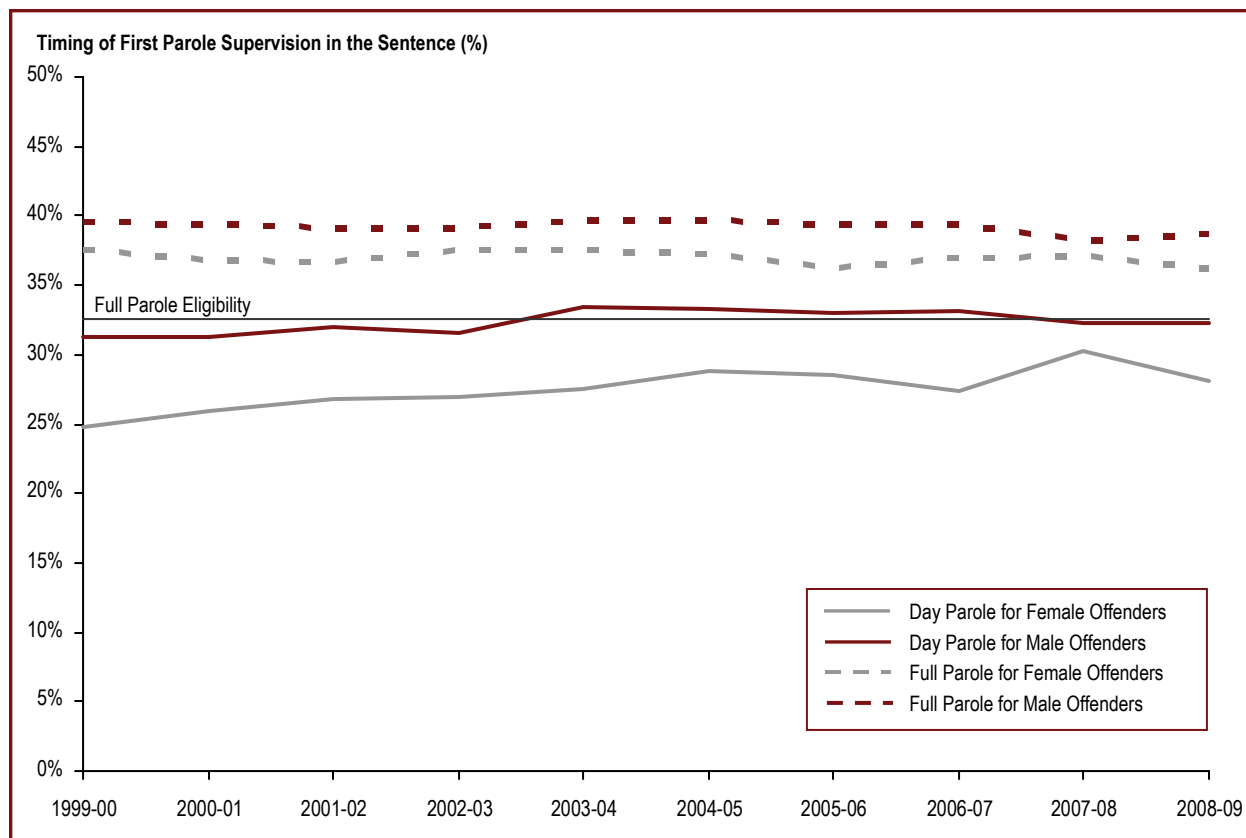
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

WOMEN SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES THAN MEN BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE

Figure D6



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2008-09, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (38.6% compared to 36.2%).
- In 2008-09, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (28.1% versus 32.3%, respectively).
- Of the 1,256 female offenders released on first federal full parole since 1999-00, 72.5% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 61.2% of the 11,430 male offenders released on first federal full parole.
- Since 1999-00, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than male offenders (61.6% versus 45.0%, respectively).

Note:

Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

**WOMEN SERVE A LOWER PROPORTION OF THEIR SENTENCES
THAN MEN BEFORE BEING RELEASED ON PAROLE**

Table D6

Year	Type of Supervision					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence incarcerated					
1999-00	24.8	31.2	30.7	37.4	39.5	39.4
2000-01	26.0	31.2	30.7	36.8	39.3	39.0
2001-02	26.8	32.0	31.6	36.6	39.1	38.8
2002-03	26.9	31.5	31.1	37.4	39.0	38.8
2003-04	27.5	33.4	33.0	37.5	39.6	39.4
2004-05	28.8	33.3	32.9	37.2	39.6	39.4
2005-06	28.5	33.0	32.6	36.1	39.3	39.0
2006-07	27.4	33.2	32.6	36.9	39.3	39.1
2007-08	30.3	32.3	32.1	37.1	38.2	38.1
2008-09	28.1	32.3	31.8	36.2	38.6	38.3

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

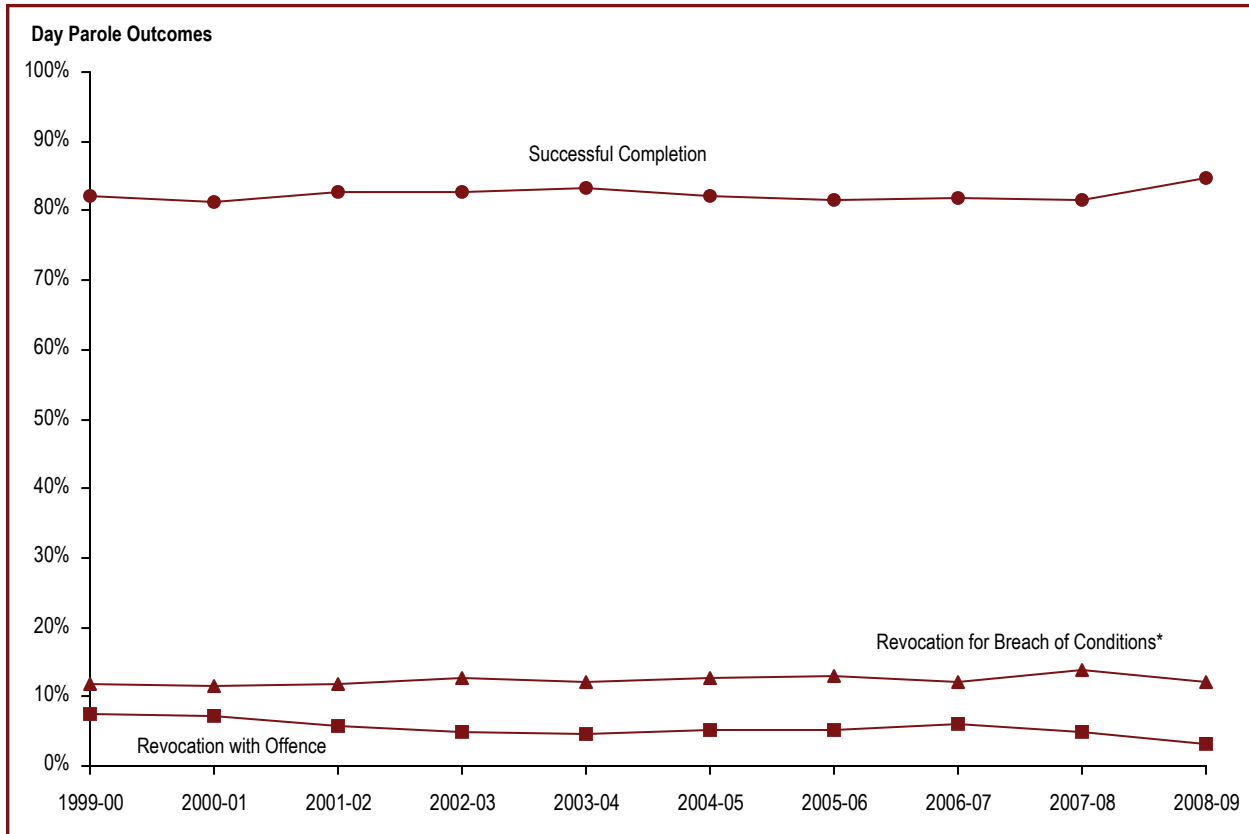
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is normally at 6 months before full parole eligibility or at 1/6 of the sentence for cases that meet the accelerated parole review criteria (see Section 125 of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D7



Source: National Parole Board.

