

# Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

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# 2007

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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)

Ce rapport est disponible en français sous le titre : *Aperçu statistique : le système correctionnel et la mise en liberté sous condition.*

This report is also available on the Public Safety Canada website: <http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca>

December 2007

Public Works and Government Services Canada  
Cat. No. PS1-3/2007E  
ISBN: 978-0-662-47531-6

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## PREFACE

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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 tenth 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.

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## CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

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### **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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## Section A

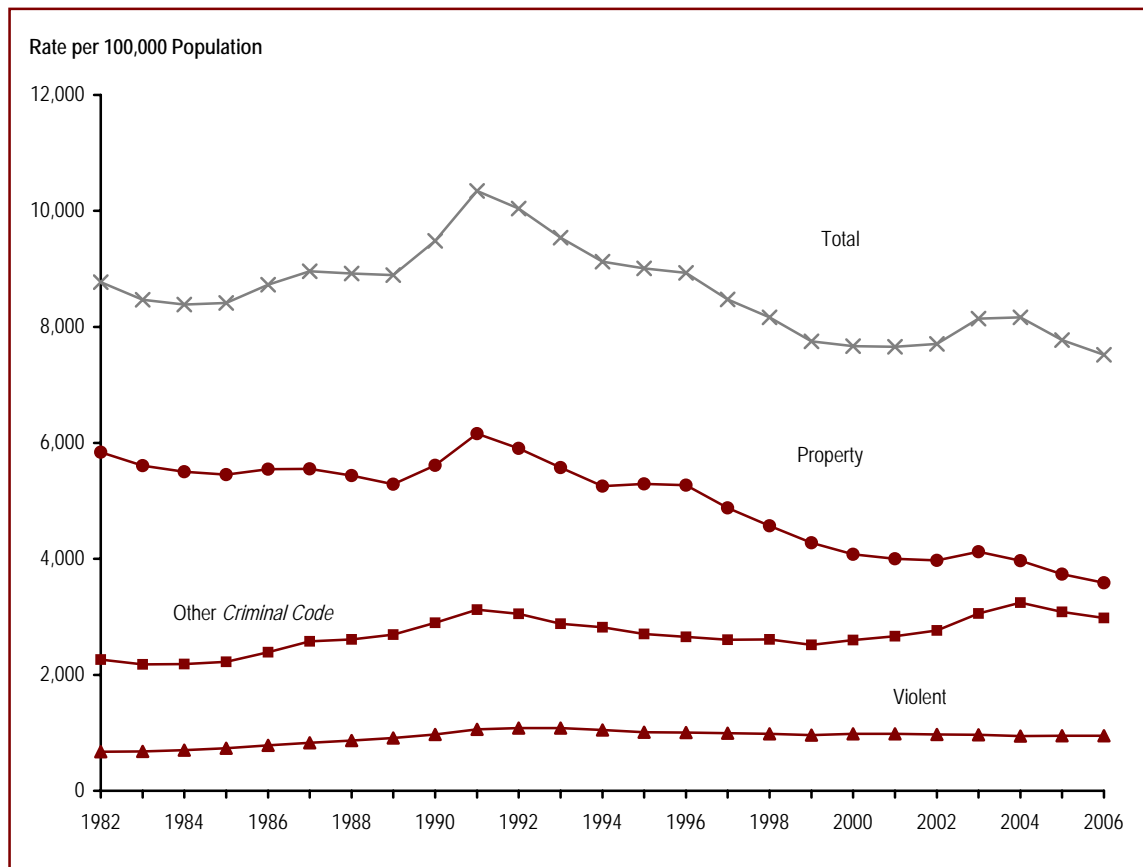
Context - Crime and the Criminal  
Justice System





## 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 increased during the 1980's, decreased throughout the 1990's, and has fluctuated since 2001.
- The property crime rate in 2006 was 39% lower than in 1982 and 42% lower since peaking in 1991.
- Violent crime peaked in 1992, gradually decreased until 2004, and has remained stable since.

**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.

## POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS BEEN DECREASING SINCE 1991

Table A1

Year	Type of Offence			Total
	Property	Violent	Other CCC	
1982	5,840	671	2,262	8,773
1983	5,608	679	2,182	8,470
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	982	2,610	8,161
1999	4,276	958	2,518	7,752
2000	4,081	984	2,601	7,666
2001	4,004	984	2,668	7,655
2002	3,973	969	2,764	7,706
2003	4,121	965	3,057	8,142
2004	3,970	945	3,247	8,162
2005	3,737	950	3,086	7,772
2006	3,588	951	2,980	7,518

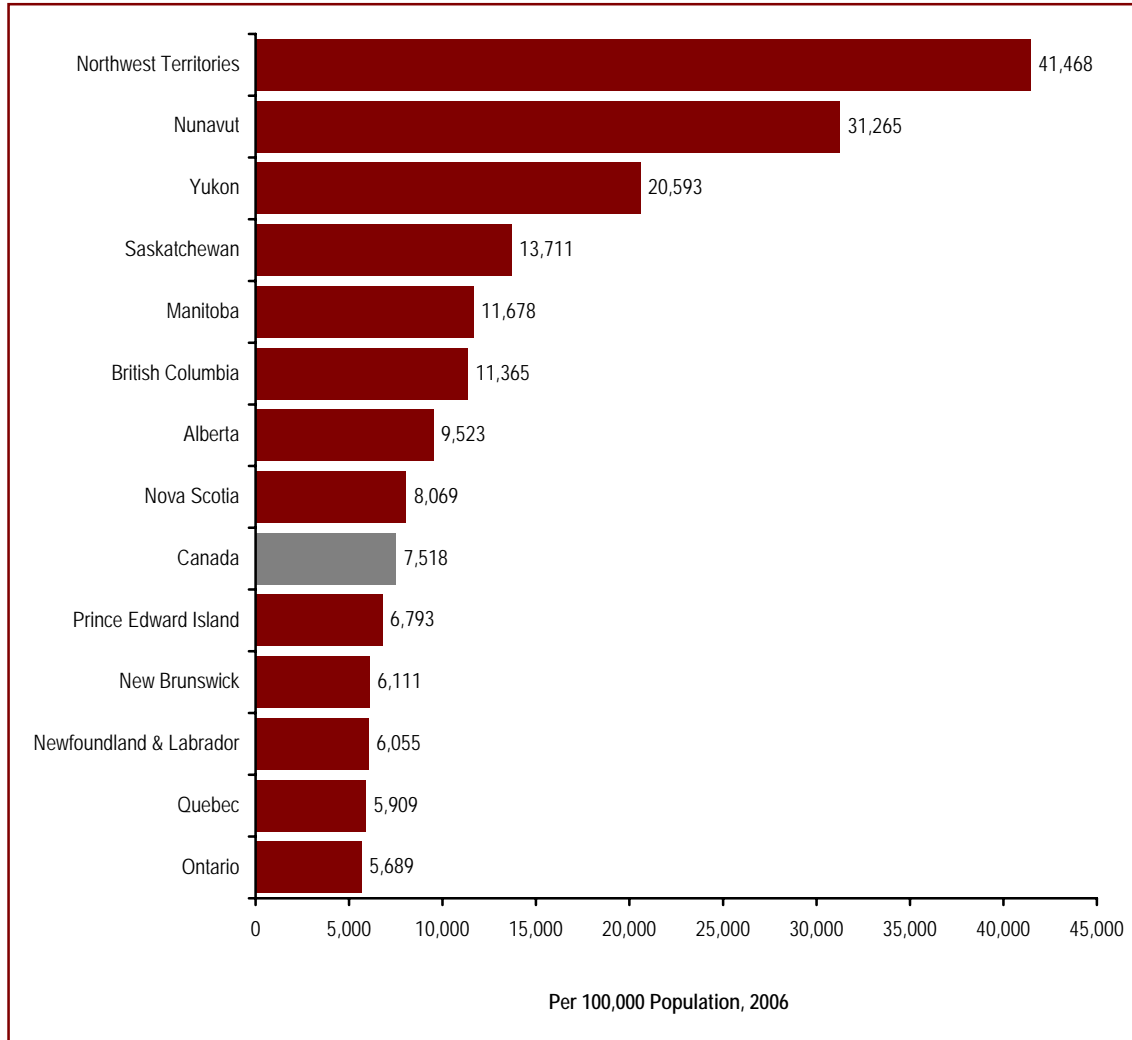
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

Rates are based on incidents reported per 100,000 population.  
Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.

## CRIME RATES ARE HIGHER IN THE WEST AND ARE 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 7,772 in 2005 to 7,518 in 2006.

**Note:**

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

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

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Table A2

Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Newfoundland & Labrador	5,993	6,248	6,352	6,158	6,055
Prince Edward Island	7,857	8,691	8,249	7,658	6,793
Nova Scotia	7,738	8,611	8,790	8,204	8,069
New Brunswick	6,686	7,101	7,307	6,424	6,111
Quebec	6,012	6,481	6,329	6,065	5,909
Ontario	6,049	6,008	6,050	5,792	5,689
Manitoba	11,271	12,562	12,753	11,838	11,678
Saskatchewan	13,709	15,444	15,189	14,234	13,711
Alberta	9,534	10,309	10,495	10,078	9,523
British Columbia	11,651	12,482	12,540	11,943	11,365
Yukon	26,532	26,490	23,644	22,727	20,593
Northwest Territories	32,486	37,681	42,203	43,463	41,468
Nunavut	29,486	35,104	36,905	35,146	31,265
<b>Canada</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>8,142</b>	<b>8,162</b>	<b>7,772</b>	<b>7,518</b>

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

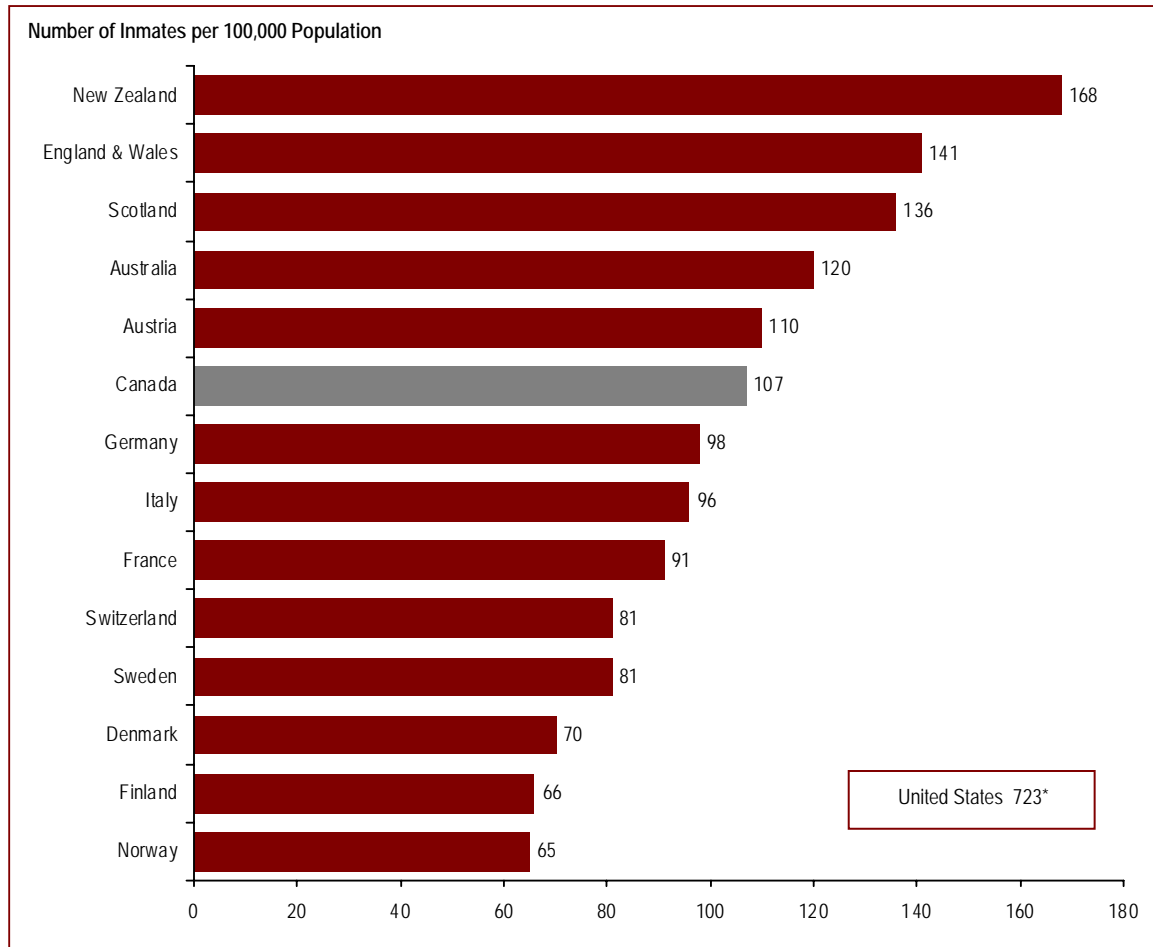
**Note:**

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

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

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

Figure A3.



Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Brief, International Centre for Prison Studies, [www.prisonstudies.org](http://www.prisonstudies.org).

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 723 per 100,000 general population in 2004.
- The incarceration rate in Canada has decreased 18% from 131 per 100,000 in 1996 to 107 per 100,000 in 2004, whereas most Western European rates have remained stable or increased during the same time period.

**Note:**

\*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e., youths are excluded).

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. Different practice 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**

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
United States*	601	618	649	682	682	699	700	701	714	723
New Zealand	123	127	137	150	149	149	145	155	168	168
England & Wales	99	107	120	125	125	124	125	141	142	141
Scotland	109	101	119	119	118	115	120	129	132	136
Australia	--	--	95	110	108	108	110	115	117	120
Austria	76	84	86	86	85	84	85	100	106	110
<b>Canada**</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>
Germany	81	83	90	96	97	97	95	98	96	98
Italy	87	85	86	85	89	94	95	100	98	96
France	89	90	90	88	91	89	80	93	91	91
Switzerland	81	85	88	85	81	79	90	68	81	81
Sweden	66	65	59	60	59	64	65	73	75	81
Denmark	66	61	62	64	66	61	60	64	70	70
Finland	59	58	56	54	46	52	50	70	71	66
Norway	56	52	53	57	56	--	60	59	65	65

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Brief, International Centre for Prison Studies, [www.prisonstudies.org](http://www.prisonstudies.org).

**Note:**

\*Figures for the United States are for incarcerated adults only (i.e., youths are excluded).

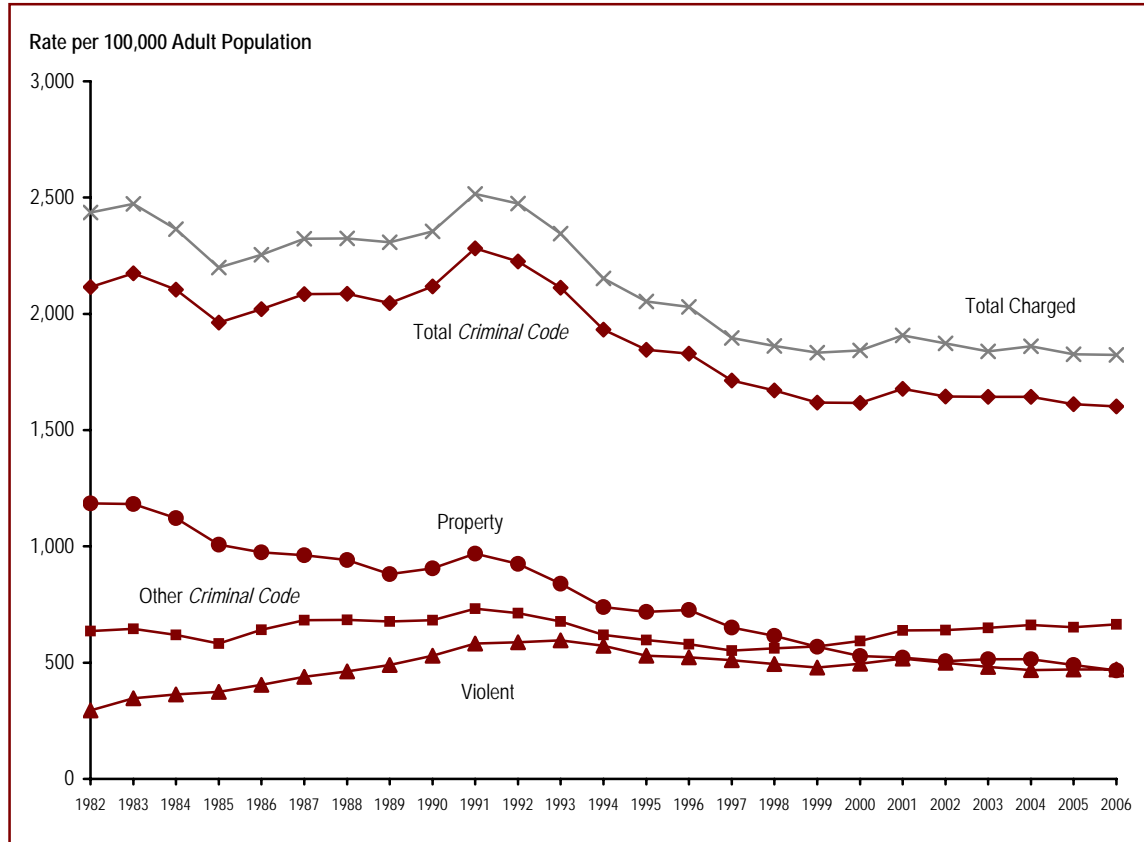
\*\*Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2002 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

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 rose almost fourfold between 1981 and 2001, and then leveled off at approximately 150 women charged per 100,000 women in the population. In comparison, the rate of men charged with violent crime increased almost 2.5 times between 1982 and 1993 when it peaked at 930 men charged per 100,000 men in the population. The rate for men has since decreased to approximately 800 in 2006.

**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

	<i>Criminal Code</i>			Total <i>CCC</i>	Federal Statutes		Total Charged**
	Violent	Property	Other <i>CCC</i>		Drugs	Other*	
1982	295	1,184	636	2,115	235	86	2,436
1983	347	1,182	645	2,174	218	81	2,473
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	1,833
2000	496	528	593	1,617	198	26	1,842
2001	517	522	638	1,677	202	28	1,907
2002	499	507	640	1,645	199	29	1,873
2003	481	514	649	1,643	172	23	1,839
2004	468	514	662	1,643	187	30	1,860
2005	471	490	652	1,612	185	29	1,826
2006	471	467	664	1,602	195	26	1,823

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.

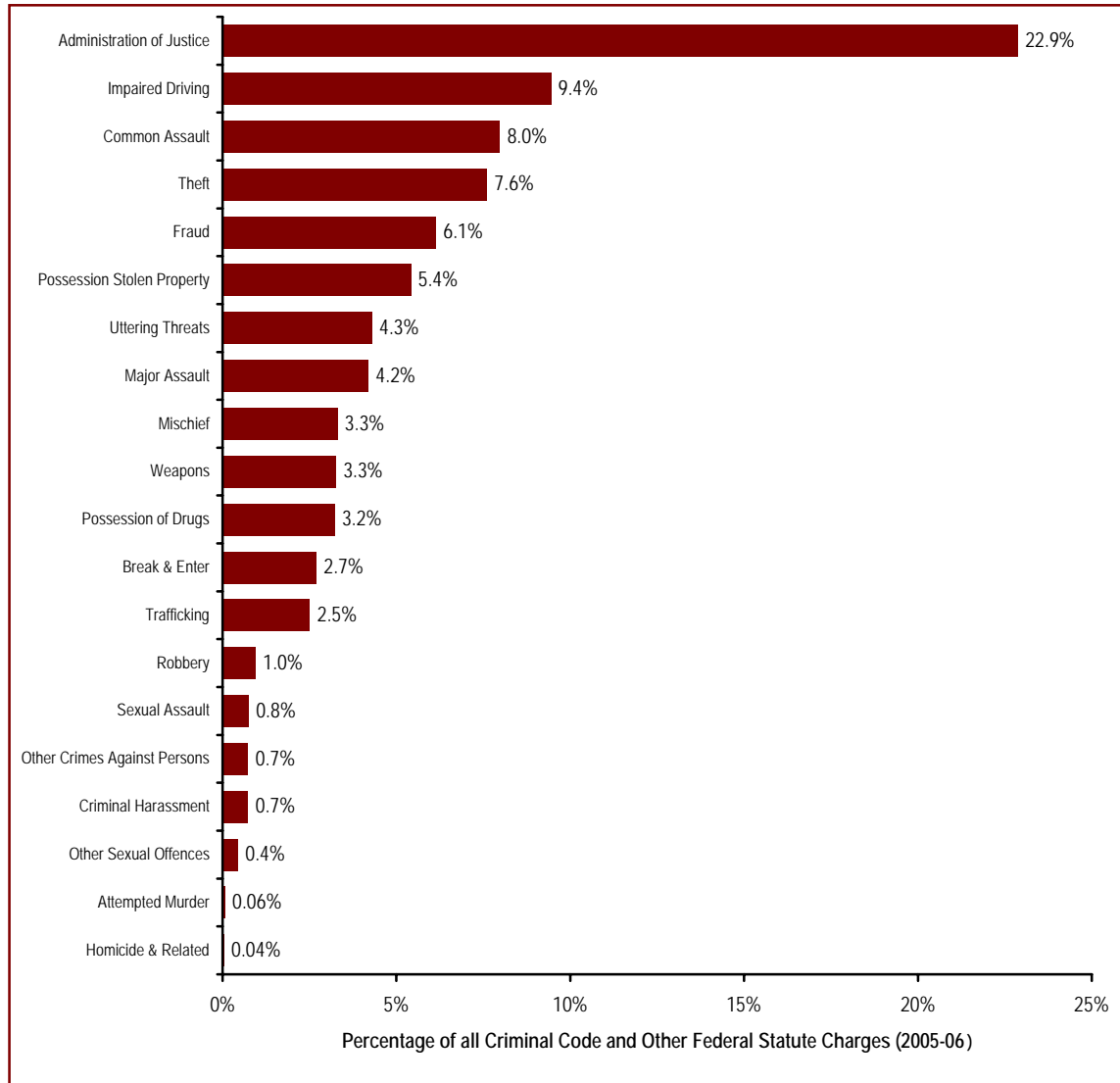
Rates are based on 100,000 population, 18 years of age and older.

Due to rounding, rates may not add to Totals.



## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 23% 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*.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 23% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5

Type of Charge	<i>Criminal Code</i> and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>221,854</b>	<b>23.05</b>	<b>225,294</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>231,252</b>	<b>23.41</b>
Homicide and Related	456	0.05	417	0.04	408	0.04
Attempted Murder	528	0.05	517	0.05	602	0.06
Robbery	9,480	0.99	9,513	0.95	9,408	0.95
Sexual Assault	8,387	0.87	8,056	0.81	7,414	0.75
Other Sexual Offences	4,723	0.49	4,941	0.49	4,327	0.44
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	41,636	4.33	40,529	4.06	41,359	4.19
Common Assault (Level 1)	76,058	7.90	78,129	7.82	78,721	7.97
Uttering Threats	40,550	4.21	41,031	4.11	42,341	4.29
Criminal Harassment	6,575	0.68	7,058	0.71	7,231	0.73
Weapons	26,548	2.76	28,118	2.82	32,209	3.26
Other Crimes Against Persons	6,913	0.72	6,985	0.70	7,232	0.73
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>253,117</b>	<b>26.30</b>	<b>268,905</b>	<b>26.93</b>	<b>251,018</b>	<b>25.41</b>
Theft	75,583	7.85	81,838	8.20	75,114	7.60
Break and Enter	29,462	3.06	29,035	2.91	26,680	2.70
Fraud	59,925	6.23	63,933	6.40	60,526	6.13
Mischief	31,590	3.28	33,677	3.37	32,650	3.30
Possession of Stolen Property	53,714	5.58	57,107	5.72	53,436	5.41
Other Property Crimes	2,843	0.30	3,315	0.33	2,612	0.26
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>209,268</b>	<b>21.75</b>	<b>225,298</b>	<b>22.56</b>	<b>226,009</b>	<b>22.87</b>
Fail to Appear	23,356	2.43	23,940	2.40	22,498	2.28
Breach of probation	71,895	7.47	78,856	7.90	81,487	8.25
Unlawfully at large	6,965	0.72	6,892	0.69	5,540	0.56
Fail to Comply with Order	101,991	10.60	110,203	11.04	111,493	11.28
Other Admin. Justice	5,061	0.53	5,407	0.54	4,991	0.51
<b>Other <i>Criminal Code</i></b>	<b>56,633</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>57,551</b>	<b>5.76</b>	<b>62,754</b>	<b>6.35</b>
Prostitution	3,739	0.39	3,697	0.37	3,224	0.33
Distributing the Peace	5,916	0.61	6,261	0.63	5,964	0.60
Residual <i>Criminal Code</i>	46,978	4.88	47,593	4.77	53,566	5.42
<b><i>Criminal Code</i> Traffic</b>	<b>121,225</b>	<b>12.60</b>	<b>119,219</b>	<b>11.94</b>	<b>114,120</b>	<b>11.55</b>
Impaired Driving	100,307	10.42	98,437	9.86	93,276	9.44
Other <i>CC</i> Traffic	20,918	2.17	20,782	2.08	20,844	2.11
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>100,269</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>102,355</b>	<b>10.25</b>	<b>102,872</b>	<b>10.41</b>
Drug Possession	28,956	3.01	30,546	3.06	31,825	3.22
Drug Trafficking	27,290	2.84	25,524	2.56	24,785	2.51
Residual Federal Statutes	44,023	4.57	46,285	4.63	46,262	4.68
<b>Total Offences</b>	<b>962,366</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>998,622</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>988,025</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

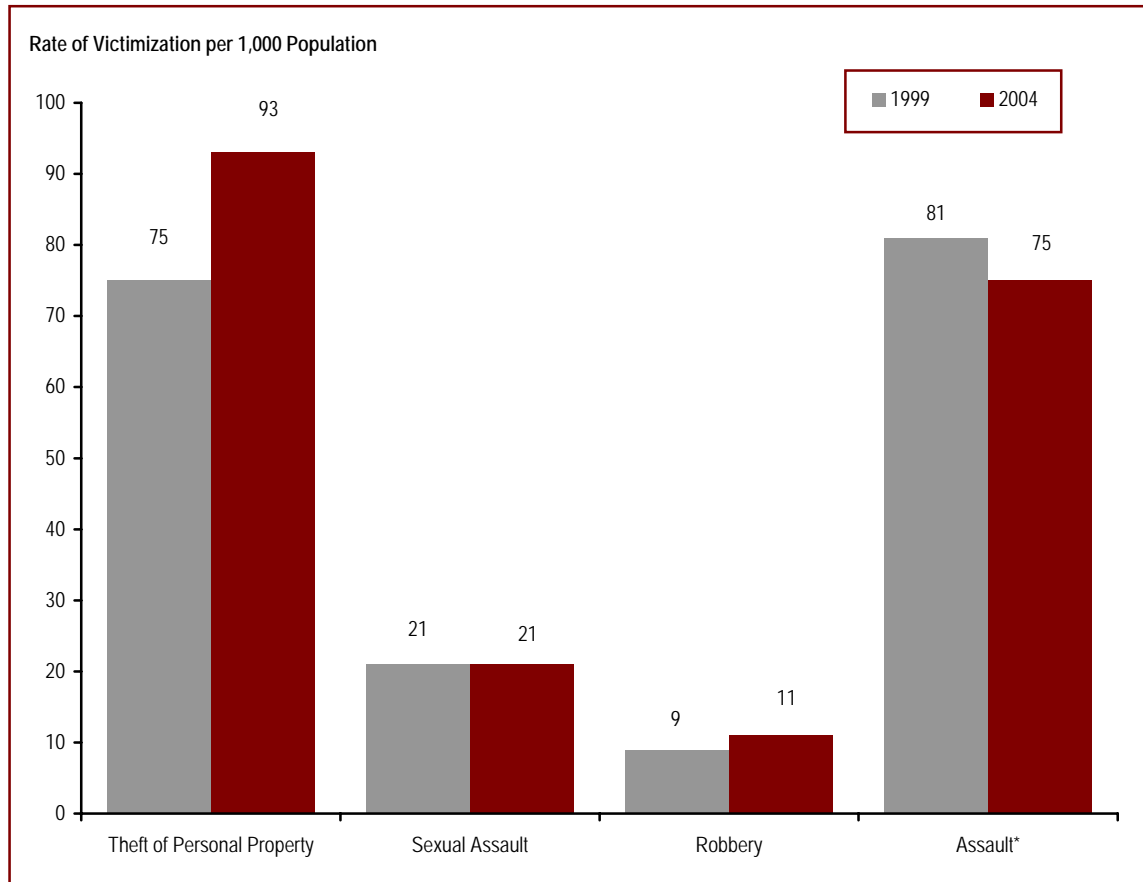
### Note:

Weapons have been included under "Crimes Against the Person" in this report. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other *Criminal Code*". 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, or Northwest Territories in 2003-04. 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*.

