

Research Report

**Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug
Offenders in Federal Corrections:
An End-of-2008 Review**

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**Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections:
An End-of-2008 Review**

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January 2011

Acknowledgements

In order to complete this study, a template created by Larry Motiuk and Ben Vuong, the investigators who produced the end-of-2004 Homicide Report was used. Most of the statistics included in this study are based on those published in previous reports. The author thanks Brian Grant and Rick Ruddell for their editorial insight and suggestions on how to update and extend this report. Thanks also to Collette Cousineau, who extracted data from the Offender Management System (OMS) to complete this research.

Executive Summary

Keywords: *Population Trends, Serious and Violent Offenders*

One of the challenges confronting all Correctional Services in recent years is the effective management of offender populations. It has long been recognized that the demographic and offence-related characteristics of these populations influence institutional conduct as well as the safe transition of offenders to the community. As the characteristics of offenders and populations change, it creates the need to develop or refine correctional interventions to best respond to the needs and risks of these offenders. For example, an increase in the number of offenders admitted to prison with drug-related offences may indicate the need to develop and offer more addictions or substance-abuse programs. Moreover, an increase in the number of offenders sentenced with violent offences is typically associated with higher levels of institutional misconduct. As a result, it is important to monitor changes in the offender population.

This study provides an overview of offenders convicted of homicide, sexual, robbery and drug-related offences on December 31, 2008. Of the 22,445 offenders under the supervision of the Service on that date, 5,540 had been convicted of a homicide offence, 3,154 were sexual offenders, 6,276 had a conviction for robbery, and 6,433 offenders had been convicted of a drug-related offence.

In terms of population trends, the number of offenders sentenced on a homicide offence increased by 18% in the ten years prior to December 31, 2008. Part of this increase is because offenders convicted of first- and second-degree murder will remain under correctional supervision for the remainder of their lives. The number of sexual offenders, by contrast, decreased 14% during that same era, and this may be due to a decrease in the number of these offences reported to the police in the past decade (Dauvergne & Turner, 2010). The number of CSC offenders convicted of a robbery offence followed a similar trend, having decreased 8% from 1998 to 2008. However, during the same time period, the number of offenders who had been sentenced on a drug-related offence increased by 18%.

Over the past ten years for which data are reported, there were a number of noteworthy changes in the management of these offenders. First, the number of homicide and drug offenders supervised in the community increased by 431 (+25%) and 117 (4%) respectively, while there were fewer offenders from the other groups who had been conditionally released: sex offenders (-268; -22%) and those convicted of robbery (-490; -18%). In addition, more offenders were placed in maximum security units in 2008 compared to 1998. In 2008, homicide (31%) and robbery (29%) offenders were more often housed in maximum security units than drug and sexual offenders (23% each). Last, the proportion of offenders released at their statutory release date (SR) had increased for all offence types, particularly for robbery offenders (50% in 1998 versus 63.1% in 2008).

Altogether, there have been some significant changes in the characteristics of the federal offender population. These changes have resulted in a number of operational changes to better manage the risks that these offenders might pose in either institutions or the community. Basing these operational changes on the latest information about the offender population will enable the Service to focus on the safe transition of these offenders to the community.

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Introduction

Examining changing trends in correctional populations is important for forecasting institutional populations, planning correctional interventions (e.g., an increase in the number of sex offenders will require additional rehabilitative programs for this population), to aid non-governmental organizations working with offender populations, as well as for academic research. The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) publishes yearly reports on the profile of the federal inmate population (i.e., Gileno & Grant, in press). The changing offender profile reports on various characteristics of the incarcerated population (e.g. sentencing, criminal history, risk) and presents information about these features over time. Recent research has also examined the changing profile of offenders under community supervision who are living in community based residential facilities operated by CSC (see Abracen, Axford, & Gileno, in press). These reports aid in monitoring the characteristics of the existing population and in describing the changes over a period of time

The changing offender profile (Gileno & Grant, in press) also examines the trends in major offences on sentencing (homicide, robbery, sex or drug offences) for all offenders in custody. From 1997 to 2008, convictions for homicide and drug-related offences had increased, while convictions for robbery and sexual offences had decreased significantly. The profile, however, does not offer separate descriptive analyses for homicide, drug, robbery and sex offenders above counts and proportions. This study responded to that gap in the literature by examining the demographic and offence-related characteristics of offenders who had at least one conviction for a homicide, sexual, robbery, or drug-related offence in their criminal history.

In Canada, crimes classified as homicide include first- and second-degree murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Deaths caused by criminal negligence, suicide, accidental or justifiable homicides are not included. Homicides represent about 0.1% of all violent crimes, and the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics currently reports homicide statistics from 1961 to monitor the extent and trends of such offences. In 2008, the homicide rate in Canada was 1.8 per 100,000 residents in the population, which was approximately one-third the U.S. rate (Li, 2008). Sex offences accounted for 5.2% of all violent crime in 2008 (Wallace, 2009), and then dropped the following year (Dauvergne & Turner, 2010). Crimes classified as 'sex offences' include sexual assault level 1, sexual assault with a weapon or causing bodily harm, aggravated sexual

assault, and sexual offences involving children.

Dauvergne and Turner (2010) reported that there are about 32,000 robbery offences per year in Canada and that it is the third most reported violent crime (p. 16). For the purposes of this report, crimes classified as robbery included: armed robbery and robbery with violence, threats or use of a weapon. Break and enter with intent to commit robbery, however, was not included in the analyses that follow. Robberies represent 7.3% of all violent crimes (Wallace, 2009), and criminal justice agencies regularly collect and report robbery statistics to monitor the extent of these offences and emerging trends. Last, crimes classified as drug-related offences include those under the Food and Drug Act (FDA) and the Controlled Drugs and Substances Act (CDSA), for example possession and trafficking. Drug offences are considered non-violent crimes.

This report summarizes Offender Management System (OMS) data gathered on homicide, sex, robbery and drug offenders in federal corrections, both in custody and under community supervision, following the basic format last used by Motiuk and Vuong (2005). The OMS is an administrative database maintained by the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) and includes information on all offenders under federal jurisdiction. These end-of-2008 data reflect the number of offenders sentenced to these types of crimes and who are now under federal jurisdiction. The statistical profiles generated in this report provide information about offence characteristics, security level, release status, as well as the regional placement of these offenders. Comparisons are made with end-of-1998 figures to establish ten-year trends. Descriptive statistics in relation to the demographic characteristics of offenders such as gender, age, and ethnicity are also provided. For the first time, descriptive statistics are also given in relation to drug offences (by type).

Method

Sample

As of December 31st, 2008 there were a total of 22,445 federal offenders in custody and under community supervision. Selection criteria used to define the current federal offender population excluded the following Offender Management System (OMS) categories: offenders who were deceased, on bail, whose sentence was completed, those who were unlawfully at large, and temporary detained (e.g., held by another jurisdiction).¹ For consistency with previous reports, data on offenders released on Long Term Supervision Orders were not included in the analyses. For the trend analyses, the sample was compared to the offender population from 1998 ($n=22,485$).