- Since 1999-00, over 80% of day paroles have been completed successfully.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 3,073 in 2008-09.
- In 2008-09, 2.8% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence.
- In 2008-09, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (85.0% versus 80.4%, respectively).

Note:

*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A day parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL DAY PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D7

Federal Day Parole Outcomes	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,875	82.7	1,740	81.4	1,785	81.6	1,705	81.2	1,783	84.4
Accelerated	673	80.5	743	82.1	762	81.8	812	82.1	814	84.7
Total	2,548	82.1	2,483	81.6	2,547	81.7	2,517	81.5	2,597	84.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	295	13.0	313	14.6	279	12.8	302	14.4	274	13.0
Accelerated	102	12.2	84	9.3	102	11.0	122	12.3	101	10.5
Total	397	12.8	397	13.0	381	12.2	424	13.7	375	12.2
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	79	3.5	69	3.2	101	4.6	78	3.7	43	2.0
Accelerated	57	6.8	73	8.1	66	7.1	54	5.5	42	4.4
Total	136	4.4	142	4.7	167	5.4	132	4.3	85	2.8
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	18	0.8	16	0.7	22	1.0	14	0.7	12	0.6
Accelerated	4	0.5	5	0.6	1	0.1	1	0.1	4	0.4
Total	22	0.7	21	0.7	23	0.7	15	0.5	16	0.5
Total										
Regular	2,267	73.1	2,138	70.3	2,187	70.1	2,099	68.0	2,112	68.7
Accelerated	836	26.9	905	29.7	931	29.9	989	32.0	961	31.3
Total	3,103	100.0	3,043	100.0	3,118	100.0	3,088	100.0	3,073	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

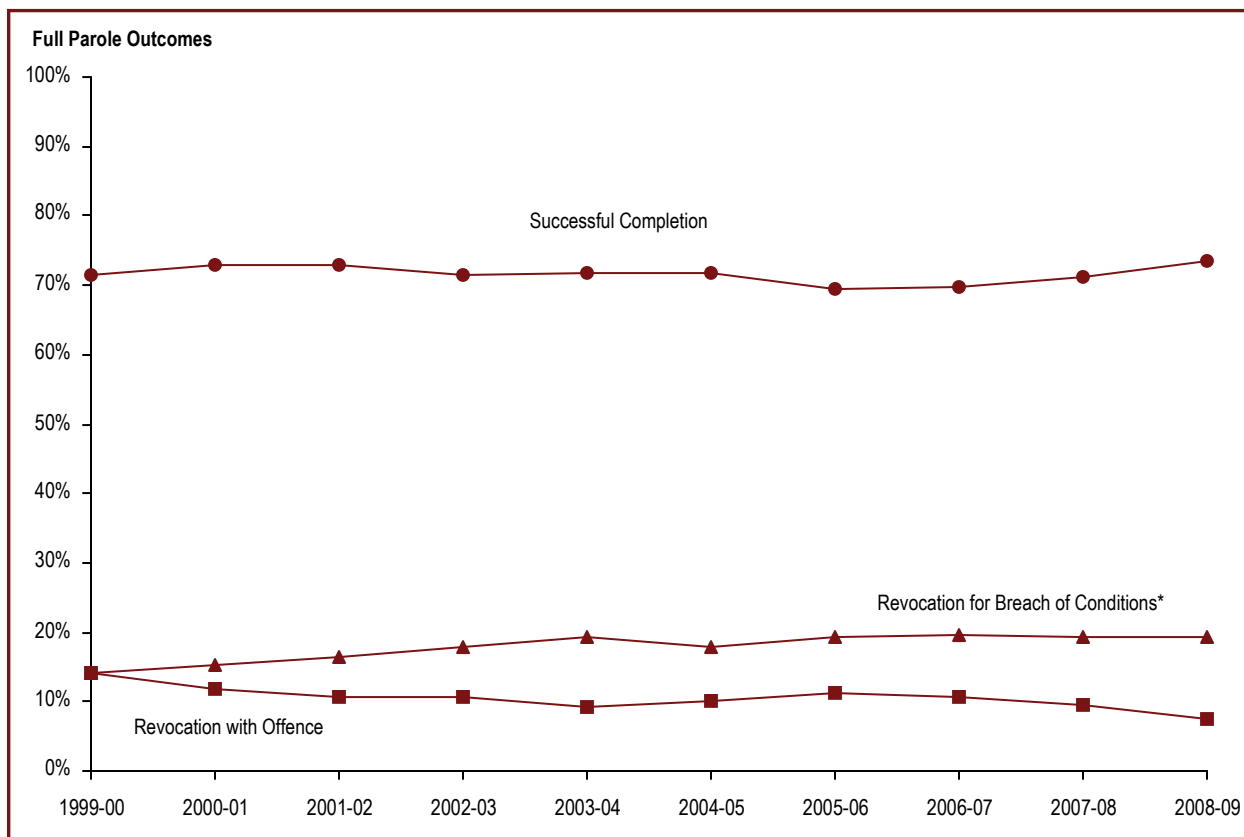
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

Day parole is a type of conditional release in which offenders are permitted to participate in community-based activities in preparation for full parole or statutory release. The conditions require offenders to return nightly to an institution or half-way house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

Eligibility for day parole release normally occurs 6 months prior to full parole. Eligibility for accelerated parole review cases occurs after the offender serves 6 months or 1/6 of the sentence, whichever is greater.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D8



Source: National Parole Board.

- The percentage of full paroles that were successfully completed increased in 2008-09.
- In 2008-09, 6.7% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.8% with a violent offence.
- In 2008-09, the percentage of successful full paroles was higher for women than men (75.5% versus 73.2% respectively).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,441 in 2008-09.

Note:

*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A full parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

These data do not include offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences as these offenders, by definition, remain under supervision for life.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	464	73.2	466	73.7	417	71.5	441	73.5	415	76.3
Accelerated	614	70.9	548	66.2	582	68.6	581	69.6	643	71.7
Total	1,078	71.9	1,014	69.5	999	69.8	1,022	71.2	1,058	73.4
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	107	16.9	111	17.6	106	18.2	110	18.3	88	16.2
Accelerated	163	18.8	172	20.8	173	20.4	167	20.0	188	21.0
Total	270	18.0	283	19.4	279	19.5	277	19.3	276	19.2
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	43	6.8	41	6.5	49	8.4	38	6.3	32	5.9
Accelerated	82	9.5	101	12.2	91	10.7	80	9.6	64	7.1
Total	125	8.3	142	9.7	140	9.8	118	8.2	96	6.7
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	20	3.2	14	2.2	11	1.9	11	1.8	9	1.7
Accelerated	7	0.8	7	0.8	3	0.4	7	0.8	2	0.2
Total	27	1.8	21	1.4	14	1.0	18	1.3	11	0.8
Total										
Regular	634	42.3	632	43.3	583	40.7	600	41.8	544	37.8
Accelerated	866	57.7	828	56.7	849	59.3	835	58.2	897	62.2
Total	1,500	100.0	1,460	100.0	1,432	100.0	1,435	100.0	1,441	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Excludes offenders serving indeterminate sentences because they do not have a warrant expiry date and can only successfully complete full parole by dying.