## 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.

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

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## VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

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**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.

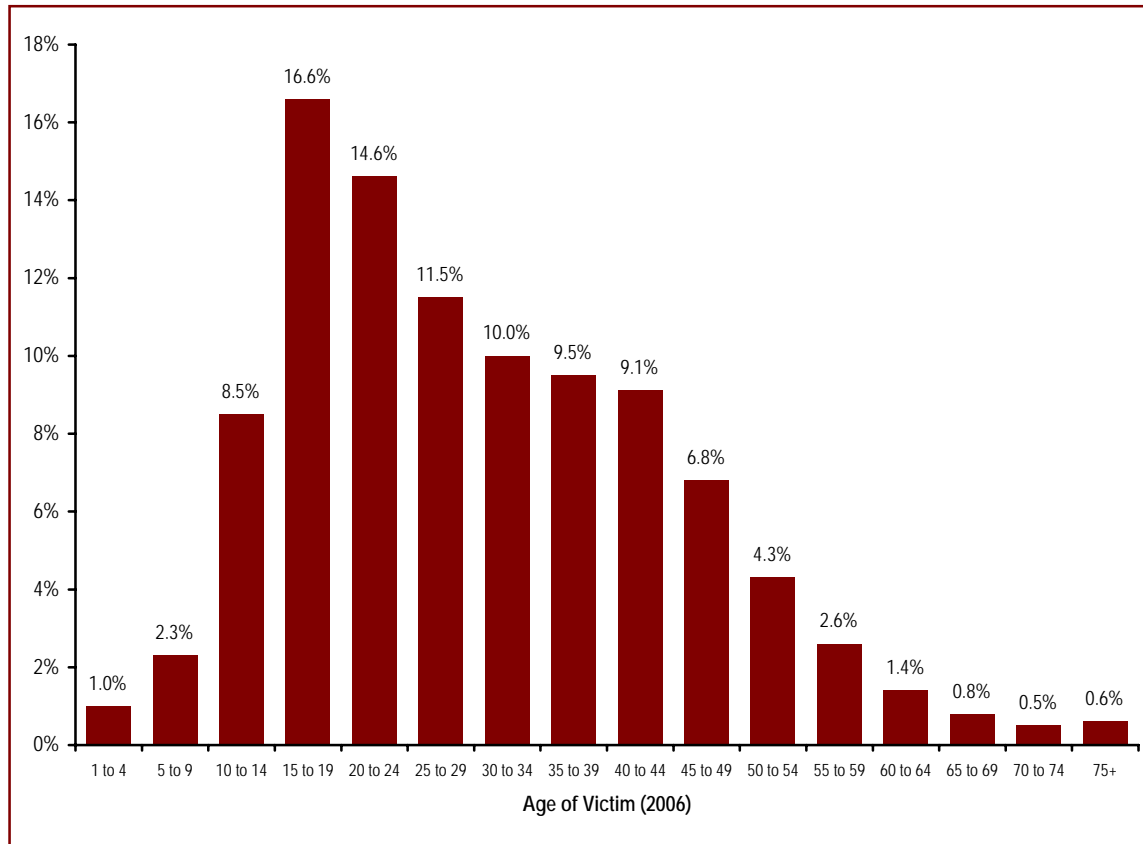
**Note:**

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

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

## 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 (54.5%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2006 were under the age of 30, whereas 37.7% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30.
- Canadians aged 65 and older who account for 13.2% of the general population, represent 1.9% of victims.
- Females aged 20 to 44 years were more likely than males of that age to be victims of a 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 all Canadian police services. These data were reported by 941 police departments as of December 31, 2006 and they represent approximately 90% of the population of Canada. The data excludes 4,316 cases where age was unknown, 2,851 cases where sex was unknown and 420 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 (2006)**

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 to 4 years	1,587	1.0	1,817	1.1	3,434	1.0
5 to 9 years	3,928	2.4	3,780	2.3	7,779	2.3
10 to 14 years	14,939	9.2	12,886	7.8	28,069	8.5
15 to 19 years	27,295	16.7	27,214	16.4	55,002	16.6
20 to 24 years	22,720	13.9	25,207	15.2	48,312	14.6
25 to 29 years	17,766	10.9	20,017	12.1	38,105	11.5
30 to 34 years	15,565	9.5	17,219	10.4	33,115	10.0
35 to 39 years	14,773	9.1	16,517	10.0	31,567	9.5
40 to 44 years	14,448	8.9	15,367	9.3	30,057	9.1
45 to 49 years	11,558	7.1	10,943	6.6	22,693	6.8
50 to 54 years	7,571	4.6	6,478	3.9	14,160	4.3
55 to 59 years	4,925	3.0	3,482	2.1	8,465	2.6
60 to 64 years	2,759	1.7	1,820	1.1	4,615	1.4
65 to 69 years	1,476	0.9	1,076	0.6	2,579	0.8
70 to 74 years	858	0.5	658	0.4	1,529	0.5
75 and over	952	0.6	1,119	0.7	2,090	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>163,120</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>165,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>331,571</b>	<b>100.0</b>

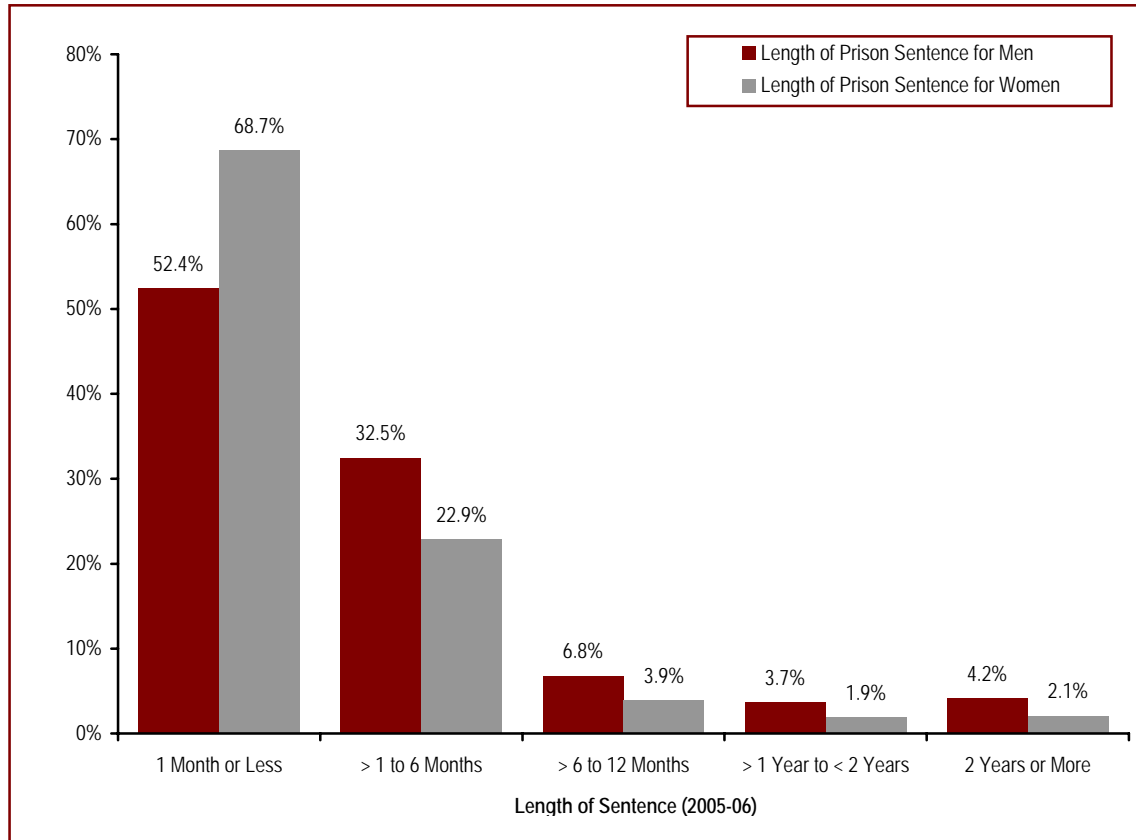
Source: Incident-based Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

The data do not represent all Canadian police services. These data were reported by 941 police departments as of December 31, 2006 and they represent approximately 90% of the population of Canada. The data excludes 4,316 cases where age was unknown, 2,851 cases where sex was unknown and 420 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 (54.2%) 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 (68.7%) of women and just over half of men (52.4%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 91.6% of women and 84.9% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 4.0% 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.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include Manitoba for any years prior to 2005-06, Northwest Territories for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and Nunavut for 2001-02. In addition, 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*.

## MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8

Length of Prison Sentence	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
	%	%	%	%	%
<b>1 Month or Less</b>					
Women	64.3	65.2	68.0	68.3	68.7
Men	48.6	50.8	51.7	52.1	52.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>50.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>53.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>
<b>More Than 1 Month to 6 Months</b>					
Women	22.2	21.5	19.9	22.6	22.9
Men	32.8	31.9	31.5	32.5	32.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.8</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>30.4</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>
<b>More Than 6 Months to 12 Months</b>					
Women	2.9	3.3	2.4	4.6	3.9
Men	6.0	5.8	5.6	6.7	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>
<b>More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years</b>					
Women	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.9
Men	3.1	2.8	2.9	3.6	3.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>2 Years or More</b>					
Women	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.1
Men	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>4.0</b>

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

**Note:**

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

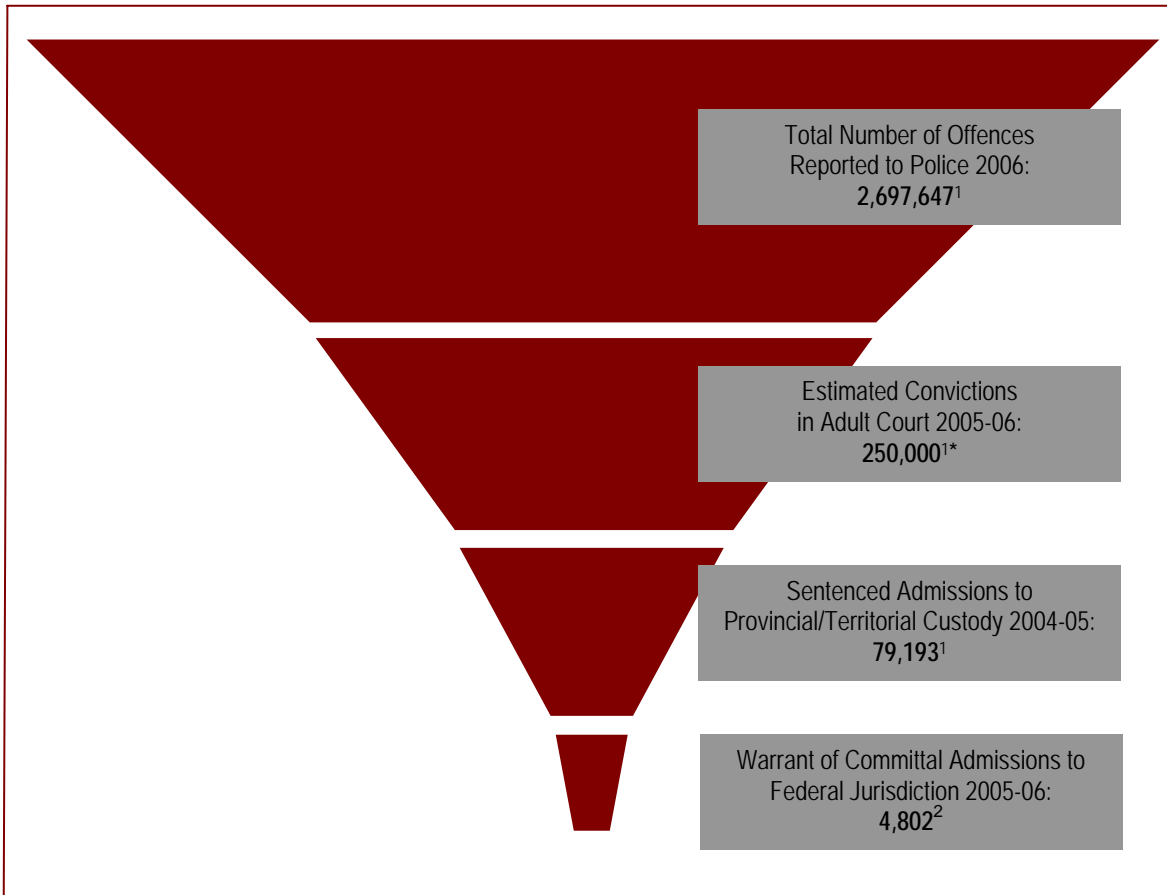
Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include Manitoba for any years prior to 2005-06, Northwest Territories for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04 and Nunavut for 2001-02. In addition, 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*.



## RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9



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

- There were about 2.7 million crimes reported to police in 2006.
- During 2005-06, 4,802 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

**Note:**

\*Data for the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* has been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage in 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04; 94% coverage in 2004-05; and 98% coverage in 2005-06), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure only includes provincial court convictions 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*. 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).

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## RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

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Table A9

	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police <sup>1</sup>	2,667,918	2,819,346	2,863,255	2,756,880	2,697,647
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court <sup>1*</sup>	276,000	278,000	258,000	254,000	250,000
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody <sup>1</sup>	83,065	83,138	81,612	79,193	Not available
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities <sup>2</sup>	4,117	4,274	4,227	4,560	4,802

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

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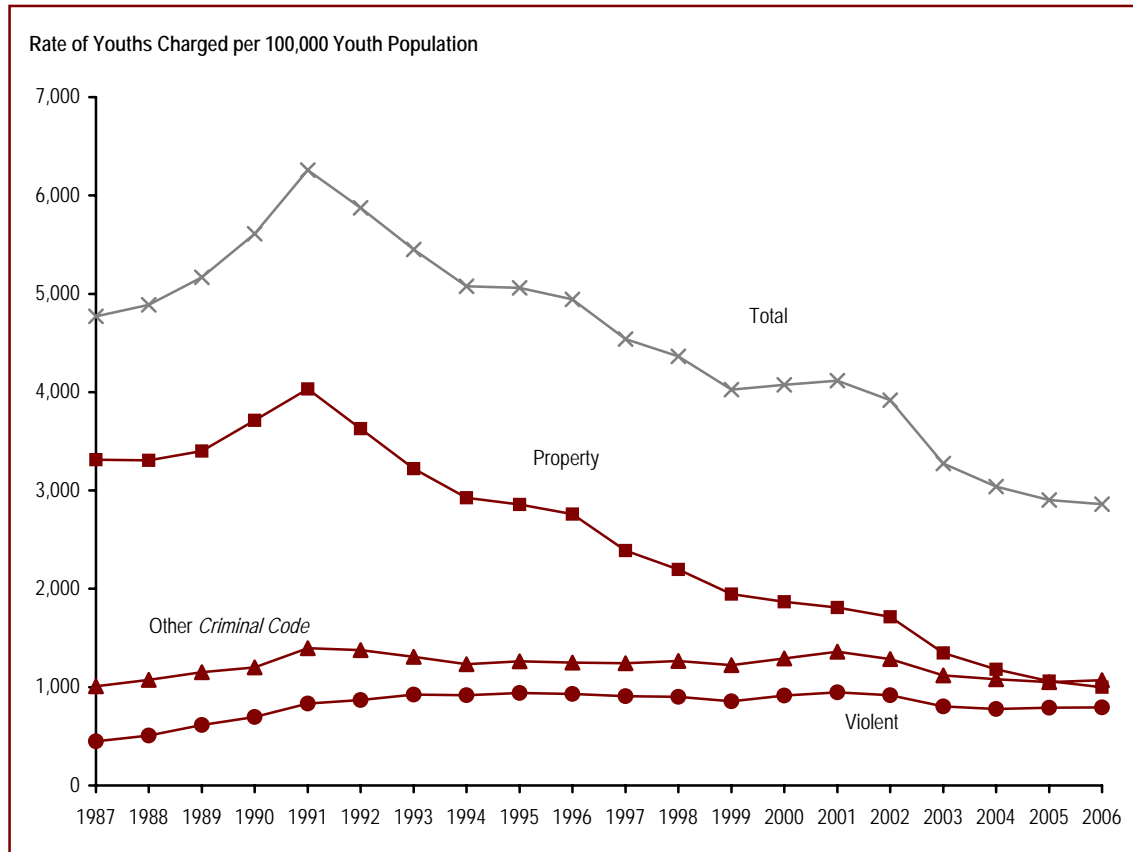
**Note:**

\*Data for the *Adult Criminal Court Survey* has been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage in 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04; 94% coverage in 2004-05; and 98% coverage in 2005-06), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure only includes provincial court convictions 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*.

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 decreased 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. In keeping with the principles of the YCJA, although more youths came into contact with the police in 2006, fewer were formally charged. In 2006, the rates of youth formally charged dropped by 1%.

### 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 2006, just under half (44%) 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 <i>CCC</i>			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1987	170	717	450	1,009	5,419	3,312	322	1,662	1,008	1,591	7,798	4,770
1988	209	794	509	1,112	5,395	3,306	353	1,760	1,074	1,674	7,949	4,889
1989	246	964	614	1,239	5,455	3,401	387	1,880	1,153	1,872	8,299	5,168
1990	299	1,071	696	1,396	5,906	3,712	381	1,980	1,202	2,076	8,957	5,610
1991	349	1,290	832	1,564	6,367	4,031	473	2,270	1,396	2,386	9,926	6,258
1992	384	1,329	869	1,522	5,622	3,629	504	2,199	1,375	2,409	9,150	5,874
1993	450	1,369	923	1,392	4,951	3,221	484	2,086	1,307	2,326	8,406	5,450
1994	426	1,383	918	1,244	4,514	2,924	442	1,984	1,234	2,112	7,882	5,077
1995	444	1,411	941	1,307	4,323	2,856	493	1,992	1,263	2,244	7,727	5,061
1996	452	1,387	932	1,257	4,186	2,761	522	1,939	1,250	2,231	7,512	4,943
1997	473	1,321	908	1,068	3,640	2,389	535	1,911	1,242	2,076	6,871	4,539
1998	473	1,307	902	999	3,332	2,198	568	1,925	1,266	2,041	6,564	4,365
1999	441	1,247	855	900	2,935	1,945	537	1,875	1,224	1,878	6,056	4,025
2000	476	1,331	915	892	2,795	1,869	567	1,976	1,291	1,935	6,101	4,075
2001	502	1,369	947	902	2,673	1,811	628	2,053	1,359	2,032	6,095	4,117
2002	505	1,313	919	891	2,495	1,714	595	1,939	1,284	1,991	5,746	3,917
2003	427	1,166	805	582	2,076	1,348	496	1,716	1,121	1,504	4,957	3,274
2004	419	1,121	779	499	1,830	1,181	496	1,637	1,080	1,415	4,588	3,040
2005	411	1,154	792	459	1,631	1,060	457	1,618	1,052	1,326	4,404	2,903
2006	416	1,152	794	479	1,491	998	471	1,641	1,071	1,366	4,285	2,862

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

### Note:

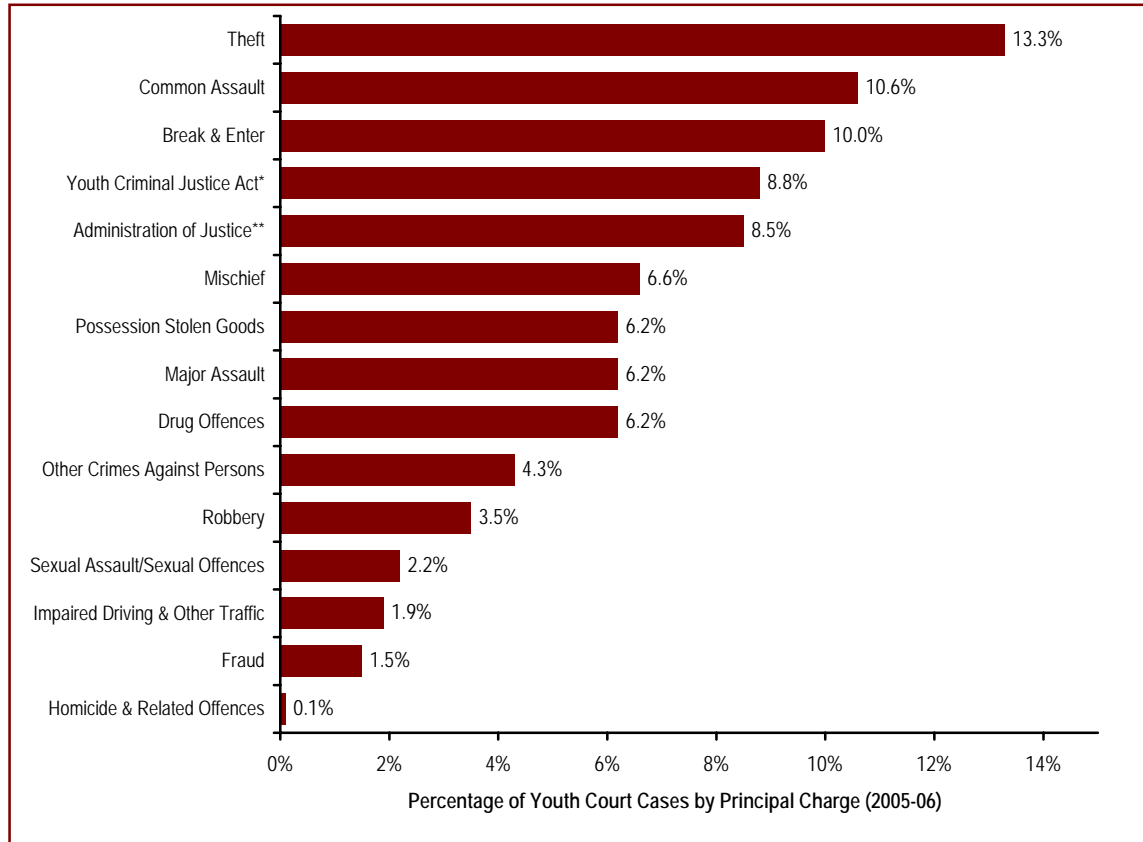
\*For criminal justice purposes, youth are defined under Canadian law as persons aged 12 to 17 years.

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 20.6% of all cases, but they account for 34.5% of common assaults.

**Note:**

\* *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*.

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

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*.

## THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A11

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>Crimes Against the Person</b>	<b>20,206</b>	<b>20,342</b>	<b>18,570</b>	<b>16,988</b>	<b>17,005</b>
Common Assault	7,257	7,440	6,768	5,953	5,940
Major Assault	3,816	3,892	3,633	3,400	3,488
Robbery	2,403	2,598	2,227	2,021	1,990
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	1,893	1,896	1,854	1,861	1,839
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,524	1,499	1,451	1,305	1,252
Homicide and Related Offences	58	75	66	61	56
Other Crimes Against the Person	3,255	2,942	2,571	2,387	2,440
<b>Crimes Against Property</b>	<b>32,100</b>	<b>31,359</b>	<b>25,532</b>	<b>22,722</b>	<b>21,522</b>
Theft	12,689	12,413	9,211	7,977	7,503
Break and Enter	7,388	7,344	6,653	6,087	5,607
Possession of Stolen Goods	5,438	5,218	4,262	3,680	3,504
Mischief	4,656	4,647	3,765	3,557	3,728
Fraud	1,503	1,345	1,181	1,009	827
Other Crimes Against Property	426	392	460	412	353
<b>Administration of Justice</b>	<b>6,142</b>	<b>5,924</b>	<b>5,186</b>	<b>4,904</b>	<b>4,793</b>
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	1,205	1,131	889	666	596
Other Administration of Justice*	4,937	4,793	4,297	4,238	4,197
<b>Other Criminal Code</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>4,119</b>	<b>3,819</b>	<b>3,475</b>	<b>3,558</b>
Prostitution	27	28	27	11	26
Disturbing the Peace	399	363	260	230	228
Impaired Driving / Other CC traffic	1,343	1,329	1,216	1,136	1,049
Residual Criminal Code	2,611	2,399	2,316	2,098	2,255
<b>Other Federal Statutes</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>14,409</b>	<b>10,895</b>	<b>9,499</b>	<b>9,393</b>
Drug Possession	3,950	3,899	2,214	2,198	2,236
Drug Trafficking	1,866	1,635	1,427	1,309	1,243
Youth Criminal Justice Act**	9,000	8,678	7,118	5,828	4,966
Residual Federal Statutes	184	197	136	164	948
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,828</b>	<b>76,153</b>	<b>64,002</b>	<b>57,588</b>	<b>56,271</b>

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

**Note:**

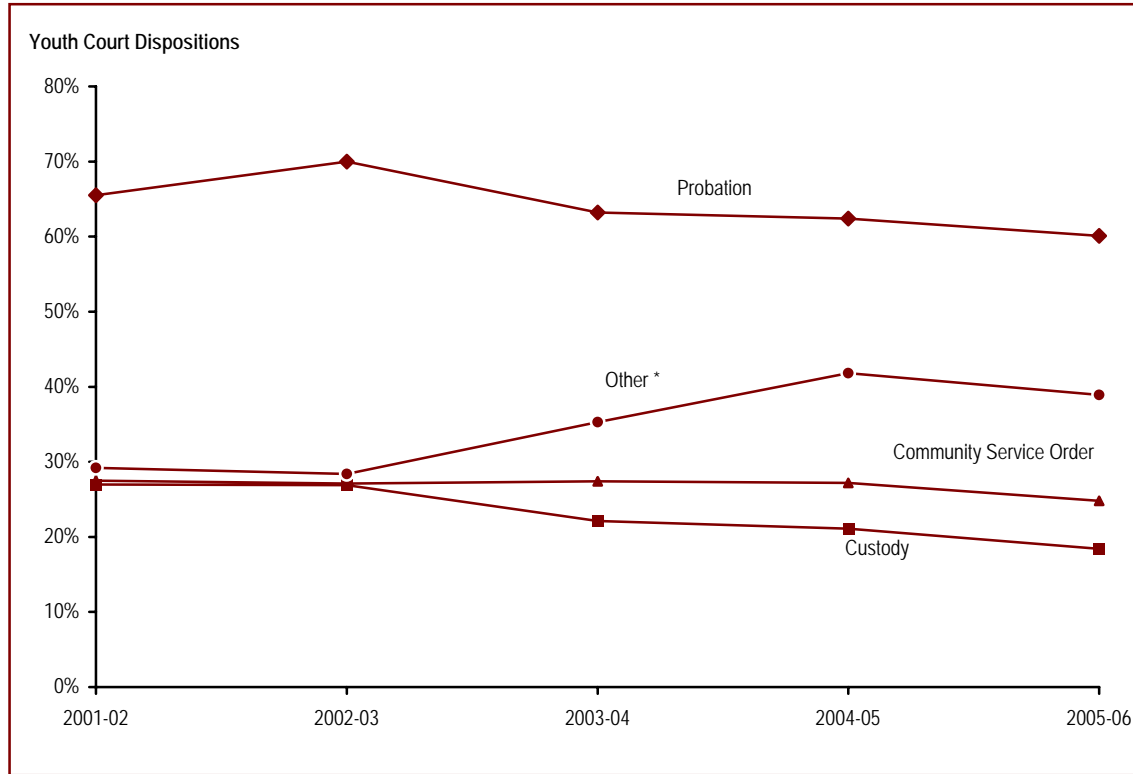
\*"Other Administration of Justice" includes the offences failure to appear, failure to comply, and breach of recognizance.