Procedure/Analysis

Data on release type, security level, region, offender demographics and the nature of the offences (where appropriate) were collected from the OMS. This report is based on previously published CSC Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders in Federal Corrections reports (see Motiuk & Vuong, 2005). The structure and formatting has been extensively updated in this version of the report, though a majority of the content and analyses are the same. The Results section is broken down by the four major offence types on sentencing (homicide, sex, robbery and drug offences). If an offender was convicted and sentenced for more than one offence type for the current sentence, he or she would be represented in more than one category. For example, if the current sentence included a conviction for a drug offence and a robbery offence, the offender would be counted in the drug and robbery categories. This approach allows all of the major offences on sentences to be represented in the analyses, not allowing for ‘masking’ of the lesser offences (i.e., drug offences) by the more serious offences (i.e., sexual offences). This strategy provides a more comprehensive overview of the frequency of the different offence types.

All analyses are descriptive in nature. Counts and proportions are reported in each section

¹ Previously, these data have included a small number of offenders who have been or are awaiting deportation. For ease of comparison across years, these data are also included in the totals for 2008. After deportation, the characteristics of these offenders are maintained in the dataset. This may influence certain analyses, such as a average age, as their ages continue to increase after they have been deported.

with comparisons to the overall offender population from 2008. Trends in the overall frequency of the offence types are described by reporting proportional changes from 1998 to 2008. The statistics reported are for descriptive purposes and are designed to track changes over time. There were no specific quantitative analyses conducted on the counts or proportions reported. Appendix C contains the totals and percentages from 1998 to 2008 for every descriptive comparison included in the results.

Measures

Release types

Most offenders are returned to the community on some form of conditional release during their sentence. The *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (1992) outlines the various forms of conditional release including day parole, full parole and statutory release, and related eligibility dates. Most offenders are eligible for day parole six months prior to full parole eligibility² and are required to return to an institution or halfway house nightly. Full parole eligibility is set at one-third of an offender's sentence in most cases³, and the offender must report to a parole officer regularly. For both parole types, an offender must apply to the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) for release; it is not granted automatically.

Most federal offenders are lawfully required to be released at two-thirds of their sentence. This is called statutory release (SR) and there is no requirement to apply to the PBC as this release type is automatic. However, an offender may be detained by PBC until warrant expiry (i.e. at the end of his or her sentence) in cases where it is believed that the offender is likely to cause serious harm to another person if released.

² Offender serving life sentence are eligible for parole three years before their full parole eligibility date.

³ Offenders serving life sentences for murder are eligible for parole after serving 25 years. Offenders serving life sentences for second-degree murder are eligible for parole between 10 and 15 years, as set by the court at sentencing.

Results

Homicide Offenders

A review of CSC's offender management system yielded a total of 5,540 homicide offenders under federal jurisdiction comprising almost one-quarter (24.7%) of the total federal offender population.

Demographics

Gender

The majority of homicide offenders were men (95.3%, $n=5280$). There were 260 (4.7%) cases of a woman offender for whom a homicide offence was listed.

Age

The average age of homicide offenders under federal jurisdiction was 46 years ($SD=13.3$). The oldest was 97 years old and the youngest was 19 years of age. The average age of homicide offenders at admission was 34 years ($SD=11.4$). The oldest admitted was 85 years old and the youngest was 15 years of age.

Ethnicity

The majority of homicide offenders (68.1%) were Caucasian. In a comparison of the size of homicide offenders in each ethnic group with the proportion of offenders in the general population, there were a larger proportion of Aboriginal and Asiatic homicide offenders relative to their representation of all federal offenders (Table 1).

Table 1
Proportion of homicide offenders by ethnicity

Ethnicity	% of Homicide Offenders	% of all Offenders
	($n=5,425$)	($n=21,548$)
Caucasian	68.1	69.3
Aboriginal	20.8	18.1
Black	6.4	7.6
Asiatic	0.9	0.5
Other	3.9	4.6

Note. The number of offenders reported in this Table differs from the totals reported above due to missing data.

Supervised and incarcerated homicide offenders

There were 3,406 homicide offenders supervised in CSC institutions comprising more than one-quarter (26.4%) of the federal incarcerated population. Table 2 presents the breakdown of homicide offenders by institutional security level. Approximately half (50.4%) of all incarcerated homicide offenders were housed in medium security institutions.

Table 2
Incarcerated homicide offenders by security level

Security Level	Incarcerated Homicide Offenders (n=3,406)	
	%	#
Minimum	18.6	632
Medium	50.4	1717
Maximum	31.0	1057

The remaining 38.5% (n= 2,134) of homicide offenders were supervised on conditional release, comprising more than one-fifth (22.4%) of the federal conditional release population. Almost three quarters (74.0%) of these offenders were on full parole. It should be noted that homicide offenders sentenced to life are not entitled to statutory release (SR), therefore the proportion of homicide offenders on SR reflects offenders sentenced prior to 1976⁴, and this percentage is unlikely to fluctuate much.

Table 3
Homicide offenders on conditional release by release type

Release Type	Supervised Homicide Offenders (n=2,134)	
	%	#
Day Parole	15.1	322
Full Parole	74.0	1579
Statutory Release	10.9	233

⁴ The death penalty was abolished in 1976.

Regional distribution of homicide offenders

The Ontario and Quebec regions have the most homicide offenders, each being responsible for slightly more than one quarter of the homicide offender population. In a comparison of the proportion of homicide offenders in each region with the proportion of general offenders, the Quebec, Ontario and Pacific regions have more homicide offenders relative to their proportion of all federal offenders.

Table 4
Supervised and incarcerated homicide offenders by region

Region	% of Homicide Offenders (n=5,540)	% of all Offenders (n=22,445)
Atlantic	6.6	10.0
Quebec	25.0	23.7
Ontario	28.8	27.0
Prairies	20.1	24.4
Pacific	19.6	15.0

Ten-year trend

The end-of-2008 homicide offender population has increased relative to the end-of-1998 homicide offender population – particularly those under community supervision. Over the ten-year period from 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2008 the total homicide offender population increased by 18.0%. The homicide offender population in institutions increased by 13.8% and the homicide offender population under community supervision increased by 25.3%. The relatively large increase in homicide offenders in the community after 1998 may, in part, be due to legislative changes that occurred in 1976. Offenders convicted of first degree murder after 1976 would not have been eligible for parole until after 1998. Young, Broom and Ruddell (in press) reported that this population has been growing and will continue to grow as the number of life sentenced offenders added to the federal system outpaces those who die.

Nature of offence

Table 5 presents the counts and proportions of homicide offenders by actual conviction. The majority (58.6%) of homicide offenders were convicted of second degree murder. Notably,

there were no offenders serving a sentence for infanticide as of year-end 2008.