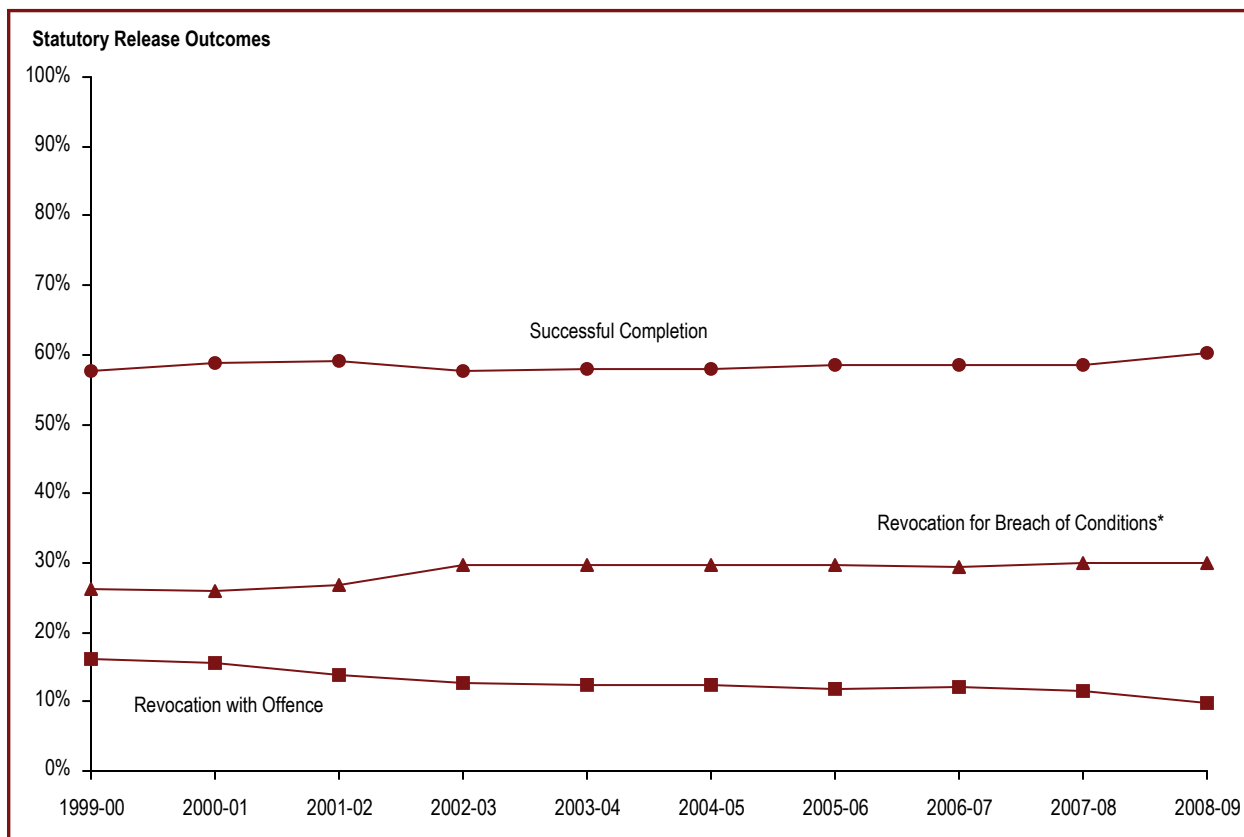
**Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

***Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

Full parole is a type of conditional release granted by the National Parole Board in which a portion of the sentence is served under supervision in the community. Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Figure D9



Source: National Parole Board.

- Over the past ten years, the percentage of statutory releases that were completed successfully fluctuated little, ranging from 60.2% to 60.3%.
- In 2008-09, 8.4% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 1.3% with a violent offence.
- In 2008-09, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women than men (73.1% and 59.6% respectively).

Note:

*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

A statutory release is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence.

Statutory release refers to a conditional release that is subject to supervision after the offender has served two-thirds of the sentence.

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D9

Statutory Release Outcomes	2004-05		2005-06		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,143	58.0	3,245	58.5	3,271	58.3	3,396	58.6	3,499	60.3
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,612	29.7	1,653	29.8	1,651	29.5	1,733	29.9	1,744	30.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	530	9.8	519	9.4	543	9.7	541	9.3	489	8.4
Revocation with Violent Offence**	137	2.5	132	2.4	141	2.5	129	2.2	75	1.3
Total	5,422	100.0	5,549	100.0	5,606	100.0	5,799	100.0	5,807	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

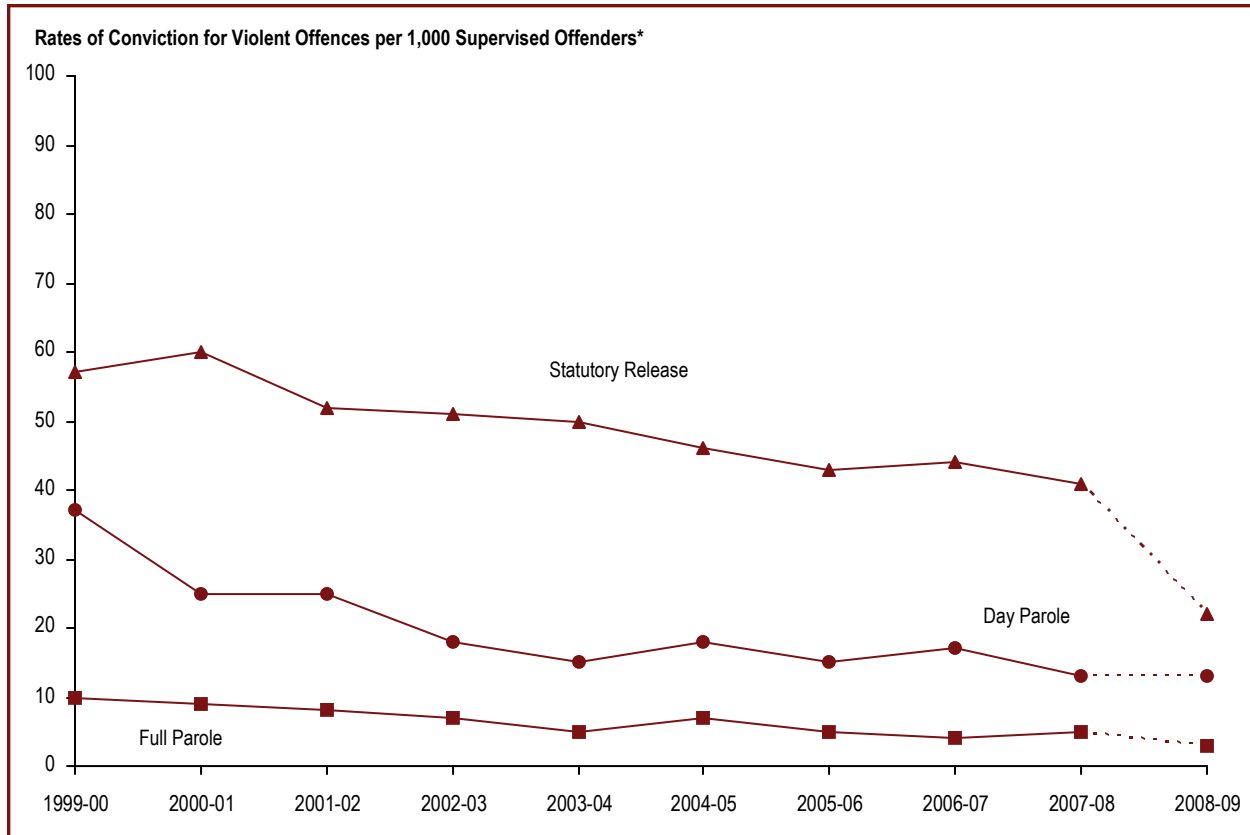
Note:

*Revocation for Breach of Conditions includes revocation with outstanding charges.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

OVER THE PAST DECADE, THE RATE OF VIOLENT CONVICTION FOR OFFENDERS WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION HAS DECLINED

Figure D10



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of conviction for violent offences** while under community supervision has declined since 1999-00.
- Those offenders under discretionary release (full parole and day parole) are less likely to be convicted of a violent offence while under supervision than those on statutory release.