\*\**Youth Criminal Justice Act* (YCJA) 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*.

## 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 2005-06, about 18% of all guilty cases resulted in the youth being sentenced to custody. This compares to 27% of all guilty cases in 2002-03.
- In 2005-06, 60% of youth found guilty were given probation, down from 70% in 2002-03, the last year of the Young Offender Act.
- Of the new *YCJA* sentences, deferred custody and supervision orders were handed down the most frequently. In 2005-06, 3.5% 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*.

## FEWER YOUTH ARE RECEIVING CUSTODIAL SENTENCES UNDER THE *YCJA*

Table A12

Type of Disposition	Gender	Year				
		2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Female	65.8	70.0	61.0	60.1	59.6
	Male	65.5	70.1	63.8	63.1	61.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>70.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>60.1</b>
Custody	Female	22.0	22.6	17.0	16.2	15.3
	Male	28.3	28.1	23.4	22.4	19.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>18.4</b>
Community Service Order	Female	27.6	26.6	26.0	25.6	23.9
	Male	27.5	27.2	27.7	27.7	26.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>24.8</b>
Fine	Female	5.3	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.1
	Male	7.7	7.3	6.4	6.0	5.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.5</b>
Deferred Custody and Supervision	Female	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.7	3.0
	Male	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	3.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.5</b>
Other*	Female	28.5	28.4	34.2	40.1	37.4
	Male	29.4	31.1	35.6	42.1	41.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>38.9</b>

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 a 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*.



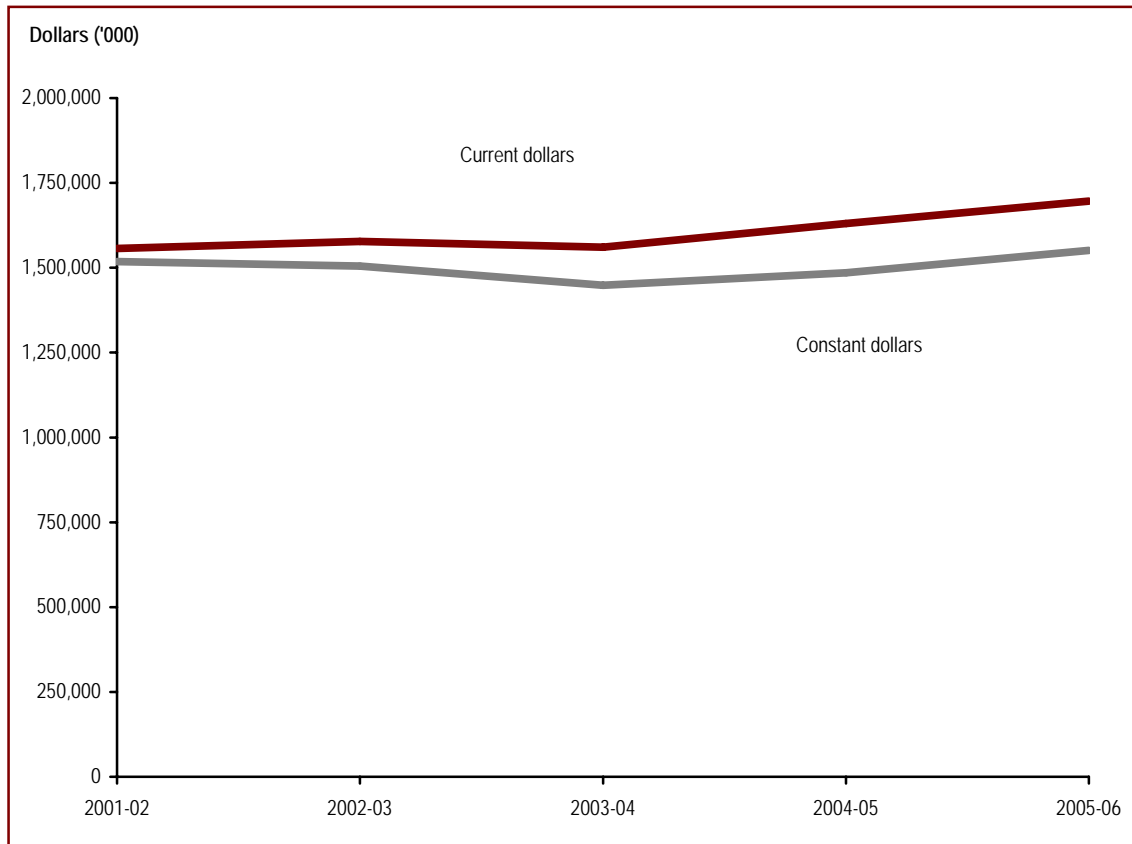
## Section B

### Corrections Administration



## FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure B1



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

- In 2005-06, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled about \$1.69 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in constant dollars, increased 2.1% from 2001-02 to 2005-06.
- The per capita cost adjusted for inflation was higher in 2001-02 than in 2005-06.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled just over \$1.31 billion in 2004-05 (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 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 HAVE BEEN RELATIVELY STABLE

Table B1

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 2000 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
2001-02								
CSC	1,390,096	130,137	1,520,233	49.01	1,355,463	126,895	1,482,358	47.79
NPB	34,500	--	34,500	1.11	33,640	--	33,640	1.08
OCI	2,516	--	2,516	0.08	2,453	--	2,453	0.08
Total	1,427,112	130,137	1,557,249	50.20	1,391,557	126,895	1,518,452	48.95
2002-03								
CSC	1,412,455	125,955	1,538,410	49.04	1,347,173	120,134	1,467,307	46.77
NPB	36,500	--	36,500	1.16	34,813	--	34,813	1.11
OCI	2,732	--	2,732	0.09	2,606	--	2,606	0.08
Total	1,451,687	125,955	1,577,642	50.29	1,384,592	120,134	1,504,726	47.96
2003-04								
CSC	1,411,746	110,530	1,522,276	48.07	1,310,165	102,577	1,412,742	44.61
NPB	35,600	--	35,600	1.13	33,131	--	33,131	1.05
OCI	2,431	--	2,431	0.08	2,256	--	2,256	0.07
Total	1,449,777	110,530	1,560,307	49.27	1,345,552	102,577	1,448,129	45.73
2004-05								
CSC	1,480,721	105,893	1,586,614	49.62	1,348,811	96,460	1,445,270	45.20
NPB	41,100	--	41,100	1.29	37,530	--	37,530	1.17
OCI	2,871	--	2,871	0.09	2,615	--	2,615	0.08
Total	1,524,692	105,893	1,630,585	51.00	1,388,956	96,460	1,485,415	46.46
2005-06								
CSC	1,533,498	116,843	1,650,341	51.14	1,402,193	106,838	1,509,031	46.76
NPB	42,800	--	42,800	1.33	39,135	--	39,135	1.21
OCI	3,115	--	3,115	0.10	2,848	--	2,848	0.09
Total	1,579,413	116,843	1,696,256	52.56	1,444,177	106,838	1,551,015	48.06

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

**Note:**

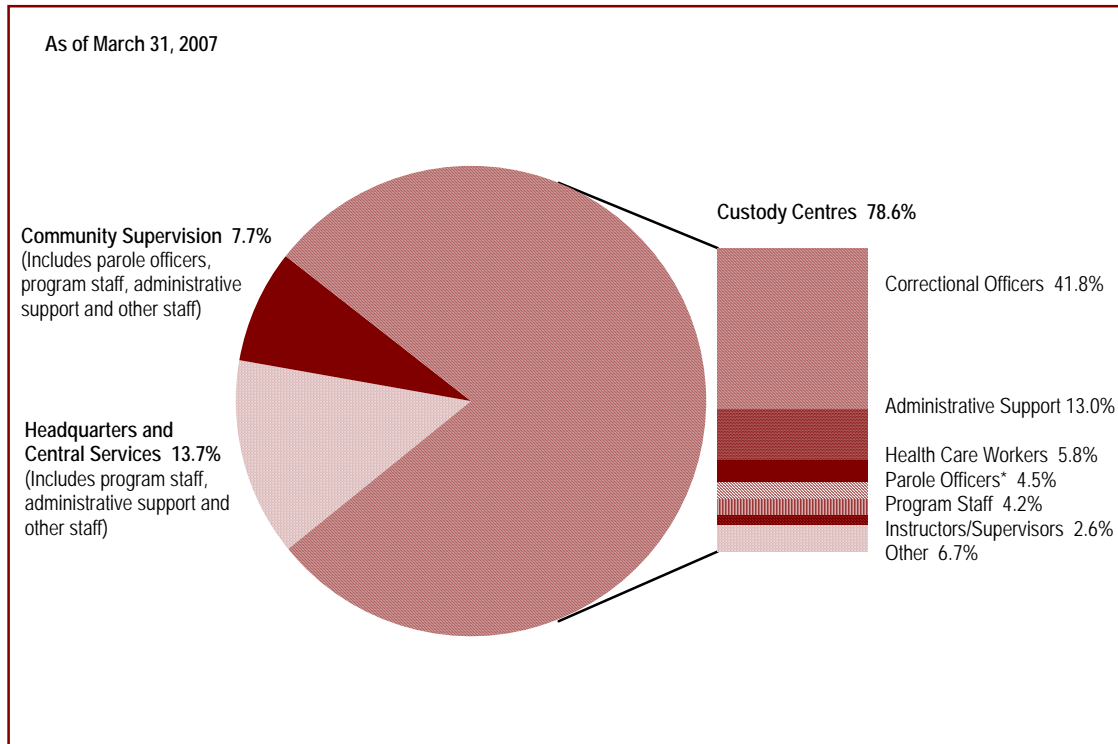
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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 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 14,600.\*\*
- Approximately 79% 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, 2007.

## CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
<b>Headquarters and Central Services</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>13.7</b>
Administrative Support	1,729	11.8
Program Staff	59	0.4
Health Care Workers	66	0.5
Correctional Officers	28	0.2
Instructors/Supervisors	14	0.1
Other**	108	0.7
<b>Custody Centres</b>	<b>11,518</b>	<b>78.6</b>
Correctional Officers	6,127	41.8
Administrative Support	1,911	13.0
Health Care Workers	845	5.8
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors*	661	4.5
Program Staff	609	4.2
Instructors/Supervisors	388	2.6
Other**	977	6.7
<b>Community Supervision</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>7.7</b>
Parole Officers / Parole Supervisors	611	4.2
Administrative Support	303	2.1
Program Staff	161	1.1
Health Care Workers	35	0.2
Correctional Officers	21	0.1
Other**	2	<0.1
<b>Total***</b>	<b>14,655</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

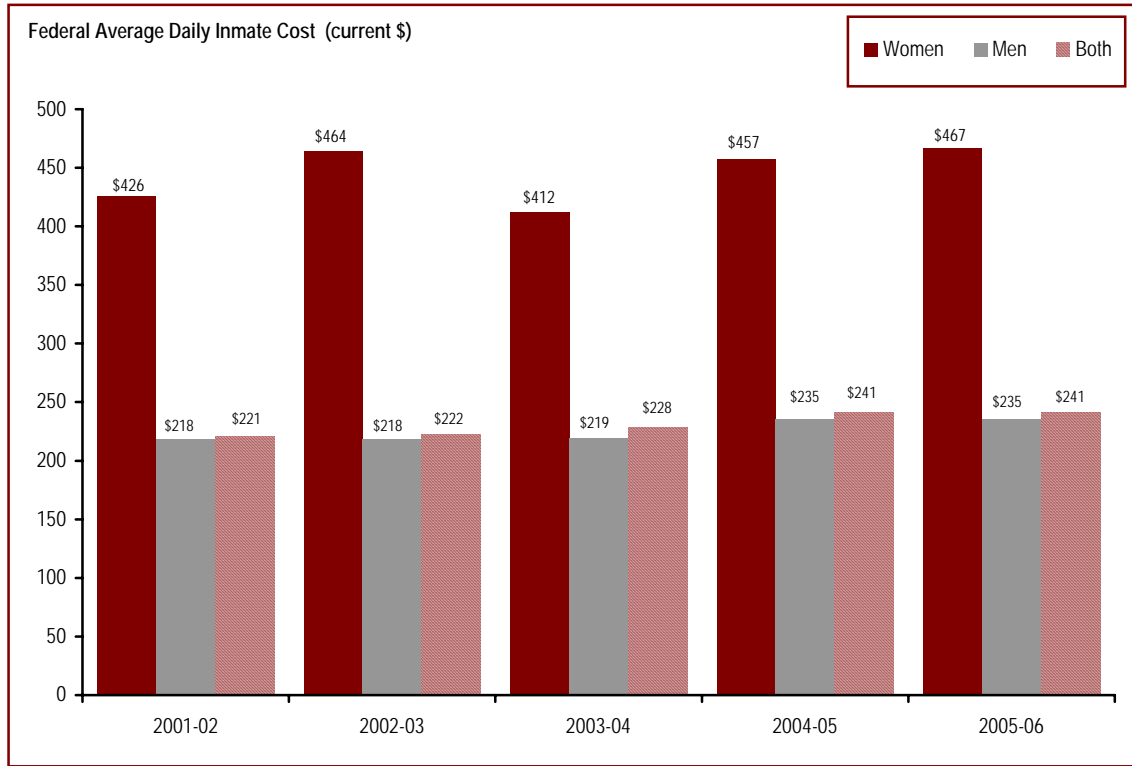
\*These parole officers are situated within institutions, with the responsibility of preparing offenders for release.

\*\*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, 2007. Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN A PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$221 in 2001-02 to \$241 in 2005-06.
- In 2005-06, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in a penitentiary was \$88,067 per year, up from \$80,780 per year in 2001-02. In 2005-06, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in a penitentiary was \$85,757 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in a penitentiary was \$170,684.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary (\$23,105 per year versus \$88,067 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 maintaining a woman in a penitentiary includes the cost of maximum security units for women co-located within institutions for men.

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## THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN A PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

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Table B3

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (current \$)				
	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
<b>Incarcerated Offenders</b>					
Maximum Security (males only)	108,277	110,213	110,223	113,591	113,645
Medium Security (males only)	71,894	69,716	71,640	75,661	75,251
Minimum Security (males only)	69,178	69,239	74,431	83,643	82,676
Women's Facilities	155,589	169,399	150,867	166,642	170,684
Exchange of Services Agreements	56,630	54,450	56,393	65,932	71,605
<b>Incarcerated Average</b>	<b>80,780</b>	<b>81,206</b>	<b>83,276</b>	<b>87,919</b>	<b>88,067</b>
<b>Offenders in the Community</b>	<b>18,678</b>	<b>20,478</b>	<b>20,698</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>23,105</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated and Community</b>	<b>62,115</b>	<b>64,464</b>	<b>65,991</b>	<b>68,216</b>	<b>71,004</b>

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Exchange of Services Agreements are agreements that the Correctional Service of Canada has with the provinces and territories to cover costs associated with the provinces and territories providing services to federal offenders.

The Average Cost per Offender is calculated by dividing the total costs for the year by the average number of offenders in the institutions over the year. The total cost includes money received from the provinces for maintaining provincial offenders in federal facilities. The average number of offenders includes the number of provincial offenders maintained in federal facilities.

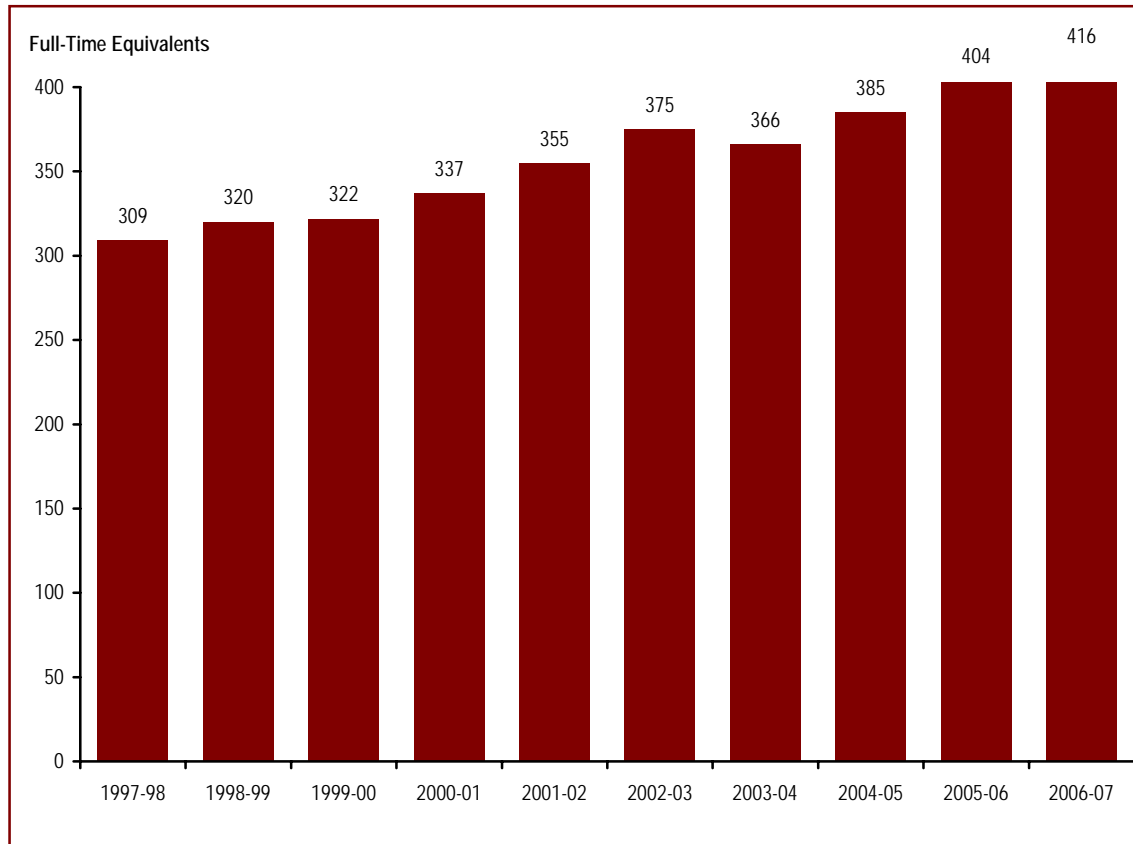


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## THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

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Figure B4



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board increased since 1997-98.

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**Note:**

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

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## THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

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Table B4

	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Strategic Outcome*</b>					
Conditional Release Decisions	289	264	296	305	278
Conditional Release Openess and Accountability	--	--	--	--	57
Pardon Decisions and Clemency Recommendations	34	28	40	65	32
Corporate Management	52	74	49	34	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>416</b>
<b>Type of Employees</b>					
Full-time Board Members	42	43	41	43	40
Part-time Board Members	14	13	15	18	19
Staff	319	310	329	343	357
<b>Total</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>416</b>

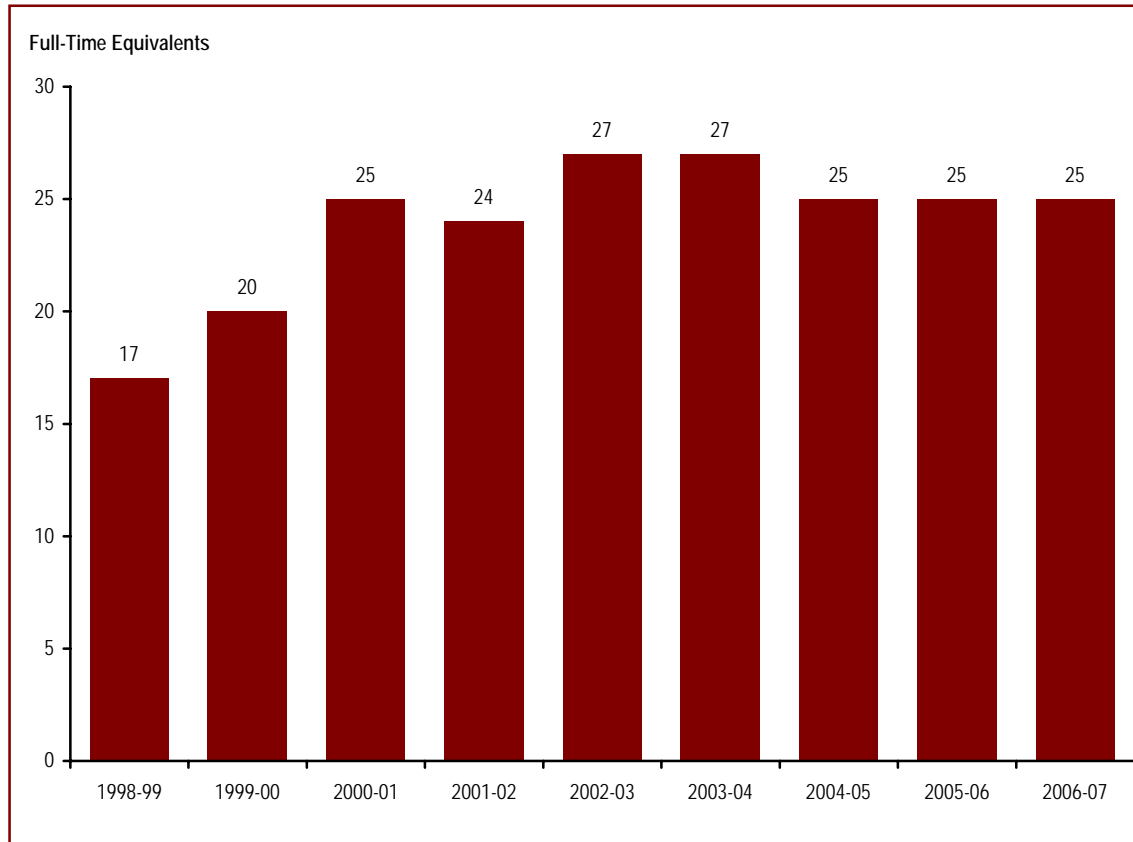
Source: National Parole Board.

**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 Openess and Accountability is unavailable prior to 2006-07. 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 three years.
- In 2006-07, close to 7,700 complaints 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.

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## THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

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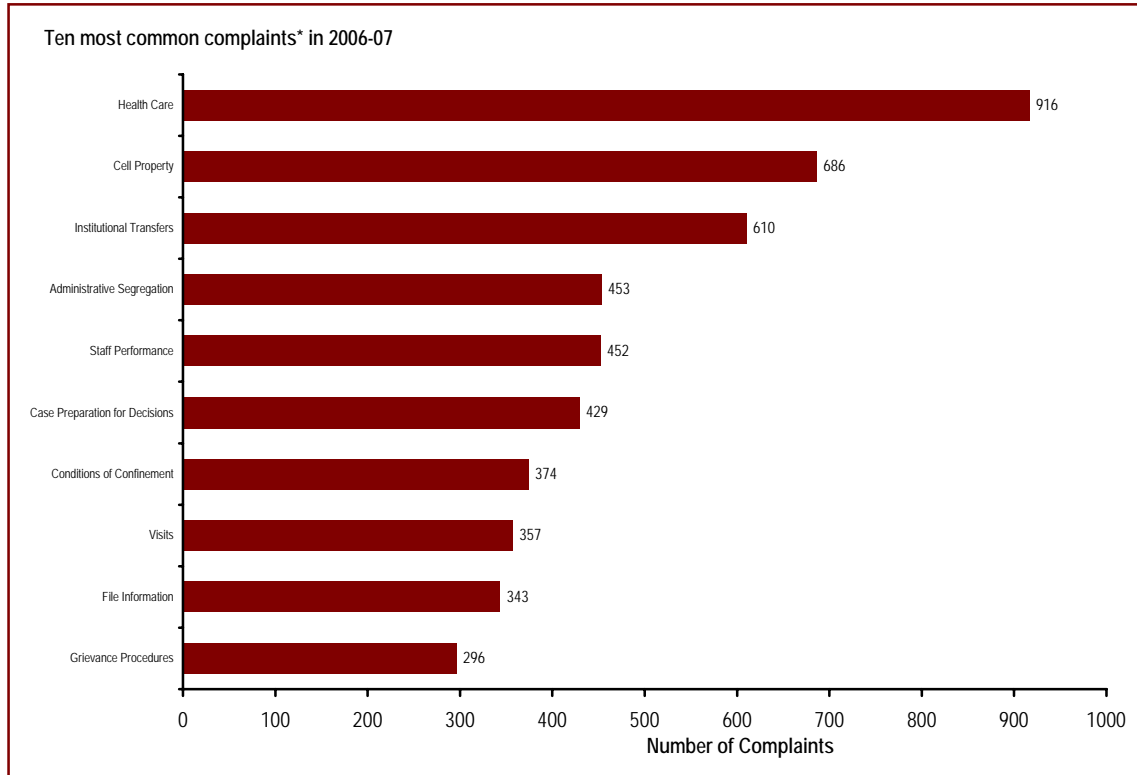
Table B5

Type of Employees	Full-Time Equivalents				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Correctional Investigator	1	1	1	1	1
Senior Management	4	4	4	4	4
Investigative Services	15	16	14	14	14
Administrative Services	6	5	5	5	5
Legal Counsel/Advisor	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

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 2005-06 Annual Report.

- There were 7,662 complaints received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator in 2006-07.
- Health care (12.0%), cell property (9.0%), and institutional transfers (8.0%) accounted for 29% of all complaints.

**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*				
	Year				
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care	845	750	891	913	916
Cell Property	429	472	567	617	686
Institutional Transfers	656	611	653	613	610
Administrative Segregation	393	379	468	467	453
Staff Performance	377	430	429	363	452
Case Preparation for Decisions	310	295	348	410	429
Conditions of Confinement	304	354	330	427	374
Visits	455	475	467	384	357
File Information	315	272	351	284	343
Grievance Procedures	289	280	378	293	296
Financial Matters	183	185	261	275	248
Programs	190	202	220	291	239
Security Classification	156	174	183	227	193
Telephone	152	165	211	195	180
Safety/Security of Offender	175	159	215	199	167
Employment	145	120	104	149	146
Cell Placement	103	127	93	118	128
Other**	1,216	1,189	1,234	1,046	1,155
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	249	253	293	320	290
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>6,892</b>	<b>7,696</b>	<b>7,591</b>	<b>7,662</b>

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, Penitentiary Placement, Release Procedures, Request for Information, Search and Seizure, Sentence Administration/Calculation, Temporary Absence Decision, Urinalysis and Use of Force.

## Section C

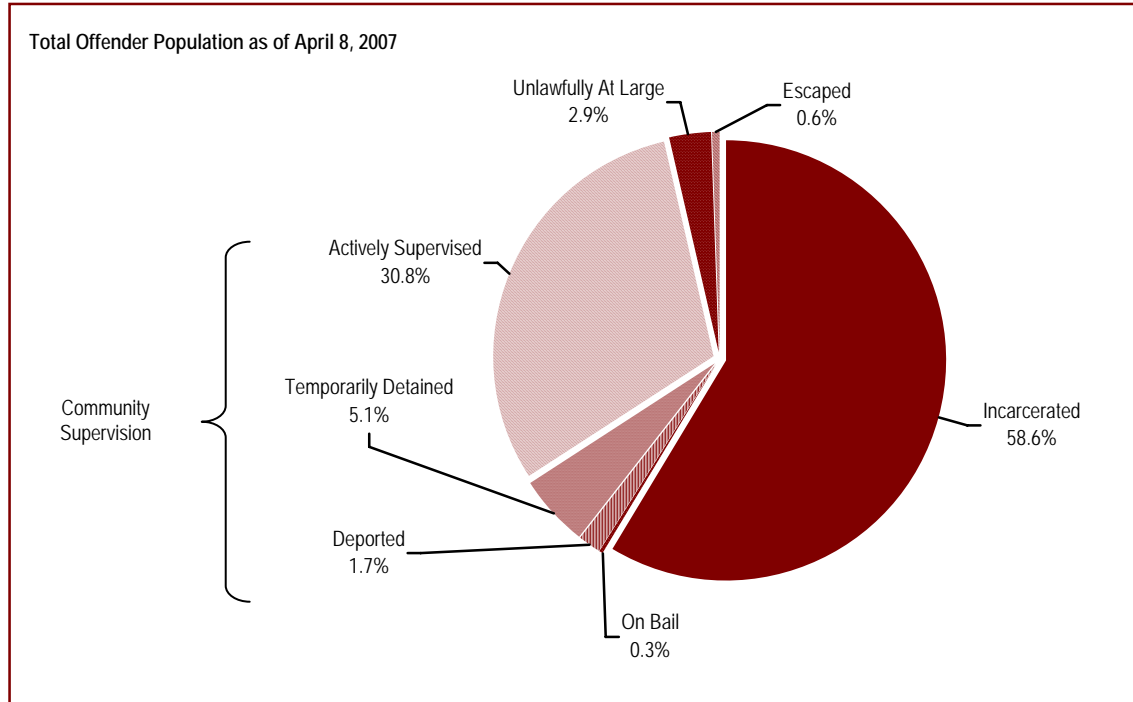
### Offender Population





## 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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 issued 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.