Table 5
Homicide offenders by actual conviction

Conviction	All Homicide Offenders (<i>n</i> =5540)	
	%	#
First Degree Murder	18.3	1015
Second Degree Murder	58.6	3247
Manslaughter	23.1	1278
Infanticide	0.0	0

Note. These data represent the most serious homicide offence by an offender. For example, if an offender was convicted of first-degree murder and manslaughter, only the first degree murder conviction is reported.

Sex Offenders

A review of CSC's offender management system yielded a total of 3,154 sex offenders under federal jurisdiction comprising 14.0% of the total federal offender population⁵.

Demographics

Gender

The majority of sex offenders listed were men (99.3%, $n=3,132$). There were 22 (0.7%) cases of a woman offender for whom a sex offence was listed.

Age

The average age of sex offenders under federal jurisdiction was 46 years ($SD=12.9$). The youngest was 18 years of age. The average age of sex offenders at admission was 41 years ($SD=12.6$). The oldest sex offender was admitted at 90 years of age and the youngest was 15 years old.

Ethnicity

The majority of sex offenders (68.2%) were Caucasian. In a comparison of the proportion of sex offenders in each ethnic group with the proportion of general offenders, there was a larger proportion of Aboriginal sex offenders relative to their proportion of all federal offenders (Table 6).

Table 6
Proportion of sex offenders by ethnicity

Ethnicity	% of Sex Offenders ($n=3,081$)	% of all Offenders ($n=21,548$)
Caucasian	68.2	69.3
Aboriginal	22.7	18.1
Black	5.7	7.6
Asiatic	0.1	0.5
Other	3.3	4.6

Note. The totals reported here (n) differs from the totals reported elsewhere due to missing data.

⁵ Previous investigators used a “correction factor” to estimate the prevalence of federal sex offenders. A National Sex Offender Census, conducted in March 1991, identified all sex offenders and concluded that only 85% of the sex offender population could be accounted for by the computer systems of the day. OMS improvements since the early 1990s, however, have increased the accuracy of reporting. It is important to note that the raw data tables included in previous versions of this publication were not subject to the correction factor and can be used for comparison purposes with the current data.

Supervised and incarcerated sex offenders

There were 2,179 sex offenders incarcerated in CSC institutions comprising approximately one-sixth (16.9%) of the federal incarcerated population. Table 7 presents the breakdown of sex offenders by institutional security level. More than half (60.9%) of all incarcerated sex offenders were housed in medium security institutions. Very few were in minimum security institutions (16.2%).

Table 7
Incarcerated sex offenders by security level

Security Level	Incarcerated Sex Offenders (<i>n</i> =2,179)	
	%	#
Minimum	16.2	352
Medium	60.9	1327
Maximum	23.0	500

The remaining 30.1% (*n*=975) of sex offenders were supervised on conditional release, comprising 10.2% of the federal conditional release population. Almost two-thirds (65.0%) of these offenders were on statutory release (Table 8).

Table 8
Sex offenders on conditional release by release type

Release Type	Supervised Sex Offenders (<i>n</i> =975)	
	%	#
Day Parole	10.4	101
Full Parole	24.6	240
Statutory Release	65.0	634

Regional distribution of sex offenders

The Quebec, Ontario and Prairie regions have the most sex offenders, each being responsible for roughly one-quarter of the sex offender population. In a comparison of the proportion of sex offenders in each region with the proportion of all federal offenders, the Quebec and Prairie regions have more sex offenders relative to their representation of all federal offenders (Table 9).

Table 9
Supervised and incarcerated sex offenders by region

Region	% of Sex Offenders (n=3,154)	% of all Offenders (n=22,445)
Atlantic	9.5	10.0
Quebec	24.9	23.7
Ontario	26.5	27.0
Prairies	25.5	24.4
Pacific	13.7	15.0

Ten-year trend

The end-of-2008 sex offender population has decreased relative to the end-of-1998 sex offender population – particularly those on conditional release. Over the ten-year period from 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2008 the total sex offender population decreased by 14.2%. The sex offender population in institutions has decreased by 10.4% and the sex offender population under community supervision decreased by 21.6%

Robbery Offenders

As of 31 December, 2008, there were a total of 6,276 robbery offenders under federal jurisdiction comprising more than one-quarter (28.0%) of the total federal offender population.

Demographics

Gender

The majority of robbery offenders were men (96.8%, $n=6072$). There were 204 (3.2%) woman offenders for whom a robbery offence was listed.

Age

The average age of robbery offenders under federal jurisdiction was 38 years ($SD=11.5$). The oldest robbery offender was 92 years old and the youngest was 18 years of age. The average age of robbery offenders at admission was about 34 years ($SD=10.0$). The oldest robbery offender admitted was 72 years old and the youngest was 17 years of age.

Ethnicity

The majority of robbery offenders (71.0%) were Caucasian. In a comparison of the size of the robbery offenders in each ethnic group with the proportion of general offenders, there were a larger proportion of Caucasian and Aboriginal robbery offenders relative to their representation of all federal offenders (Table 10), but the over-representations are small.

Table 10
Proportion of robbery offenders by ethnicity

Ethnicity	% of Robbery Offenders ($n=6,178$)	% of all Offenders ($n=21,548$)
Caucasian	71.0	69.3
Aboriginal	18.7	18.1
Black	7.6	7.6
Asiatic	0.2	0.5
Other	2.6	4.6

Note. The number of offenders reported in this Table differs from the totals reported elsewhere due to missing data.

Supervised and incarcerated robbery offenders

There were 4,106 robbery offenders in CSC institutions comprising almost one-third (31.8%) of the total federal incarcerated population. Table 11 presents the breakdown of robbery offenders by institutional security level. The majority (61.2%) of all incarcerated robbery offenders were housed in medium security institutions. Very few were in minimum security institutions (9.9%).

Table 11
Incarcerated robbery offenders by security level

Security Level	Incarcerated Robbery Offenders (<i>n</i> =4,106)	
	%	#
Minimum	9.9	406
Medium	61.2	2511
Maximum	29.0	1189

The remaining 34.6% (*n*=2,170) of robbery offenders were supervised on conditional release, comprising almost one-quarter (22.7%) of the total federal conditional release population. Almost two-thirds (63.1%) of these offenders were on statutory release (Table 12).

Table 12
Robbery offenders on conditional release by release type

Release Type	Supervised Robbery Offenders (<i>n</i> =2,170)	
	%	#
Day Parole	14.1	306
Full Parole	22.8	494
Statutory Release	63.1	1370

Regional distribution of robbery offenders

The Quebec and Ontario regions have the most robbery offenders, each being responsible for slightly less than one-third and one quarter of the robbery offender population, respectively. In a comparison of the proportion of robbery offenders in each region with the proportion of

general offenders, the Quebec region has more robbery offenders relative to their representation of all federal offenders (Table 13).