Note:

*Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

The dotted line between 2007-08 and 2008-09 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers under represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

**OVER THE PAST DECADE, THE RATE OF VIOLENT CONVICTION FOR OFFENDERS
WHILE UNDER SUPERVISION HAS DECLINED**

Table D10

Year	# of Offenders Convicted for Violent Offences				Rate per 1,000 Supervised Offenders*		
	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release	Total	Day Parole	Full Parole	Statutory Release
1999-00	58	47	160	265	37	10	57
2000-01	35	40	167	242	25	9	60
2001-02	33	33	149	215	25	8	52
2002-03	23	27	148	198	18	7	51
2003-04	20	21	149	190	15	5	50
2004-05	22	28	137	187	18	7	46
2005-06	21	21	132	174	15	5	43
2006-07	23	14	141	178	17	4	44
2007-08	17	18	129	164	13	5	41
2008-09**	16	10	73	99	13	3	22

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

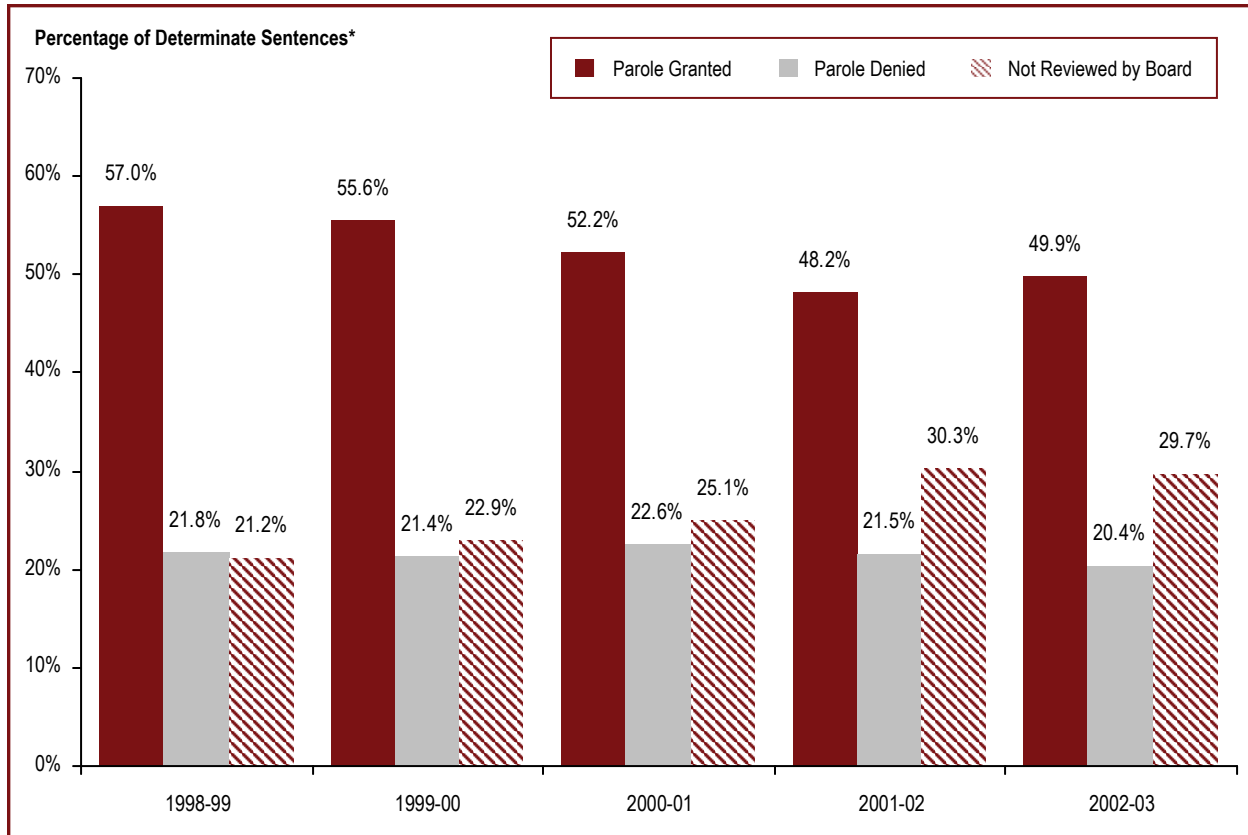
*Supervised offenders include offenders who are on parole, statutory release, those temporarily detained in federal institutions, and those who are unlawfully at large.

**Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end. Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

Day and full parole include those offenders serving determinate and indeterminate sentences.

OVER 25% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE

Figure D11



Source: National Parole Board.

- For offenders commencing determinate sentences between April 1, 1998 and March 31, 2003 and completed their sentences by March 31, 2009
 - 29.7% did not appear before the National Parole Board for a decision during their sentence as they waived their parole review, postponed it until after statutory release, or withdrew their parole applications.
 - 20.4% appeared before the parole board and were denied parole throughout their sentence.
 - 49.9% were granted parole at some time during their sentence.

Note:

*Data include only those offenders who commenced their determinate sentence during the fiscal year indicated (April 1 to March 31 of the following year) and had completed their sentence by March 31, 2009.

**OVER 25% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES
WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE**

Table D11

	Year that Determinate Sentence Commenced									
	1998-99		1999-00		2000-01		2001-02		2002-03	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Reviewed by Board	3,197	78.8	2,887	77.1	2,727	74.9	2,441	69.7	2,471	70.3
Parole Granted	2,314	57.0	2,084	55.6	1,902	52.2	1,689	48.2	1,754	49.9
Parole Denied	883	21.8	803	21.4	825	22.6	752	21.5	717	20.4
Not Reviewed by Board*	860	21.2	858	22.9	916	25.1	1,063	30.3	1,042	29.7
Total Sentences	4,057	100.0	3,745	100.0	3,643	100.0	3,504	100.0	3,513	100.0

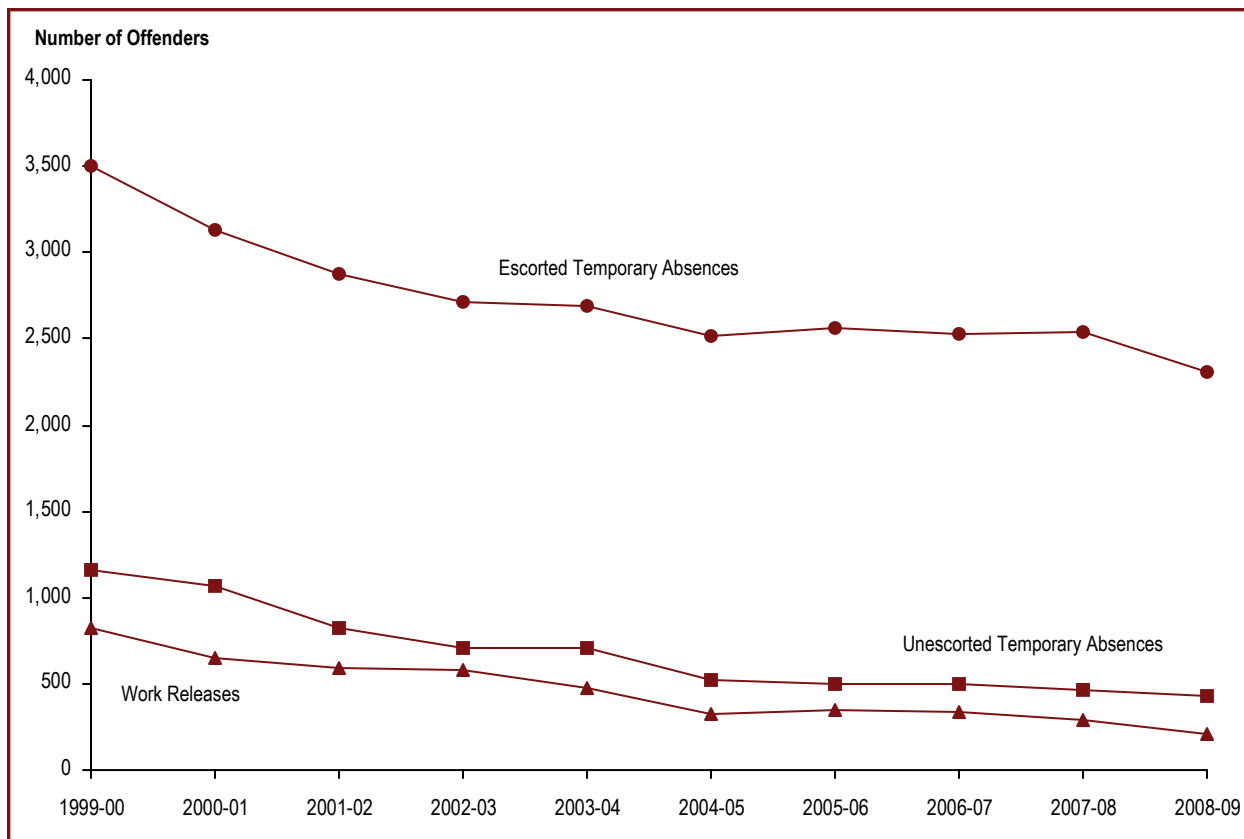
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*These are determinate sentences where the offender either waived all parole reviews, withdrew all parole applications, or postponed until statutory release. Data include only those offenders who commenced their determinate sentence during the fiscal year indicated (April 1 to March 31 of the following year) and had completed their sentence by March 31, 2009.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-00

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences in 2008-09 has decreased since 1999-00.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases has decreased by 74.0%, from 822 in 1999-00 to 214 in 2008-09.
- The successful completion rates for work releases, escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:

A temporary absence is permission given to an eligible offender to be away from the normal place of confinement for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development for rehabilitative purposes, or compassionate reasons, including parental responsibilities.

A work release is a structure program of release of specified duration for work or community service outside the penitentiary, under the supervision of a staff member or other authorized person or organization.

These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. An offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

**THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS
DECREASED SINCE 1999-00**

Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Permits
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
1999-00	3,502	40,595	1,161	7,357	822	2,139
2000-01	3,136	34,155	1,067	6,566	644	1,722
2001-02	2,873	29,998	825	5,130	589	1,332
2002-03	2,712	34,088	713	4,870	577	1,307
2003-04	2,688	38,048	708	4,097	475	1,017
2004-05	2,518	35,251	518	3,580	321	747
2005-06	2,568	37,074	500	3,044	352	986
2006-07	2,524	39,603	498	4,148	333	717
2007-08	2,504	41,434	465	3,779	294	596
2008-09	2,308	36,120	433	3,748	214	577

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

A temporary absence is permission given to an eligible offender to be away from the normal place of confinement for medical, administrative, community service, family contact, personal development for rehabilitative purposes, or compassionate reasons, including parental responsibilities.

A work release is a structure program of release of specified duration for work or community service outside the penitentiary, under the supervision of a staff member or other authorized person or organization.

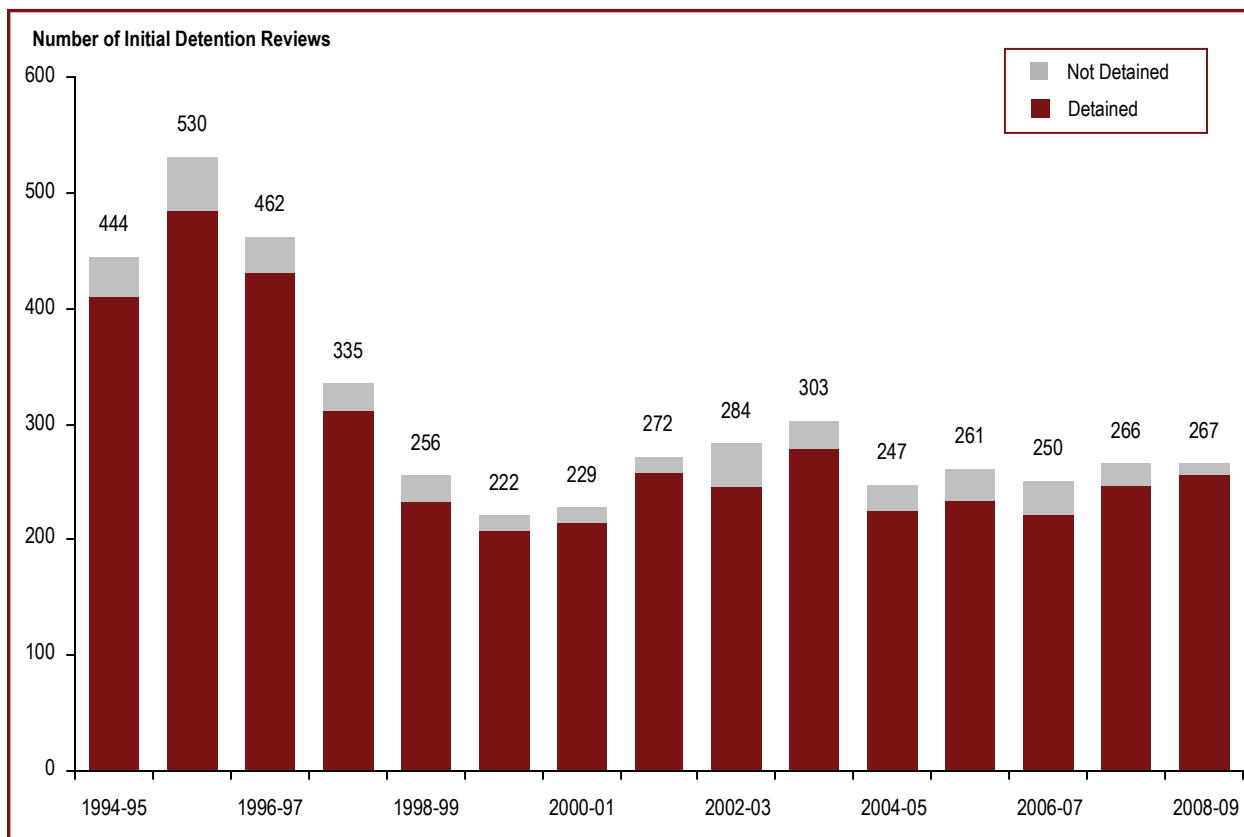
These numbers depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. An offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time.

SECTION E

STATISTICS ON SPECIAL APPLICATIONS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS FLUCTUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Figure E1



Source: National Parole Board.