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## FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

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Table C1 (as of April 8, 2007)

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	13,171	58.6
On Bail	76	0.3
Actively Supervised	6,926	30.8
Day Parole	1,070	4.8
Full Parole	3,532	15.7
Statutory Release	2,180	9.7
Long Term Supervision Order	144	0.6
Temporarily Detained, while on:	1,145	5.1
Day Parole	174	0.8
Full Parole	150	0.7
Statutory Release	800	3.6
Long Term Supervision Order	21	0.1
Deported	375	1.7
Escaped	138	0.6
Unlawfully At Large	651	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

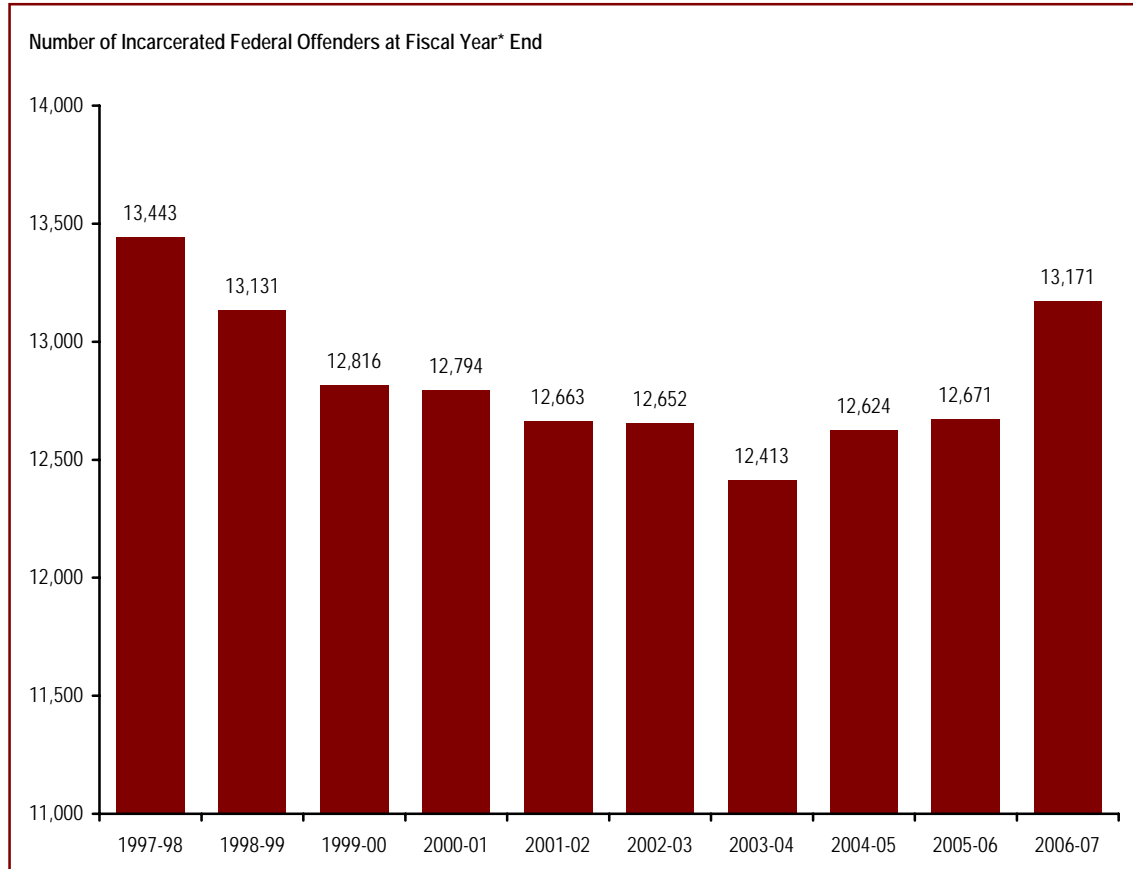
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**Note:**

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 INCREASED IN 2006-07

Figure C2



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive decreases in the federal incarcerated offender population from 1997-98 to 2003-04, there were small increases in each of the last three years.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1997-98 to 2005-06 while the remand population increased during this period. In 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.

## THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2006-07

Table C2

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal <sup>1</sup>	Provincial/Territorial <sup>2</sup>			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention		
1997-98	13,443	12,573	6,109	274	18,956	32,399
1998-99	13,131	12,478	6,472	271	19,221	32,352
1999-00	12,816	11,438	6,665	548	18,651	31,467
2000-01	12,794	10,806	7,428	432	18,666	31,460
2001-02	12,663	10,931	7,980	351	19,262	31,925
2002-03	12,652	10,621	8,728	337	19,686	32,338
2003-04	12,413	9,851	9,177	342	19,370	31,783
2004-05	12,624	9,815	9,660	346	19,821	32,445
2005-06	12,671	9,800	10,754	302	20,856	33,527
2006-07	13,171	--	--	--	--	--

Source: <sup>1</sup>Correctional Service Canada; <sup>2</sup>Adult Correctional Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

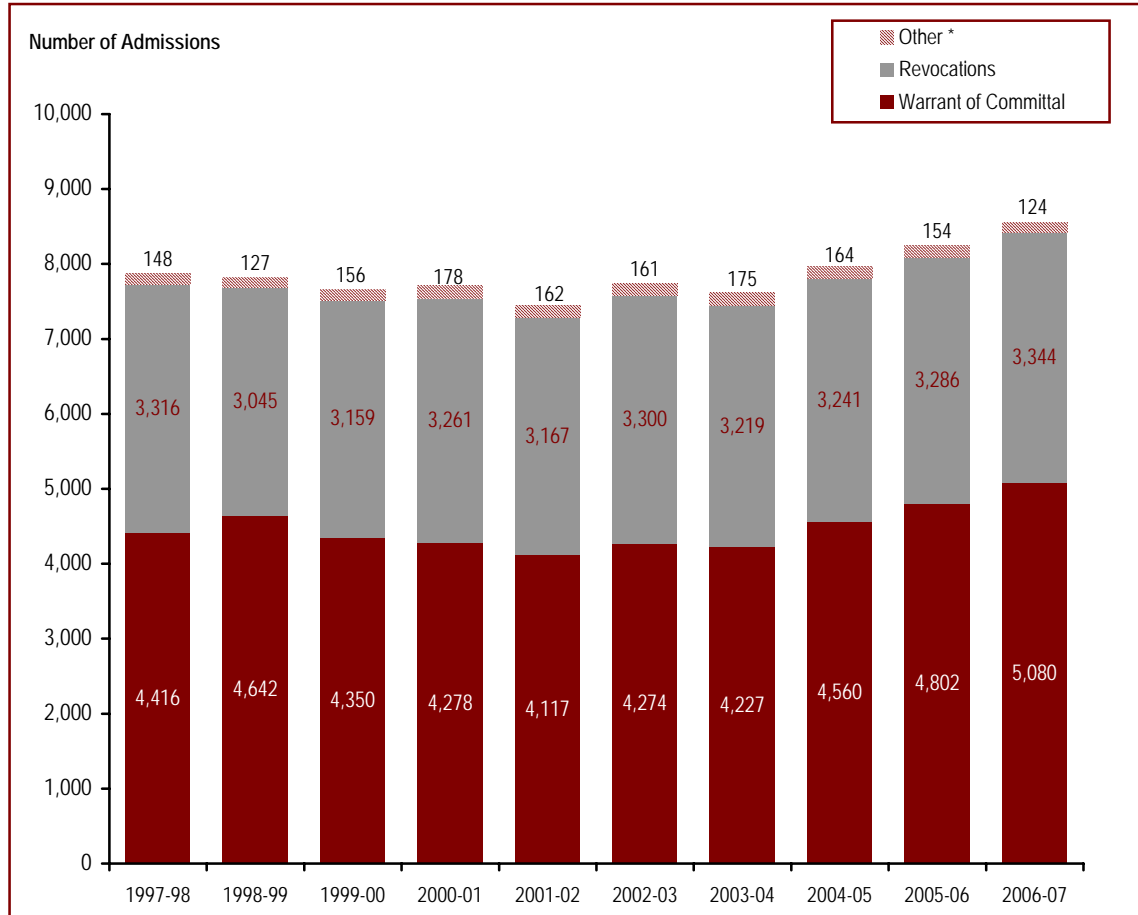
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

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 INCREASED

Figure C3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions has increased 4.5%, 3.5% and 3.7% in the last three years.
- Over the same time period, the number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction increased 7.9%, 5.3% and 5.8% respectively.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrant of committal increased from 276 in 2005-06 to 316 in 2006-07.

### 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 INCREASED

Table C3

Type of Admission	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Warrant of Committal</b>										
1 <sup>st</sup> Federal Sentence	175	2,832	202	2,724	217	3,029	241	3,175	274	3,383
All Others	29	1,238	35	1,266	20	1,294	35	1,351	42	1,381
Subtotal	204	4,070	237	3,990	237	4,323	276	4,526	316	4,764
Total	4,274		4,227		4,560		4,802		5,080	
<b>Revocations</b>										
Total	142	3,158	139	3,080	153	3,088	161	3,125	147	3,197
Total	3,300		3,219		3,241		3,286		3,344	
<b>Other*</b>										
Total	8	153	12	163	16	148	11	143	8	116
Total	161		175		164		154		124	
<b>Total Admissions</b>										
354 7,381 388 7,233 406 7,559 448 7,794 471 8,077										
7,735 7,621 7,965 8,242 8,548										

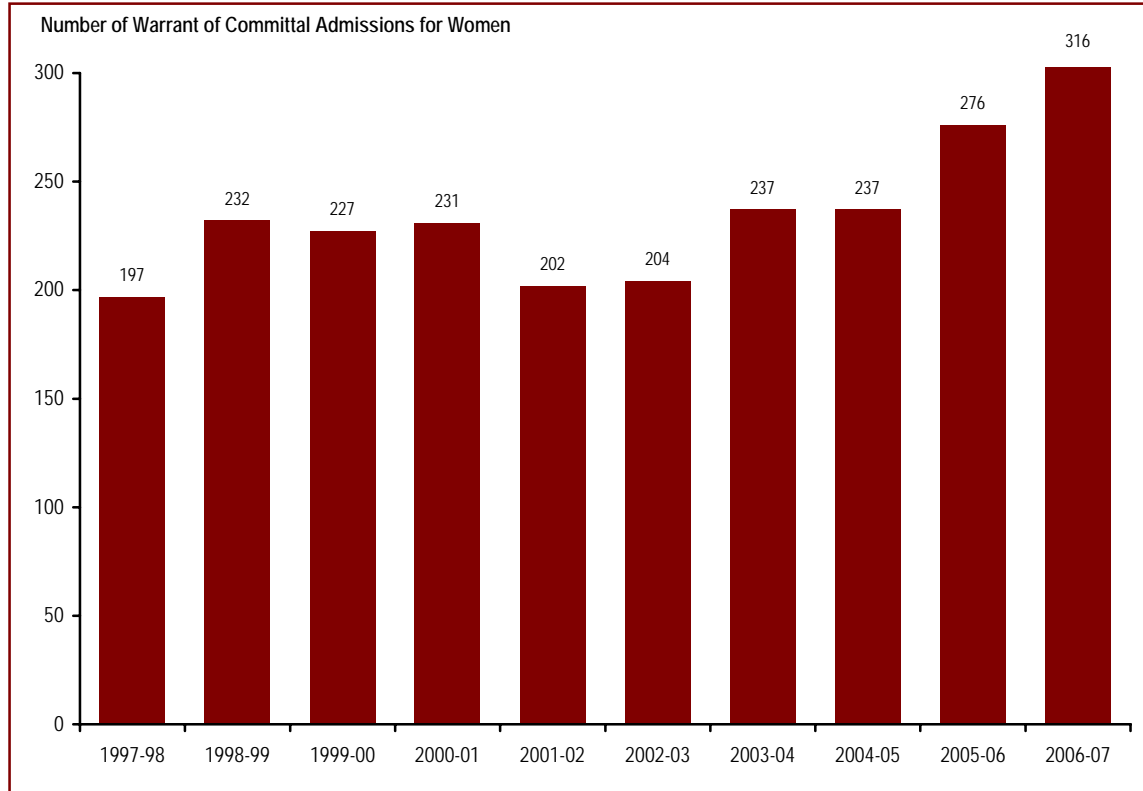
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**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.

## THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2006-07

Figure C4



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions increased 14.5% from 276 in 2005-06 to 316 in 2006-07.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 6.2% in 2006-07).
- As of April 8, 2007, there were 476 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

**Note:**

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

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**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL  
JURISDICTION INCREASED IN 2006-07**

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Table C4

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Women		Men		
	#	%	#	%	
1997-98	197	4.5	4,219	95.5	4,416
1998-99	232	5.0	4,410	95.0	4,642
1999-00	227	5.2	4,123	94.8	4,350
2000-01	231	5.4	4,047	94.6	4,278
2001-02	202	4.9	3,915	95.1	4,117
2002-03	204	4.8	4,070	95.2	4,274
2003-04	237	5.6	3,990	94.4	4,227
2004-05	237	5.2	4,323	94.8	4,560
2005-06	276	5.7	4,526	94.3	4,802
2006-07	316	6.2	4,764	93.8	5,080

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

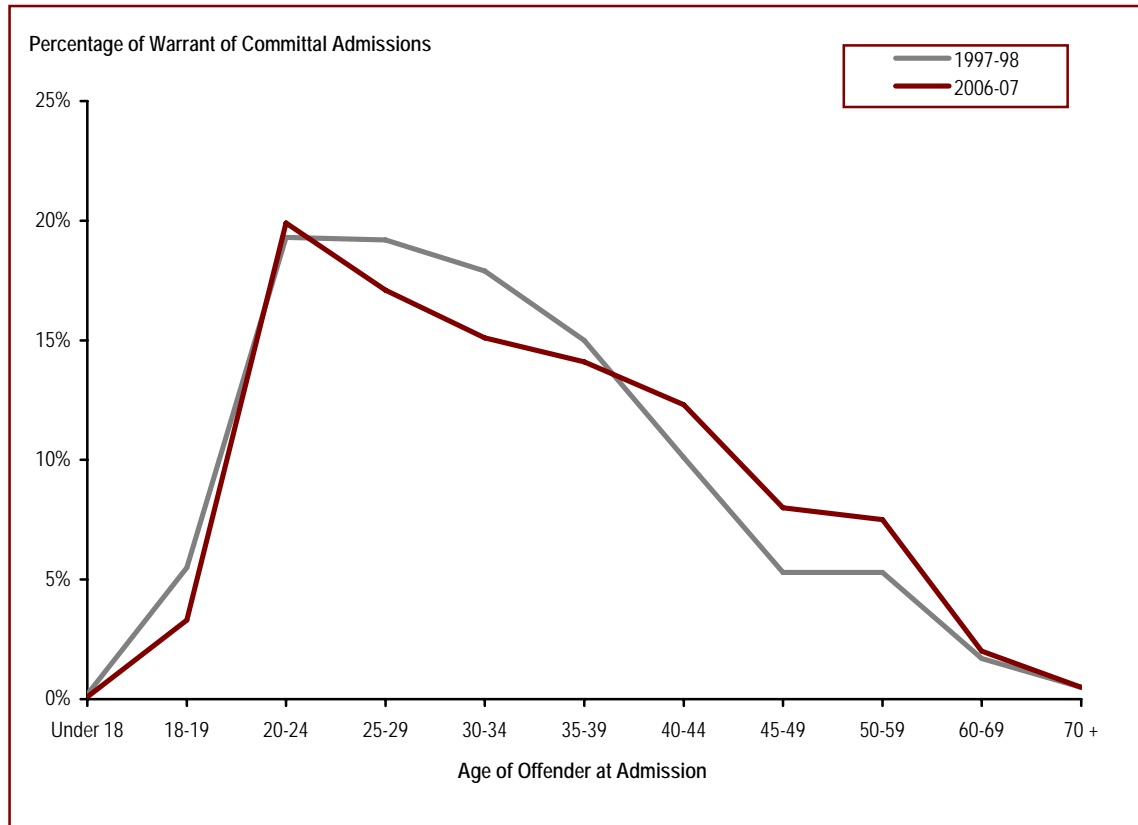
**Note:**

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 2006-07, 37.0% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 29.2% 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 1997-98 to 33 in 2006-07.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 680 (15.4%) in 1997-98 to 1,031 (20.3%) in 2006-07, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 30 and 34 decreased from 791 (17.9%) in 1997-98 to 769 (15.1%) in 2006-07.

**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	1997-98						2006-07					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	1	0.5	8	0.2	9	0.2	0	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1
18 and 19	8	4.1	237	5.6	245	5.5	9	2.8	161	3.4	170	3.3
20 to 24	28	14.2	823	19.5	851	19.3	60	19.0	951	20.0	1,011	19.9
25 to 29	37	18.8	810	19.2	847	19.2	55	17.4	814	17.1	869	17.1
30 to 34	36	18.3	755	17.9	791	17.9	54	17.1	715	15.0	769	15.1
35 to 39	31	15.7	631	15.0	662	15.0	46	14.6	668	14.0	714	14.1
40 to 44	29	14.7	419	9.9	448	10.1	42	13.3	583	12.2	625	12.3
45 to 49	16	8.1	216	5.1	232	5.3	30	9.5	376	7.9	406	8.0
50 to 59	9	4.6	226	5.4	235	5.3	17	5.4	365	7.7	382	7.5
60 to 69	2	1.0	74	1.8	76	1.7	3	0.9	100	2.1	103	2.0
70 and over	0	0.0	20	0.5	20	0.5	0	0.0	25	0.5	25	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>		<b>4,219</b>		<b>4,416</b>		<b>316</b>		<b>4,764</b>		<b>5,080</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

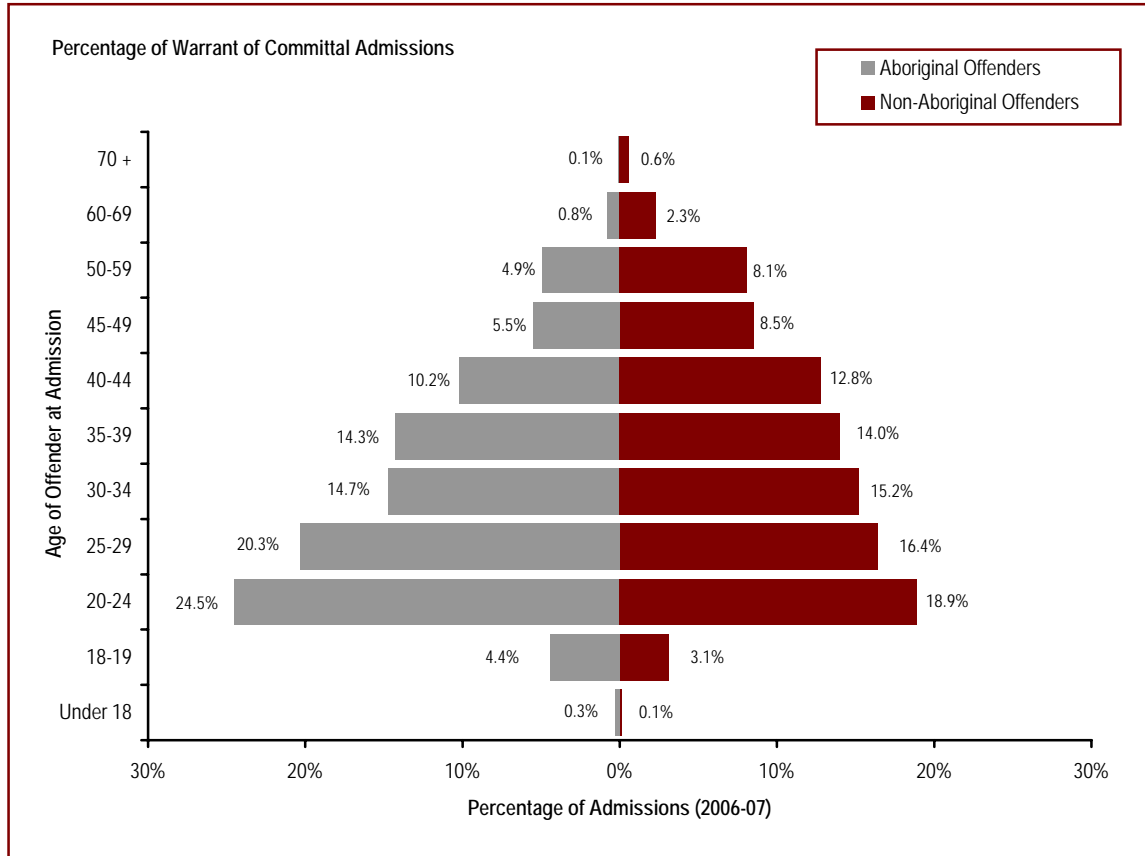
**Note:**

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

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

Figure C6



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Of those offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction in 2006-07, 49.5% of Aboriginal offenders were under the age of 30, compared to 38.5% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- The median age of Aboriginal offenders at admission is 30, compared to a median age of 33 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	1997-98						2006-07					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	4	0.5	5	0.1	9	0.2	3	0.3	3	0.1	6	0.1
18 and 19	67	8.2	178	5.0	245	5.5	41	4.4	129	3.1	170	3.3
20 to 24	195	23.8	656	18.2	851	19.3	226	24.5	785	18.9	1,011	19.9
25 to 29	182	22.2	665	18.5	847	19.2	187	20.3	682	16.4	869	17.1
30 to 34	139	16.9	652	18.1	791	17.9	136	14.7	633	15.2	769	15.1
35 to 39	108	13.2	554	15.4	662	15.0	132	14.3	582	14.0	714	14.1
40 to 44	59	7.2	389	10.8	448	10.1	94	10.2	531	12.8	625	12.3
45 to 49	30	3.7	202	5.6	232	5.3	51	5.5	355	8.5	406	8.0
50 to 59	29	3.5	206	5.7	235	5.3	45	4.9	337	8.1	382	7.5
60 to 69	6	0.7	70	1.9	76	1.7	7	0.8	96	2.3	103	2.0
70 and over	2	0.2	18	0.5	20	0.5	1	0.1	24	0.6	25	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>821</b>		<b>3,595</b>		<b>4,416</b>		<b>923</b>		<b>4,157</b>		<b>5,080</b>	

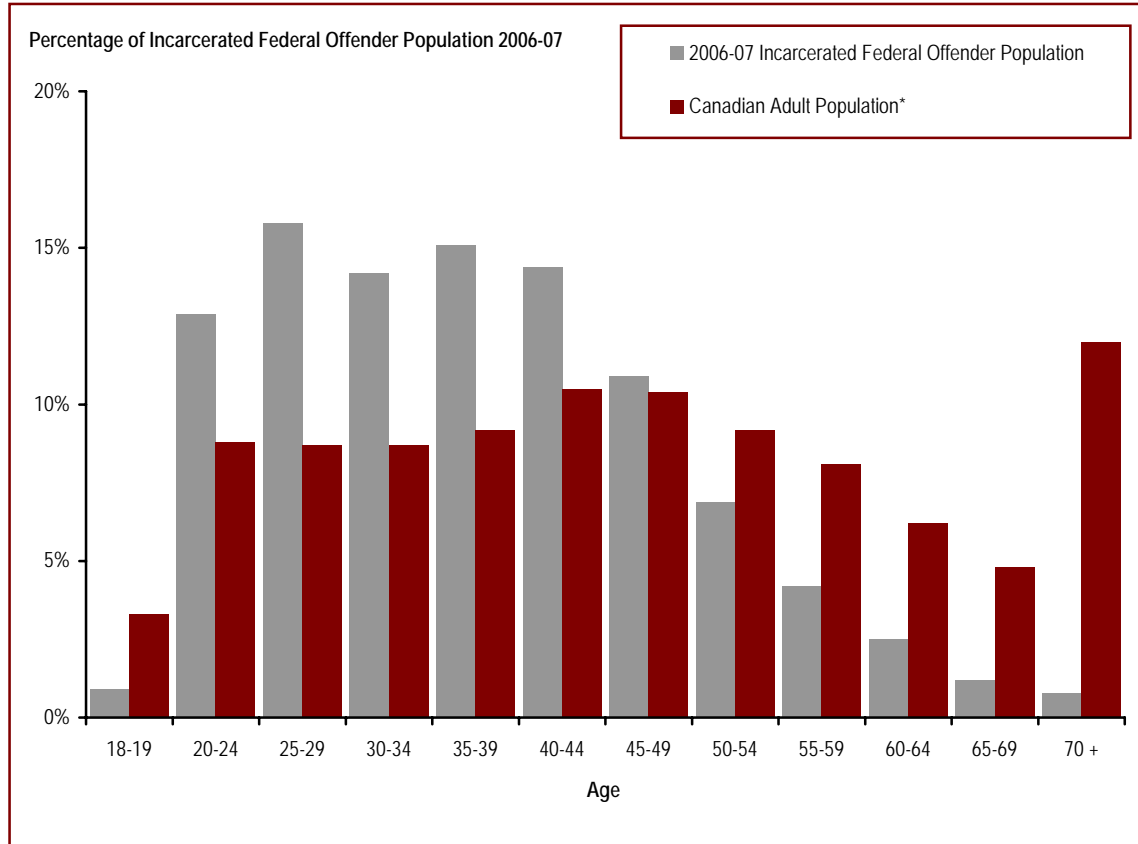
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

## 16% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2006-07, 58.9% of incarcerated offenders were under the age of 40 while 38.7% of the Canadian population was under the age of 40.
- In 2006-07, 15.7% of the incarcerated federal offender population was above the age of 50 while 40.3% of the Canadian population was above the age of 50.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 26.9% of offenders in the community were over 50, compared to 15.7% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

**Note:**

\*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2006; 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.

## 16% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian Adult Population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	4	<0.1	0	0.0	4	<0.1	-
18 and 19	120	0.9	8	0.1	128	0.6	3.3
20 to 24	1,702	12.9	686	8.1	2,388	11.0	8.8
25 to 29	2,087	15.8	1,063	12.6	3,150	14.6	8.7
30 to 34	1,864	14.2	1,027	12.2	2,891	13.4	8.7
35 to 39	1,987	15.1	1,154	13.7	3,141	14.5	9.2
40 to 44	1,903	14.4	1,199	14.2	3,102	14.3	10.5
45 to 49	1,435	10.9	1,038	12.3	2,473	11.4	10.4
50 to 54	915	6.9	754	8.9	1,669	7.7	9.2
55 to 59	556	4.2	600	7.1	1,156	5.3	8.1
60 to 64	328	2.5	414	4.9	742	3.4	6.2
65 to 69	163	1.2	263	3.1	426	2.0	4.8
70 and over	107	0.8	240	2.8	347	1.6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,171</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>21,617</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

**Note:**

\*Preliminary Postcensal Estimates, July 1, 2006; Demography Division, Statistics Canada.