Table 13
Supervised and incarcerated robbery offenders by region

Region	% of Robbery Offenders (n=6,276)	% of all Offenders (n=22,445)
Atlantic	10.3	10.0
Quebec	28.0	23.7
Ontario	24.0	27.0
Prairie	22.3	24.4
Pacific	15.3	15.0

Ten-year trend

The end-of-2008 robbery offender population has declined relative to the end-of-1998 robbery offender population - particularly those on conditional release. Over the ten-year period from 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2008 the total robbery offender population decreased by 8.4%, the robbery offender population in institutions decreased by 2.0% and the robbery offender population under community supervision decreased by 18.4%.

Drug Offenders

There was a total of 6,433 drug offenders under federal jurisdiction comprising more than one-quarter (28.7%) of the total federal offender population.

Demographics

Gender

The majority of drug offenders were men (93.7%, $n=6030$). There were 403 (6.3%) woman offenders for whom a drug offence was listed.

Age

The average age of drug offenders under federal jurisdiction was 38 years ($SD=11.1$). The oldest drug offender was 84 years old and the youngest was 19 years of age. The average age of drug offenders at admission was about 36 years old ($SD=10.3$). The oldest drug offender admitted was 76 years old while the youngest was 17 years of age.

Ethnicity

The majority of drug offenders (72.2%) were Caucasian. In a comparison of the size of drug offenders in each ethnic group with the proportion of general offenders, there was a somewhat larger proportion of Caucasian and Black drug offenders relative to their representation of all federal offenders (Table 14).

Table 14
Proportion of drug offenders by ethnicity

Ethnicity	% of Drug Offenders ($n=5,991$)	% of all Offenders ($n=21,548$)
Caucasian	72.2	69.3
Aboriginal	11.4	18.1
Black	10.1	7.6
Asiatic	0.7	0.5
Other	5.6	4.6

Note. The number of offenders reported in this Table differs from the totals reported elsewhere due to cases that were missing data.

Supervised and incarcerated drug offenders

There were 3,277 drug offenders incarcerated in CSC institutions comprising one-quarter (25.4%) of the federal incarcerated population. Table 15 presents the breakdown of drug offenders by institutional security level. The majority (60.7%) of all incarcerated drug offenders were housed in medium security institutions.

Table 15
Incarcerated drug offenders by security level

Security Level	Incarcerated Drug Offenders (<i>n</i> =3,277)	
	%	#
Minimum	16.0	524
Medium	60.7	1988
Maximum	23.3	765

The remaining 49.1% (*n*=3,156) of drug offenders were supervised on conditional release, comprising one-third (33.1%) of the federal conditional release population. Slightly less than half (47.5%) of these offenders were on full parole. The majority of the remaining supervised drug offenders (36.2%) were on statutory release (Table 16).

Table 16
Drug offenders on conditional release by release type

Release Type	Supervised Drug Offenders (<i>n</i> =3,156)	
	%	#
Day Parole	16.3	515
Full Parole	47.5	1499
Statutory Release	36.2	1142

Regional distribution of drug offenders

The Quebec region has the most drug offenders, being responsible for slightly less than one-third (29.7%) of the drug offender population. In a comparison of the size of drug offenders in each region with the proportion of general offenders, the Quebec region has more drug

offenders relative to their representation of all federal offenders (Table 17).

Table 17
Supervised and incarcerated drug offenders by region

Region	% of Drug Offenders (n=6,433)	% of all Offenders (n=22,445)
Atlantic	10.6	10.0
Quebec	29.7	23.7
Ontario	23.9	27.0
Prairie	24.7	24.4
Pacific	11.1	15.0

Ten-year trend

The end-of-2008 drug offender population has increased relative to the end-of-1998 drug offender population - particularly in custody. Over the ten-year period from 31 December 1998 to 31 December 2008 the total drug offender population increased by 18.3%, the drug offender population in institutions increased by 36.7% and the drug offender population under community supervision increased by 3.8%.

Nature of offence

Note that the 'Nature of Offence' data represent all drug offences by an offender. For example, if an offender was convicted of possession, and possession for the purpose of trafficking, he or she would be represented in both the possession and trafficking categories (See Appendix B for a description of the drug offence categories). There were 7,935 total convictions for a drug offence. Table 18 presents counts and proportions of specific drug offences. The majority of drug convictions were for trafficking (56.4%), with possession being the second most common drug conviction (31.8%).

Table 18
Frequency of drug offence types

Offence	All Drug Offences (n=7,935)	
	%	#
Possession	31.8	2525
Trafficking	56.4	4474
Import/Export	5.7	456
Cultivation/Production	6.0	479
Other	0.0	1

Note. See Appendix B for description of offence types.

Discussion

More than 95% of offenders serving a federal sentence have at least one conviction for a homicide, sex, robbery, or drug offence. It is important, therefore, to examine changes and trends in this correctional population in order to develop appropriate and directed programming to assist in their safe transition to the community. Furthermore, these statistics are also relevant to those who are forecasting correctional populations, academic researchers, members of non-governmental organizations, and the public.

Several findings about CSC population trends are noteworthy. First, the robbery offender population has been decreasing steadily over the last ten years, while the population of homicide offenders has been growing. The drug offender population increased in the late 1990s, decreased slightly in the early 2000s, and then increased again from 2005 to December 31, 2008 (see Appendix A for a figure showing the ten-year trends). The sex offender population, by contrast, peaked in 1998 and has been declining with the exception of a slight increase from 2006 to 2008. Proportionately, sex and robbery offenders now comprise less of the total federal offender population since 1998, while the proportions of homicide and drug offenders are increasing.

Changes in the CSC in-custody and community populations may be due to several factors including crime trends, victim reporting practices, police discretion and priorities, and amendments to legislation, or some interaction of these factors. The increases reported in sex offender populations from 2005 to 2006 do, in fact, correspond to certain legislative changes (i.e., laws that were enacted to protect children), however the importance and relevance of this relationship requires more extensive research. The homicide population is unique in that the population carry-over from year to year will generally be greater than for any other offence type. First-degree murder convictions, for example, carry a mandatory indeterminate sentence. Therefore the yearly number of homicide offenders released from federal incarceration/supervision will be less than the yearly number of offenders admitted to federal custody with new homicide offences. Young and colleagues (in press) reported, for instance, that the number of Lifers in the CSC grew by almost 100 offenders per year from 1998 to 2008.

High numbers of homicide offenders may inflate other offence categories, as homicide offenders who have a concomitant drug, robbery, or sex offence on sentencing would be represented in these other categories for as long as he or she is serving an indeterminate or life

sentence.

The addition of offence categories for drug offenders in this publication may benefit future reporting and analyses of trends, while the 10-year-trend graph included in the Appendix gives a concise representation of general offence trends over time.

There are a number of limitations that must be taken into account when using these data. First, some caution must be taken when comparing offender data from prior to 1993 as the Correctional Service of Canada had previously used a different data management and retrieval system, and the population totals were derived in a different manner. Second, legislative changes can lead to changes in correctional populations independent of offender involvement in crime. The introduction of consecutive sentences for certain types of offences (e.g., involvement in activities of a criminal organization) can lead to some offenders serving longer sentences. Last, data retrieved on different dates produces different population totals: for example, the number of offenders reported for December 31 may not match with the total for January 1, given that some offenders may be admitted, discharged, or die in that one day period.

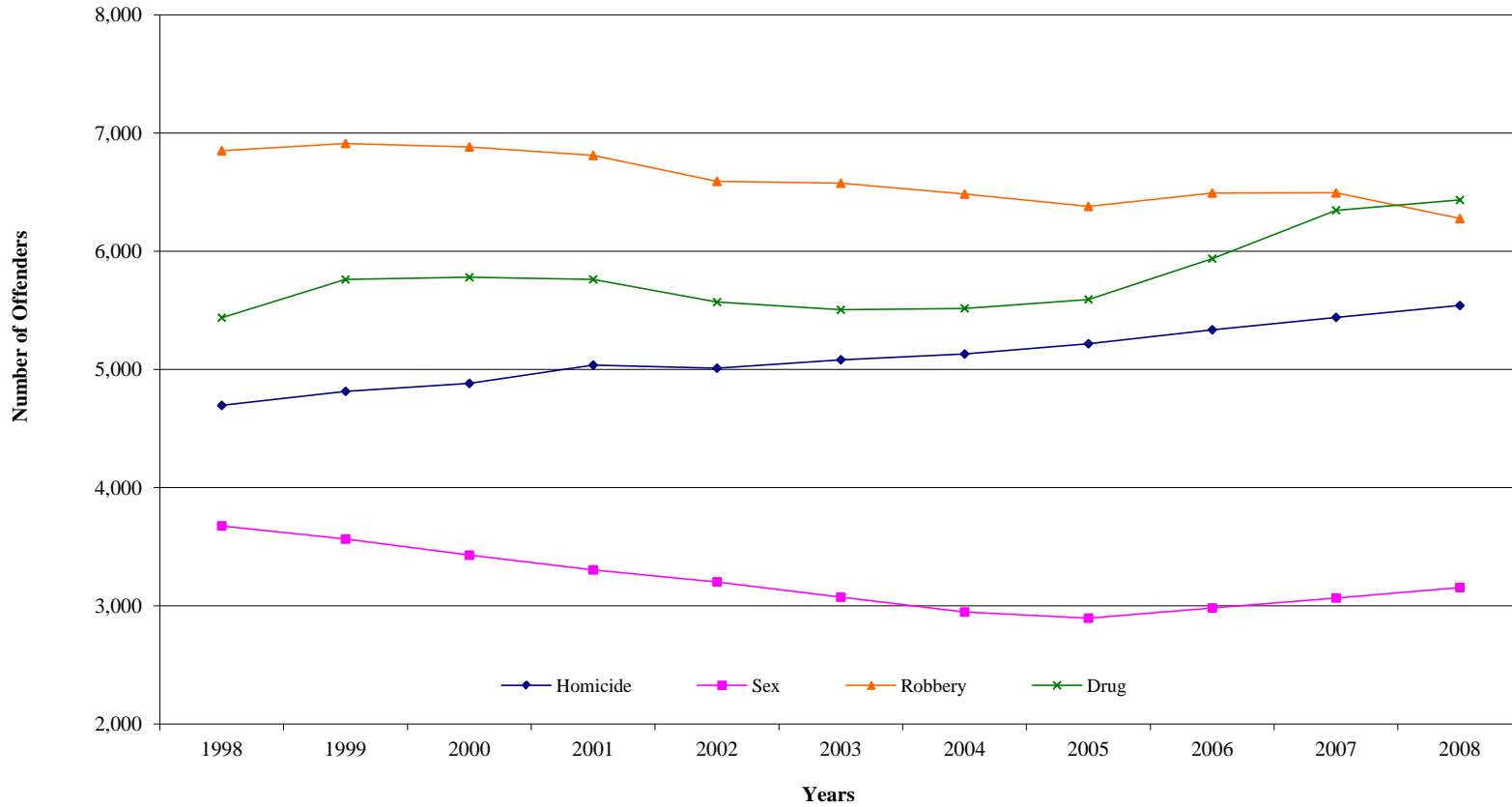
Despite these limitations, the results reported above shed light on trends within the CSC offender population. In addition to internal use (e.g., to help forecast future institutional and community populations of offenders as well as predicting the need for different correctional interventions), it is a goal of the Research Branch that other CSC stakeholders, including investigators from non-governmental organizations as well as the academic community, will be able to use these data in their research.

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Appendix A: Homicide, Sex, Robbery and Drug Offenders - 10-Year Trends

Figure A 1. Number of Federal Offenders with Homicide, Sex, Robbery and/or Drug Offences from 1998 to 2008



Appendix B: Grouping of Drug Offences

Possession offences include: Possession of a Narcotic; Possession of a Restricted Drug; Possession of a Schedule (I, II, II) Substance.

Trafficking offences include: Trafficking in a Narcotic; Possession of a Narcotic for the Purpose of Trafficking; Trafficking in a Controlled Drug; Possession of a Controlled Drug for the Purposes of Trafficking; Trafficking in a Restricted Drug; Possession of a Restricted Drug for the Purposes of Trafficking; Trafficking in a Schedule (I, II, III, IV, VII) Substance; Possession of a Schedule (I, II, III, IV, VII) Substance for the Purposes of Trafficking.

Import/Export offences include: Import/Export Narcotic; Import/Export Schedule (I,II, III, IV, V) Substance; Possession of a Schedule (I, II, III, IV, V) Substance for Export

Cultivation/Production offences include: Cultivate Marihuana/Opium; Production of a Schedule (I, II, III, IV) Substance; Production of Cannabis

'Other' offences include: Fail to Disclose Previous Prescriptions; Possession of Property Obtained in the Trafficking of Controlled Drugs; Possession of Property Obtained in the Trafficking of Restricted Drugs; Import/Export Material Prominent in Illegal Drug Use; Obtaining a Schedule (I, IV) Substance.

Appendix C: Summary Tables

Table A 1 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and location*

	YEAR	#	(%)	CUSTODY		COMMUNITY	
				#	(%)	#	(%)
HOMICIDE:	1998	4,695	(21.9)	2,992	(63.7)	1,703	(36.3)
	1999	4,814	(21.9)	2,998	(62.3)	1,816	(37.7)
	2000	4,881	(22.2)	3,025	(62.0)	1,856	(38.0)
	2001	5,036	(23.1)	3,124	(62.0)	1,912	(38.0)
	2002	5,010	(23.5)	3,055	(61.0)	1,955	(39.0)
	2003	5,081	(23.9)	3,083	(60.7)	1,998	(39.3)
	2004	5,130	(24.1)	3,086	(60.2)	2,044	(39.8)
	2005	5,217	(24.4)	3,126	(59.9)	2,091	(40.1)
	2006	5,335	(24.3)	3,169	(59.4)	2,166	(40.6)
	2007	5,440	(24.2)	3,283	(60.4)	2,157	(39.6)
	2008	5,540	(24.7)	3,406	(61.5)	2,134	(38.5)
SEX:	1998	3,676	(17.1)	2,433	(66.1)	1,243	(33.9)
	1999	3,564	(16.2)	2,307	(64.7)	1,257	(35.5)
	2000	3,428	(15.6)	2,269	(66.2)	1,159	(33.8)
	2001	3,303	(15.2)	2,254	(68.2)	1,049	(31.8)
	2002	3,202	(15.0)	2,155	(67.3)	1,047	(32.7)
	2003	3,073	(14.5)	2,043	(66.5)	1,030	(33.5)
	2004	2,947	(13.8)	1,963	(66.6)	984	(33.4)
	2005	2,895	(13.5)	1,954	(67.5)	941	(32.5)
	2006	2,981	(13.6)	2,062	(69.2)	919	(30.8)
	2007	3,066	(13.6)	2,107	(68.7)	959	(31.3)
	2008	3,154	(14.0)	2,179	(69.1)	975	(30.9)