- The number of initial detention reviews reached a peak in 1995-96, and has been fluctuating at a lower level in subsequent years.
- Out of 4,628 initial detention reviews since 1994-95, 92.0% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 15 women have been referred for detention and 13 were detained.
- In 2008-09, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 19.6% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 40.1% of offenders referred for detention and 39.8% of offenders detained.

Note:

According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

THE NUMBER OF DETENTION REVIEWS HAS FLUCTUATED OVER THE PAST FIVE YEARS

Table E1

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1994-95	96	314	410	92.3	8	26	34	7.7	104	340	444
1995-96	143	341	484	91.3	13	33	46	8.7	156	374	530
1996-97	106	325	431	93.3	10	21	31	6.7	116	346	462
1997-98	78	234	312	93.1	9	14	23	6.9	87	248	335
1998-99	80	154	234	91.4	3	19	22	8.6	83	173	256
1999-00	80	128	208	93.7	3	11	14	6.3	83	139	222
2000-01	68	147	215	93.9	6	8	14	6.1	74	155	229
2001-02	72	185	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	74	198	272
2002-03	81	164	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	95	189	284
2003-04	69	210	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	77	226	303
2004-05	69	156	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	75	172	247
2005-06	73	160	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	84	177	261
2006-07	66	156	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	70	180	250
2007-08	85	163	248	93.2	6	12	18	6.8	91	175	266
2008-09	102	154	256	95.9	5	6	11	4.1	107	160	267
Total	1,268	2,991	4,259	92.0	108	261	359	8.0	1,376	3,252	4,628

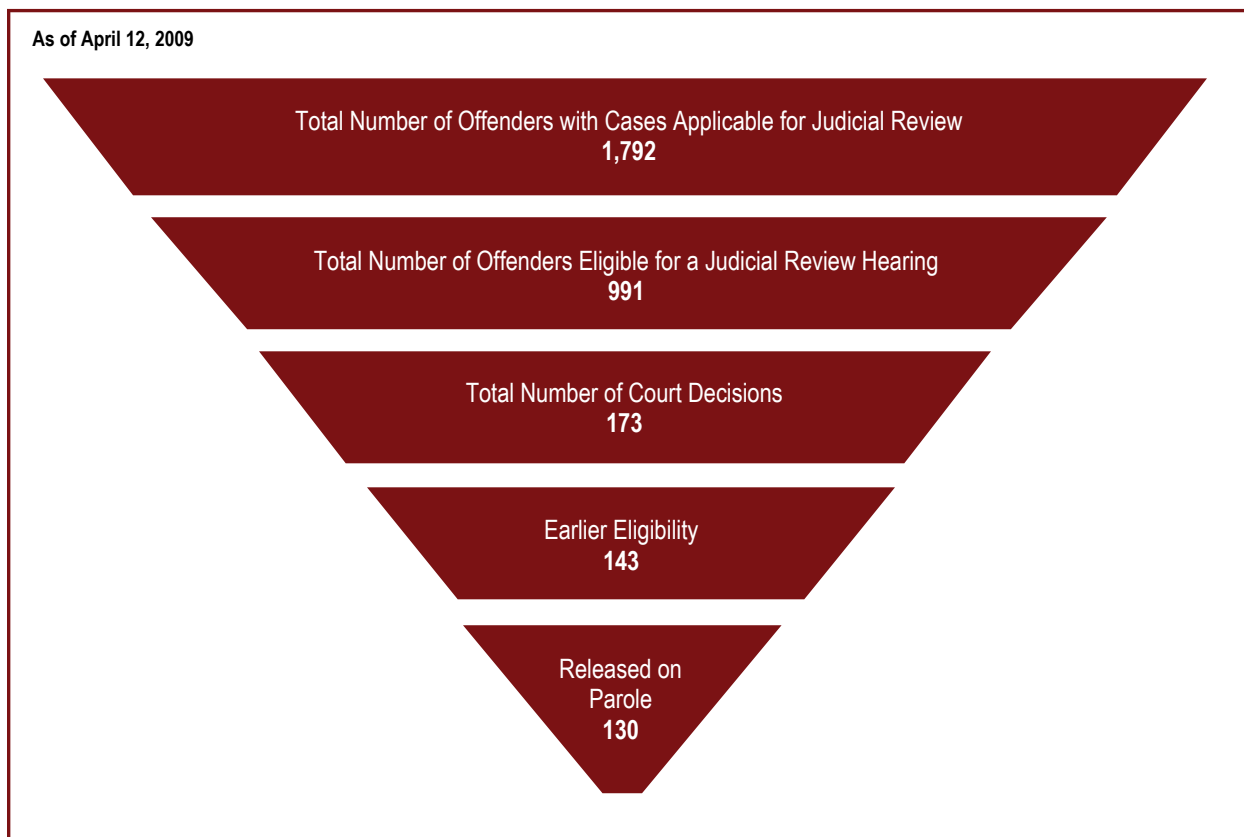
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

According to the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*, an offender entitled to statutory release after serving two-thirds of the sentence may be held in custody until warrant expiry if it is established that the offender is likely to commit, before the expiry of sentence, an offence causing death or serious harm, a serious drug offence or a sex offence involving a child.

83% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Figure E2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Since the first judicial review hearing in 1987, there have been a total of 173 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 82.7% of the court decisions resulted in a reduction of the period that must be served before parole eligibility.
- Of offenders eligible to apply for a judicial review, 17.5% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 143 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 140 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 130 have been released on parole, and 101 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (86%) than first degree (82%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 130 offenders who have been released on parole, 14 offenders have been returned to custody, 11 offenders are deceased, one is on bail and three offenders have been deported.

Judicial review is an application by an offender convicted of murder to the Court for a reduction in the time required to be served before being eligible for parole. Offenders can apply when they have served at least 15 years of their sentence. Judicial review procedures apply to offenders convicted of first degree murder, who are required to serve 25 years prior to being eligible for parole, and to offenders who have been sentenced to life imprisonment for second degree murder, with parole eligibility set at 15 years or more.

83% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2

Province/Territory of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	1	1	0	1	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	58	15	5	2	63	17
Ontario	21	0	10	1	31	1
Manitoba	7	2	1	0	8	2
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	16	0	4	0	20	0
British Columbia	15	1	4	0	19	1
Sub-total	124	19	27	3	151	22
Total		143		30		173

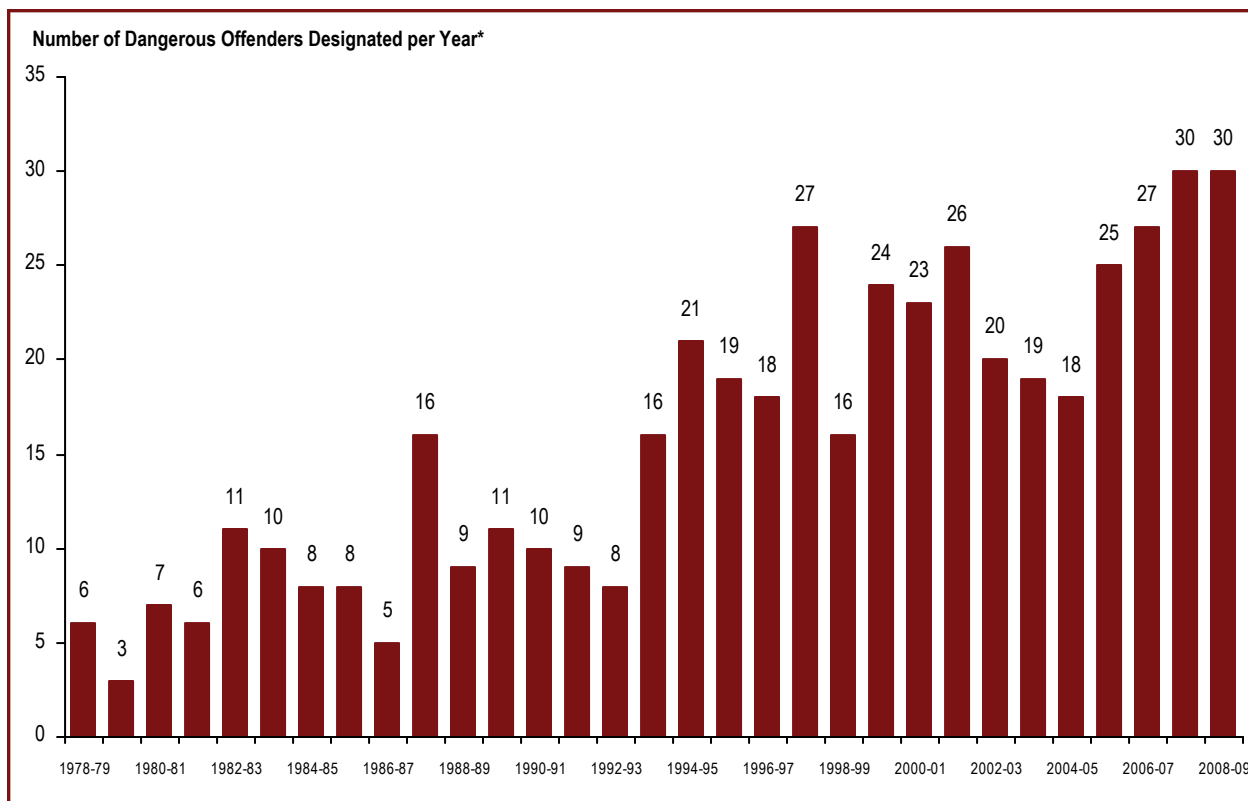
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 12, 2009.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS STABILIZED OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 12, 2009, there have been 488 offenders designated as Dangerous Offenders (DOs) since 1978. 78% have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are 415 DOs currently active, and of these, 99% have indeterminate sentences.
- Of the 415 active DOs, 395 were incarcerated (representing approximately 3% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported, one has escaped, one was on temporary detention and 17 were being supervised in the community.
- There are currently no female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 24.0% of DOs and 17.2% of the total federal offender population.

Note:

*The number of Dangerous Offenders designated per year does not include overturned decisions.

The graph above is based on a snapshot of the population taken on April 12, 2009. On this date, there was an active offender who received his Dangerous Offender designation on April 3, 2009. This offender is not represented in the graph, but is included in the table on the next page.

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the above graph, which depicts the total number of offenders "designated".

Dangerous Offender legislation came into effect in Canada on October 15, 1977, replacing the Habitual Offender and Dangerous Sexual Offender provisions that were abolished. A Dangerous Offender (DO) is an individual given an indeterminate sentence on the basis of a particularly violent crime or pattern of serious violent offences where it is judged that the offender's behaviour is unlikely to be inhibited by normal standards of behavioural restraint (see section 752 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*). Until August 1997, a determinate sentence was possible for those designated as DOs. In addition to the DOs, there remain within federal jurisdiction 41 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 9 Habitual Offenders.

**THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS HAS STABILIZED
OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS**

Table E3

Province/Territory of Designation	All Designations (# designated since 1978)	Active Dangerous Offenders		Total
		# of Indeterminate Offenders	# of Determinate Offenders	
Newfoundland & Labrador	11	9	0	9
Nova Scotia	17	15	0	15
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	8	7	0	7
Quebec	55	50	1	51
Ontario	199	166	1	167
Manitoba	9	8	0	8
Saskatchewan	40	34	1	35
Alberta	38	31	0	31
British Columbia	105	85	1	86
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Total	488	411	4	415

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

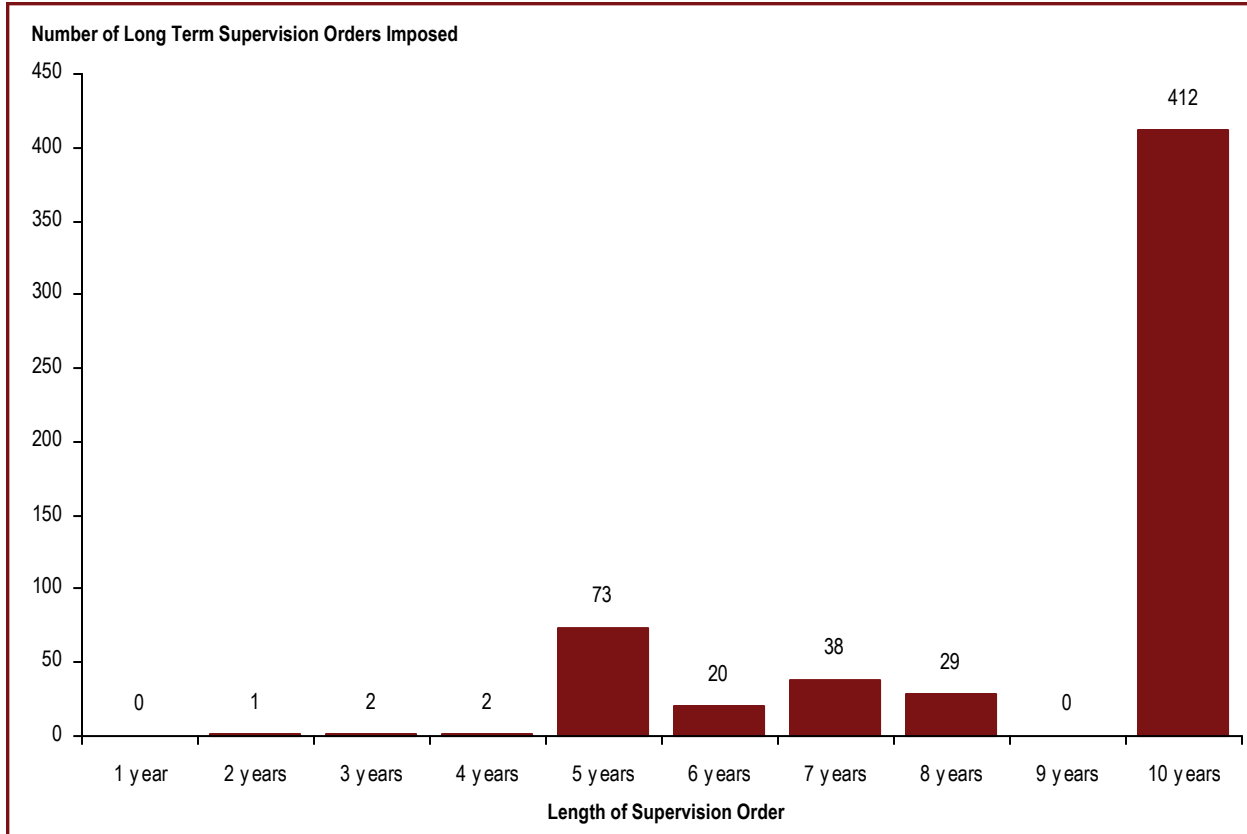
Numbers presented are as of April 12, 2009.

The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include overturned decisions.

Offenders who have died since receiving designations are no longer classified as "active"; however, they are still represented in the total number of offenders "designated".

MOST LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Figure E4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 12, 2009, the courts have imposed 577 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.4% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 549 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 394 (71.8%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are six women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 290 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order. This includes 25 offenders temporarily detained, four offenders who have been deported and three offenders unlawfully at large.

Note:

Long Term Supervision Order (LTSO) legislation, which came into effect in Canada on August 1, 1997, allows the court to impose a sentence of two years or more for the predicate offence and order that the offender be supervised in the community for a further period not exceeding 10 years.

Seventeen offenders under these provisions have died, nine offenders have completed their long term supervision period and one has been declared a Dangerous Offender.

MOST LONG TERM SUPERVISION ORDERS ARE FOR A 10-YEAR PERIOD

Table E4

Province or Territory of Order	Length of Supervision Order (years)									Current Status				Total
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	
Newfoundland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	3	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10	13	4	0	8	1	13
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	5	8	3	0	3	2	8
Quebec	0	1	0	33	6	16	5	107	168	78	7	69	6	160
Ontario	0	0	1	7	4	12	10	122	156	55	5	81	7	148
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	21	26	9	1	14	1	25
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	9	5	2	6	25	49	33	2	13	1	49
Alberta	0	0	0	7	1	0	1	36	45	16	5	19	0	40
British Columbia	0	0	0	7	3	4	4	73	91	41	5	39	2	87
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	6	1	1	4	0	6
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	1	1	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	5	3	0	2	0	5
Total	1	2	2	73	20	38	29	412	577	245	26	256	22	549

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

*This category includes offenders whose current status is either supervised on day parole (DP), full parole (FP) or statutory release (SR).

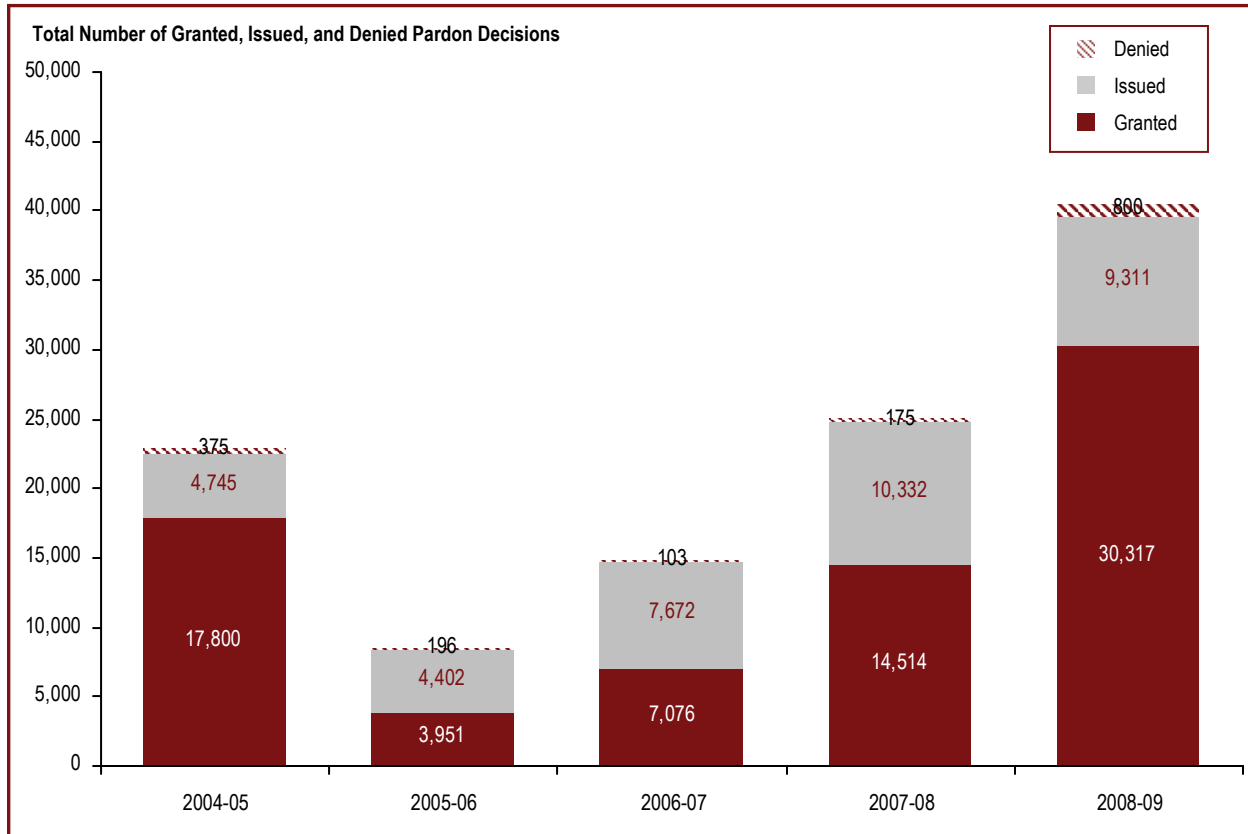
**This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it left off.

These numbers are as of April 12, 2009.

Seventeen offenders under these provisions have died, 10 offenders have completed their long term supervision period and one has been declared a Dangerous Offender.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5



Source: National Parole Board.

- The number of pardon applications processed increased from 25,021 in 2007-08 to 40,428 in 2008-09.
- About 98% of the applications for pardons that were processed last year were granted.
- Approximately 3.8 million Canadians have a criminal record*, but less than 11% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 417,105 pardons have been granted or issued.

Note:

*Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Criminal Records Division, 2009.

Pardons allow people who were convicted of a criminal offence but have completed their sentence and demonstrated that they are law-abiding citizens to have their criminal record sealed. A person convicted of a summary offence may apply for a pardon three years after the completion of the sentence, and a person convicted of an indictable offence may apply after five years.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Table E5

Type of Decision	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Granted	17,800	3,951	7,076	14,514	30,317
Issued	4,745	4,402	7,672	10,332	9,311
Denied	375	196	103	175	800
Total Granted/Issued/Denied	22,920	8,549	14,851	25,021	40,428
Percentage Granted/Issued	98.4	97.7	99.3	99.3	98.0
Revocations*	225	79	133	34	123
Cessations	332	377	2,264	547	584
Total Revocations/Cessations	557	456	2,397	581	707
Cumulative Granted/Issued**	329,530	337,883	352,631	377,477	417,105
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations**	11,151	11,607	14,004	14,585	15,292

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Revocations fluctuate due to resource re-allocation to deal with backlogs.

**Cumulative data reflects pardon activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*.

Pardons are issued for summary offences, upon application, following a three-year conviction-free period after the completion of the sentence. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the National Parole Board (NPB) following a five-year period of good conduct after the completion of the sentence. The cessation of a pardon automatically occurs following a subsequent conviction for an indictable offence or hybrid offence, with some exceptions, including impaired driving, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood or fail to provide a breath sample. Revocations are at the discretion of the NPB following a subsequent summary conviction, or for lack of good conduct. The Board may also render a decision of cessation when it is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was awarded.

QUESTIONNAIRE

In order to improve the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*, we are asking our readers to complete the following voluntary questionnaire.

1. Where did you obtain this copy of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview*?

2. How did you become aware of it?

3. Did you experience any difficulties in obtaining or accessing the document? Yes No
Please elaborate.

4. Have you found the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* to be a useful document? Yes No Please elaborate.

5. Are there any tables, figures or bullets that are not clear?

6. Are there any topics you would like to see addressed in future publications of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview* that are not currently included?

7. Any further comments?

(See over for return address)

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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For further information, please visit:

Correctional Service Canada: www.csc-scc.gc.ca

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada: www.statcan.ca

National Parole Board: www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca

Office of the Correctional Investigator: www.oci-bec.gc.ca

Public Safety Canada: www.publicsafety.gc.ca