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

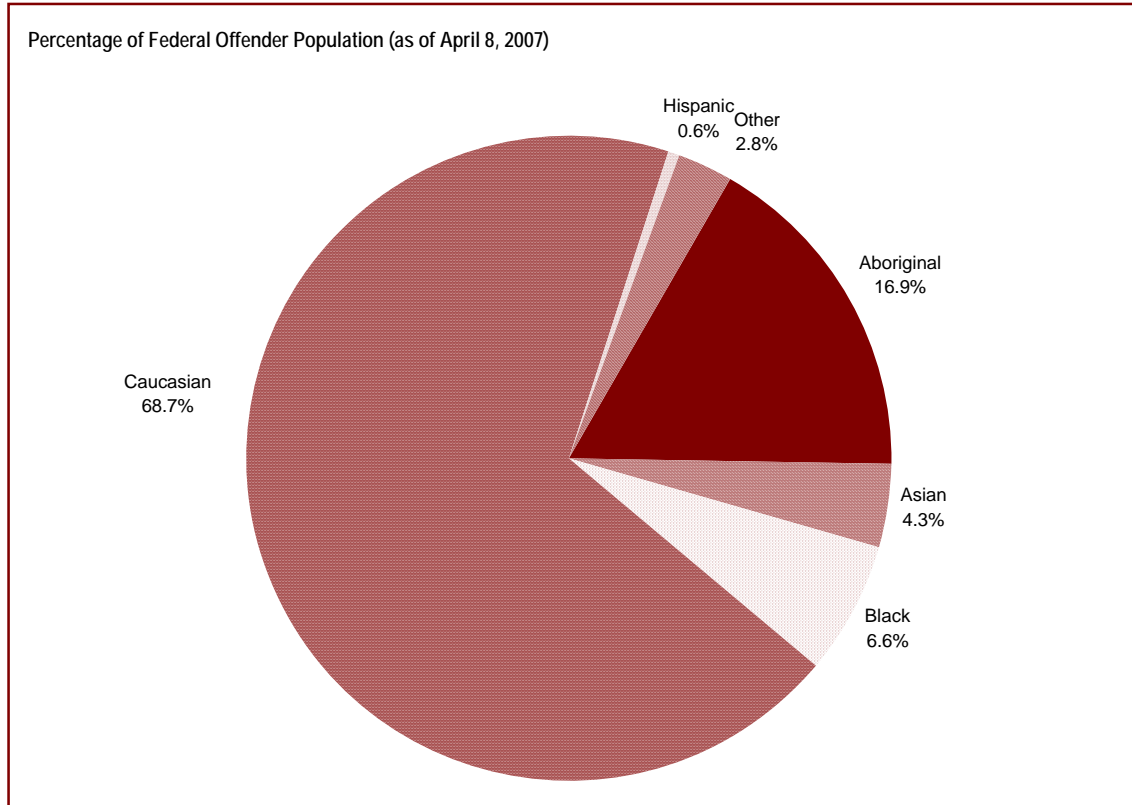
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 8, 2007.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

## 69% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 68.7% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- Since 2001-02, the Aboriginal population has increased.

**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.

## 69% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8

	Offender Population			
	2001-02		2006-07	
	#	%	#	%
<b>Aboriginal</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3,810</b>	<b>16.9</b>
Inuit	130	0.6	147	0.7
Métis	949	4.3	1,090	4.8
North American Indian	2,286	10.3	2,573	11.4
<b>Asian</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>4.3</b>
Arab/West Asian	145	0.7	152	0.7
Asiatic	317	1.4	151	0.7
Chinese	87	0.4	118	0.5
East Indian	77	0.3	35	0.2
Filipino	50	0.2	40	0.2
Japanese	4	<0.1	6	<0.1
Korean	10	<0.1	18	0.1
South East Asian	174	0.8	309	1.4
South Asian	111	0.5	142	0.6
<b>Black</b>	<b>1,390</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>6.6</b>
<b>Caucasian</b>	<b>15,690</b>	<b>70.8</b>	<b>15,440</b>	<b>68.7</b>
<b>Hispanic</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Hispanic	69	0.3	20	0.1
Latin American	68	0.3	125	0.6
<b>Other/Unknown</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,151</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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.

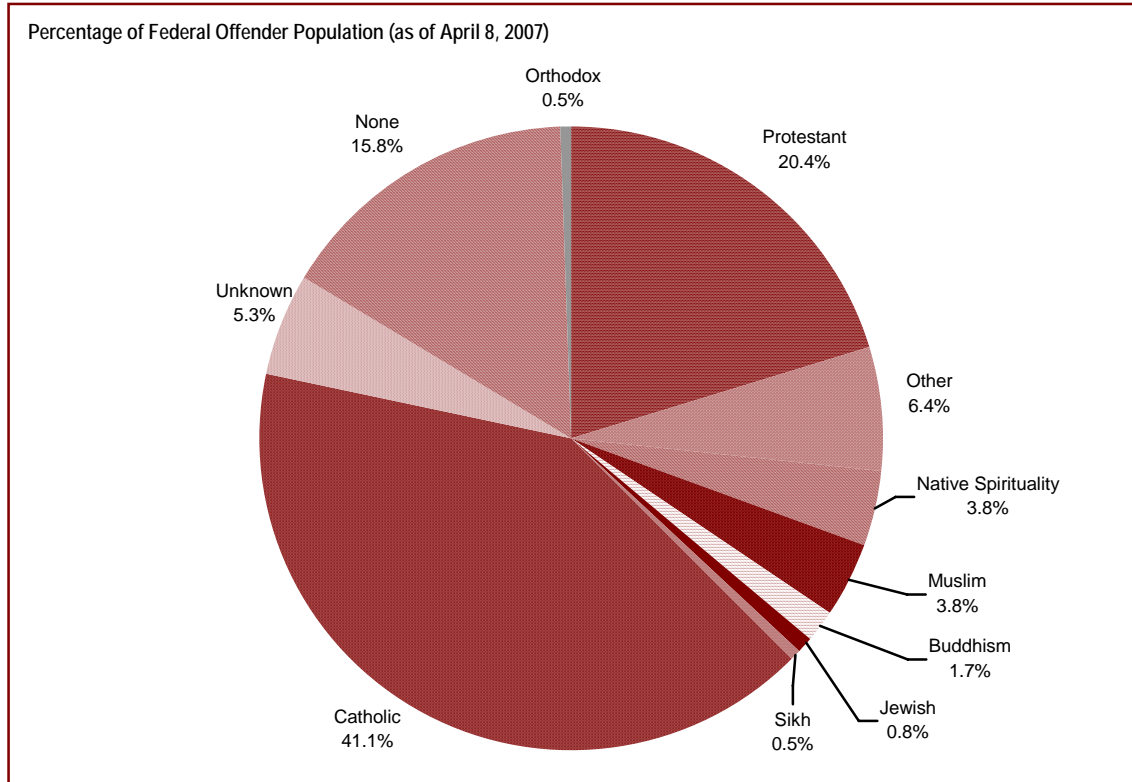
The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 (41.1%), and Protestant (20.4%).
- Religious identification is unknown for 5.3% of offenders, whereas 15.8% 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.

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## THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

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Table C9

	Total Offender Population			
	2001-02		2006-07	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	10,095	45.6	9,237	41.1
Protestant	4,801	21.7	4,580	20.4
Muslim	660	3.0	857	3.8
Native Spirituality	571	2.6	844	3.8
Buddhist	350	1.6	381	1.7
Jewish	159	0.7	172	0.8
Orthodox	117	0.5	115	0.5
Sikh	83	0.4	123	0.5
Other	1,487	6.7	1,437	6.4
None	2,595	11.7	3,551	15.8
Unknown	1,212	5.4	1,185	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,130</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,482</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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**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.

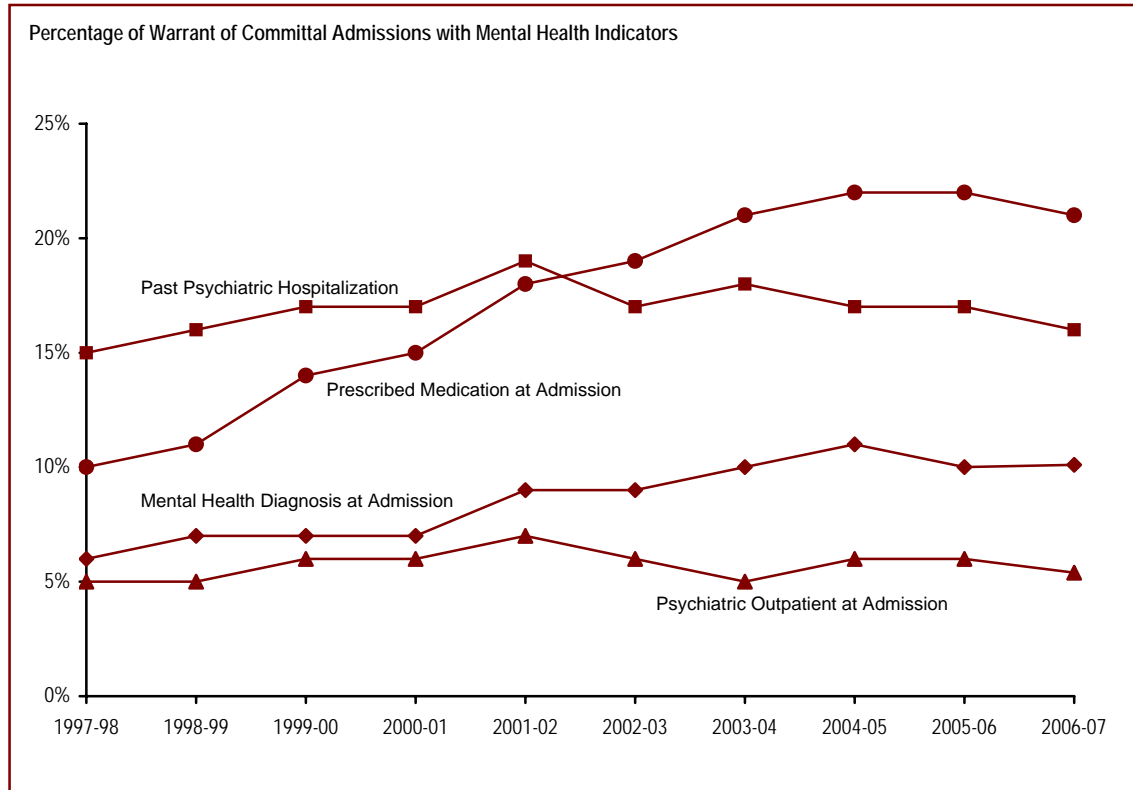
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community 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.

## 10% 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 2006-07, 10% of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction had a mental health diagnosis at time of admission and 5% were receiving outpatient services prior to admission.
- In 2006-07, 29% of female offenders compared to 15% of male offenders had previously been hospitalized for psychiatric reasons.
- The percentage of federally incarcerated offenders prescribed medication for psychiatric concerns at admission has more than doubled from 10% in 1997-98 to 21% in 2006-07.
- Female offenders are twice as likely as male offenders to have a mental health diagnosis or to be prescribed medication for mental health concerns 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.

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## 10% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS HAVE A MENTAL HEALTH DIAGNOSIS AT ADMISSION

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Table C10 (2006-07)

Mental Health Indicator At Time of Admission	Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagnosis	56	21.9	363	9.4	419	10.1
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication	106	41.4	764	19.6	870	21.0
Past Psychiatric Hospitalization	75	29.2	590	15.2	665	16.0
Psychiatric Outpatient	23	9.0	201	5.2	224	5.4

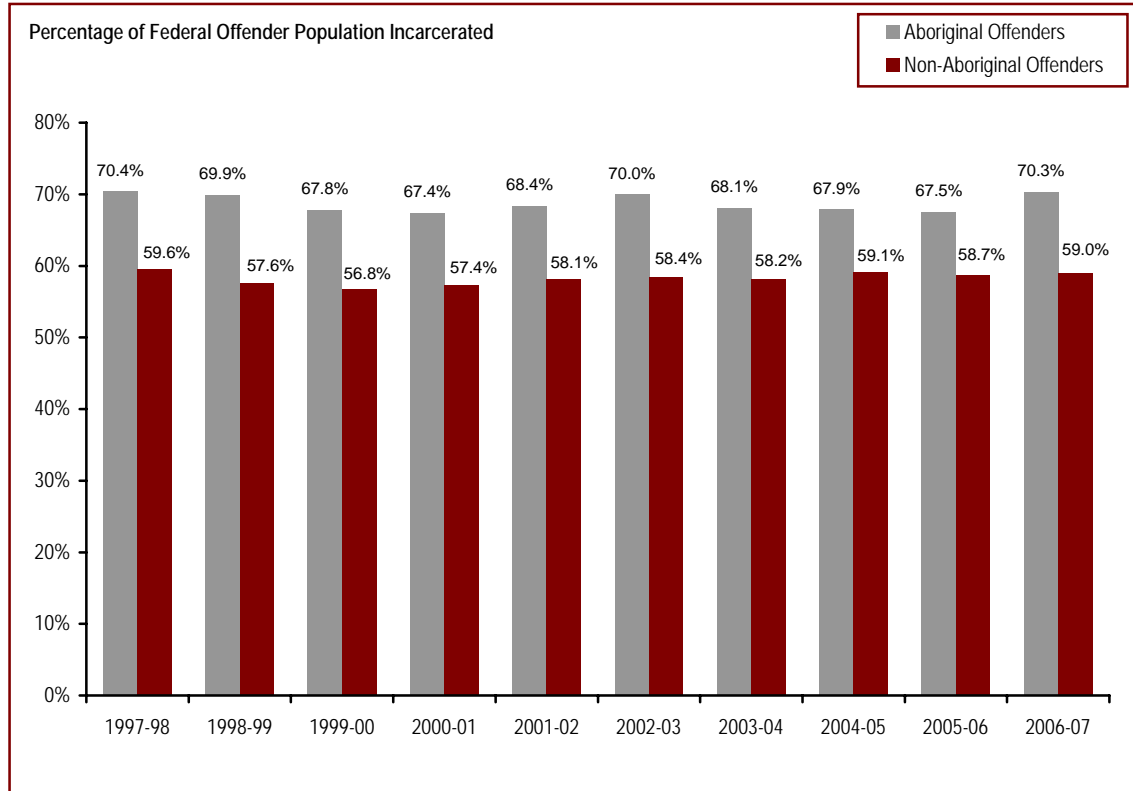
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake.

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

Figure C11



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 8, 2007, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 11% greater for Aboriginal offenders (70.3%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (59.0%).
- Aboriginal women represent 31.1% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 19.2% of incarcerated men.
- In 2006-07, Aboriginal offenders represented 17.0% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 2.7% of the Canadian adult population\*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 19.6% of the incarcerated population and 12.9% of the community population in 2006-07.

**Note:**

\*2001 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		#	%	#	%	
2003-04	Aboriginal	2,193	68.5	1,009	31.5	3,202
	Non-Aboriginal	9,841	58.8	6,897	41.2	16,738
	Total	12,034	60.4	7,906	39.6	19,940
2004-05	Aboriginal	2,196	68.8	994	31.2	3,190
	Non-Aboriginal	10,060	59.9	6,735	40.1	16,795
	Total	12,256	61.3	7,729	38.7	19,985
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
<b>Women</b>						
2003-04	Aboriginal	108	60.3	71	39.7	179
	Non-Aboriginal	271	42.8	362	57.2	633
	Total	379	46.7	433	53.3	812
2004-05	Aboriginal	100	52.4	91	47.6	191
	Non-Aboriginal	268	40.2	398	59.8	666
	Total	368	42.9	489	57.1	857
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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

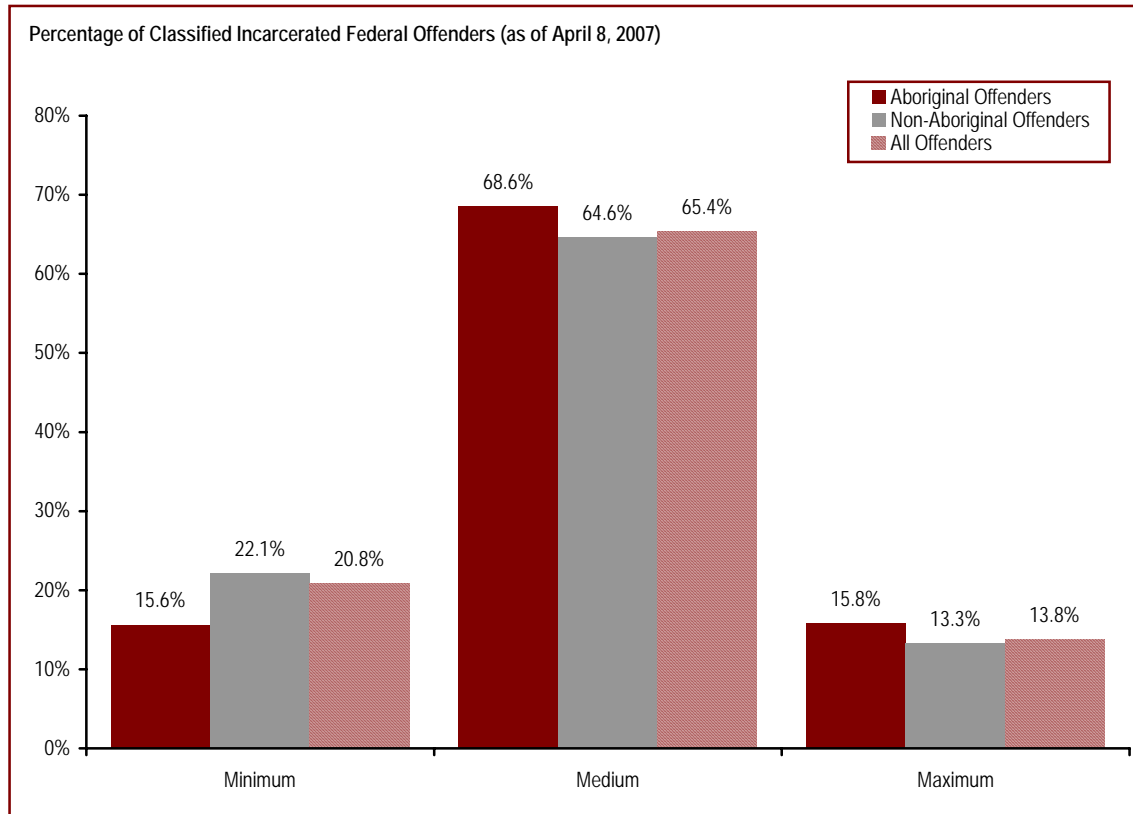
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

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 (65.4%) 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 (15.6% vs. 22.1%) and a higher percentage are classified as medium (68.6% vs. 64.6%) and maximum (15.8% vs. 13.3%) security risk.

**Note:**

The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 8, 2007.

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

Table C12

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	383	15.6	2,180	22.1	2,563	20.8
Medium	1,684	68.6	6,359	64.6	8,043	65.4
Maximum	388	15.8	1,311	13.3	1,699	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,455</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,850</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,305</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not yet determined*	125		741		866	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,580</b>		<b>10,591</b>		<b>13,171</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

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

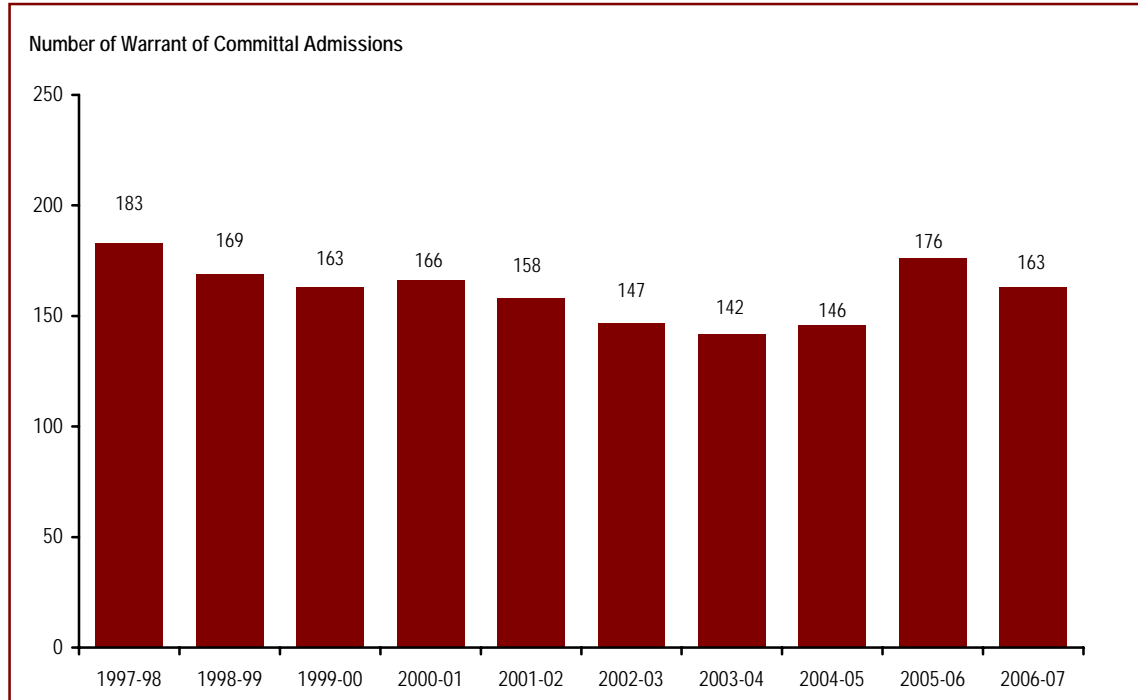
The data represent the offender security level decision, as of April 8, 2007.

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 2006-07

Figure C13



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 2005-06 to 2006-07, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate\* sentence decreased by 7.4%. The number of admissions with life/indeterminate sentences was 10.9% lower in 2006-07 than it was in 1997-98.
- As of April 8, 2007, there were a total of 2,891 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,814 (97.3%) were men and 77 (2.7%) were women; 518 (17.9%) were Aboriginal and 2,373 (82.1%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 8, 2007, 21.7% of the total federal population was serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 61.6% were incarcerated and 38.4% were being 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 2006-07

Table C13

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1997-98	0	36	36	5	142	147	5	178	183
1998-99	2	39	41	3	125	128	5	164	169
1999-00	4	26	30	4	129	133	8	155	163
2000-01	2	31	33	8	125	133	10	156	166
2001-02	2	28	30	4	124	128	6	152	158
2002-03	1	31	32	3	112	115	4	143	147
2003-04	0	17	17	2	123	125	2	140	142
2004-05	1	23	24	5	117	122	6	140	146
2005-06	4	38	42	9	125	134	13	163	176
2006-07	3	26	29	12	122	134	15	148	163

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

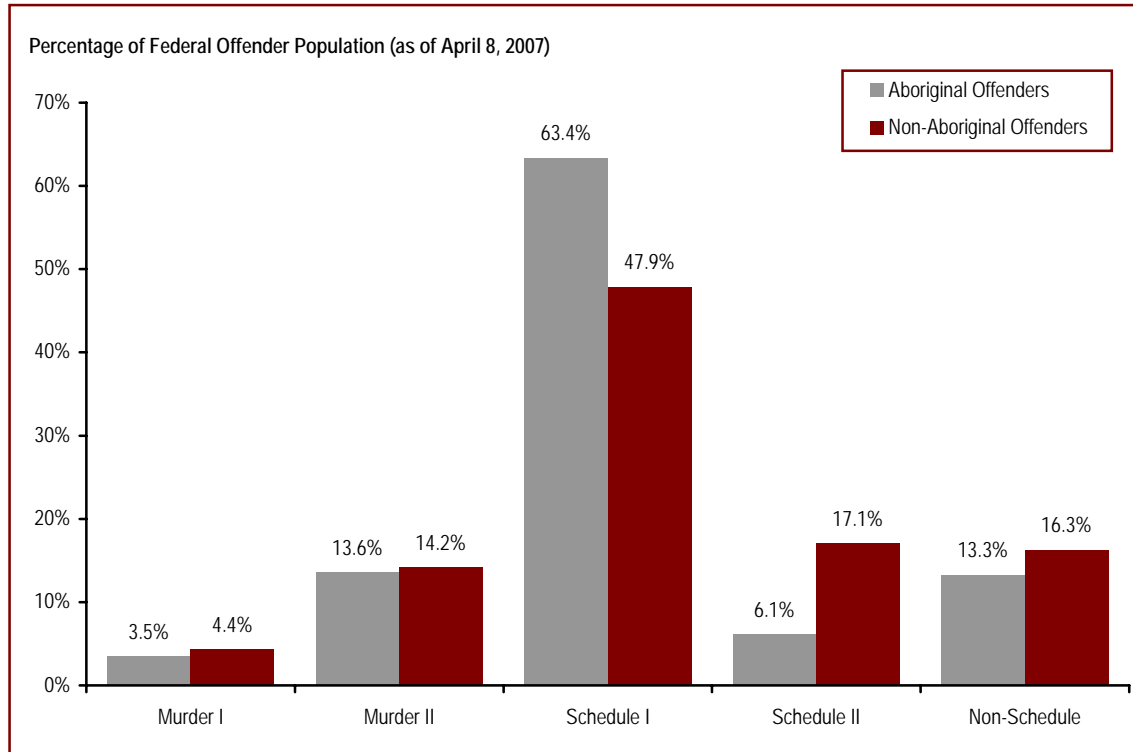
**Note:**

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.

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

Figure C14



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 8, 2007, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (80.6% versus 66.6%, respectively).
- 76.3% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 48.8% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.9% were women and 15.8% were Aboriginal.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (63.4% versus 47.9%, respectively).
- 6.1% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 17.1% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- 28.8% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 14.6% 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 C14

Offence Category	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Murder I	3	130	133	26	794	820	29	924	953
Percent	1.1	3.7	3.5	3.3	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.3	4.2
Murder II	32	488	520	102	2,556	2,658	13.4	3,044	3,178
Percent	11.9	13.8	13.6	13.2	14.3	14.2	12.8	14.2	14.1
Schedule I	171	2,246	2,417	249	8,703	8,952	420	10,949	11,369
Percent	63.3	63.4	63.4	32.2	48.6	47.9	40.3	51.1	50.6
Schedule II	46	188	234	254	2,942	3,196	300	3,130	3,430
Percent	17.0	5.3	6.1	32.9	16.4	17.1	28.8	14.6	15.3
Non-Schedule	18	488	506	142	2,904	3,046	160	3,391	3,552
Percent	6.7	13.8	13.3	18.4	16.2	16.3	15.3	15.8	15.8
	<b>270</b>	<b>3,540</b>		<b>773</b>	<b>17,899</b>		<b>1,043</b>	<b>21,439</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,810</b>			<b>18,672</b>			<b>22,482</b>		

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*).