ROBBERY:	1998	6,850	(31.9)	4,190 (61.2)	2,660 (38.8)
	1999	6,911	(31.4)	4,322 (62.5)	2,589 (37.5)
	2000	6,882	(31.3)	4,295 (62.4)	2,587 (37.6)
	2001	6,810	(31.3)	4,322 (63.5)	2,488 (36.5)
	2002	6,590	(37.3)	4,133 (62.7)	2,457 (37.3)
	2003	6,575	(31.0)	4,141 (63.0)	2,434 (37.0)
	2004	6,483	(30.5)	3,932 (60.7)	2,551 (39.3)
	2005	6,379	(29.8)	4,080 (64.0)	2,299 (36.0)
	2006	6,492	(29.6)	4,147 (63.9)	2,345 (36.1)
	2007	6,493	(28.9)	4,274 (65.8)	2,219 (34.2)
	2008	6,276	(28.0)	4,106 (65.4)	2,170 (34.6)
DRUG:	1998	5,437	(25.3)	2,398 (44.1)	3,039 (55.9)
	1999	5,760	(26.2)	2,574 (44.7)	3,186 (55.3)
	2000	5,779	(26.3)	2,548 (44.7)	3,231 (55.3)
	2001	5,761	(26.5)	2,668 (46.3)	3,093 (53.7)
	2002	5,569	(26.2)	2,512 (45.1)	3,057 (54.9)
	2003	5,504	(25.9)	2,539 (46.1)	2,965 (53.7)
	2004	5,516	(25.9)	2,622 (47.5)	2,884 (52.5)
	2005	5,592	(26.2)	2,652 (47.4)	2,940 (52.6)
	2006	5,937	(27.0)	2,924 (49.2)	3,013 (50.8)
	2007	6,346	(28.2)	3,295 (51.9)	3,051 (48.1)
	2008	6,433	(28.7)	3,277 (50.9)	3,156 (49.1)

Note. There was one incarcerated offender in 2006 for whom level of security was unknown. This offender was removed from the analyses.

Table A 2 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and security level*

	YEAR	#	MINIMUM %	MEDIUM %	MAXIMUM %
HOMICIDE:	1998	2,992	17.7	56.8	26.5
	1999	2,998	18.4	56.6	25.0
	2000	3,008	21.1	55.7	23.1
	2001	3,124	18.2	56.1	25.7
	2002	3,055	18.1	55.0	26.9
	2003	3,083	18.3	54.9	26.8
	2004	3,086	19.0	52.5	28.5
	2005	3,126	18.5	52.3	29.2
	2006	3,168	18.7	51.6	29.7
	2007	3,283	18.1	52.3	29.6
	2008	3, 406	18.6	50.4	31.0
SEX:	1998	2,433	14.6	67.1	18.3
	1999	2,307	15.0	63.2	21.0
	2000	2,264	16.1	61.4	22.5
	2001	2,254	15.1	63.5	21.4
	2002	2,155	14.1	63.2	22.7
	2003	2,036	14.1	64.5	21.4
	2004	1,963	14.6	63.2	22.2
	2005	1,954	14.0	60.3	25.6
	2006	2,062	15.0	61.1	23.9
	2007	2,107	16.0	60.5	23.5
	2008	2,179	16.2	60.9	23.0

ROBBERY:	1998	4,190	12.7	62.2	25.1
	1999	4,322	12.6	60.5	26.9
	2000	4,261	13.5	59.5	27.0
	2001	4,322	11.2	60.6	28.1
	2002	4,133	10.2	61.2	28.7
	2003	4,130	10.5	64.1	25.4
	2004	3,932	11.2	60.0	28.7
	2005	4,080	10.0	60.7	29.2
	2006	4,146	10.2	61.5	28.3
	2007	4,274	9.9	62.8	27.2
	2008	4,106	9.9	61.2	29.0
DRUG:	1998	2,398	23.1	56.1	20.8
	1999	2,574	20.2	55.1	24.7
	2000	2,542	20.0	54.0	26.0
	2001	2,668	16.3	57.2	26.5
	2002	2,512	15.5	57.8	26.7
	2003	2,536	16.3	58.1	25.6
	2004	2,622	17.1	54.9	28.1
	2005	2,652	14.1	59.2	26.7
	2006	2,924	14.1	60.6	25.3
	2007	3,295	14.9	61.3	23.7
	2008	3,277	16.0	60.7	23.3

Table A 3 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and release status*

	YEAR	#	DAY PAROLE %	FULL PAROLE %	STATUTORY RELEASE %
HOMICIDE:	1998	1,703	16.0	74.3	9.7
	1999	1,816	15.1	74.0	11.0
	2000	1,856	14.9	74.8	10.3
	2001	1,912	14.4	76.0	9.6
	2002	1,955	15.6	74.3	10.1
	2003	1,998	15.2	75.2	9.6
	2004	2,044	15.0	74.5	10.5
	2005	2,091	15.6	73.9	10.5
	2006	2,166	16.7	71.9	11.4
	2007	2,157	15.2	72.8	12.0
	2008	2,134	15.1	74.0	10.9
SEX:	1998	1,243	12.7	33.2	54.1
	1999	1,257	15.8	33.4	50.8
	2000	1,159	13.0	32.8	54.2
	2001	1,048	13.2	33.2	53.6
	2002	1,047	11.0	30.6	58.5
	2003	1,029	12.5	29.4	58.1
	2004	984	11.7	31.1	57.2
	2005	941	12.0	31.1	56.8
	2006	919	11.0	30.0	59.0
	2007	959	11.4	25.8	62.9
	2008	975	10.4	24.6	65.0