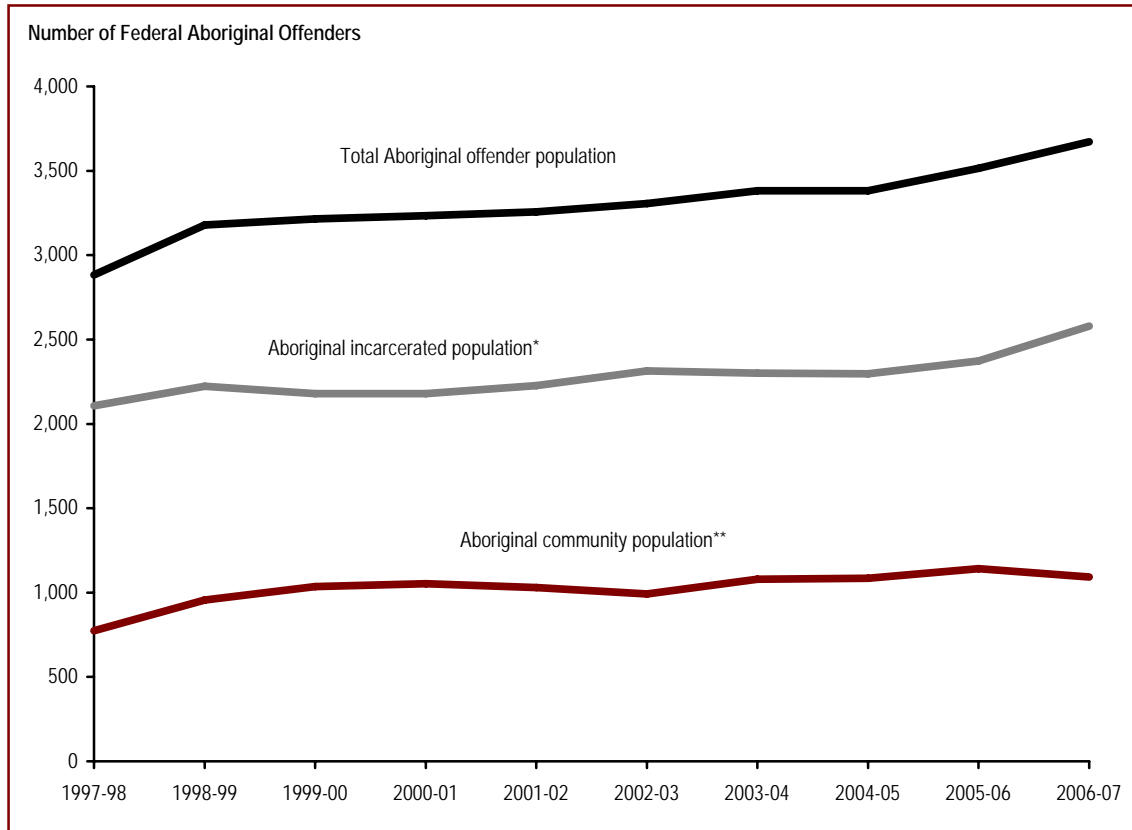
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

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 8, 2007.

## THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION IS INCREASING

Figure C15



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1997-98 to 2006-07, the Aboriginal population under federal jurisdiction increased by 27.4%.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 59 in 1997-98 to 148 in 2006-07, an increase of 150.8% in the last ten years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 18.7% for the same period, increasing from 2,049 to 2,432.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1997-98 to 2006-07, an increase of 41.1% in the last ten years, from 774 to 1,092. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 12.9% of the total community population in 2006-07.

**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 C15

Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
<b>Incarcerated</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	90	86	83	75	110
	Women	5	6	3	9	7
Quebec Region	Men	212	202	184	201	218
	Women	6	5	3	3	6
Ontario Region	Men	304	289	290	296	323
	Women	14	11	11	12	24
Prairie Region	Men	1,212	1,202	1,213	1,268	1,367
	Women	64	66	69	85	93
Pacific Region	Men	391	414	426	405	414
	Women	15	20	14	19	18
National Total	Men	2,209	2,193	2,196	2,245	2,432
	Women	104	108	100	128	148
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,313</b>	<b>2,301</b>	<b>2,296</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>2,580</b>
<b>Community</b>						
Atlantic Region	Men	24	27	31	33	25
	Women	2	1	5	8	8
Quebec Region	Men	57	84	67	82	85
	Women	0	2	2	3	1
Ontario Region	Men	104	117	112	109	121
	Women	10	10	10	9	12
Prairie Region	Men	551	573	598	605	550
	Women	54	48	57	66	68
Pacific Region	Men	184	208	186	212	208
	Women	6	10	17	14	14
National Total	Men	920	1,009	994	1,041	989
	Women	72	71	91	100	103
	<b>Total</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>1,141</b>	<b>1,092</b>
<b>Total Incarcerated &amp; Community</b>		<b>3,305</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,381</b>	<b>3,514</b>	<b>3,672</b>

Source: Correctional Service of Canada

**Note:**

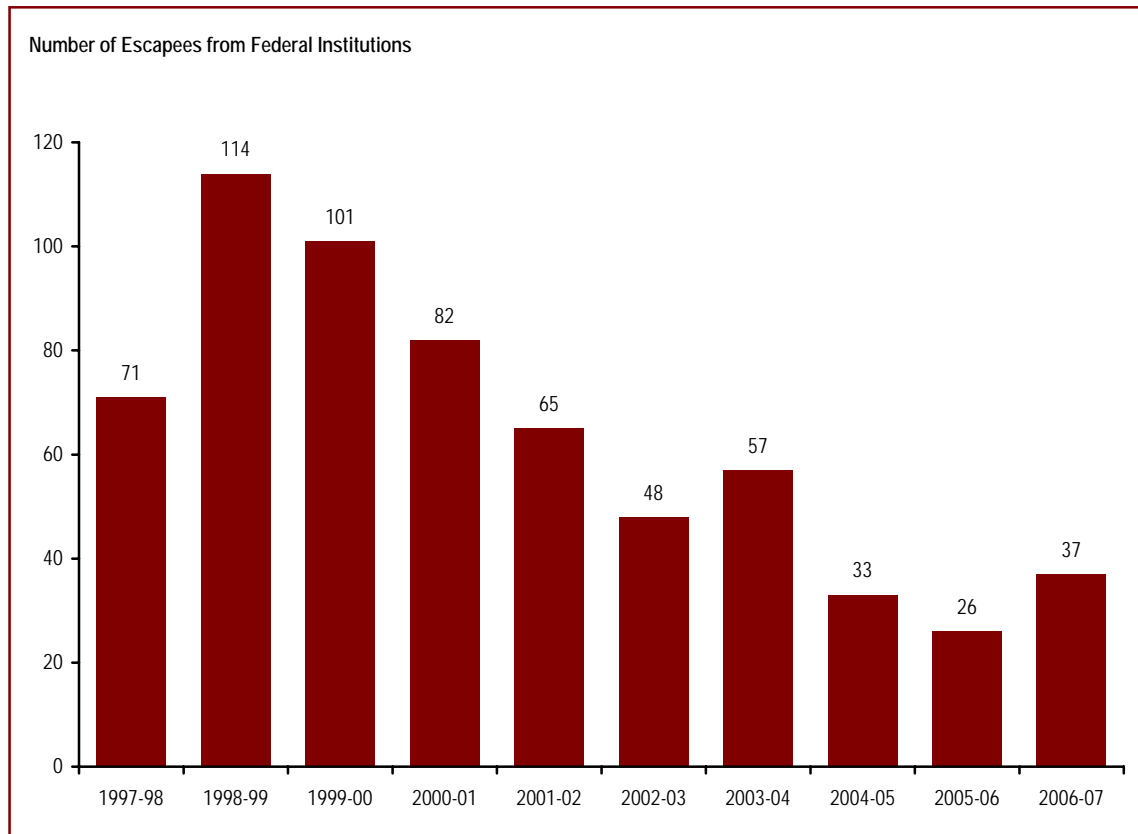
Regional statistics for the Correctional Service of Canada account for data relating to the northern territories in the following manner: data for Nunavut are reported in the Ontario Region, data for the Northwest Territories are reported in the Prairies region and data for the Yukon Territories are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

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## THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS INCREASED

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Figure C16



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2006-07, there were 31 escape incidents involving a total of 37 inmates. Of these 37 escapees, 36 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2007.
- In 2006-07, all the escapees were from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2006-07 represented less than 0.3% of the inmate population.

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## THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS INCREASED

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Table C16

Type of Escapes	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	0	2	1	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	2	1	0	0
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	0	1	1	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	1	1	0	0
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	43	48	30	23	31
Number of Escapees	48	54	31	26	37
<b>Total Number of Escape Incidents</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Total Number of Escapees</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>37</b>

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

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**Note:**

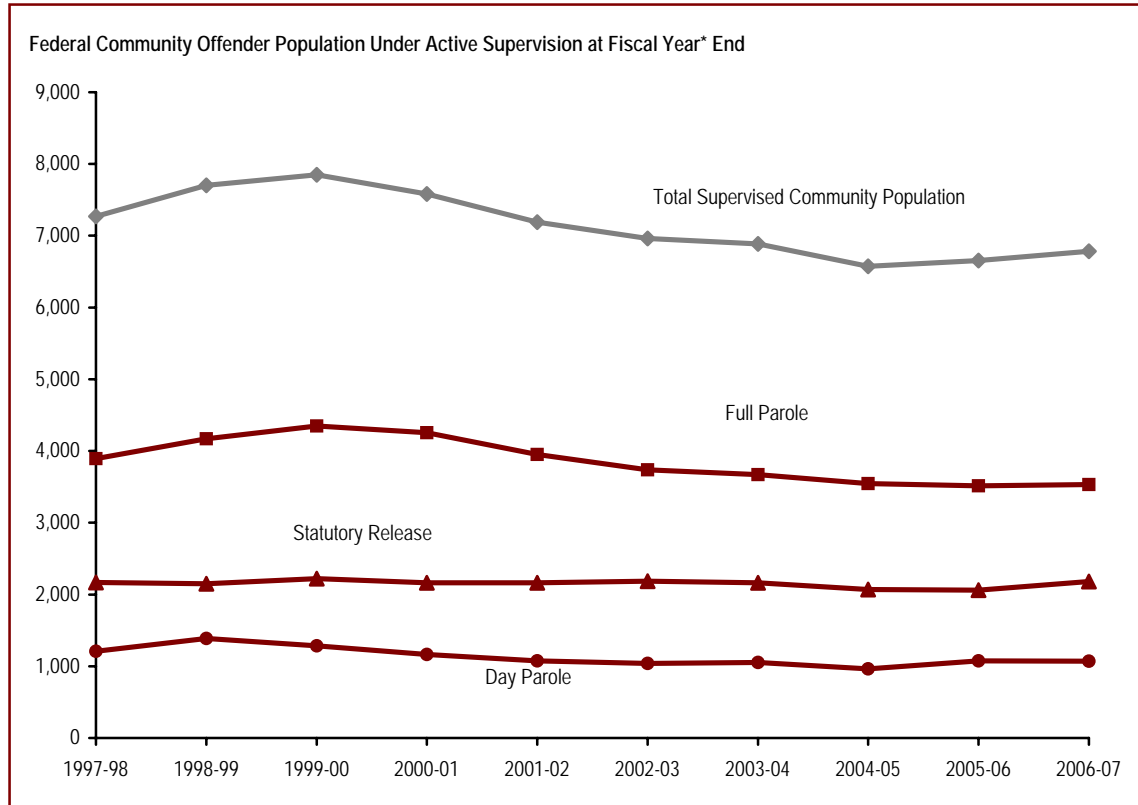
The data represent the number of escape incidents from federal facilities during each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.



## THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY HAS INCREASED

Figure C17



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 an increase of 1.2% and 1.9% in the last two years respectively.
- In 2006-07, there were 6,332 men and 450 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

Table C17

Year	Supervision Type of Federal Offenders									
	Day Parole		Full Parole		Statutory Release		Totals			Percent Change*
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Both	Both
1997-98	60	1,147	272	3,623	30	2,138	362	6,908	7,270	-
1998-99	85	1,300	287	3,881	39	2,112	411	7,293	7,704	6.0
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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

**Note:**

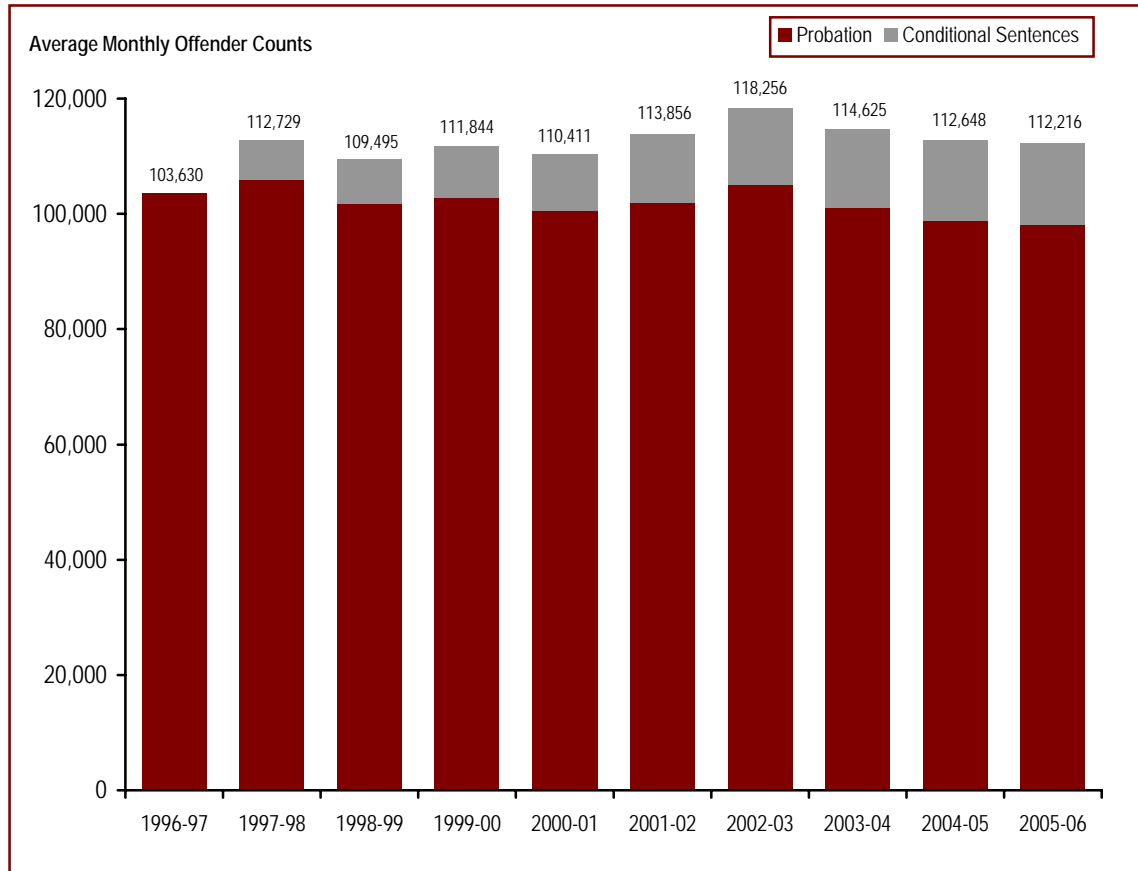
\*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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.

## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Figure C18



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

- Since the introduction of the conditional sentence as a sentencing option in September 1996, the number of offenders serving a conditional sentence has increased steadily although the numbers have leveled off in recent years.
- In 2005-06, the total number of offenders on probation was 98,073.
- Probation counts have fluctuated at about 100,000 offenders for over the past decade.

### Note:

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.

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## CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

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Table C18

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1996-97	103,630	--	103,630
1997-98	105,861	6,868	112,729
1998-99	101,868	7,627	109,495
1999-00	102,860	8,984	111,844
2000-01	100,526	9,885	110,411
2001-02	101,915	11,941	113,856
2002-03	105,062	13,193	118,256
2003-04	100,993	13,632	114,625
2004-05	98,736	13,912	112,648
2005-06	98,073	14,143	112,216

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

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**Note:**

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.

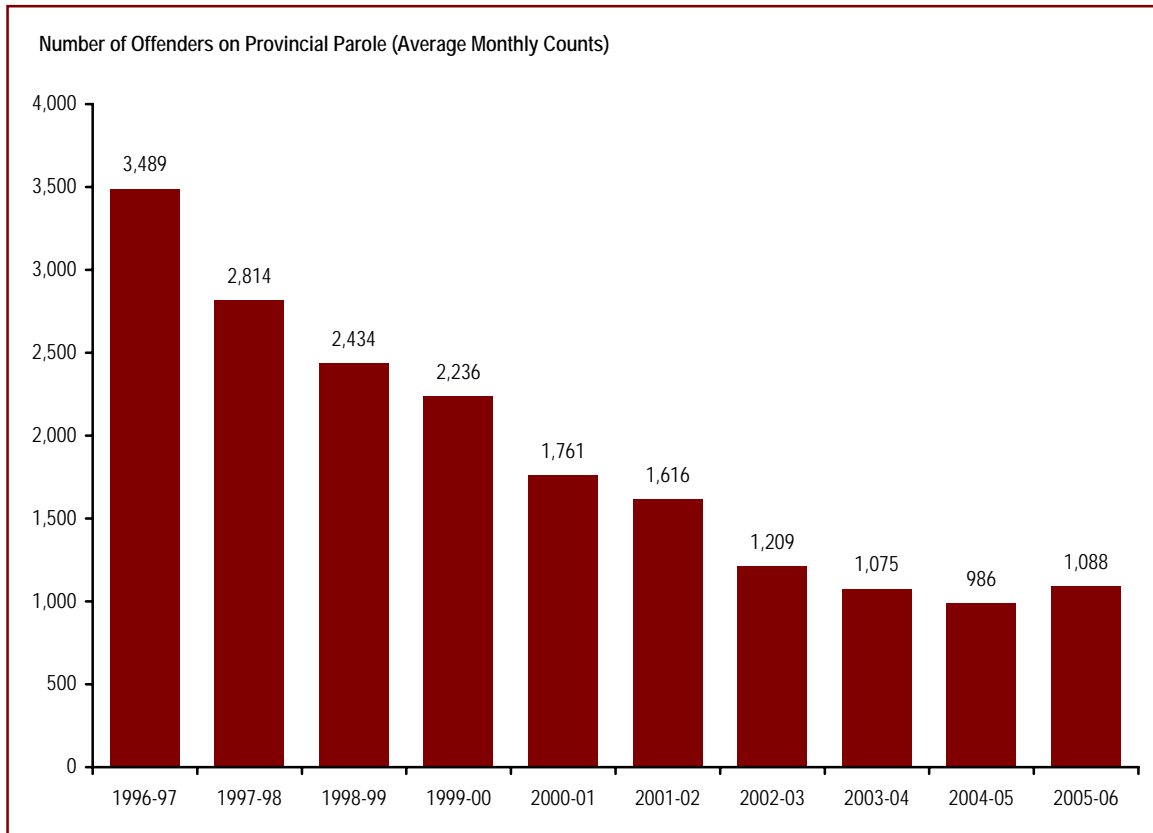
--Data reporting conditional sentences begins in 1997-98 as this was the first full year for which data were available. For 1998-99 and 1999-00, figures are not available for Prince Edward Island. For 1997-98 to 2000-01, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2005-06, figures are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

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## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS INCREASED

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Figure C19



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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1996-97 to 2004-05, but experienced a slight increase in 2005-06.

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**Note:**

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. 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 C19

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1996-97	1,808	744	594	3,146	343	<b>3,489</b>	--
1997-98	1,640	621	246	2,507	307	<b>2,814</b>	-19.3
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	287	<b>2,434</b>	-13.5
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	<b>2,236</b>	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	<b>1,761</b>	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	<b>1,616</b>	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	195	<b>1,209</b>	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	190	<b>1,075</b>	-11.1
2004-05	517	127	166	810	176	<b>986</b>	-8.3
2005-06	628	152	147	926	162	<b>1,088</b>	10.3

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

**Note:**

\*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.

Provincial parole boards operate in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. 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.

## Section D

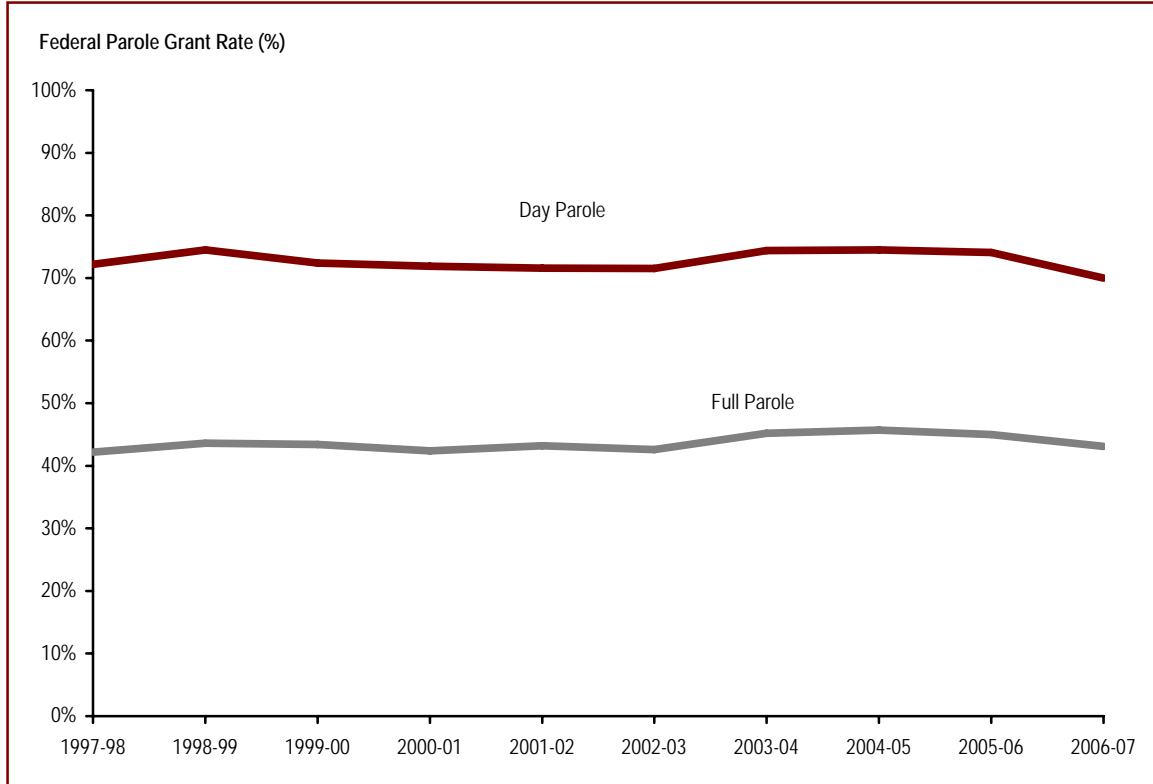
### Conditional Release





## THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE HAS DECREASED

Figure D1



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2006-07, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 70.0% and 43.1%, respectively.
- The grant rates for day parole and full parole were relatively stable between 2003-04 and 2005-06, before decreasing 4% and 2% respectively in 2006-07. The day parole grant rate is at its lowest level in the 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 PAROLE GRANT RATE HAS DECREASED

Table D1

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.2
	1998-99	220	3,581	27	1,273	89.1	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	231	3,608	38	1,428	85.9	71.6	72.4
	2000-01	224	3,235	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	2,831	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	260	2,906	41	1,313	86.4	68.9	70.0
Full Parole	1997-98	120	1,860	69	2,642	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,663	68.4	42.4	43.6
	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	112	1,392	57	1,966	66.3	41.5	42.6
	2003-04	156	1,449	48	1,897	76.5	43.3	45.2
	2004-05	155	1,376	72	1,751	68.3	44.0	45.7
	2005-06	168	1,486	67	1,958	71.5	43.2	45.0
	2006-07	168	1,450	81	2,056	67.5	41.4	43.1

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.

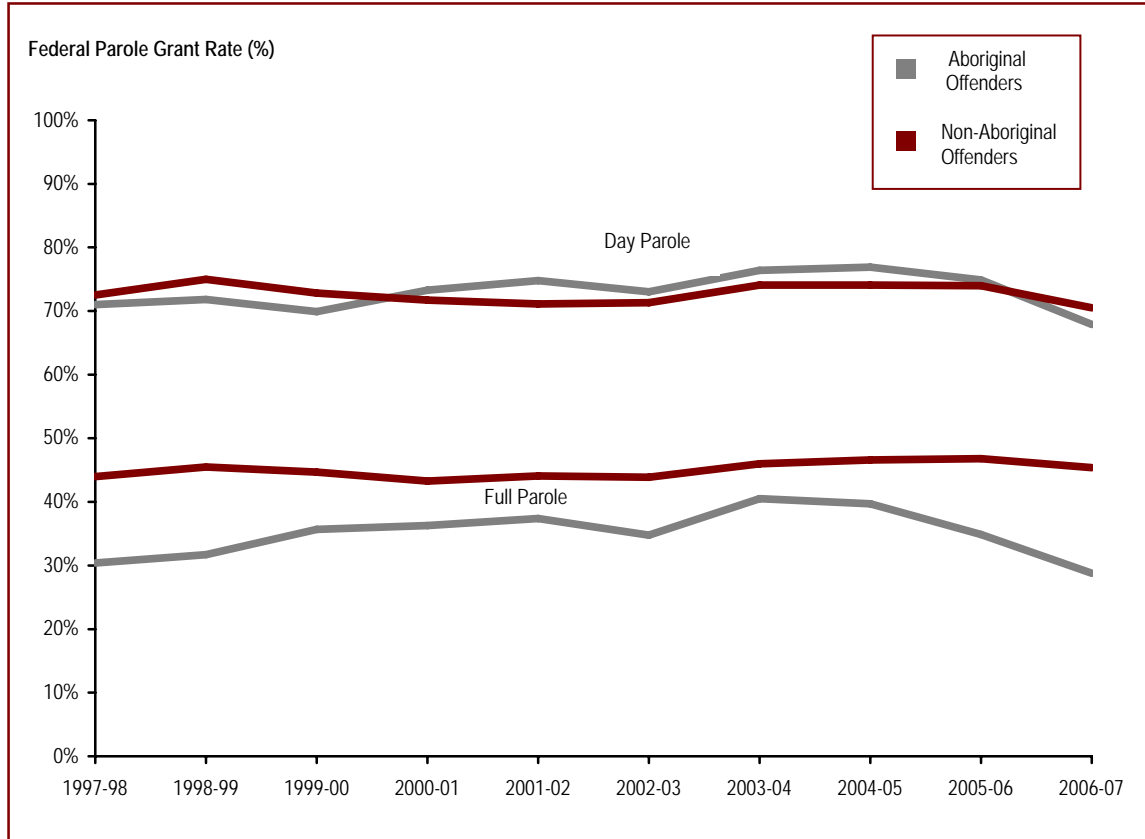
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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 LAST YEAR

Figure D2



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders decreased in 2006-07. The rate was 2.6% lower for Aboriginal offenders than that of non-Aboriginal offenders in 2006-07.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders decreased 6.1% in 2006-07 to 28.8% from 34.9% in 2005-06. In 2006-07, the rate was 16.6% lower than that 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.

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 LAST YEAR

Table D2

Type of Release	Year	Aboriginal			Non-Aboriginal			Total Number Granted/Denied
		Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	Number Granted	Number Denied	Grant Rate (%)	
Day Parole	1997-98	504	206	71.0	3,141	1,194	72.5	5,045
	1998-99	532	209	71.8	3,269	1,091	75.0	5,101
	1999-00	529	228	69.9	3,310	1,238	72.8	5,305
	2000-01	523	191	73.3	2,936	1,161	71.7	4,811
	2001-02	477	161	74.8	2,693	1,096	71.1	4,427
	2002-03	480	178	73.0	2,547	1,027	71.3	4,232
	2003-04	496	153	76.4	2,627	919	74.1	4,195
	2004-05	485	146	76.9	2,592	905	74.1	4,128
	2005-06	567	190	74.9	2,641	930	74.0	4,328
	2006-07	505	239	67.9	2,661	1,115	70.5	4,520
Full Parole	1997-98	187	428	30.4	1,793	2,283	44.0	4,691
	1998-99	208	449	31.7	1,908	2,285	45.5	4,850
	1999-00	246	444	35.7	1,923	2,379	44.7	4,992
	2000-01	206	362	36.3	1,608	2,102	43.3	4,278
	2001-02	186	312	37.4	1,474	1,869	44.1	3,841
	2002-03	172	323	34.8	1,332	1,700	43.9	3,527
	2003-04	195	286	40.5	1,411	1,660	46.0	3,552
	2004-05	186	283	39.7	1,345	1,540	46.6	3,354
	2005-06	195	364	34.9	1,459	1,661	46.8	3,679
	2006-07	148	366	28.8	1,470	1,771	45.4	3,755

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.

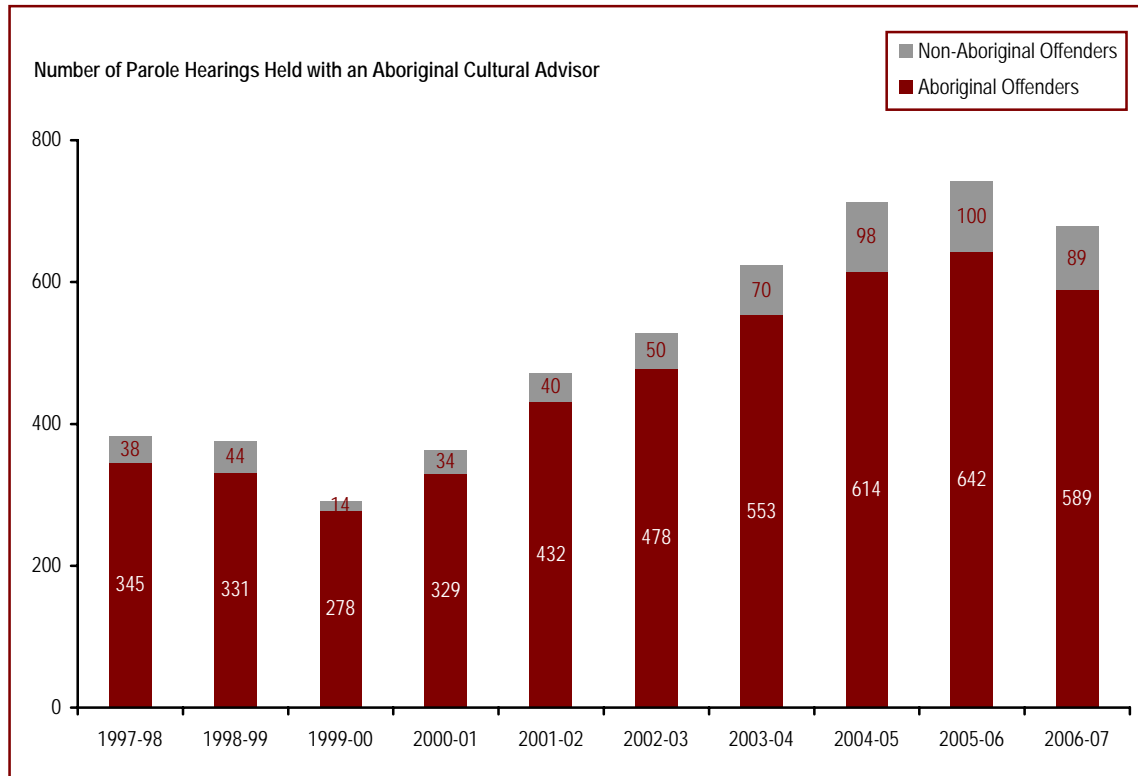
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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 LAST YEAR

Figure D3



Source: National Parole Board.

- For Aboriginal offenders, the number of hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor decreased 2.3% in 2006-07 from the previous year.
- In 2006-07, almost half (45.6%) of all hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, an increase from 28.9% in 1997-98.
- In 2006-07, hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor for non-Aboriginal offenders accounted for 13.5% of all hearings with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor.

**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 LAST 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	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
1997-98	1,193	345	28.9	5,641	38	0.7	6,834	383	5.6
1998-99	1,144	331	28.9	5,547	44	0.8	6,691	375	5.6
1999-00	1,243	278	22.4	5,585	14	0.3	6,828	292	4.3
2000-01	1,127	329	29.2	5,266	34	0.6	6,393	363	5.7
2001-02	1,102	432	39.2	4,772	40	0.8	5,874	472	8.0
2002-03	1,167	478	41.0	5,030	50	1.0	6,197	528	8.5
2003-04	1,221	553	45.3	5,132	70	1.4	6,353	623	9.8
2004-05	1,287	614	47.7	5,092	98	1.9	6,379	712	11.2
2005-06	1,340	642	47.9	5,238	100	1.9	6,578	742	11.3
2006-07	1,293	589	45.6	5,353	89	1.7	6,646	678	10.2

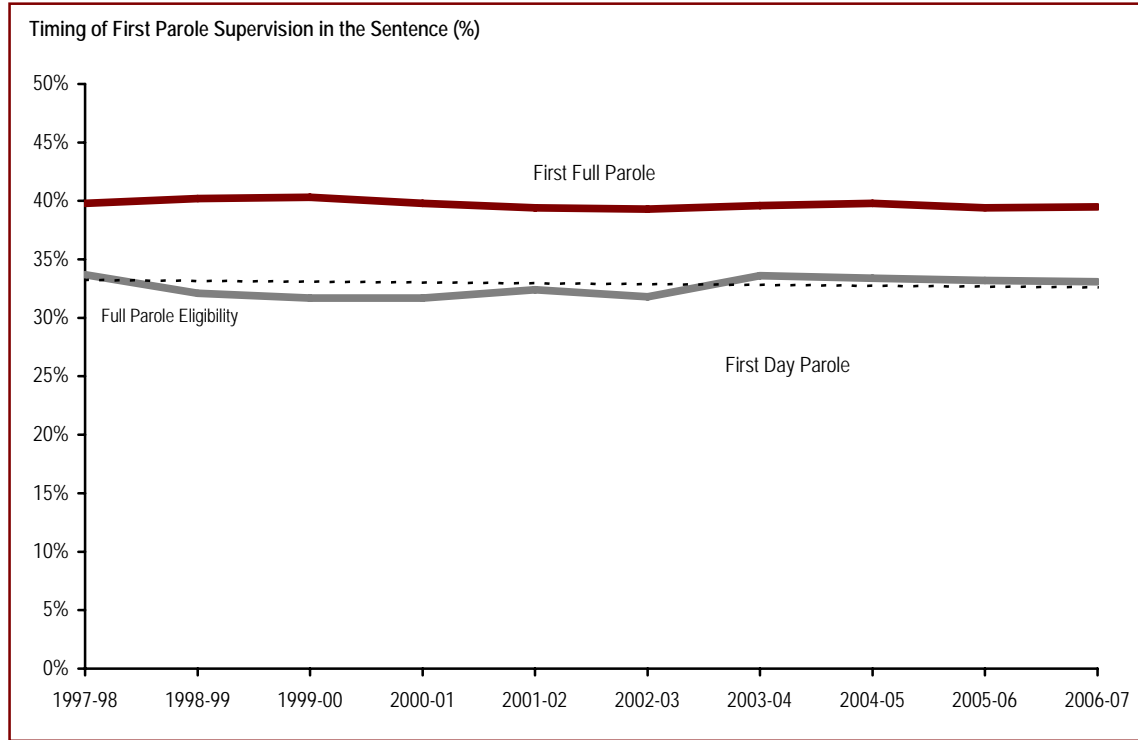
Source: National Parole Board.

**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 39.5% in 2006-07. The percentage of time served until first full parole supervision has fluctuated very little since 1997-98.
- In 2006-07, women served an average of 2.6% less of their sentences before first federal full parole supervision and 6.4% less before first federal day parole supervision than men (37.2% compared to 39.8% and 27.3% compared to 33.7%, 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*).

## 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					
1997-98	27.9	34.1	33.7	36.1	40.1	39.8
1998-99	26.2	32.5	32.1	39.2	40.3	40.2
1999-00	24.8	32.2	31.7	37.8	40.6	40.3
2000-01	27.4	32.1	31.7	37.6	40.0	39.8
2001-02	28.1	32.7	32.4	37.1	39.7	39.4
2002-03	27.2	32.2	31.8	37.8	39.4	39.3
2003-04	28.1	34.0	33.6	37.6	39.9	39.6
2004-05	29.4	33.8	33.4	37.2	40.0	39.8
2005-06	29.1	33.6	33.2	36.7	39.8	39.4
2006-07	27.3	33.7	33.1	37.2	39.8	39.5

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.

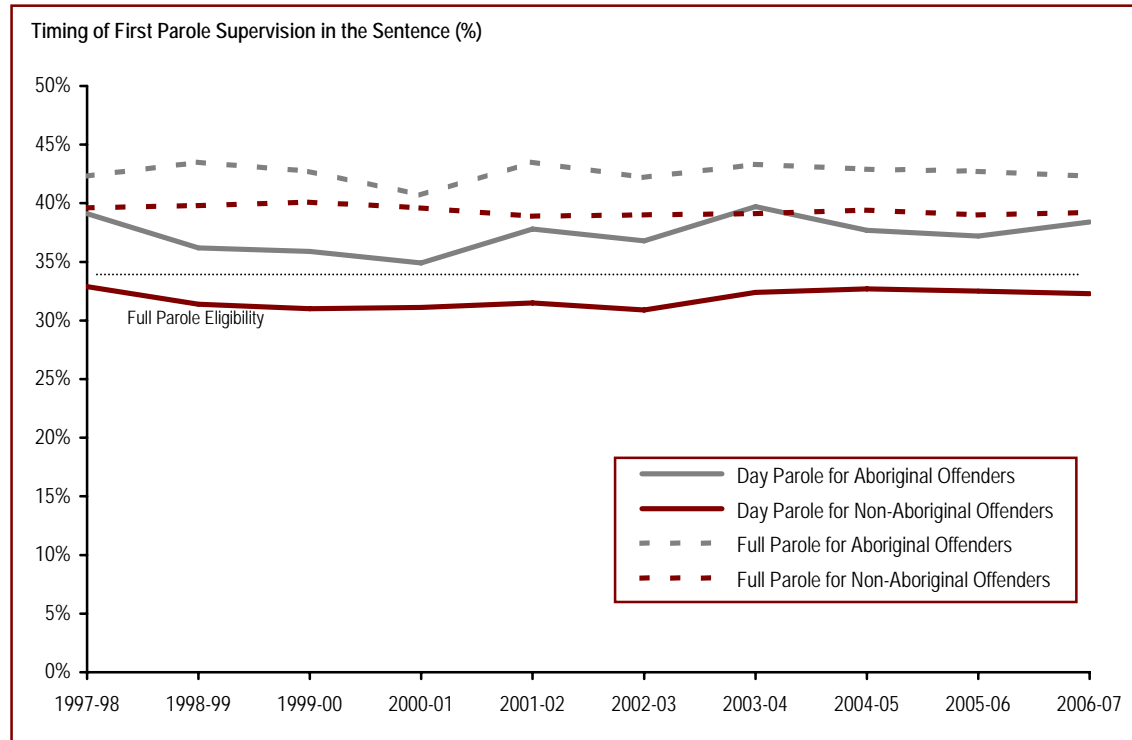
These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

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 2006-07, the percentage of time served until full parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (39.2% versus 42.3%, respectively).
- In 2006-07, the percentage of time served until first day parole supervision was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (32.3% versus 38.4%, respectively).
- Of the 113 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole supervision in 2006-07, 49.6% of them were released on accelerated full parole supervision compared to 66.8% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 242 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole supervision in 2006-07, 29.8% of them were released on accelerated day parole supervision compared to 50.3% 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						
1997-98	39.1	32.9	33.7	42.3	39.6	39.8
1998-99	36.2	31.4	32.1	43.5	39.8	40.2
1999-00	35.9	31.0	31.7	42.7	40.1	40.3
2000-01	34.9	31.1	31.7	40.7	39.6	39.8
2001-02	37.8	31.5	32.4	43.5	38.9	39.4
2002-03	36.8	30.9	31.8	42.2	39.0	39.3
2003-04	39.7	32.4	33.6	43.3	39.1	39.6
2004-05	37.7	32.7	33.4	42.9	39.4	39.8
2005-06	37.2	32.5	33.2	42.7	39.0	39.4
2006-07	38.4	32.3	33.1	42.3	39.2	39.5

Source: National Parole Board.

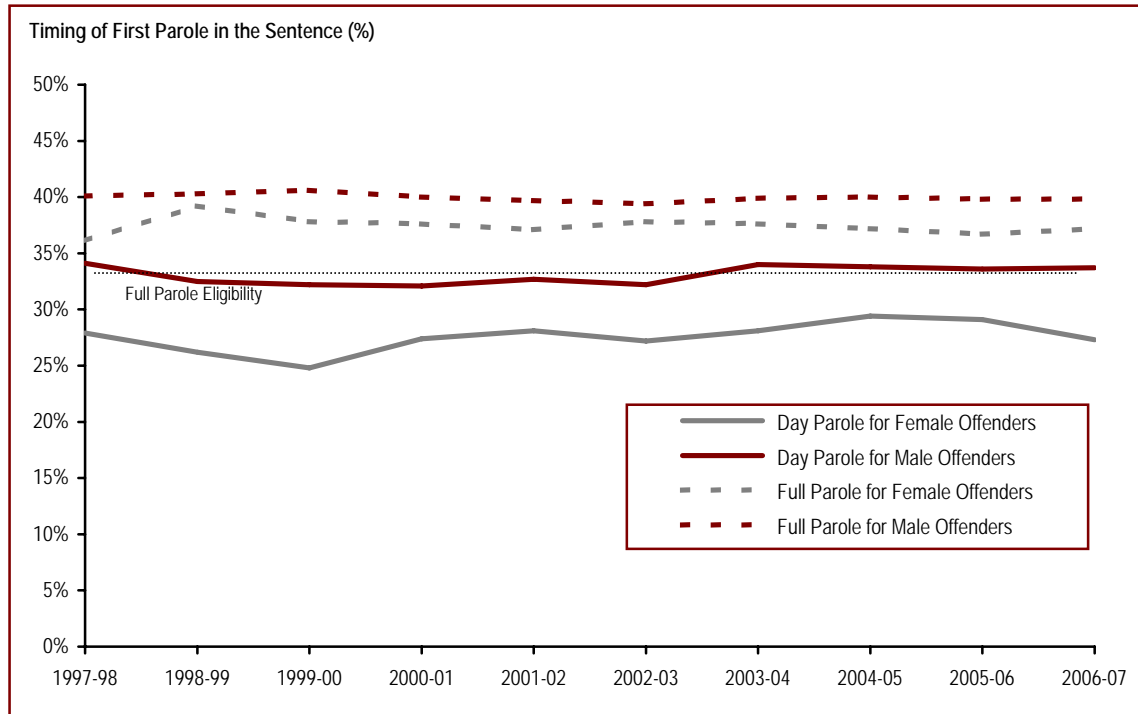
**Note:**

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 2006-07, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (39.8% compared to 37.2%).
- In 2006-07, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (27.3% versus 33.7%, respectively).
- Of the 1,202 female offenders released on first federal full parole since 1997-98, 71.0% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 58.8% of the 12,199 male offenders released on first federal full parole.
- Since the first full year of accelerated day parole in 1997-98, female offenders were released on accelerated day parole more often than the male offenders (59.1% versus 42.7%, 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 Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Percentage of sentence served						
1997-98	27.9	34.1	33.7	36.1	40.1	39.8
1998-99	26.2	32.5	32.1	39.2	40.3	40.2
1999-00	24.8	32.2	31.7	37.8	40.6	40.3
2000-01	27.4	32.1	31.7	37.6	40.0	39.8
2001-02	28.1	32.7	32.4	37.1	39.7	39.4
2002-03	27.2	32.2	31.8	37.8	39.4	39.3
2003-04	28.1	34.0	33.6	37.6	39.9	39.6
2004-05	29.4	33.8	33.4	37.2	40.0	39.8
2005-06	29.1	33.6	33.2	36.7	39.8	39.4
2006-07	27.3	33.7	33.1	37.2	39.8	39.5

Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

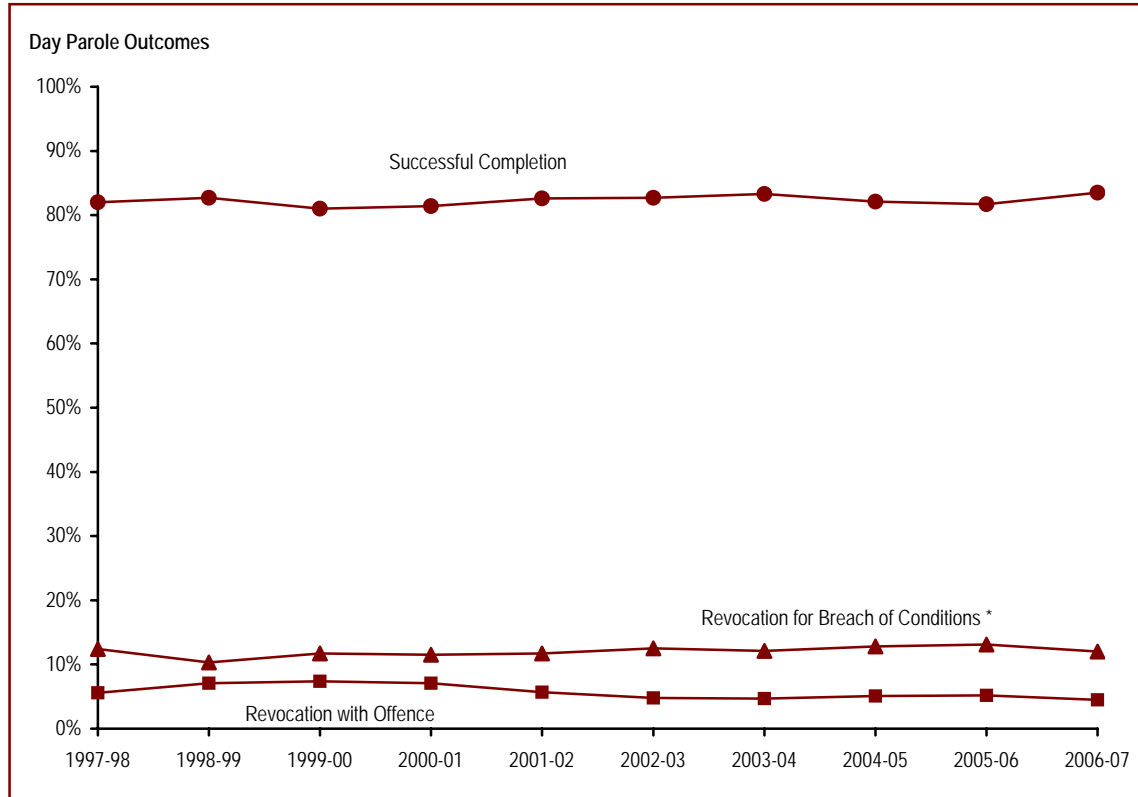
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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 1997-98, over 82% 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 3,025 in 2006-07.
- In 2006-07, 3.9% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.6% with a violent offence.
- In 2006-07, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (83.7% versus 81.5%, 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	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	1,810	82.5	1,790	83.5	1,875	82.7	1,740	81.5	1,773	83.4
Accelerated	714	83.0	716	82.8	673	80.4	743	82.2	754	83.8
Total	2,524	82.7	2,506	83.3	2,548	82.1	2,483	81.7	2,527	83.5
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	297	13.5	269	12.5	296	13.1	312	14.6	258	12.1
Accelerated	85	9.9	95	11.0	102	12.2	85	9.4	105	11.7
Total	382	12.5	364	12.1	398	12.8	397	13.1	363	12.0
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	67	3.1	68	3.2	79	3.5	66	3.1	77	3.6
Accelerated	58	6.7	52	6.0	57	6.8	72	8.0	41	4.6
Total	125	4.1	120	4.0	136	4.4	138	4.5	118	3.9
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	19	0.9	18	0.8	17	0.8	16	0.8	17	0.8
Accelerated	3	0.4	2	0.2	5	0.6	4	0.8	0	0.0
Total	22	0.7	20	0.7	22	0.7	20	0.8	17	0.6
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	2,193	71.8	2,145	71.3	2,267	73.0	2,134	70.2	2,125	70.2
Accelerated	860	28.2	865	28.7	837	27.0	904	29.8	900	29.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,025</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Parole Board.

**Note:**

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

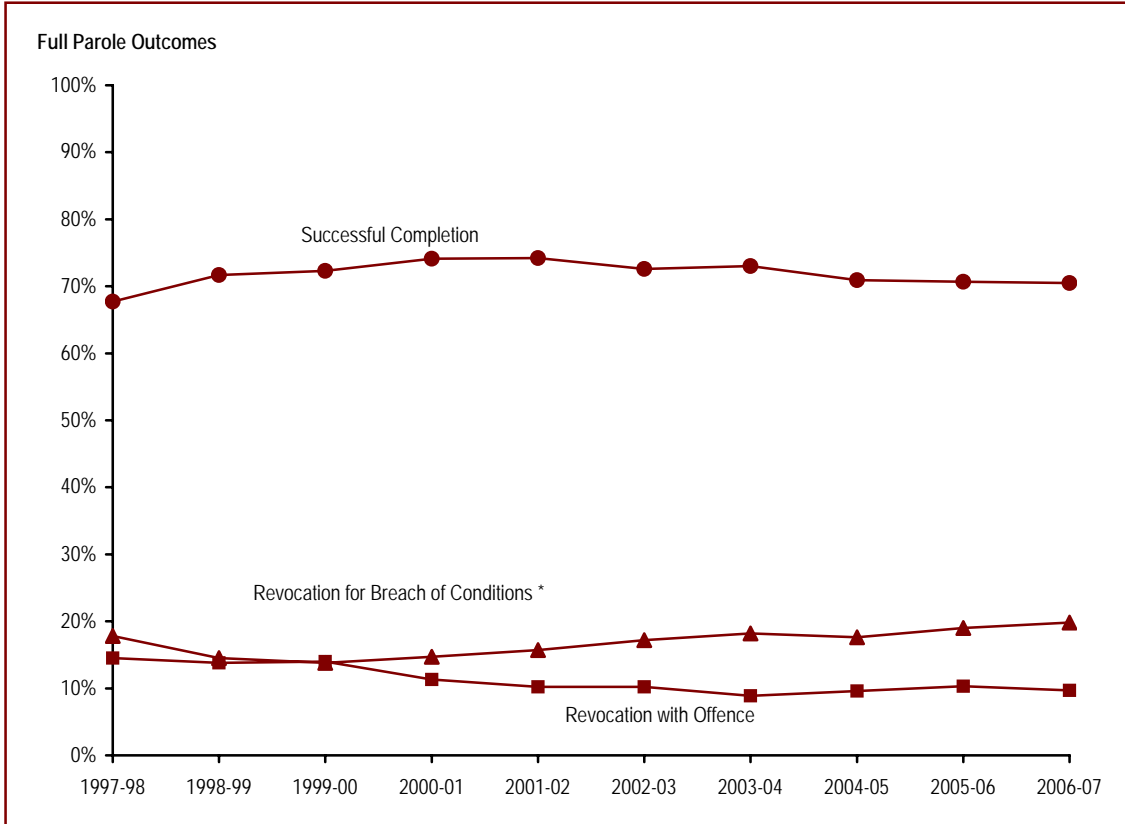
\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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 completed successfully has declined since 2003-04.
- In 2006-07, 9.2% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence.
- In 2006-07, the percentage of successful full paroles was about the same for both women and men (70.8% versus 70.5% respectively).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,310 in 2006-07.

**Note:**

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

A full parolee 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*	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Successful Completion</b>										
Regular	525	75.5	490	79.3	436	75.7	436	77.4	371	74.8
Accelerated	639	70.4	557	68.2	614	70.9	548	66.1	553	67.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>73.0</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>984</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>70.5</b>
<b>Revocation for Breach of Conditions**</b>										
Regular	101	14.5	83	13.4	91	15.8	90	16.0	83	16.7
Accelerated	174	19.2	178	21.8	163	18.8	174	21.0	176	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>275</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>19.8</b>
<b>Revocation with Non-Violent Offence</b>										
Regular	52	7.5	34	5.5	35	6.1	27	4.8	37	7.5
Accelerated	89	9.8	76	9.3	82	9.5	100	12.1	83	10.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>9.2</b>
<b>Revocation with Violent Offence***</b>										
Regular	17	2.5	11	1.8	14	2.4	10	1.8	5	1.0
Accelerated	6	0.7	6	0.7	7	0.8	7	0.8	2	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Total</b>										
Regular	695	43.4	618	43.1	576	39.9	563	40.4	496	37.9
Accelerated	908	56.6	817	56.9	866	60.1	829	59.6	814	62.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,435</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,442</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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.

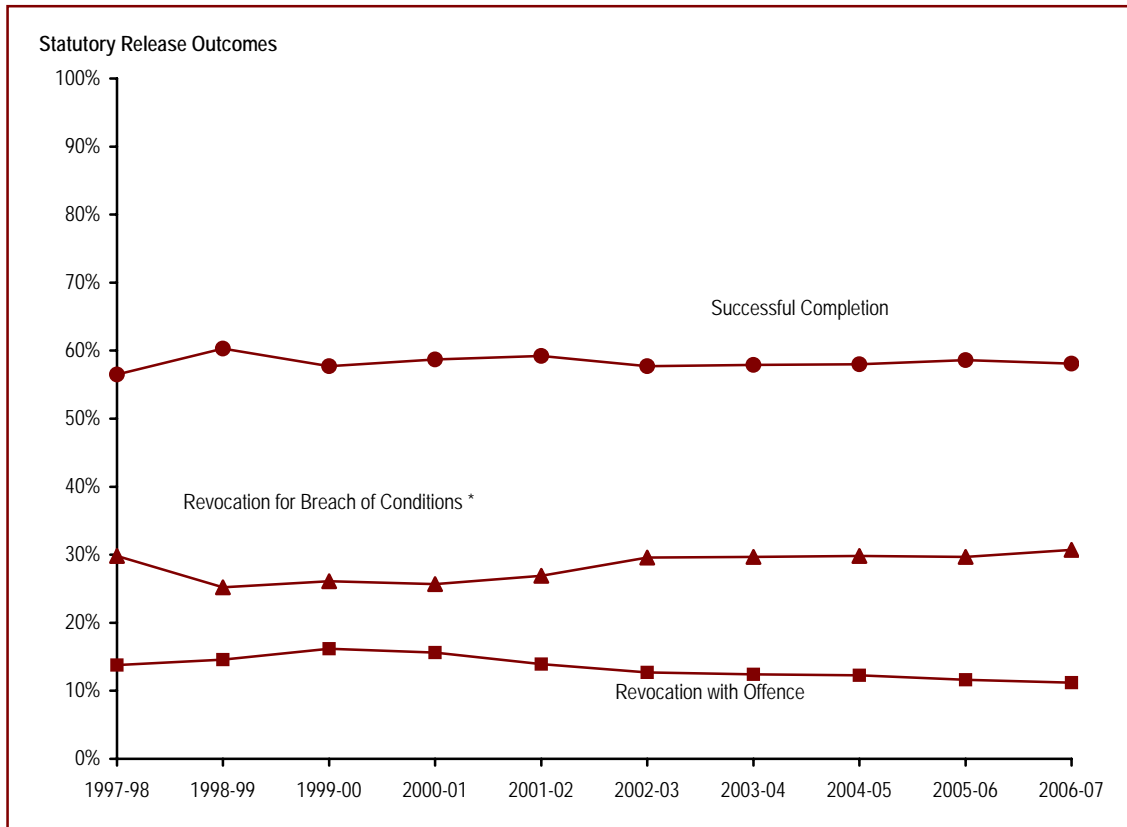
\*\*\*Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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 ranged from 56.5% to 60.3%.
- In 2006-07, 9.0% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.2% with a violent offence.
- In 2006-07, the percentage of successful statutory releases was higher for women than men (66.0% and 57.8% 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.

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## THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

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Table D9

Statutory Release Outcomes	2002-03		2003-04		2004-05		2005-06		2006-07	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	3,141	57.7	3,121	57.9	3,140	58.0	3,243	58.6	3,149	58.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,610	29.6	1,598	29.7	1,612	29.8	1,645	29.7	1,663	30.7
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	545	10.0	521	9.7	529	9.8	516	9.3	489	9.0
Revocation with Violent Offence**	148	2.7	149	2.8	136	2.5	128	2.3	117	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,444</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,389</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,417</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,532</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: National Parole Board.