ROBBERY:	1998	2,660	20.7	29.1	50.2
	1999	2,589	19.0	31.7	49.2
	2000	2,587	16.2	31.8	52.0
	2001	2,488	16.0	30.6	53.4
	2002	2,457	15.3	27.4	57.3
	2003	2,434	15.3	25.2	59.5
	2004	2,551	16.7	22.8	60.5
	2005	2,299	15.3	23.8	61.0
	2006	2,345	13.4	23.3	63.3
	2007	2,219	15.3	23.1	61.6
	2008	2,170	14.1	22.8	63.1
DRUG:	1998	3,039	17.0	56.7	26.3
	1999	3,186	18.7	57.3	24.0
	2000	3,232	15.4	58.0	26.6
	2001	3,091	15.2	55.6	29.2
	2002	3,057	15.2	52.1	34.5
	2003	2,963	13.7	50.5	35.8
	2004	2,894	15.8	48.5	35.8
	2005	2,940	15.8	48.2	36.0
	2006	3,013	15.0	47.2	37.8
	2007	3,051	16.6	47.8	35.7
	2008	3,156	16.3	47.5	36.2

Table A 4 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and region*

	END- OF- YEAR	ATLANTIC %	QUEBEC %	ONTARIO %	PRAIRIES %	PACIFIC %
HOMICIDE:	1998	7.2	26.8	29.0	18.3	18.7
	1999	7.2	26.8	28.8	18.4	18.9
	2000	7.0	26.5	28.6	18.5	19.3
	2001	6.9	26.2	28.2	19.3	19.4
	2002	6.7	26.5	27.9	19.6	19.3
	2003	6.8	26.2	27.6	19.7	19.7
	2004	6.8	26.2	27.6	19.8	20.1
	2005	6.9	26.1	27.4	19.3	20.4
	2006	6.6	25.6	27.9	19.6	20.3
	2007	6.7	25.3	28.2	19.8	20.0
	2008	6.6	25.0	28.8	20.1	19.6
SEX:	1998	9.7	19.2	24.8	32.0	14.5
	1999	9.5	19.6	26.4	29.6	15.0
	2000	9.4	20.3	26.3	28.2	15.8
	2001	10.1	20.6	26.3	27.6	15.4
	2002	10.0	21.6	26.6	27.5	14.4
	2003	10.1	21.6	26.8	27.2	14.3
	2004	10.3	22.1	26.7	26.7	14.2
	2005	9.8	23.1	26.8	25.6	14.6
	2006	9.3	24.1	26.3	25.4	14.9
	2007	9.4	24.9	25.8	25.9	14.0
	2008	9.5	24.9	26.5	25.5	13.7

ROBBERY:	1998	7.4	35.1	24.4	20.0	13.1
	1999	7.6	34.1	24.3	21.0	13.1
	2000	7.8	33.7	23.6	21.4	13.7
	2001	8.1	32.5	24.0	21.8	13.5
	2002	8.4	31.9	24.0	21.7	14.0
	2003	8.8	31.9	23.2	21.8	14.3
	2004	9.2	31.0	22.8	22.2	14.7
	2005	10.0	30.1	23.0	22.6	14.3
	2006	10.2	29.4	23.2	22.6	14.6
	2007	10.3	29.1	23.0	22.6	15.0
	2008	10.3	28.0	24.0	22.3	15.3
DRUG:	1998	7.6	36.8	26.8	19.0	9.8
	1999	7.9	35.2	26.9	20.3	9.7
	2000	7.7	34.2	25.4	22.4	10.3
	2001	7.9	34.4	24.7	23.2	10.0
	2002	8.0	34.2	24.6	23.2	10.0
	2003	8.7	34.9	24.3	21.6	10.5
	2004	9.5	34.8	23.3	21.5	10.8
	2005	10.0	34.6	23.0	21.3	10.9
	2006	9.8	32.6	23.1	23.3	11.2
	2007	10.2	30.9	23.1	24.3	11.5
	2008	10.6	29.7	23.9	24.7	11.1
OVERALL:	1998	8.5	27.9	27.5	22.7	13.4
	1999	8.6	27.2	27.6	23.3	13.4
	2000	8.6	26.8	27.0	23.8	13.9
	2001	8.9	26.3	27.0	23.9	13.5
	2002	8.8	26.2	27.1	23.8	14.1
	2003	9.1	26.0	27.2	23.1	14.6
	2004	9.7	25.4	26.8	23.3	14.9
	2005	10.1	25.0	26.5	23.6	14.8
	2006	10.0	24.3	26.6	24.1	15.0
	2007	10.2	23.8	26.4	24.5	15.2
	2008	10.0	23.7	27.0	24.4	15.0

Note. There were two (2) offenders supervised in the community in 2005 for whom region is unknown. These offenders were removed from the analyses.

Table A 5 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and gender*

	END-OF- YEAR	#	%	MEN %	WOMEN % (#)
HOMICIDE	1998	4,695	21.9	95.7	4.3 (203)
	1999	4,814	21.9	95.6	4.4 (211)
	2000	4,881	22.2	95.8	4.2 (206)
	2001	5,036	23.1	95.8	4.2 (219)
	2002	5,010	23.5	95.9	4.1 (206)
	2003	5,081	23.9	96.0	4.0 (201)
	2004	5,130	24.1	95.5	4.5 (231)
	2005	5,217	24.4	95.5	4.5 (237)
	2006	5,335	24.3	95.2	4.8 (254)
	2007	5,440	24.2	95.3	4.7 (256)
	2008	5,540	24.7	95.3	4.7 (260)
SEX:	1998	3,676	17.1	99.5	0.5 (17)
	1999	3,564	16.2	99.7	0.3 (12)
	2000	3,428	15.6	99.6	0.4 (14)
	2001	3,303	15.2	99.6	0.4 (13)
	2002	3,202	15.0	99.7	0.3 (9)
	2003	3,073	14.5	99.7	0.3 (10)
	2004	2,947	13.8	99.6	0.4 (12)
	2005	2,895	13.5	99.5	0.5 (15)
	2006	2,981	13.6	99.4	0.6 (17)
	2007	3,066	13.6	99.4	0.6 (20)
	2008	3,154	14.0	99.3	0.7 (22)

ROBBERY:	1998	6,850	31.9	98.3	1.7 (118)
	1999	6,911	31.4	98.3	1.7 (116)
	2000	6,882	31.3	98.2	1.8 (125)
	2001	6,810	31.3	97.9	2.1 (144)
	2002	6,590	37.3	97.8	2.2 (144)
	2003	6,575	31.0	97.7	2.3 (149)
	2004	6,483	30.5	97.5	2.5 (161)
	2005	6,379	29.8	97.1	2.9 (186)
	2006	6,492	29.6	96.7	3.3 (216)
	2007	6,493	28.9	96.8	3.2 (209)
	2008	6,276	28.0	96.8	3.2 (204)
DRUG:	1998	5,146	24.8	94.7	5.4 (291)
	1999	5,760	26.1	94.1	6.0 (343)
	2000	5,779	26.3	94.0	6.0 (346)
	2001	5,761	26.5	94.1	5.9 (342)
	2002	5,569	26.2	94.3	5.7 (317)
	2003	5,209	25.9	94.7	5.3 (294)
	2004	5,516	25.9	94.3	5.7 (313)
	2005	5,592	26.2	94.5	5.5 (308)
	2006	5,937	27.0	94.4	5.6 (334)
	2007	6,346	28.2	94.2	5.8 (370)
	2008	6,433	28.7	93.7	6.3 (403)

Table A 6 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and average age*

	END-OF- YEAR	FEDERAL JURISDICTION	AT ADMISSION
HOMICIDE:	1998	42 YEARS (18-92)	35 YEARS (14-92)
	1999	41 YEARS (17-92)	31 YEARS (14-87)
	2000	43 YEARS (18-95)	31 YEARS (15-87)
	2001	43 YEARS (18-96)	31 YEARS (15-86)
	2002	44 YEARS (19-97)	33 YEARS (15-87)
	2003	44 YEARS (18-90)	33 YEARS (15-81)
	2004	45 YEARS (19-93)	33 YEARS (15-85)
	2005	45 YEARS (18-94)	33 YEARS (15-85)
	2006	45 YEARS (18-95)	33 YEARS (15-85)
	2007	46 YEARS (18-96)	34 YEARS (15-85)
	2008	46 YEARS (19-97)	34 YEARS (15-85)
SEX:	1998	43 YEARS (18-97)	41 YEARS (14-82)
	1999	43 YEARS (17-97)	39 YEARS (14-81)
	2000	44 YEARS (19-99)	40 YEARS (15-80)
	2001	44 YEARS (18-100)	39 YEARS (15-82)
	2002	44 YEARS (19-101)	40 YEARS (15-82)
	2003	44 YEARS (19-102)	40 YEARS (15-82)
	2004	45 YEARS (19-102)	40 YEARS (18-83)
	2005	45 YEARS (19-103)	40 YEARS (15-90)
	2006	45 YEARS (19-104)	41 YEARS (15-90)
	2007	46 YEARS (17-105)	41 YEARS (15-90)
	2008	46 YEARS (18-106)	41 YEARS (15-90)

ROBBERY:	1998	36 YEARS (17-81)	33 YEARS (17-68)
	1999	35 YEARS (17-82)	31 YEARS (16-71)
	2000	35 YEARS (18-84)	31 YEARS (16-71)
	2001	36 YEARS (18-85)	31 YEARS (16-71)
	2002	36 YEARS (18-86)	32 YEARS (16-75)
	2003	37 YEARS (18-87)	33 YEARS (16-75)
	2004	37 YEARS (18-88)	33 YEARS (15-70)
	2005	37 YEARS (18-89)	33 YEARS (15-69)
	2006	38 YEARS (18-90)	34 YEARS (17-72)
	2007	38 YEARS (18-91)	34 YEARS (17-72)
	2008	38 YEARS (18-92)	34 YEARS (17-72)
DRUG:	1998	37 YEARS (18-79)	36 YEARS (18-78)
	1999	36 YEARS (18-80)	34 YEARS (17-82)
	2000	37 YEARS (19-82)	34 YEARS (17-73)
	2001	38 YEARS (19-83)	33 YEARS (16-74)
	2002	38 YEARS (19-84)	35 YEARS (18-79)
	2003	38 YEARS (19-85)	35 YEARS (19-80)
	2004	38 YEARS (18-85)	35 YEARS (17-73)
	2005	38 YEARS (19-86)	35 YEARS (17-73)
	2006	38 YEARS (19-82)	35 YEARS (17-73)
	2007	38 YEARS (18-83)	35 YEARS (17-74)
	2008	38 YEARS (19-84)	36 YEARS (17-76)

Note. Only the most serious of the homicide offence types was included in the overall age calculation

Table A 7 *Distribution of federal offenders by offence type and ethnicity*

	END-OF- YEAR	CAUCASIAN %	ABORIGINAL %	BLACK %	ASIATIC %	OTHER %
HOMICIDE	1998	74.4	16.1	4.0	1.5	4.1
	1999	73.8	16.5	4.3	1.4	4.1
	2000	73.5	17.2	4.4	1.3	3.7
	2001	73.0	17.7	4.5	1.2	3.6
	2002	71.9	17.9	4.5	2.0	3.8
	2003	70.2	18.4	4.8	1.9	4.7
	2004	70.8	19.3	5.1	1.1	3.8
	2005	70.0	19.8	5.5	1.0	3.7
	2006	69.5	20.3	5.6	1.0	3.7
	2007	69.1	20.3	6.0	0.9	3.7
	2008	68.1	20.8	6.4	0.9	3.9
SEX:	1998	71.1	19.9	5.1	0.6	3.3
	1999	70.8	20.0	5.1	0.7	3.4
	2000	70.8	21.1	4.9	0.5	2.7
	2001	71.8	20.5	5.0	0.4	2.3
	2002	70.0	20.9	5.1	1.3	2.6
	2003	68.9	21.9	5.1	0.3	4.5
	2004	69.1	22.0	5.4	0.2	2.4
	2005	68.8	22.9	5.6	0.2	2.5
	2006	69.0	22.6	5.6	0.2	2.6
	2007	68.8	22.0	5.8	0.2	3.2
	2008	68.2	22.6	5.7	0.1	3.3

ROBBERY:	1998	77.0	12.9	6.8	1.3	2.0
	1999	76.1	13.6	7.2	1.2	2.0
	2000	75.7	14.3	7.4	0.9	1.7
	2001	75.2	15.1	7.3	0.7	1.8
	2002	74.1	15.3	7.4	1.4	1.9
	2003	72.2	15.9	6.7	0.3	4.8
	2004	74.1	16.9	6.7	0.4	1.9
	2005	73.5	17.4	6.8	0.3	2.1
	2006	72.8	17.8	6.9	0.2	2.4
	2007	72.0	18.3	6.9	0.2	2.6
	2008	71.0	18.7	7.6	0.2	2.6
DRUG:	1998	69.9	7.1	10.0	6.8	6.1
	1999	70.9	7.7	9.8	5.8	5.7
	2000	71.9	9.0	9.2	4.6	5.5
	2001	73.1	9.6	9.0	3.0	5.3
	2002	70.0	9.2	8.6	7.0	5.1
	2003	68.7	8.8	8.9	3.2	10.4
	2004	74.7	9.7	9.0	1.5	5.1
	2005	75.1	10.3	8.7	1.4	4.5
	2006	74.1	11.4	8.7	1.1	4.6
	2007	73.1	11.4	9.0	0.9	5.5
	2008	72.2	11.4	10.1	0.6	5.6
OVERALL:	1998	71.6	14.0	6.7	3.1	4.6
	1999	71.6	14.4	6.7	2.7	4.6
	2000	72.4	15.0	6.5	2.1	3.9
	2001	72.7	15.5	6.4	1.6	3.8
	2002	70.9	15.4	6.4	3.4	3.9
	2003	69.8	15.6	6.4	1.0	7.2
	2004	72.1	16.7	6.4	1.0	3.9
	2005	71.8	17.2	6.5	0.8	3.8
	2006	71.2	17.6	6.6	0.7	3.8
	2007	70.4	17.6	6.9	0.6	4.5
	2008	69.3	18.0	7.6	0.5	4.6