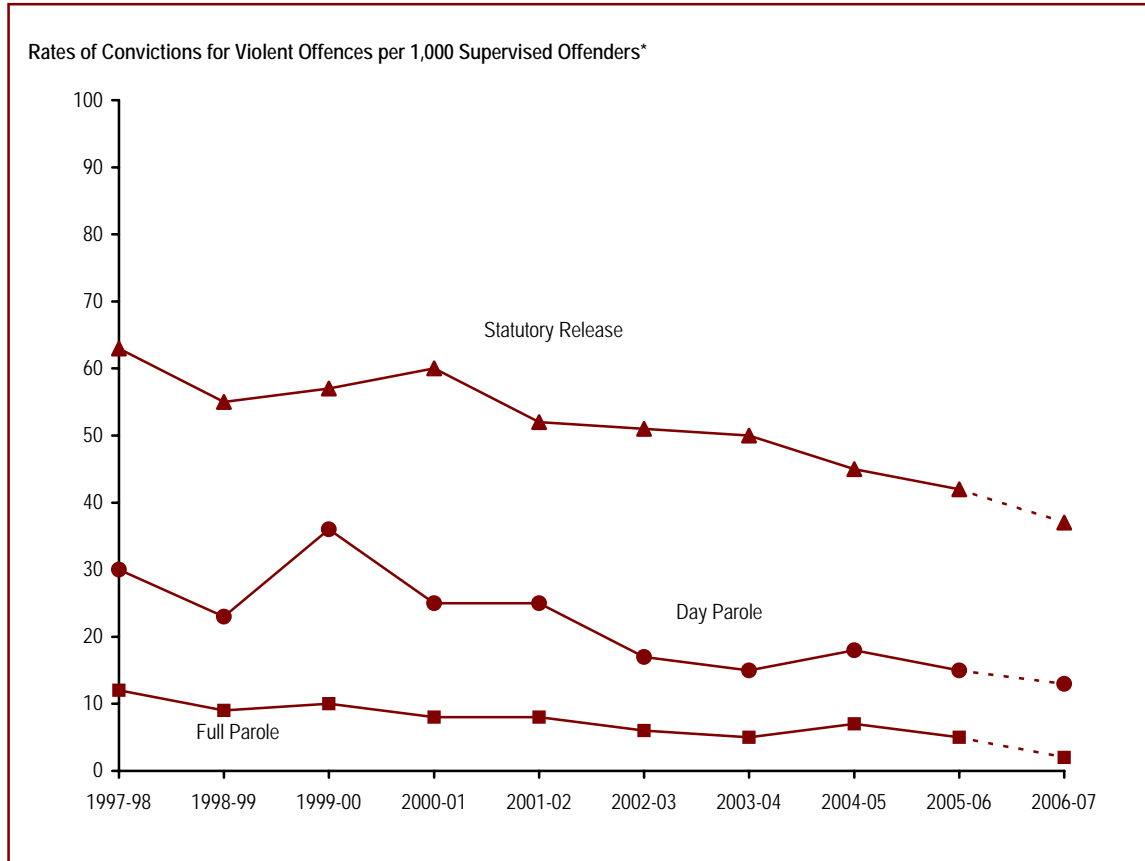
**Note:**

\*\*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.

## SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

Figure D10



Source: National Parole Board.

- The rate of reconviction for violent offences\*\* while under community supervision has declined since 1997-98.
- 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 2005-06 and 2006-07 is intended to signify that due to delays in the court process, these numbers underrepresent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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## SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

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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
1997-98	37	49	157	243	30	12	63
1998-99	35	37	138	210	23	9	55
1999-00	57	44	160	261	36	10	57
2000-01	35	37	167	239	25	8	60
2001-02	32	33	149	214	25	8	52
2002-03	22	26	148	196	17	6	51
2003-04	20	21	149	190	15	5	50
2004-05	22	27	136	185	18	7	45
2005-06	20	21	128	169	15	5	42
2006-07**	17	9	117	143	13	2	37

Source: National Parole Board.

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**Note:**

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

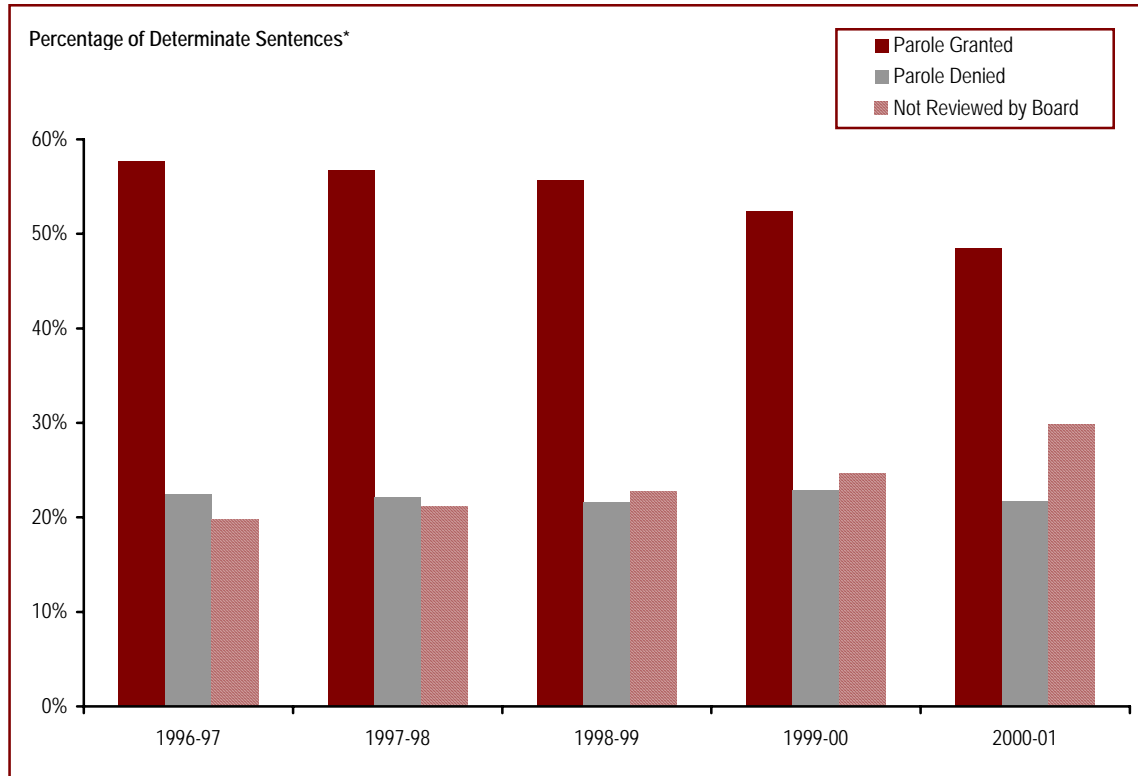
\*\*Due to delays in the court processes, the numbers under-represent the actual number of convictions, as verdicts may not have been reached by year-end.

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 23% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE

Figure D11



Source: National Parole Board.

- For offenders commencing determinate sentences between April 1, 1996 and March 31, 2001 and completed their sentences by March 31, 2007
  - 23.4% 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.
  - 22.2% appeared before the parole board and were denied parole throughout their sentence.
  - 54.4% 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, 2007.

**OVER 23% OF OFFENDERS SERVING DETERMINATE SENTENCES  
WERE NOT REVIEWED FOR PAROLE**

Table D11

	Year That Determinate Sentence Commenced									
	1996-97		1997-98		1998-99		1999-00		2000-01	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<b>Reviewed by Board</b>	3,060	80.2	3,096	78.8	2,786	77.2	2,598	75.3	2,245	70.2
Parole Granted	2,200	57.7	2,229	56.7	2,008	55.7	1,809	52.4	1,551	48.5
Parole Denied	860	22.5	867	22.1	778	21.6	789	22.9	694	21.7
<b>Not Reviewed by Board*</b>	755	19.8	832	21.2	821	22.8	853	24.7	953	29.8
<b>Total Sentences</b>	3,815	100.0	3,928	100.0	3,607	100.0	3,451	100.0	3,198	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

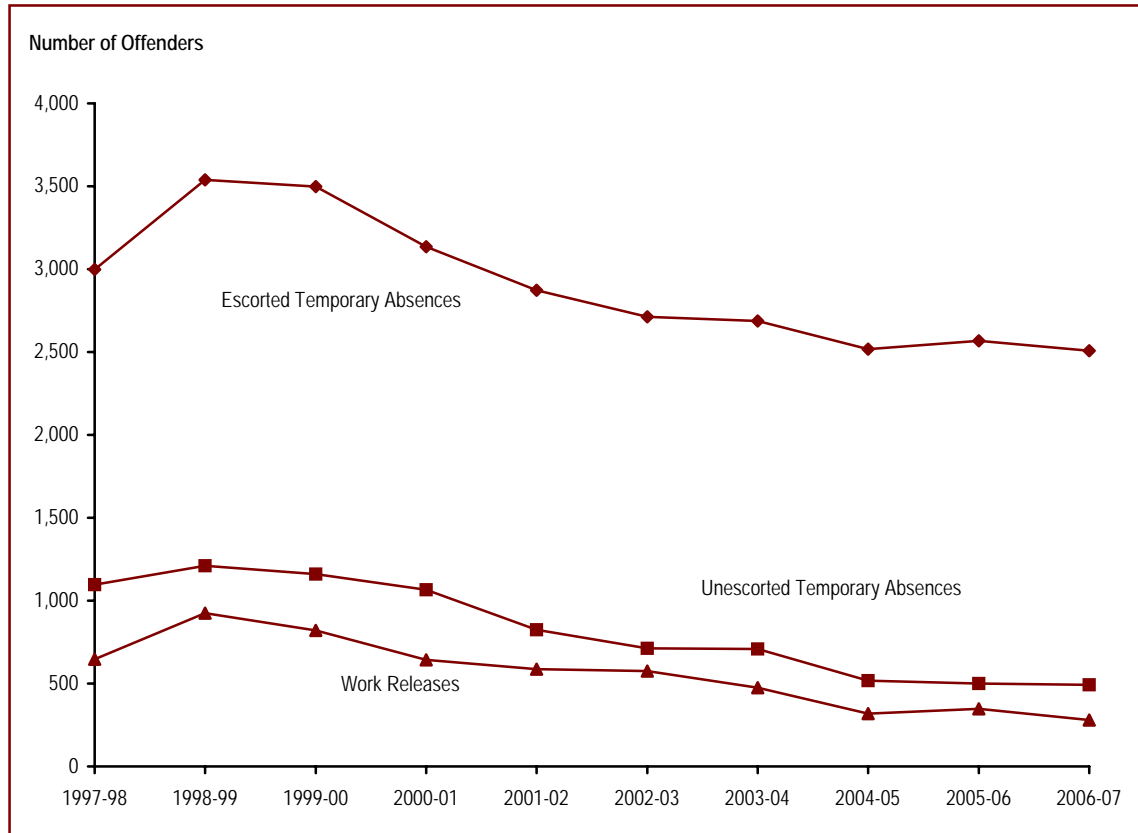
**Note:**

\*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, 2007.

## THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1998-1999

Figure D12



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of offenders receiving escorted and unescorted temporary absences has decreased since peaking in 1998-99.
- The number of offenders receiving work releases peaked in 1998-99 and has decreased 69.8% since that time.
- 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.

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**THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS  
DECREASED SINCE 1998-1999**

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Table D12

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Releases
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
1997-98	2,999	30,795	1,097	5,711	647	1,691
1998-99	3,539	36,620	1,210	6,737	925	2,698
1999-00	3,499	40,589	1,161	7,357	821	2,135
2000-01	3,135	34,154	1,066	6,559	642	1,718
2001-02	2,873	29,991	824	5,127	586	1,327
2002-03	2,712	34,088	713	4,870	576	1,301
2003-04	2,687	38,046	708	4,088	474	1,012
2004-05	2,517	35,247	518	3,577	319	742
2005-06	2,567	37,067	500	3,041	348	977
2006-07	2,507	39,385	492	4,108	279	629

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.

The data depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. Because an offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time, the total number of permits and work releases received during that time period is also provided.



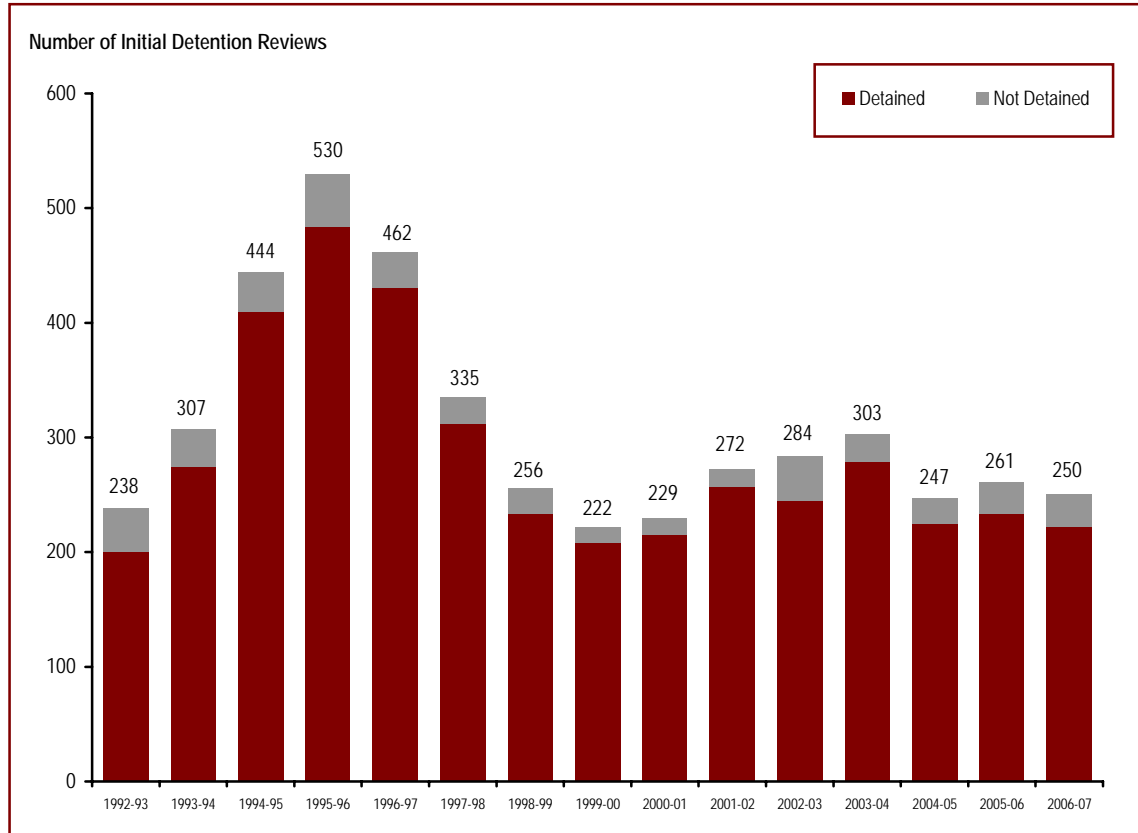
## Section E

### 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 4,640 initial detention reviews since 1992-93, 91.1% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 17 women have been referred for detention and 12 were detained.
- In 2006-07, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 20.1% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 28.0% of offenders referred for detention and 29.7% 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		Total	
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.		
1992-93	53	147	200	84.0	12	26	38	16.0	65	173	238	
1993-94	76	198	274	89.3	8	25	33	10.7	84	223	307	
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	72	161	233	89.3	11	17	28	10.7	83	178	261	
2006-07	66	156	222	88.8	4	24	28	11.2	70	180	250	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,209</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>4,229</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>3,314</b>	<b>4,640</b>	

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 163 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 82.8% 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, 19.1% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 135 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 129 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 116 have been released on parole, and 87 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 116 offenders who have been released on parole, 14 offenders have been returned to custody, 11 offenders are deceased, one is unlawfully at large 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 <sup>st</sup> degree murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder	1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> degree murder	1 <sup>st</sup> degree murder	2 <sup>nd</sup> 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	54	15	3	2	57	17
Ontario	19	0	10	1	29	1
Manitoba	6	2	1	0	7	2
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	16	0	5	0	21	0
British Columbia	14	1	3	0	17	1
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>135</b>		<b>28</b>		<b>163</b>	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

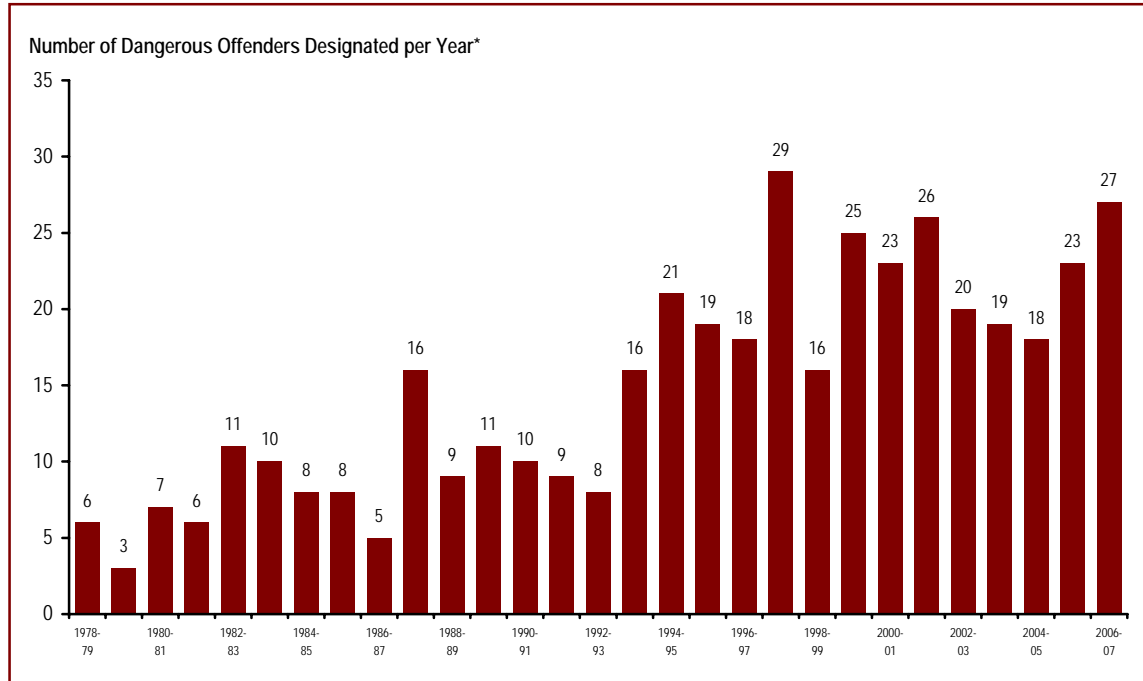
**Note:**

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 8, 2007.

Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

## THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS INCREASED IN 2006-07

Figure E3



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 8, 2007, there have been 427 offenders designated since 1978.
- Approximately 80% of all Dangerous Offenders (DOs) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- As of April 8, 2007, there were 370 active DOs. Of these, 349 were incarcerated (representing approximately 2.6% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 20 were being supervised in the community.
- Of the 370 DOs, 5 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 365 have indeterminate sentences.
- There are currently no female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 23.0% of DOs and 16.9% of the total federal offender population.

**Note:**

\*The number of Dangerous Offenders designated 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 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 5 Habitual Offenders.

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## THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS INCREASED IN 2006-07

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Table E3

Province or 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	14	13	0	13
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0
New Brunswick	7	6	0	6
Quebec	43	41	0	41
Ontario	176	148	1	149
Manitoba	10	9	0	9
Saskatchewan	33	27	2	29
Alberta	33	26	0	26
British Columbia	94	80	2	82
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>370</b>

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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**Note:**

Numbers presented are as of April 8, 2007.

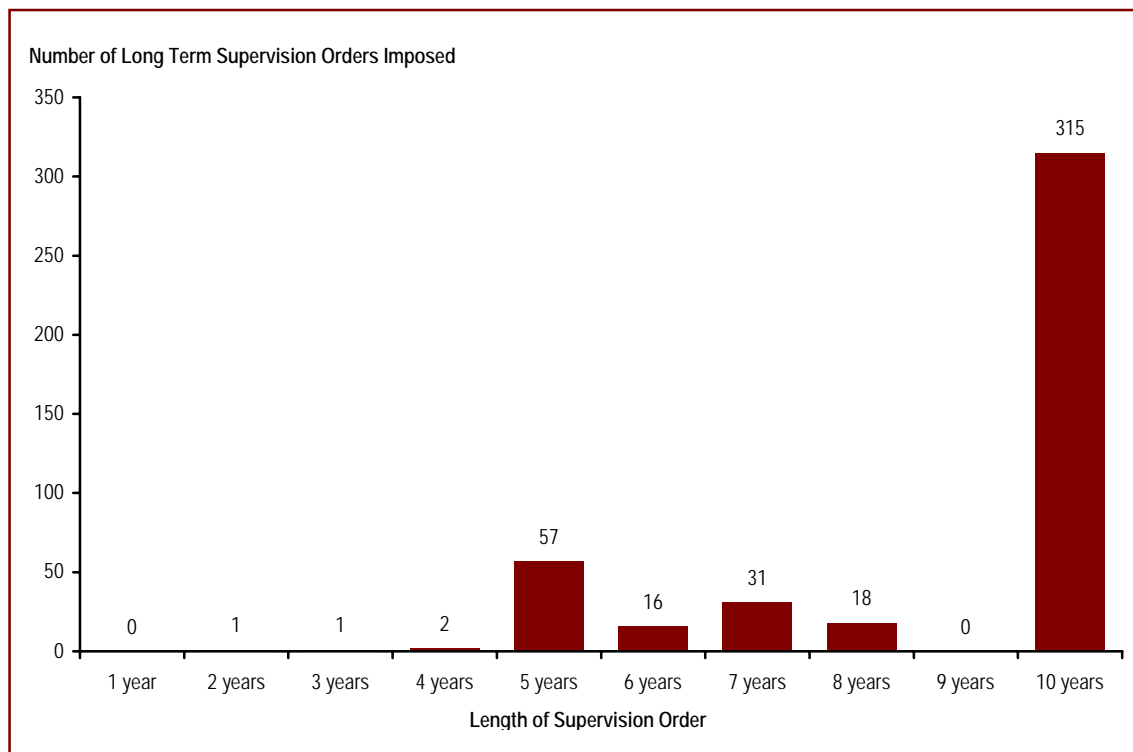
The number of Dangerous Offenders declared per year does not include overturned decisions.

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 8, 2007, the courts have imposed 441 long term supervision orders. Of these, 71.4% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 425 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 318 (75%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are four women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 171 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order. This includes 21 offenders temporarily detained, one offender who has been deported and two 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.

During the course of data quality checks, CSC has discovered three offenders under a LTSO who are active in the community but do not appear in the community population numbers. These offenders have been included in the counts displayed on this page but do not appear in the community population figures elsewhere in the document. This discrepancy will be corrected in next year's publication.

Thirteen offenders under these provisions have died, three 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				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	Total	Incarcerated	DP, FP or SR*	LTSO period	LTSO** interrupted	Total
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	0	3	1	5
Nova Scotia	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	9	12	5	1	4	2	12
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5	3	0	2	0	5
Quebec	0	1	0	25	5	12	2	72	117	52	11	40	9	112
Ontario	0	0	1	5	3	12	6	92	119	47	7	54	5	113
Manitoba	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	17	22	9	2	9	1	21
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	6	5	0	6	18	37	25	0	10	2	37
Alberta	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	29	36	13	5	16	0	34
British Columbia	0	0	0	6	1	3	3	64	77	38	7	27	3	75
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	1	0	3	0	4
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>425</b>

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.

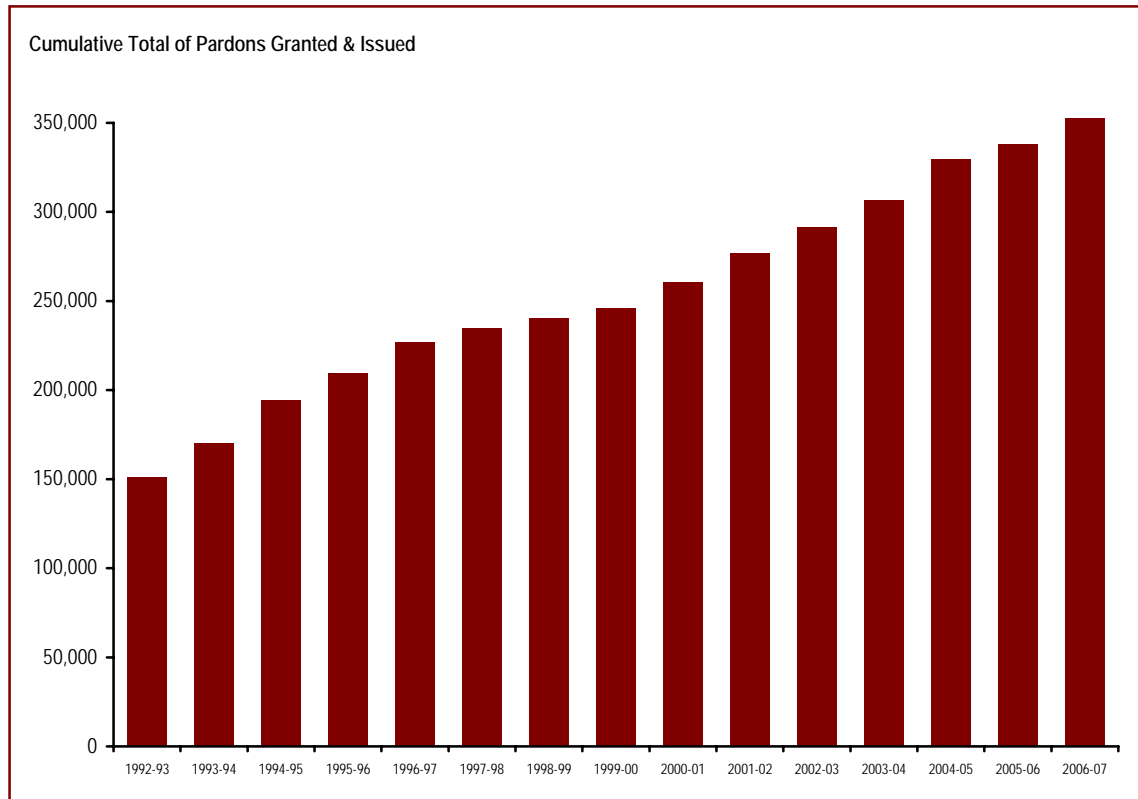
These numbers are as of April 8, 2007.

During the course of data quality checks, CSC has discovered three offenders under a LTSO who are active in the community but do not appear in the community population numbers. These offenders have been included in the counts displayed on this page but do not appear in the community population figures elsewhere in the document. This discrepancy will be corrected in next year's publication.

Thirteen offenders under these provisions have died, three 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 National Parole Board received 26,519 pardon applications in 2006-07.
- About 99% of the applications for pardons that were processed last year were granted.
- The number of pardon applications processed increased in 2006-07.
- Over three million (3,282,193) Canadians have a criminal record\* but less than 10% of people convicted have received a pardon. Since 1970, when the pardon process began, 352,631 pardons have been granted or issued.

**Note:**

\*Source: Royal Canadian Mounted Police Criminal Records Division, 2001.

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.

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## THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

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Table E5

Type of Decision	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07
Granted	7,204	8,761	17,800	3,951	7,076
Issued	7,232	6,832	4,745	4,402	7,672
Denied	286	265	375	196	103
<b>Total Granted/Issued/Denied</b>	<b>14,722</b>	<b>15,858</b>	<b>22,920</b>	<b>8,549</b>	<b>14,851</b>
Percentage Granted/Issued	98.1	98.3	98.4	97.7	99.3
Revocations*	369	534	225	79	133
Cessations	533	780	332	377	2,264
<b>Total Revocations/Cessations</b>	<b>902</b>	<b>1,314</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>2,397</b>
Cumulative Granted/Issued**	291,392	306,985	329,530	337,883	352,631
Cumulative Revocations/Cessations**	9,280	10,594	11,151	11,607	14,004

Source: National Parole Board.

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**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.

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## QUESTIONNAIRE

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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*?

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2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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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?

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7. Any further comments?

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Please return completed questionnaires to:

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**For further information, please visit:**

Correctional Service Canada: [www.csc-scc.gc.ca](http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca)

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada: [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)

National Parole Board: [www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca](http://www.npb-cnlc.gc.ca)

Office of the Correctional Investigator: [www.oci-bec.gc.ca](http://www.oci-bec.gc.ca)

Public Safety Canada: [www.publicsafety.gc.ca](http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca)