
Corrections and Conditional Release Statistical Overview

December, 2005

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



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PREFACE

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

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

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

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

CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada

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

Correctional Service of Canada

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

National Parole Board

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

Office of the Correctional Investigator

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

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (Statistics Canada)

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

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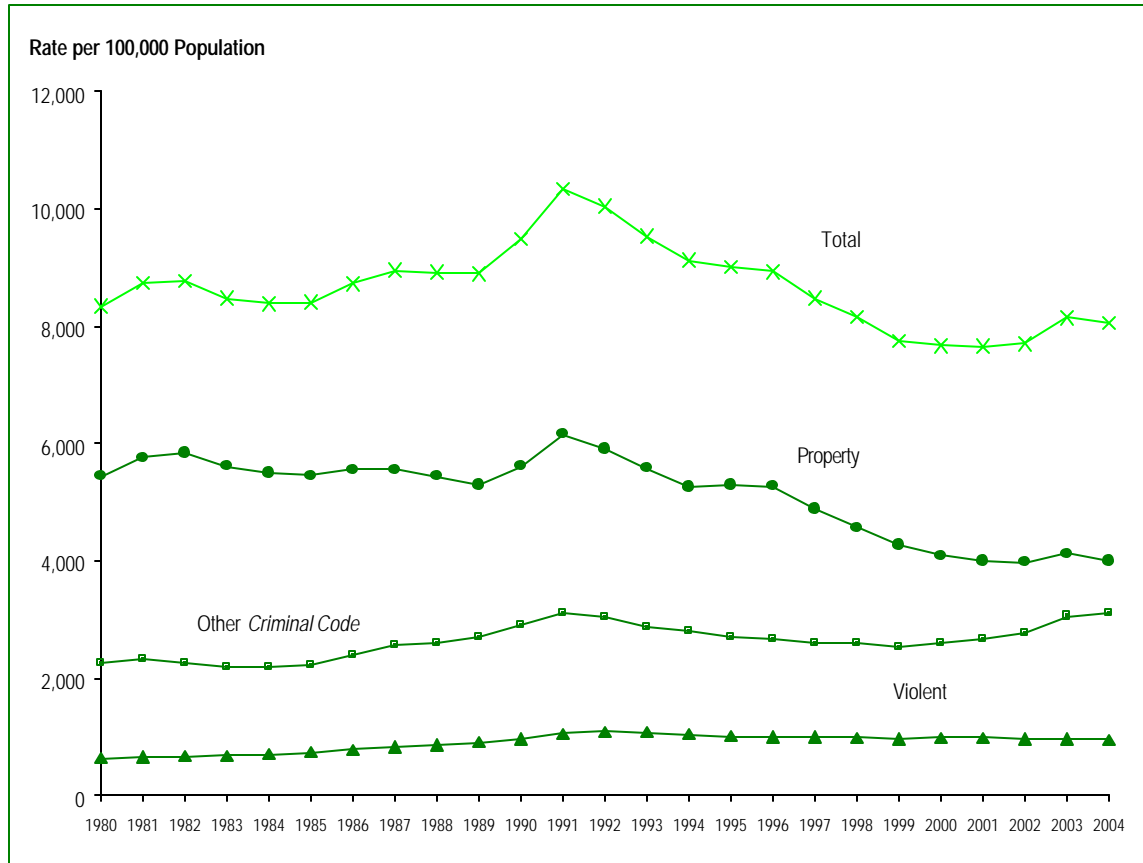
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Section A.

Context - Crime and the Criminal
Justice System

POLICE-REPORTED CRIME RATE HAS DECREASED 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 increased slightly since 2001.
- The property crime rate in 2004 was 27% lower than in 1980 and 35% lower since peaking in 1991.
- Violent crime peaked in 1992 and since then has been gradually decreasing.

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 DECREASED SINCE 1991

Table A1.

Year	Type of Offence			Total
	Property	Violent	Other CCC	
1980	5,444	636	2,263	8,343
1981	5,759	654	2,322	8,736
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	4,123	965	3,058	8,146
2004	3,991	946	3,114	8,051

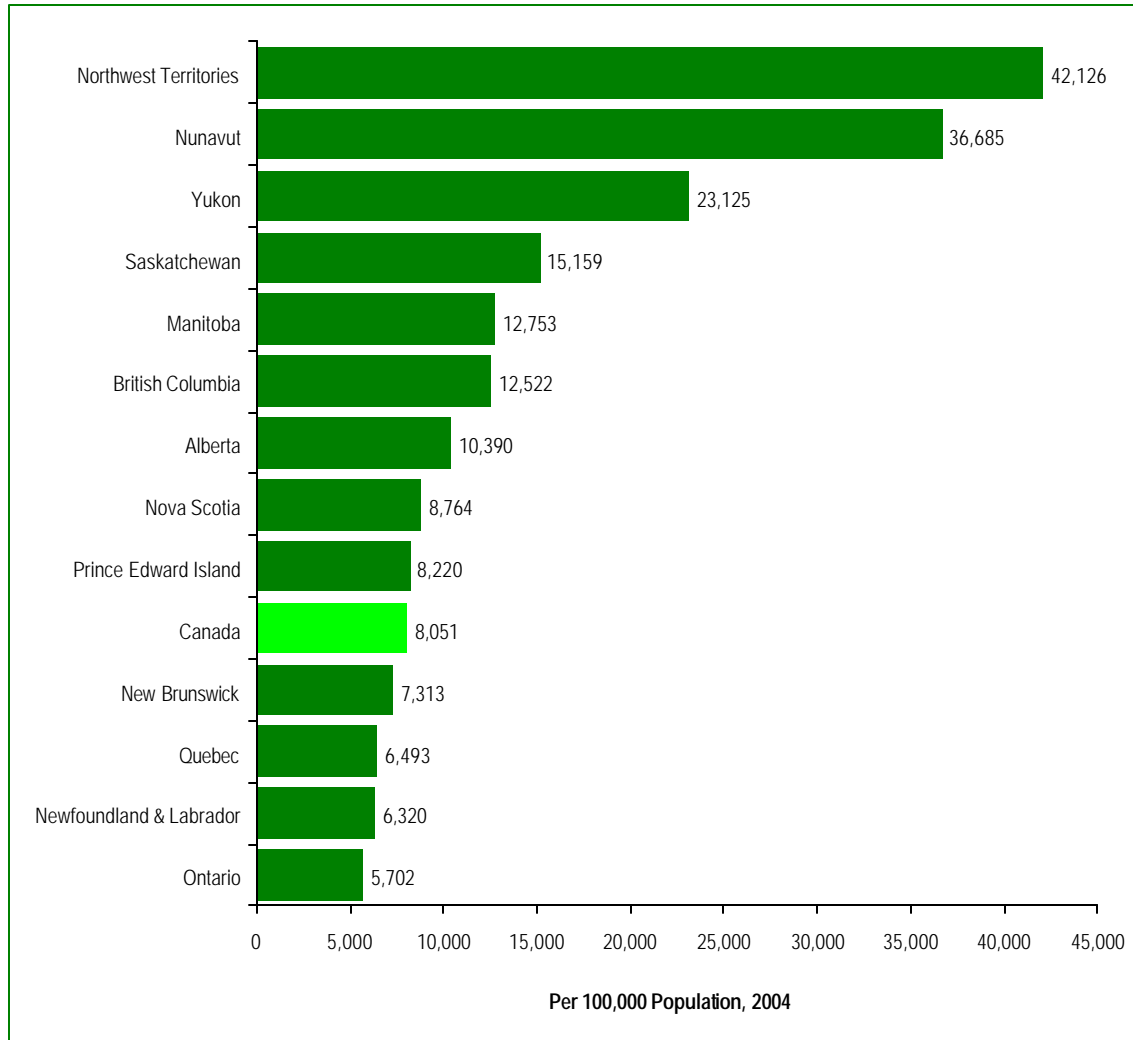
Source: Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada.

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 has changed little in the last year from 8,146 in 2003 to 8,051 in 2004.

Note:

Rates exclude federal and provincial/territorial statutes and traffic offences.

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

Table A2.

Province/Territory	Crime Rate				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Newfoundland & Labrador	5,839	5,784	5,993	6,249	6,320
Prince Edward Island	6,854	6,952	7,857	8,695	8,220
Nova Scotia	7,624	7,671	7,738	8,614	8,764
New Brunswick	6,594	6,505	6,686	7,104	7,313
Quebec	6,040	5,853	6,012	6,483	6,493
Ontario	6,409	6,215	6,049	6,011	5,702
Manitoba	10,746	11,359	11,271	12,566	12,753
Saskatchewan	12,948	13,732	13,709	15,449	15,159
Alberta	8,727	9,090	9,534	10,318	10,390
British Columbia	11,341	11,510	11,651	12,491	12,522
Yukon	23,776	24,671	26,532	26,507	23,125
Northwest Territories	28,475	30,589	32,486	37,703	42,126
Nunavut	20,945	25,394	29,486	35,133	36,685
Canada	7,666	7,655	7,706	8,146	8,051

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

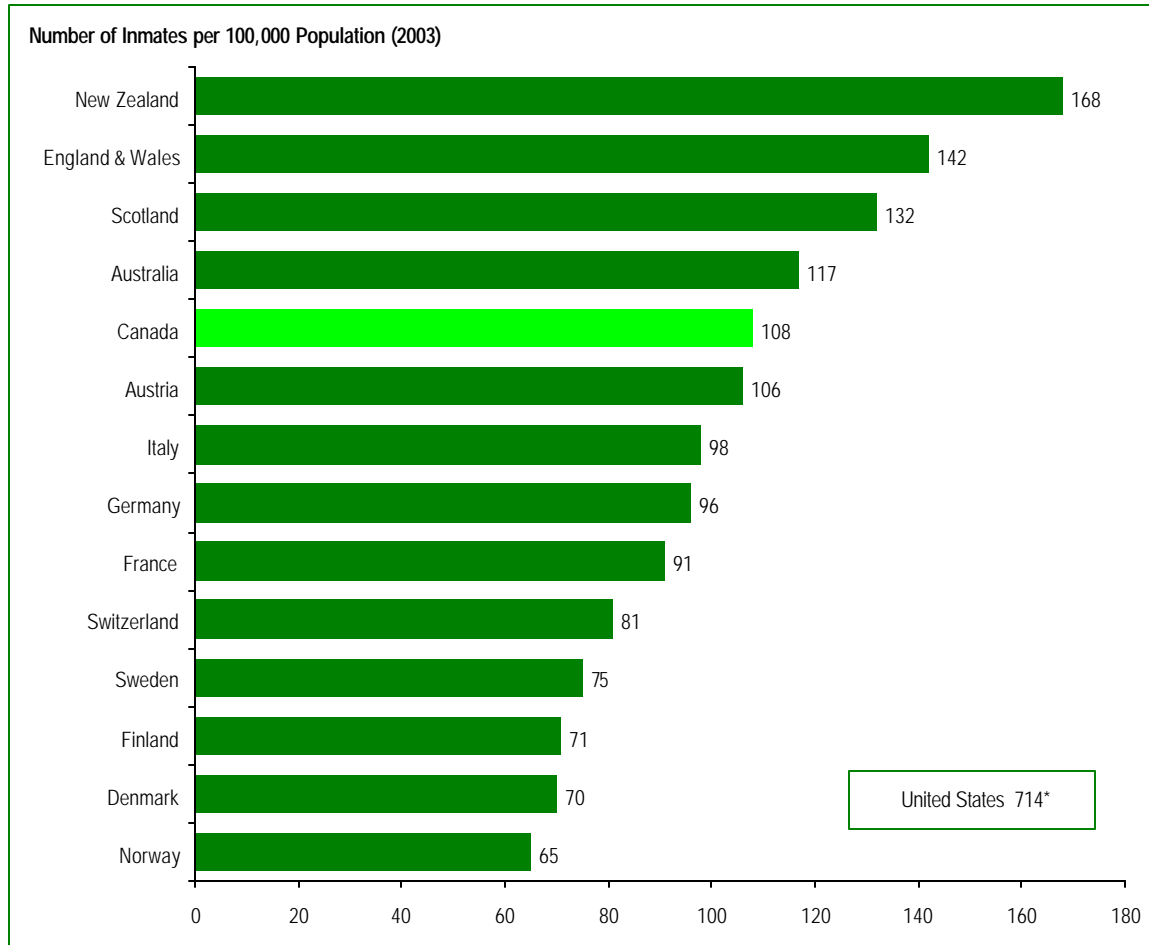
Note:

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

Rates exclude federal and provincial/territorial statutes and traffic 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 Population List (sixth edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

- Canada's incarceration rate is higher than the rates in most Western European countries but much lower than the United States, which had an incarceration rate of 714 per 100,000 general population in 2003.
- The incarceration rate in Canada has decreased 18.2% from 132 per 100,000 in 1995 to 108 per 100,000 in 2003, 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
United States*	601	618	649	682	682	699	700	701	714
New Zealand	123	127	137	150	149	149	145	155	168
England & Wales	99	107	120	125	125	124	125	141	142
Scotland	109	101	119	119	118	115	120	129	132
Australia	--	--	95	110	108	108	110	115	117
Canada**	132	131	126	123	118	116	116	116	108
Austria	76	84	86	86	85	84	85	100	106
Italy	87	85	86	85	89	94	95	100	98
Germany	81	83	90	96	97	97	95	98	96
France	89	90	90	88	91	89	80	93	91
Switzerland	81	85	88	85	81	79	90	68	81
Sweden	66	65	59	60	59	64	65	73	75
Finland	59	58	56	54	46	52	50	70	71
Denmark	66	61	62	64	66	61	60	64	70
Norway	56	52	53	57	56	--	60	59	65

Source: Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada; World Prison Population List (sixth edition), International Centre for Prison Studies.

Note:

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

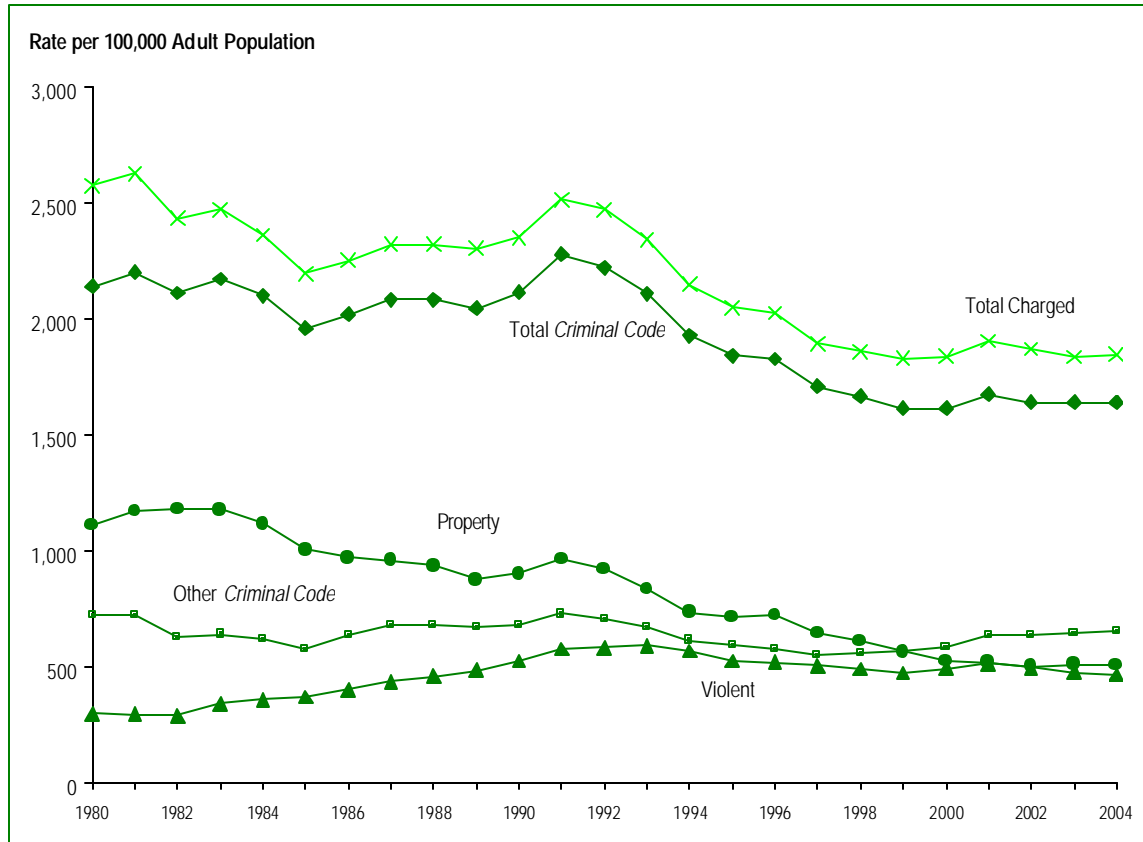
**Canadian youth custody figures for 1997 to 2002 were adjusted to represent 100% survey coverage. Canadian rates are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

Rates are based on 100,000 population.

-- Figures not available.

THE RATE OF ADULTS CHARGED HAS DECLINED SINCE 1980

Figure A4.



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

- The rate of adults charged declined consistently from 1991 to 1999, and has shown small fluctuations in the past five years.
- The rate of women charged with violent crimes rose almost fourfold between 1980 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 1980 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 2004.

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 1980

Table A4.

	Criminal Code			Total CCC	Federal Statutes		Total Charged**
	Violent	Property	Other CCC		Drugs	Other*	
1980	301	1,114	728	2,143	338	97	2,578
1981	300	1,175	728	2,203	329	98	2,631
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	1,644	172	23	1,839
2004	469	513	661	1,643	186	23	1,852

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*.

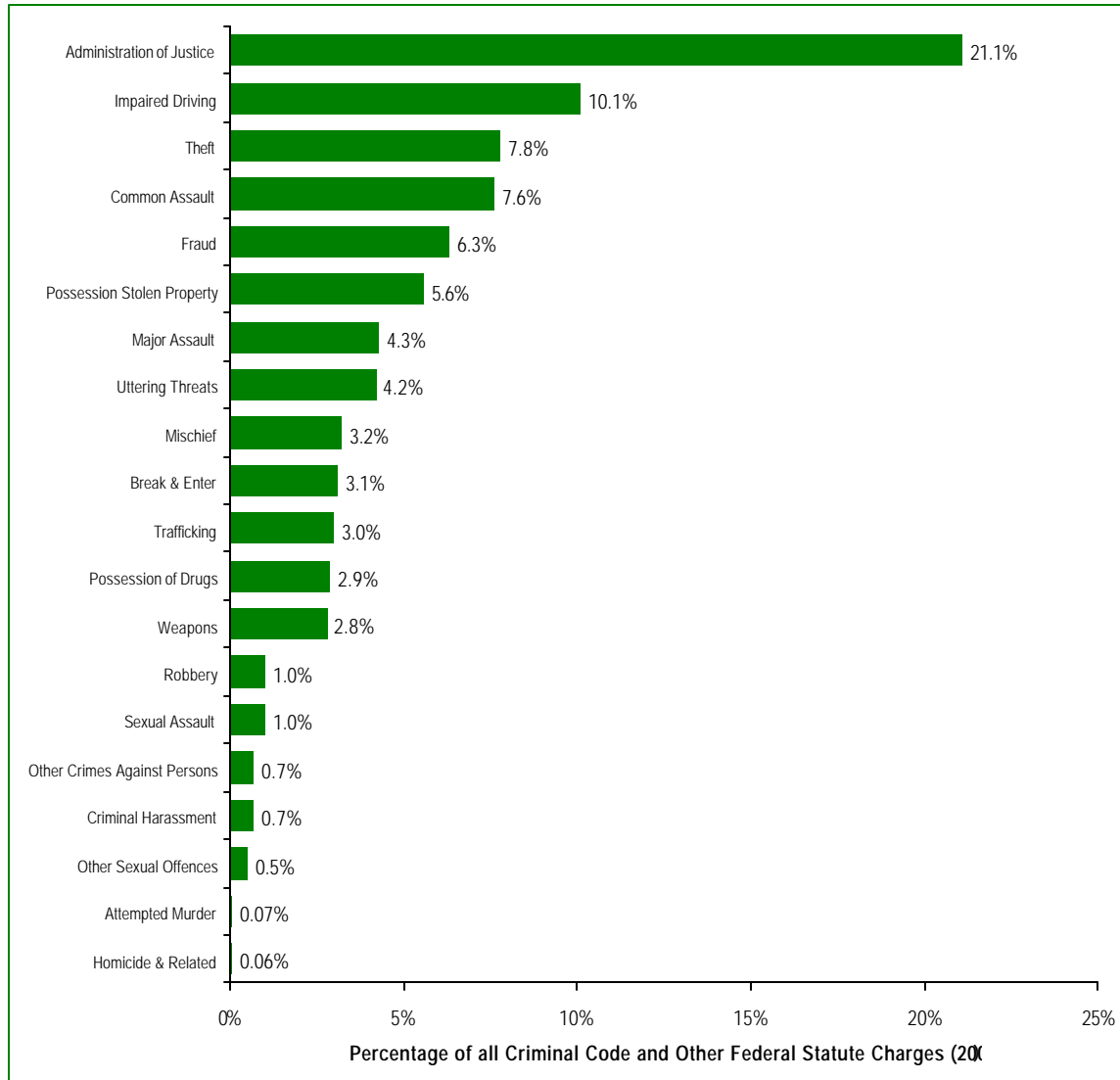
**Total charged excludes provincial statute offences and municipal by-laws.

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 21% 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 21.1% of charges before the courts.
- Apart from charges of administration of justice, impaired driving is the most frequent federal statute charge in adult courts.

Note:

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon report superior court data to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey*.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE CHARGES ACCOUNT FOR 21% OF CHARGES IN ADULT COURTS

Table A5.

Type of Charge	Criminal Code and Other Federal Statute Charges					
	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Crimes Against the Person	227,085	22.88	236,544	23.20	236,437	22.98
Homicide and Related	645	0.07	629	0.06	660	0.06
Attempted Murder	747	0.08	740	0.07	748	0.07
Robbery	10,167	1.02	10,173	1.00	10,667	1.04
Sexual Assault	9,987	1.01	10,031	0.98	9,743	0.95
Other Sexual Offences	5,365	0.54	5,481	0.54	5,587	0.54
Major Assault (Levels 2 & 3)	41,005	4.13	44,063	4.32	44,154	4.29
Common Assault (Level 1)	79,307	7.99	81,056	7.95	78,597	7.64
Uttering Threats	42,309	4.26	42,991	4.22	42,738	4.15
Criminal Harassment	6,580	0.66	7,002	0.69	6,976	0.68
Weapons	23,914	2.41	26,820	2.63	28,944	2.81
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,059	0.71	7,558	0.74	7,623	0.74
Crimes Against Property	257,352	25.93	259,963	25.49	269,630	26.21
Theft	77,535	7.81	77,264	7.58	80,014	7.78
Break and Enter	29,469	2.97	29,882	2.93	31,660	3.08
Fraud	65,267	6.58	63,437	6.22	64,670	6.29
Mischief	32,050	3.23	32,545	3.19	33,036	3.21
Possession of Stolen Property	50,824	5.12	54,143	5.31	57,128	5.55
Other Property Crimes	2,207	0.22	2,692	0.26	3,122	0.30
Administration of Justice	197,120	19.86	206,270	20.23	216,614	21.06
Fail to Appear	23,038	2.32	23,114	2.27	23,830	2.32
Breach of probation	66,815	6.73	71,666	7.03	75,587	7.35
Unlawfully at large	7,424	0.75	7,461	0.73	7,466	0.73
Fail to Comply with Order	94,502	9.52	98,743	9.68	104,307	10.14
Other Admin. Justice	5,341	0.54	5,286	0.52	5,424	0.53
Other Criminal Code	63,166	6.36	66,703	6.54	67,590	6.57
Prostitution	4,069	0.41	4,121	0.40	4,041	0.39
Distributing the Peace	6,348	0.64	6,218	0.61	6,070	0.59
Residual Criminal Code	52,749	5.31	56,364	5.53	57,479	5.59
Criminal Code Traffic	129,270	13.02	126,363	12.39	123,209	11.98
Impaired Driving	110,118	11.09	107,755	10.57	104,152	10.12
Other CC Traffic	19,152	1.93	18,608	1.82	19,057	1.85
Other Federal Statutes	118,574	11.95	123,942	12.15	115,201	11.20
Drug Possession	32,794	3.30	33,150	3.25	30,112	2.93
Drug Trafficking	32,955	3.32	32,014	3.14	30,742	2.99
Residual Federal Statutes	52,825	5.32	58,778	5.76	54,347	5.28
Total Offences	992,567	100.00	1,019,785	100.00	1,028,681	100.00

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

Note:

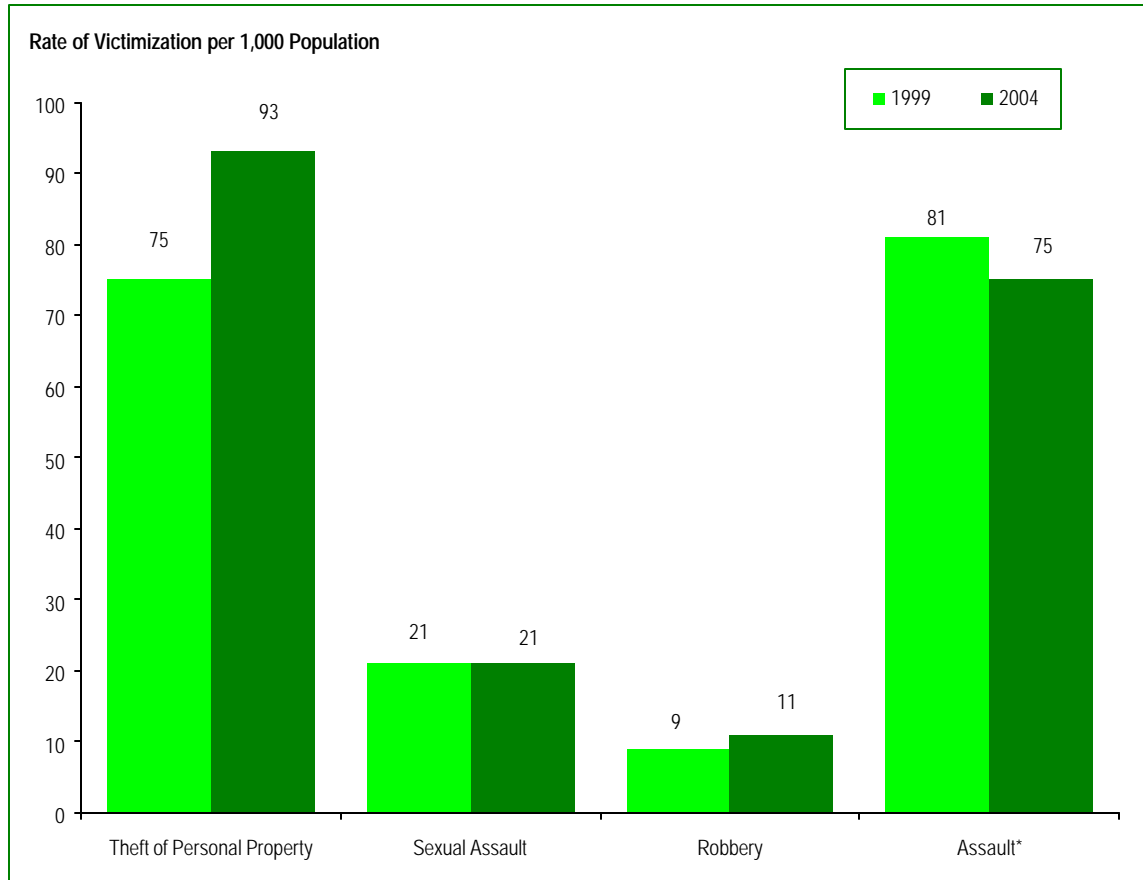
Weapons have been included under "Crimes Against the Person" in this report. The *Adult Criminal Court Survey* groups these offences under "Other Criminal Code".

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

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Nunavut for 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories and Nunavut for 2001-02, 2002-03 and 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon report superior court data to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey*.

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.

VICTIMIZATION RATES FOR THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY HAVE INCREASED

Table A6.

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

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

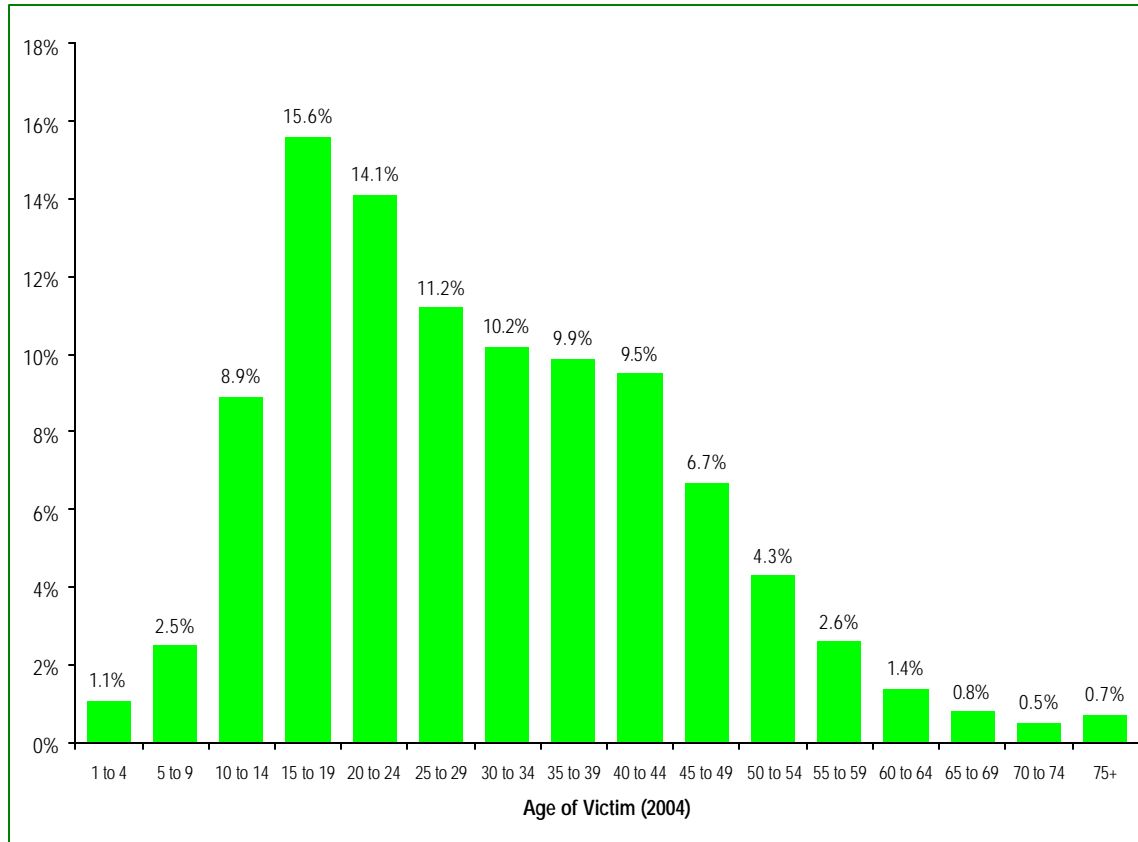
Note:

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

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 (53.4%) of all victims of violent crime reported in 2004 were under the age of 30, whereas 38.3% of the Canadian population is under the age of 30.
- Canadians aged 65 and older who account for 13.0% of the general population, represent 2.0% of victims.
- Females aged 10 to 19 years were less likely to be victims of violent crime than males of the same age, while 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 are not nationally representative. They were reported by 120 police departments as of December 31, 2004 and they represent 58% of the national volume of crime in 2004. The data excludes 5,161 cases where age was unknown, 1,438 cases where sex was unknown and 487 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. (2004)

Age of Victim	Males		Females		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
1 to 4 years	1,207	1.1	1,207	1.1	2,414	1.1
5 to 9 years	2,999	2.7	2,649	2.4	5,648	2.5
10 to 14 years	10,586	9.4	9,177	8.4	19,763	8.9
15 to 19 years	17,966	16.0	16,655	15.2	34,621	15.6
20 to 24 years	15,083	13.4	16,271	14.8	31,354	14.1
25 to 29 years	12,205	10.8	12,756	11.6	24,961	11.2
30 to 34 years	11,030	9.8	11,679	10.6	22,709	10.2
35 to 39 years	10,513	9.3	11,433	10.4	21,946	9.9
40 to 44 years	10,349	9.2	10,701	9.7	21,050	9.5
45 to 49 years	7,749	6.9	7,144	6.5	14,893	6.7
50 to 54 years	5,222	4.6	4,261	3.9	9,483	4.3
55 to 59 years	3,390	3.0	2,463	2.2	5,853	2.6
60 to 64 years	1,852	1.6	1,268	1.2	3,120	1.4
65 to 69 years	1,100	1.0	717	0.7	1,817	0.8
70 to 74 years	591	0.5	532	0.5	1,123	0.5
75 and over	692	0.6	840	0.8	1,532	0.7
Total	112,534	100.0	109,753	100.0	222,287	100.0

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

Note:

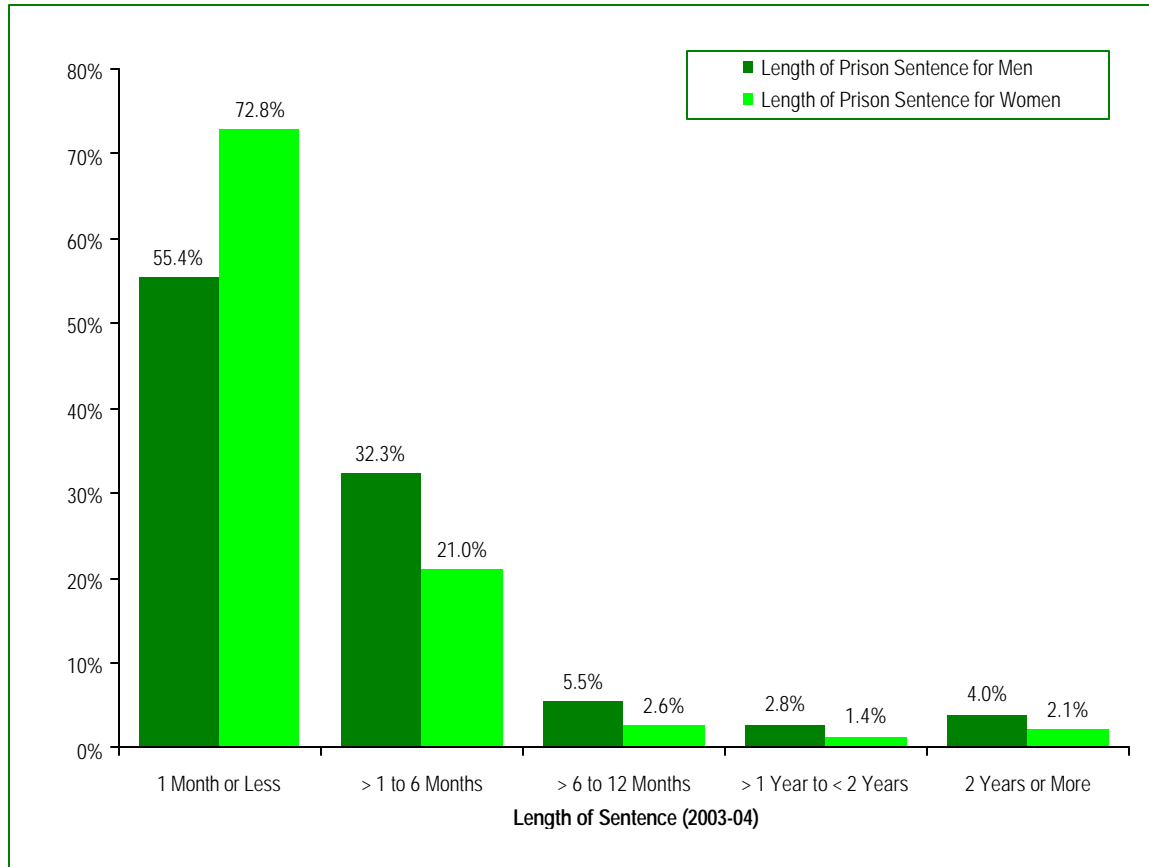
The data are not nationally representative. They were reported by 120 police departments as of December 31, 2004 and they represent 58% of the national volume of crime in 2004.

Excludes 5,161 cases where age was unknown, 1,438 cases where sex was unknown and 487 cases where both age and sex were unknown.

Due to rounding, total 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 (57.1%) of all custodial sentences imposed by adult courts are less than one month.
- Prison sentences for men tend to be longer than for women. Almost three-quarters (72.8%) of women and just over half of men (55.4%) who are incarcerated upon conviction receive a sentence of one month or less, and 93.8% of women and 87.7% of men receive a sentence of six months or less.
- Of all convictions that result in custody, only 3.8% result in federal jurisdiction (i.e., a sentence of two years or more).

Note:

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut for 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon report superior court data to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey*.

MOST ADULT CUSTODIAL SENTENCES ORDERED BY THE COURT ARE SHORT

Table A8.

Length of Prison Sentence	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	%	%	%	%	%
1 Month or Less					
Women	66.3	67.2	69.9	70.0	72.8
Men	49.1	50.7	52.5	54.5	55.4
Total	50.6	52.2	54.1	56.0	57.1
More Than 1 Month to 6 Months					
Women	25.8	25.1	23.8	23.6	21.0
Men	37.3	35.7	34.4	33.2	32.3
Total	36.2	34.7	33.5	32.3	31.2
More Than 6 Months to 12 Months					
Women	3.9	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.6
Men	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.7	5.5
Total	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.5	5.2
More Than 1 Year to Less Than 2 Years					
Women	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.4
Men	3.2	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.8
Total	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.7
2 Years or More					
Women	2.4	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.1
Men	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.0
Total	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.8

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

Note:

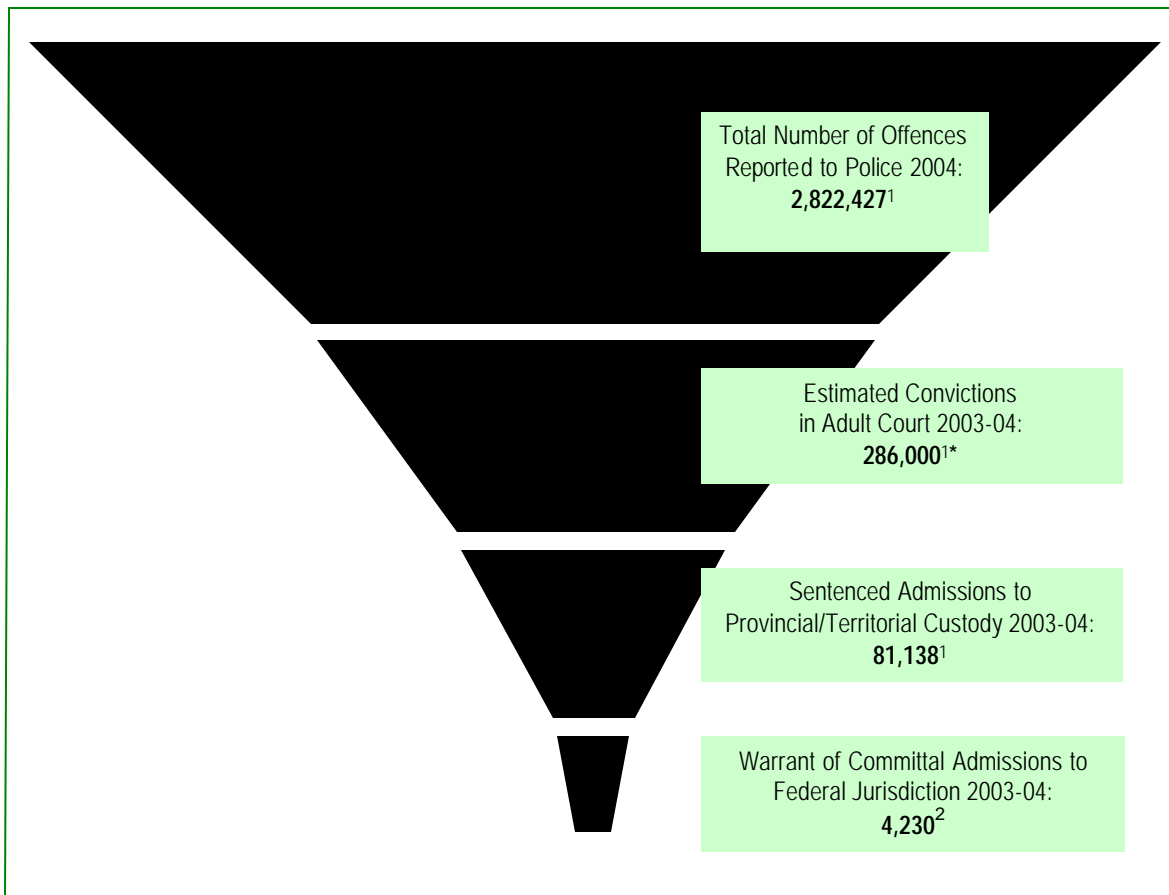
Due to rounding, totals may not add to 100 percent.

Excludes cases where length of prison sentence was not known.

Data from this survey are not nationally comprehensive as they do not include New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut for 2000-01, and do not include Manitoba, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut for 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04. In addition, only Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta, British Columbia, and the Yukon report superior court data to the *Adult Criminal Court Survey*.

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Figure A9.



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

- There were about 2.8 million crimes reported to police in 2004.
- During 2003-04, 4,230 offenders were sentenced to federal jurisdiction (i.e., two years or more).

Note:

*Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage), rounded to the nearest thousand. This figure only includes provincial court convictions and partial data from superior court. Police data are reported on a calendar year basis whereas court and prison data are reported on a fiscal year basis (April 1 through March 31).

RELATIVELY FEW CRIMES RESULT IN SENTENCES TO FEDERAL PENITENTIARIES

Table A9.

	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Total Number of Offences Reported to Police ¹	2,587,891	2,622,453	2,667,918	2,819,346	2,822,427
Estimated Convictions in Adult Court ^{1*}	284,000	282,000	302,000	304,000	286,000
Sentenced Admissions to Provincial/Territorial Custody ¹	86,885	80,928	83,065	83,885	81,138
Warrant of Committal Admissions to Federal Facilities ²	4,350	4,280	4,117	4,275	4,230

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

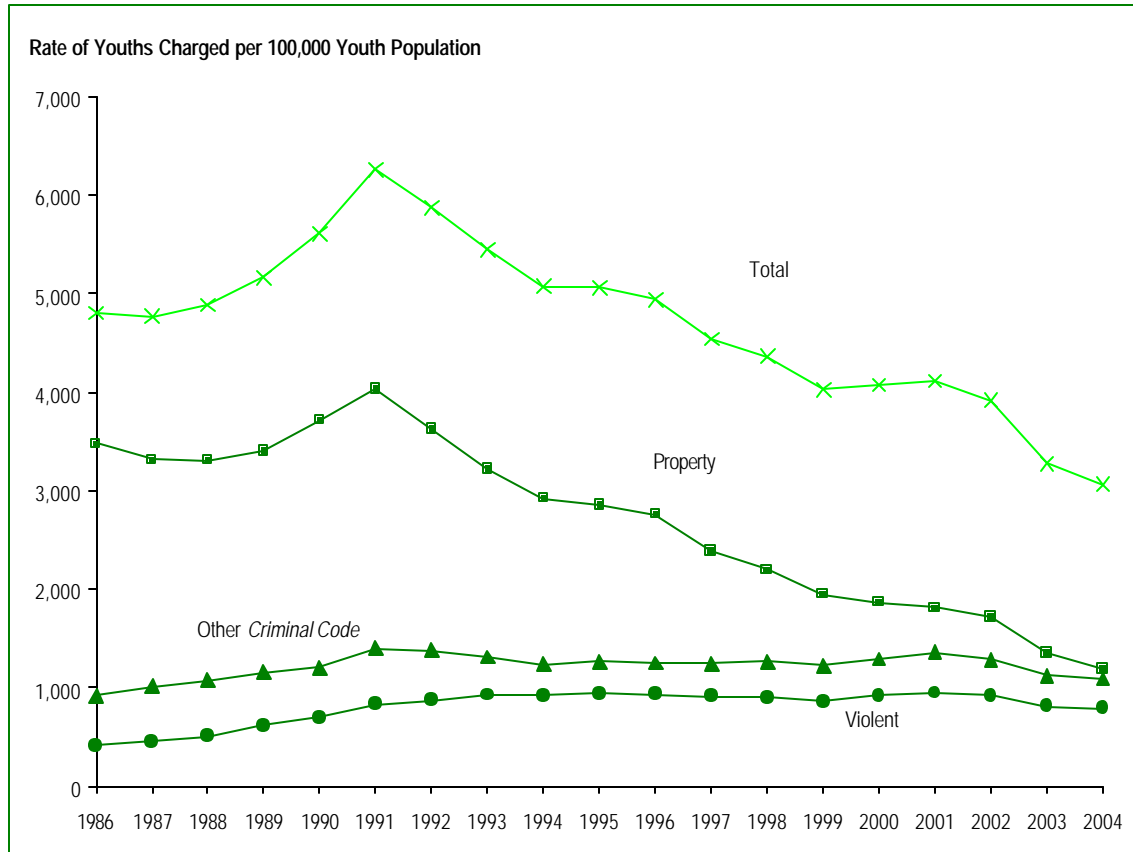
Note:

*Data have been estimated in this report to represent 100% survey coverage (from an estimated 90% actual coverage in 2001-02, 2002-03, and 2003-04 and 80% coverage in previous years), rounded to the nearest thousand.

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

Figure A10.



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

- The rate of youth* charged has decreased since 1991. The decrease in the charge rate has occurred for both males and females.
- In 2003, there was a notable decrease in all major crime categories, in part attributable to the implementation of the *Youth Criminal Justice Act* in April 2003, which places greater emphasis on diversion. The reduction continued in 2004.

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 2004, just under half (45%) of all youths charged with violent crimes were charged with assault level 1 (minor assault).

THE RATE OF YOUTH CHARGED PEAKED IN 1991

Table A10.

Year	Type of Offence											
	Violent			Property			Other CCC			Total		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1986	156	649	409	1,172	5,669	3,478	283	1,526	920	1,612	7,844	4,807
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	892	2,496	1,714	595	1,940	1,284	1,991	5,749	3,917
2003	428	1,168	806	583	2,080	1,349	497	1,719	1,122	1,507	4,967	3,277
2004	424	1,135	788	505	1,842	1,190	497	1,649	1,087	1,426	4,627	3,065

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

Note:

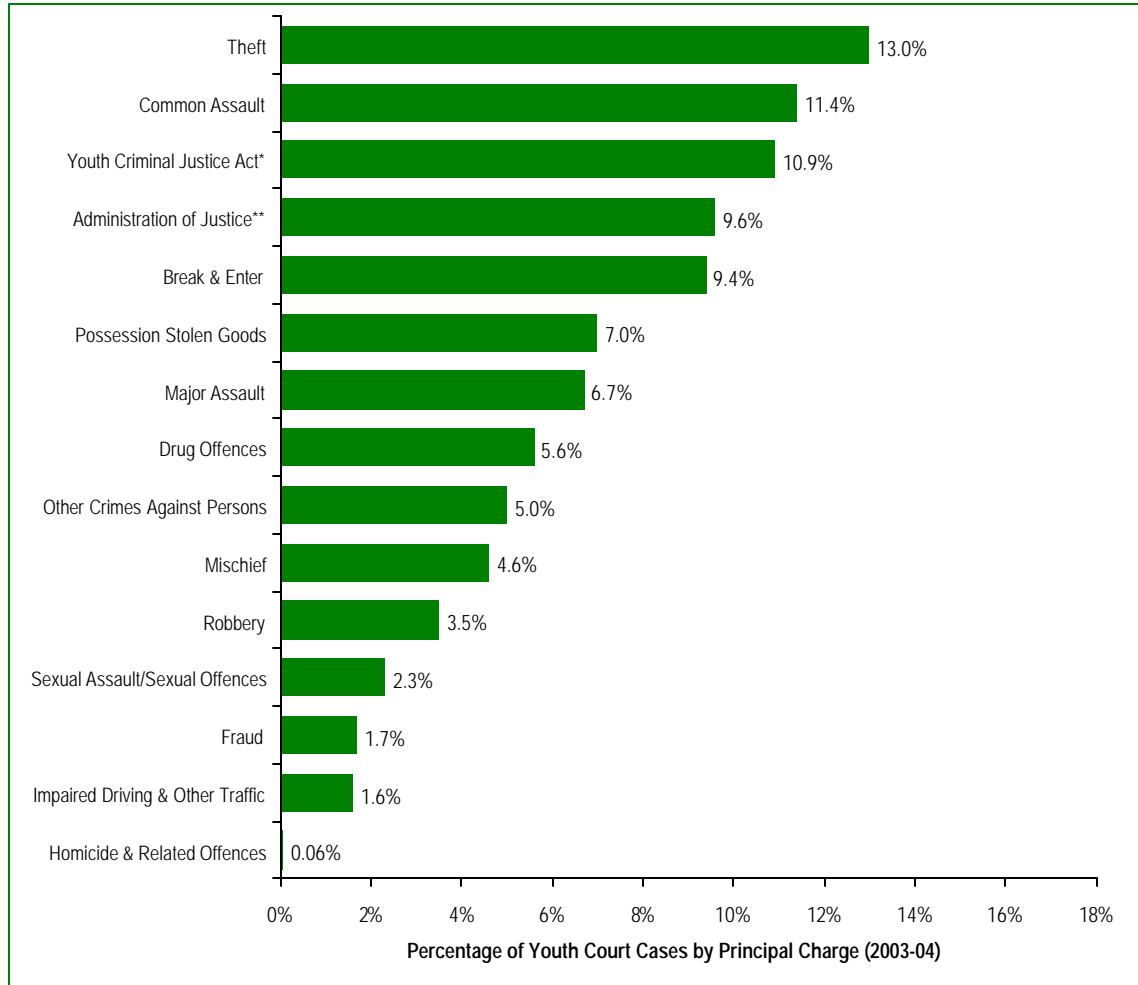
*For criminal justice purposes, youth are defined under Canadian law as persons aged 12 to 17 years.

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.

- Theft is the most common case in youth court.
- Murders, homicides and related offences account for 0.06% of all youth cases.
- Females account for 21.2% of all cases, but for 32.9% of common assaults (*Youth Court Survey*, Statistics Canada).

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 MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT CASE IS THEFT

Table A11.

Type of Case	Number of Youth Court Cases				
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Crimes Against the Person	23,971	24,284	24,028	24,001	21,818
Common Assault	9,019	9,229	8,708	8,968	8,010
Major Assault	4,748	4,791	4,948	4,935	4,744
Robbery	3,032	2,714	2,789	2,932	2,500
Weapons / Firearms / Explosives	1,539	1,610	1,518	1,539	1,402
Sexual Assault / Sexual Offences	1,653	1,761	1,698	1,681	1,630
Homicide and Related Offences	51	38	31	44	42
Other Crimes Against the Person	3,929	4,141	4,336	3,902	3,490
Crimes Against Property	35,518	34,694	33,086	32,465	25,663
Theft	13,667	13,611	13,103	12,913	9,172
Break and Enter	9,088	8,223	7,522	7,415	6,632
Possession of Stolen Goods	6,583	6,452	6,243	6,039	4,915
Mischief	3,994	4,213	4,128	4,247	3,258
Fraud	1,730	1,653	1,578	1,411	1,176
Other Crimes Against Property	456	542	512	440	510
Administration of Justice	7,551	7,917	7,698	7,790	6,784
Escape / Unlawfully at Large	1,382	1,340	1,249	1,153	921
Other Administration of Justice*	6,169	6,577	6,449	6,637	5,863
Other Criminal Code	4,265	4,062	4,218	3,953	3,615
Prostitution	74	44	24	25	29
Disturbing the Peace	449	419	424	384	275
Impaired Driving / Other CC traffic	1,238	1,166	1,211	1,225	1,121
Residual Criminal Code	2,504	2,433	2,559	2,319	2,190
Other Federal Statutes	16,295	16,660	16,610	16,383	12,585
Drug Possession	3,107	3,773	4,058	4,137	2,413
Drug Trafficking	1,849	1,994	2,000	1,770	1,518
Youth Criminal Justice Act**	11,217	10,766	10,414	10,325	7,692
Residual Federal Statutes	122	127	138	151	962
Total	87,600	87,617	85,640	84,592	70,465

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

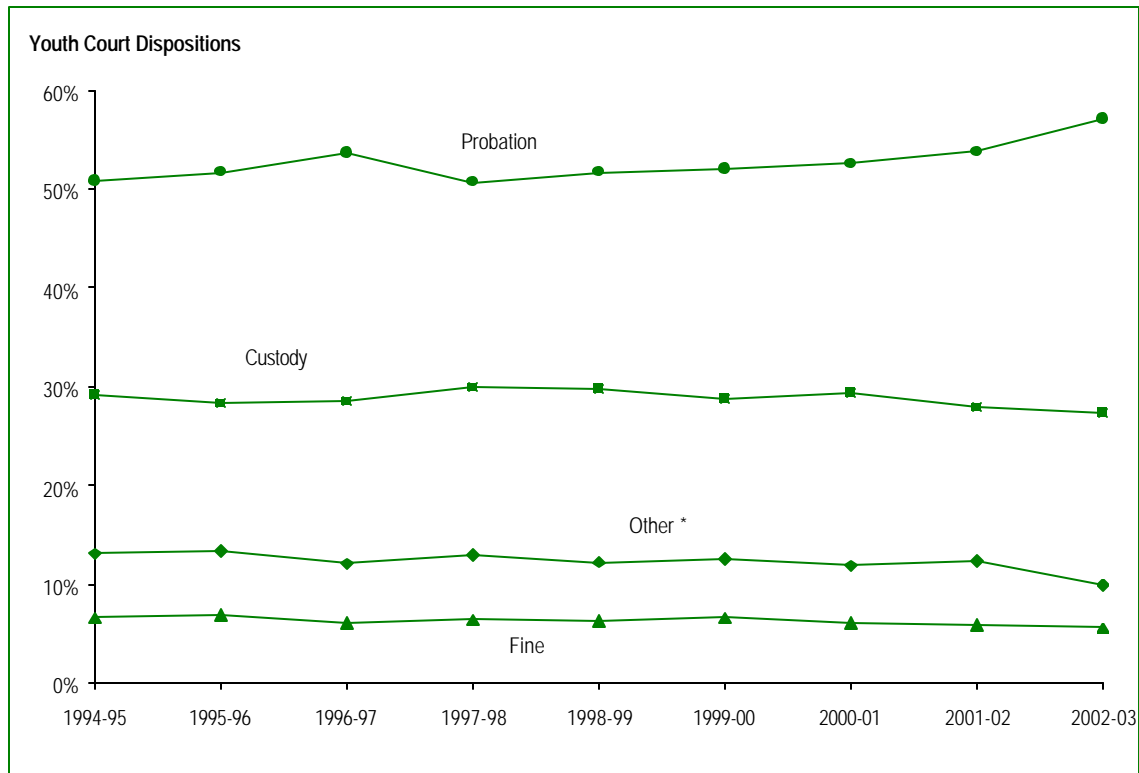
Note:

*"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*.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Figure A12.



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

- The use of probation for young offenders consistently accounted for over one-half of youth court dispositions from 1994-95 to 2002-03 and has been increasing in recent years.
- Female young offenders are more likely to receive a community disposition whereas males are more likely to receive a custody disposition.
- The percentage of female young offenders in open custody has been stable at approximately 12% since 1994-95, while the percentage in closed custody has increased from 7.7% to 11.4% in the same period. The percentage of male young offenders in open custody has decreased from 16.2% in 1994-95 to 13.3% in 2002-03, while the percentage in closed custody has remained stable at approximately 15% during the same period.

Note:

**Other* includes community service order, compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counseling programs.

Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designated as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. In secure custody facilities, often called Youth Detention Centres, the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly controlled.

When a case has more than one charge, it is categorized according to the "most serious disposition" that results from the charges.

PROBATION IS THE MOST COMMON YOUTH COURT DISPOSITION

Table A12.

Type of Disposition	Gender	Year				
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
		%	%	%	%	%
Probation	Women	56.7	56.6	57.6	57.5	60.6
	Men	50.4	51.0	51.3	52.9	56.1
	Total	51.7	52.1	52.6	53.8	57.1
Open Custody	Women	12.9	11.9	12.6	11.0	11.5
	Men	15.4	14.8	14.9	13.5	13.3
	Total	14.9	14.2	14.4	13.0	13.0
Secure Custody	Women	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.4
	Men	15.9	15.5	15.9	15.8	15.2
	Total	14.9	14.6	15.0	14.9	14.4
Fine	Women	4.7	5.3	4.7	4.7	4.6
	Men	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.2	5.9
	Total	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.6
Other*	Women	14.8	15.6	13.9	15.5	11.8
	Men	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.6	9.4
	Total	12.2	12.6	11.9	12.4	9.9

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

Note:

*"Other" includes community service order, compensation, pay purchaser of stolen goods, compensation in kind, absolute discharge, detain for treatment (until 1995-96), conditional discharge (as of 1997-98), restitution, prohibition/seizure/forfeiture, essays, apologies and counseling programs.

Custodial facilities for young offenders may be designated as either "open" or "secure". Open custody facilities closely monitor the actions and whereabouts of young offenders, but residents are allowed to leave the facility for reasons such as attending school. In secure custody facilities, often called Youth Detention Centres, the premises are secured and the movement of young offenders is strictly controlled.

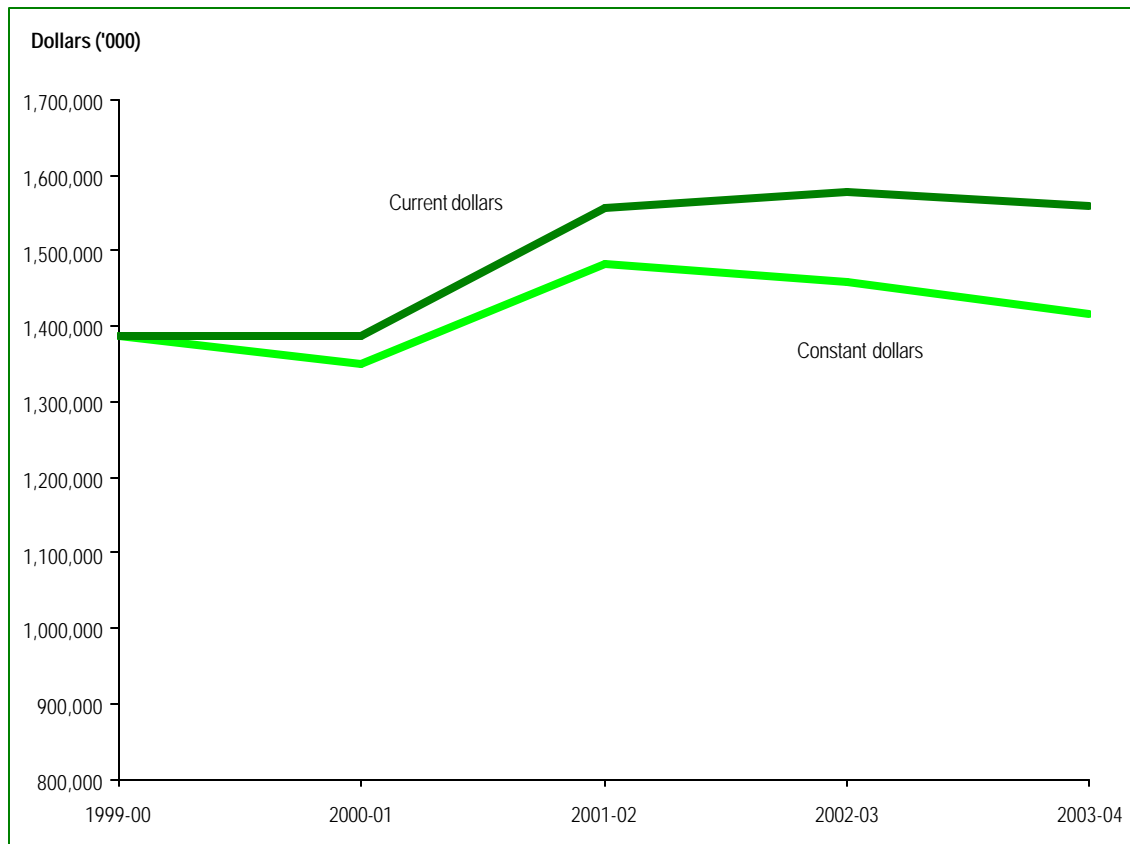
Due to changes in sentences in accordance with the *Youth Criminal Justice Act*, comparable time series data are currently unavailable for 2003-04.

Section B.

Corrections Administration

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE LEVELLED

Figure B1.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; National Parole Board; Statistics Canada Consumer Price Index.

- In 2003-04, expenditures on federal corrections in Canada totaled about \$1.56 billion.
- Federal expenditures on corrections, in current dollars, increased 12.5% from 1999-00 to 2003-04, while in constant dollars the increase over this time period was 2%.
- The per capita cost adjusted for inflation was slightly lower in 2003-04 than in 1999-00.
- Federal correctional expenditures represent less than 1% of the total federal government budget.
- Provincial/territorial expenditures totaled just over \$1.27 billion in 2003-04 (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. The Consumer Price Index (1999-00 = 100) was used to calculate constant dollars using annual fiscally adjusted Consumer Price Index values.

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES ON CORRECTIONS HAVE LEVELLED

Table B1.

Year	Current Dollars				Constant 1999-00 Dollars			
	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita	Operating	Capital	Total	Per capita
	\$'000			\$	\$'000			\$
1999-00								
CSC	1,245,428	111,291	1,356,719	44.48	1,245,428	111,291	1,356,719	44.48
NPB	28,300	--	28,300	0.93	28,300	--	28,300	0.93
OCI	2,007	--	2,007	0.07	2,007	--	2,007	0.07
Total	1,275,735	111,291	1,387,026	45.48	1,275,735	111,291	1,387,026	45.48
2000-01								
CSC	1,239,830	114,597	1,354,427	44.13	1,206,060	114,597	1,354,427	44.13
NPB	30,900	--	30,900	1.01	30,058	--	30,058	0.98
OCI	2,070	--	2,070	0.07	2,014	--	2,014	0.07
Total	1,272,800	114,597	1,387,397	45.02	1,238,132	111,476	1,349,608	43.98
2001-02								
CSC	1,390,096	130,137	1,520,233	49.01	1,323,901	123,940	1,447,841	46.67
NPB	34,500	--	34,500	1.11	32,857	--	32,857	1.06
OCI	2,516	--	2,516	0.08	2,396	--	2,396	0.08
Total	1,427,112	130,137	1,557,249	50.20	1,359,154	123,940	1,483,094	47.81
2002-03								
CSC	1,412,455	125,955	1,538,410	49.04	1,305,411	116,409	1,421,821	45.32
NPB	36,500	--	36,500	1.13	33,734	--	33,734	1.08
OCI	2,732	--	2,732	0.08	2,525	--	2,525	0.08
Total	1,451,687	125,955	1,577,642	49.80	1,341,670	116,409	1,458,079	46.48
2003-04								
CSC	1,411,746	110,530	1,522,276	48.08	1,281,076	100,299	1,381,376	43.63
NPB	35,700	--	35,700	1.12	32,396	--	32,396	1.02
OCI	2,431	--	2,431	0.08	2,206	--	2,206	0.07
Total	1,449,877	110,530	1,560,407	49.29	1,315,678	100,299	1,415,977	44.72

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

Note:

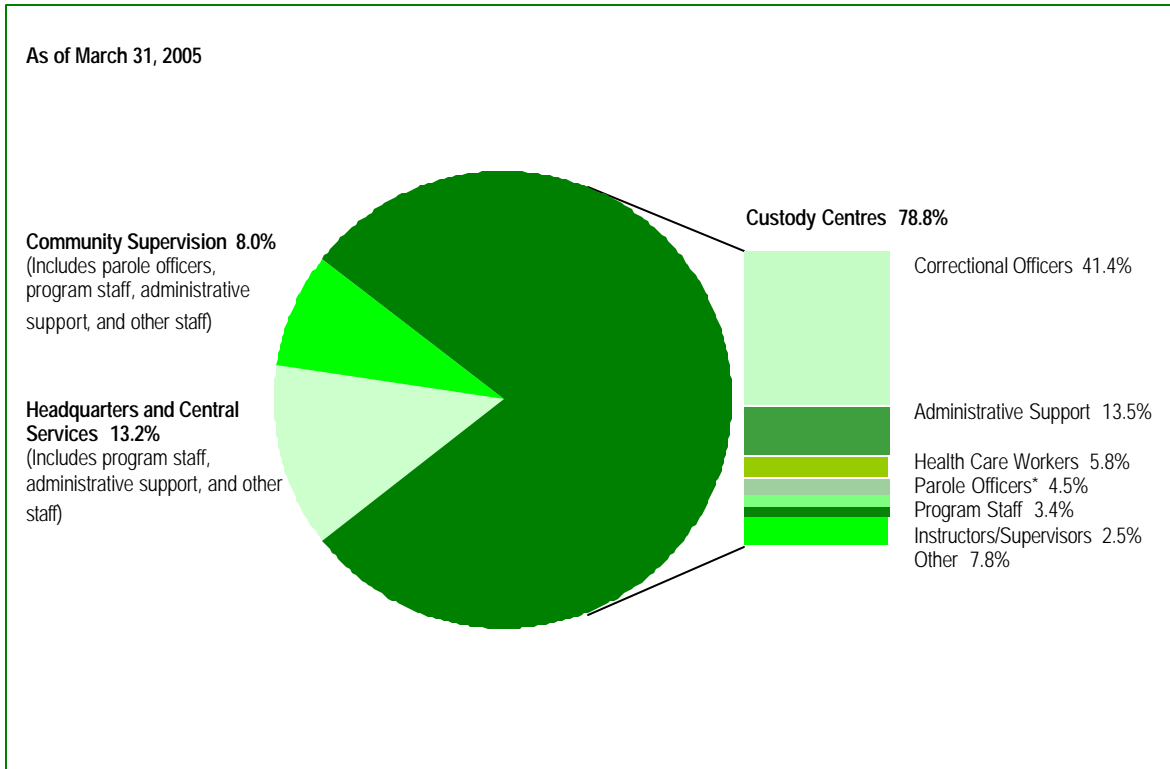
Due to rounding, constant dollar amounts may not add to "Total".

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. The Consumer Price Index (1999-00 = 100) was used to calculate constant dollars using annual fiscally adjusted Consumer Price Index values.

CSC EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Figure B2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has a total staff of about 16,000.
- Approximately 80% 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 EMPLOYEES ARE CONCENTRATED IN CUSTODY CENTRES

Table B2.

Service Area	Number of Staff	Percent
Headquarters and Central Services	2,111	13.2
Administrative Support	1,777	11.1
Health Care Workers	119	0.7
Program Staff	83	0.5
Correctional Officers	14	0.1
Instructors / Supervisors	11	0.1
Parole Officers	2	<0.1
Other**	105	0.7
Custody Centres	12,610	78.8
Correctional Officers	6,629	41.4
Administrative Support	2,154	13.5
Health Care Workers	931	5.8
Parole Officers*	712	4.5
Program Staff	545	3.4
Instructors / Supervisors	396	2.5
Other**	1,243	7.8
Community Supervision	1,273	8.0
Parole Officers	625	3.9
Administrative Support	417	2.6
Program Staff	175	1.1
Health Care Workers	37	0.2
Correctional Officers	18	0.1
Other**	1	<0.1
Total	15,994	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

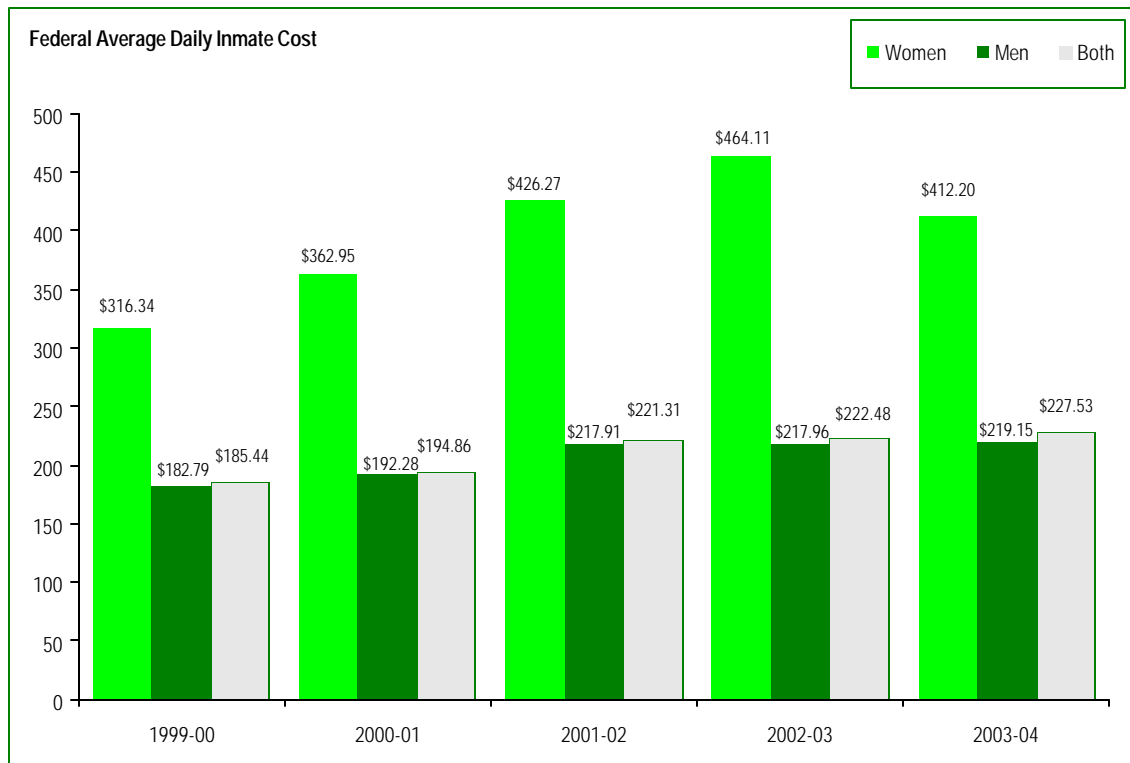
**The "Other" category represents job classifications such as trades and food services.

These numbers include all indeterminate, term and casual employees active as of March 31, 2005.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Figure B3.



Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal average daily inmate cost has increased from \$185.44 in 1999-00 to \$227.53 in 2003-04.
- In 2003-04, the annual average cost of keeping an inmate in penitentiary was \$83,276 per year, up from \$67,685 per year in 1999-00. In 2003-04, the annual average cost of keeping a male inmate in penitentiary was \$80,209 per year, whereas the annual average cost for maintaining a woman in penitentiary was \$150,867.
- It costs substantially less to maintain an offender in the community than in a penitentiary (\$20,698 per year versus \$83,276 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 penitentiary includes the cost of maximum security units for women, co-located within institutions for men.

THE COST OF KEEPING AN INMATE IN PENITENTIARY HAS INCREASED

Table B3.

Categories	Annual Average Costs per Offender (\$)				
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
Incarcerated Offenders					
Maximum Security (males only)	96,740	98,904	108,277	110,213	110,223
Medium Security (males only)	60,673	63,931	71,894	69,716	71,640
Minimum Security (males only)	53,634	57,912	69,178	69,239	74,431
Women's Facilities	115,465	132,475	155,589	169,399	150,867
Exchange of Services Agreements	--	55,987	56,630	54,450	56,393
Incarcerated Average	67,685	71,125	80,780	81,206	83,276
Offenders in the Community	15,317	16,804	18,678	20,478	20,698
Total Incarcerated and Community	52,597	56,171	62,115	64,464	65,991

Source: Public Accounts of Canada, Correctional Service Canada.

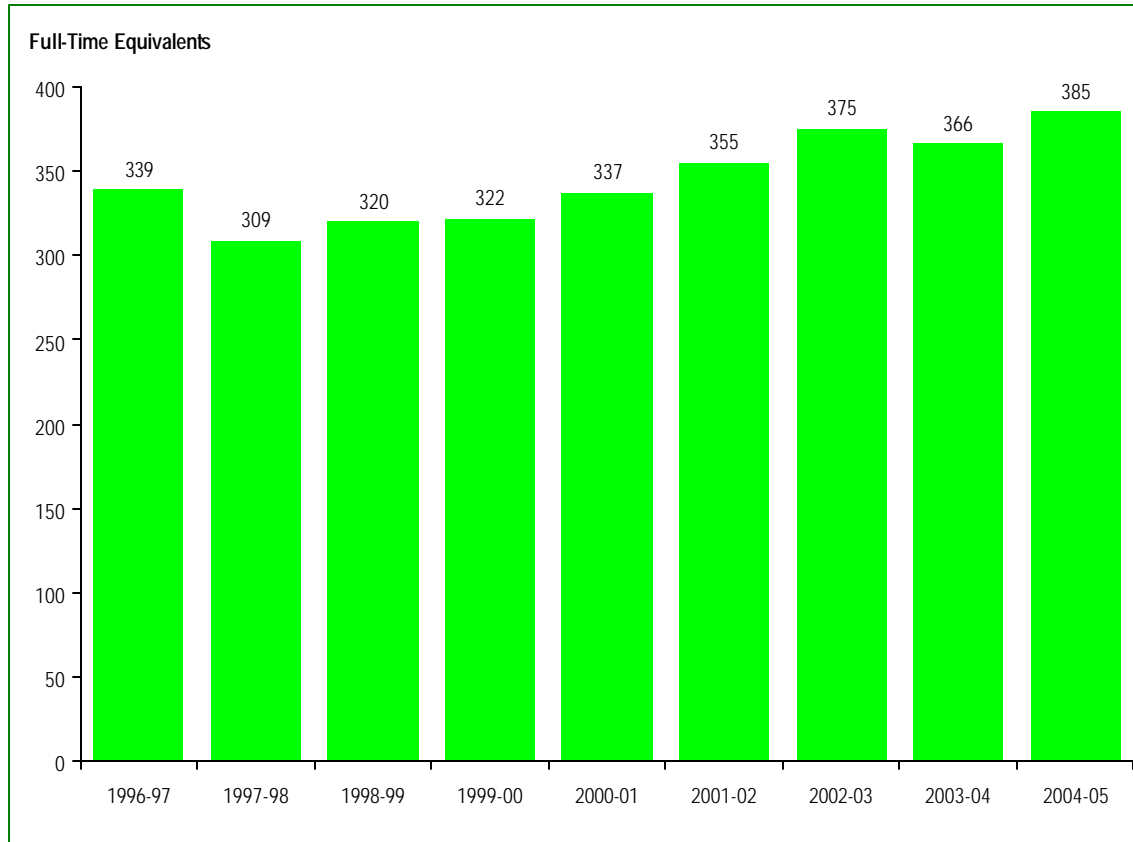
Note:

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.

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

Figure B4.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The total number of full-time equivalents used by the National Parole Board increased since 1996-97.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD EMPLOYEES

Table B4.

	Full-Time Equivalents					
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Business Lines						
Conditional Release	222	231	240	289	264	296
Clemency and Pardons	26	26	35	34	28	40
Corporate Management	74	80	80	52	74	49
Total	322	337	355	375	366	385
Type of Employees						
Full-time Board Members	45	41	42	42	43	41
Part-time Board Members	15	15	14	14	13	15
Staff	262	281	299	319	310	329
Total	322	337	355	375	366	385

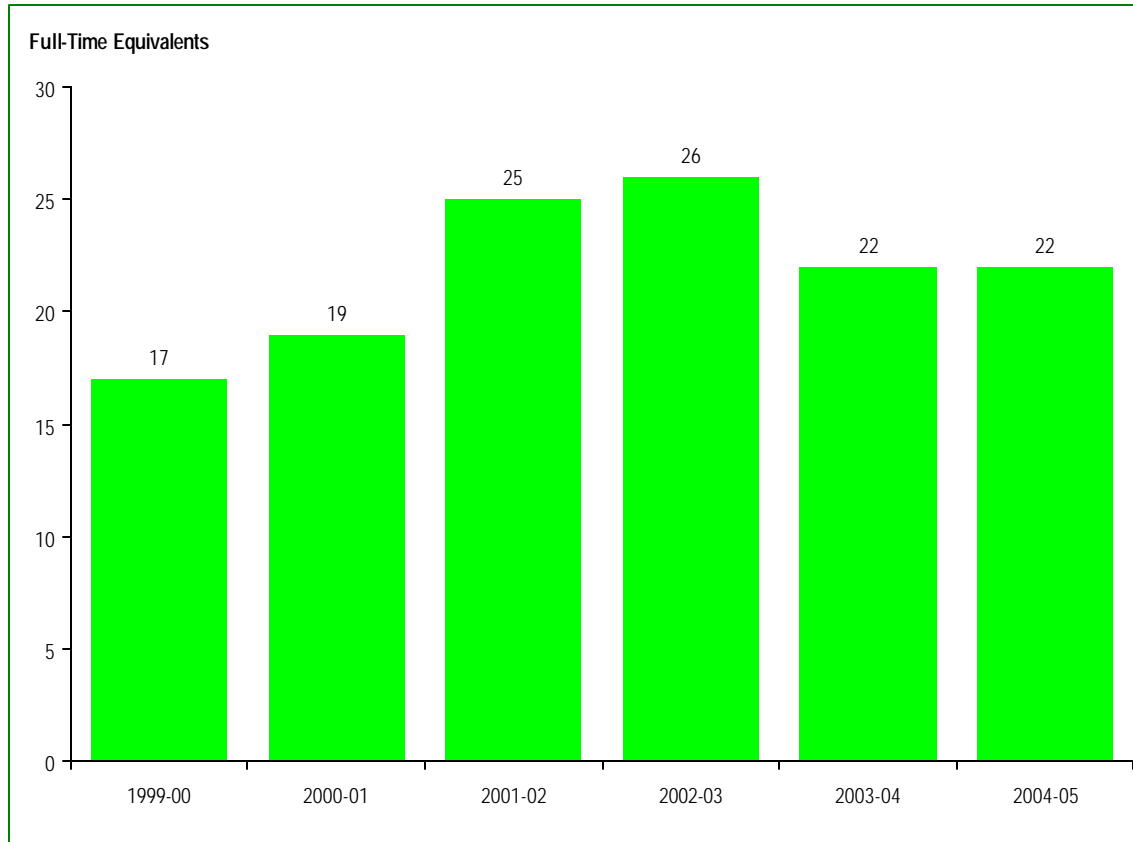
Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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 increased between 1999-00 and 2002-03 but has since decreased.
- In 2003-04, close to 7,000 complaints were received by the Office of the Correctional Investigator.

THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

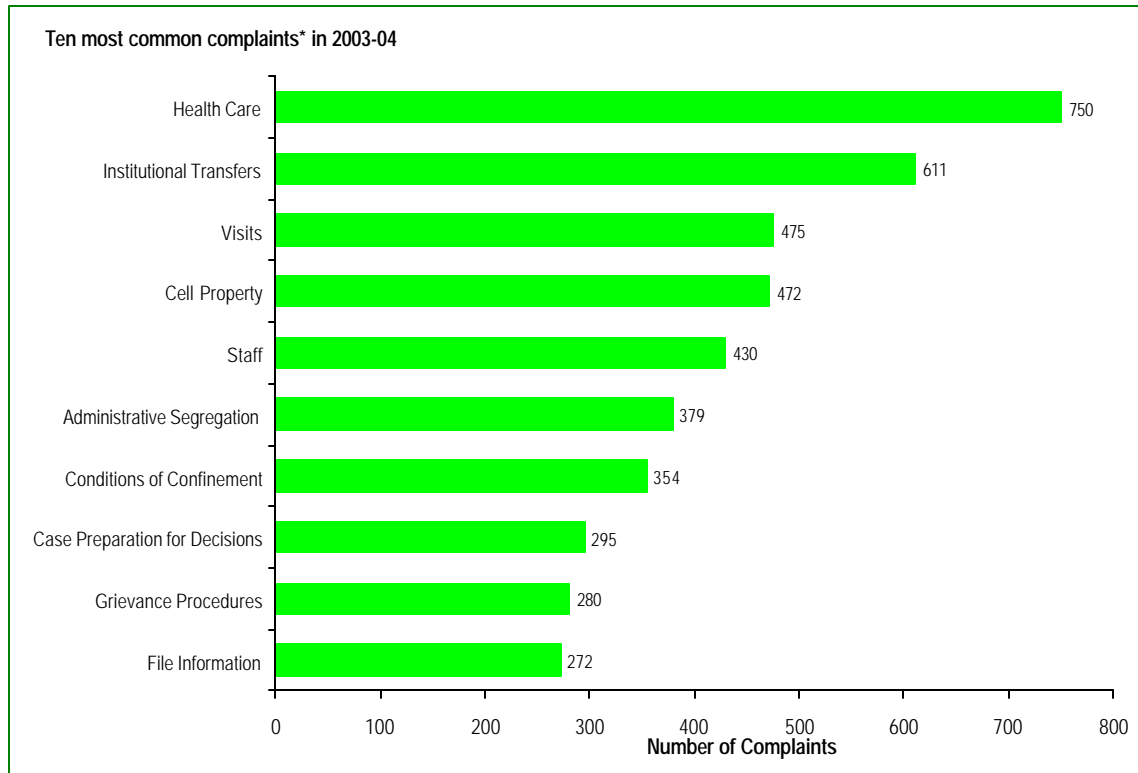
Table B5.

	Full-Time Equivalents					
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Type of Employees						
Senior Management	4	4	4	4	4	4
Investigative Services	7	9	15	16	12	12
Administrative Services	5	5	5	5	5	5
Legal Counsel/Advisor	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	17	19	25	26	22	22

Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator.

HEALTH CARE AND TRANSFERS ARE THE MOST COMMON COMPLAINTS MADE BY FEDERAL OFFENDERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Figure B6.



Source: Office of the Correctional Investigator 2003-04 Annual Report.

- There were 6,892 complaints received at the Office of the Correctional Investigator in 2003-04 that involved 3,825 federal offenders.
- Almost 20% of these complaints involved health care (10.9%) or institutional transfers (8.9%).

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 and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

HEALTH CARE AND TRANSFERS ARE THE MOST COMMON COMPLAINTS MADE BY FEDERAL OFFENDERS TO THE OFFICE OF THE CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR

Table B6.

Category of Complaint	Number of Complaints*				
	Year				
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
	#	#	#	#	#
Health Care	619	962	987	845	750
Institutional Transfers	491	735	761	656	611
Visits	426	572	506	455	475
Cell Property	218	354	371	429	472
Staff	302	421	427	377	430
Administrative Segregation	238	419	394	393	379
Conditions of Confinement	116	281	228	304	354
Case Preparation for Decisions	731	751	731	310	295
Grievance Procedures	133	351	344	289	280
File Information	362	425	397	315	272
Programs	242	337	247	190	202
Financial Matters	187	229	168	183	185
Security Classification	115	176	209	156	174
Telephone	104	173	169	152	165
Safety/Security of Offender	87	210	165	175	159
Cell Placement	63	105	85	103	127
Employment	91	162	130	145	120
Request for Information	--	--	102	151	117
Other**	789	1,446	1,064	1,111	1,072
Outside OCI's Terms of Reference	113	286	312	249	253
Total	5,427	8,395	7,797	6,988	6,892

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 and submit recommendations to address the complaint). Investigations vary considerably in terms of scope, complexity, duration and resources required.

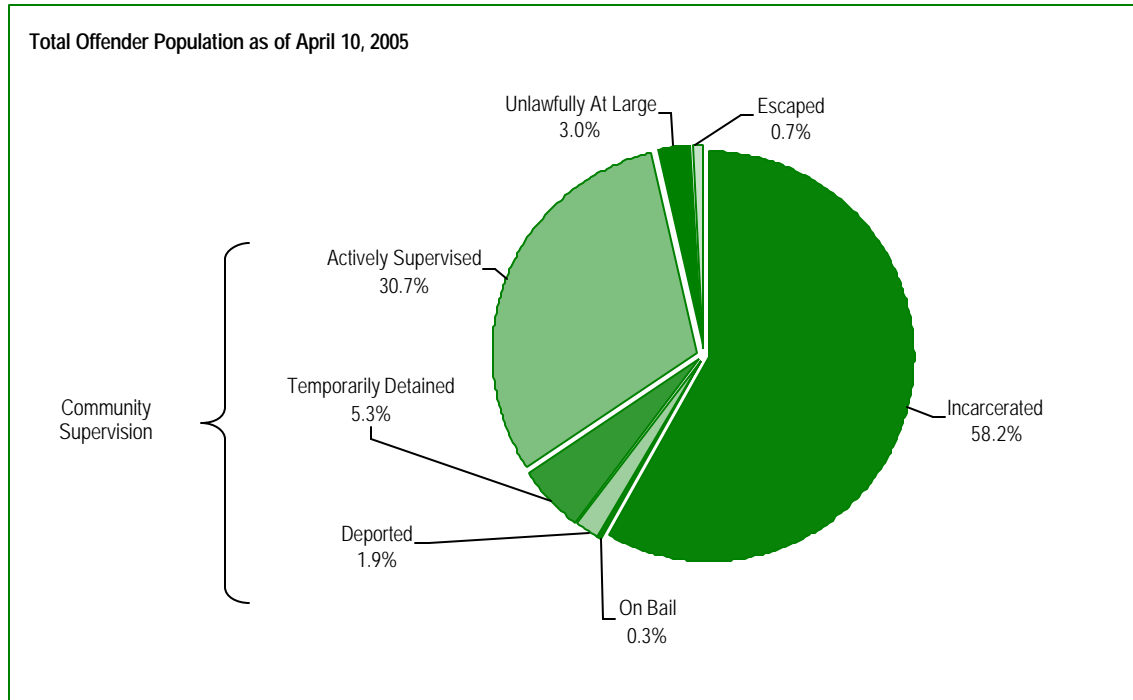
**Other refers to other types of complaints not specified in the table and includes Claims Against the Crown, Community Programs/Supervision, Correspondence, Death or Serious Injury, General Decision/Implementation, Diet, Discipline, Discrimination, Food Services, Health and Safety/Worksite, Ion Scan, Mental Health, Methadone, Official Languages, Operation/Decisions of the OCI, Penitentiary Placement, Release Procedures, 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 center 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.

FEDERAL OFFENDERS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Table C1. As of April 10, 2005.

Status	Federal Offenders	
	#	%
Incarcerated	12,624	58.2
On Bail	68	0.3
Actively Supervised	6,656	30.7
Day Parole	962	4.4
Full Parole	3,545	16.3
Statutory Release	2,068	9.5
Long Term Supervision Order	81	0.4
Temporarily Detained, while on:	1,142	5.3
Day Parole	198	0.9
Full Parole	168	0.8
Statutory Release	765	3.5
Long Term Supervision Order	11	0.1
Deported	420	1.9
Escaped	146	0.7
Unlawfully At Large	646	3.0
Total	21,702	100.0

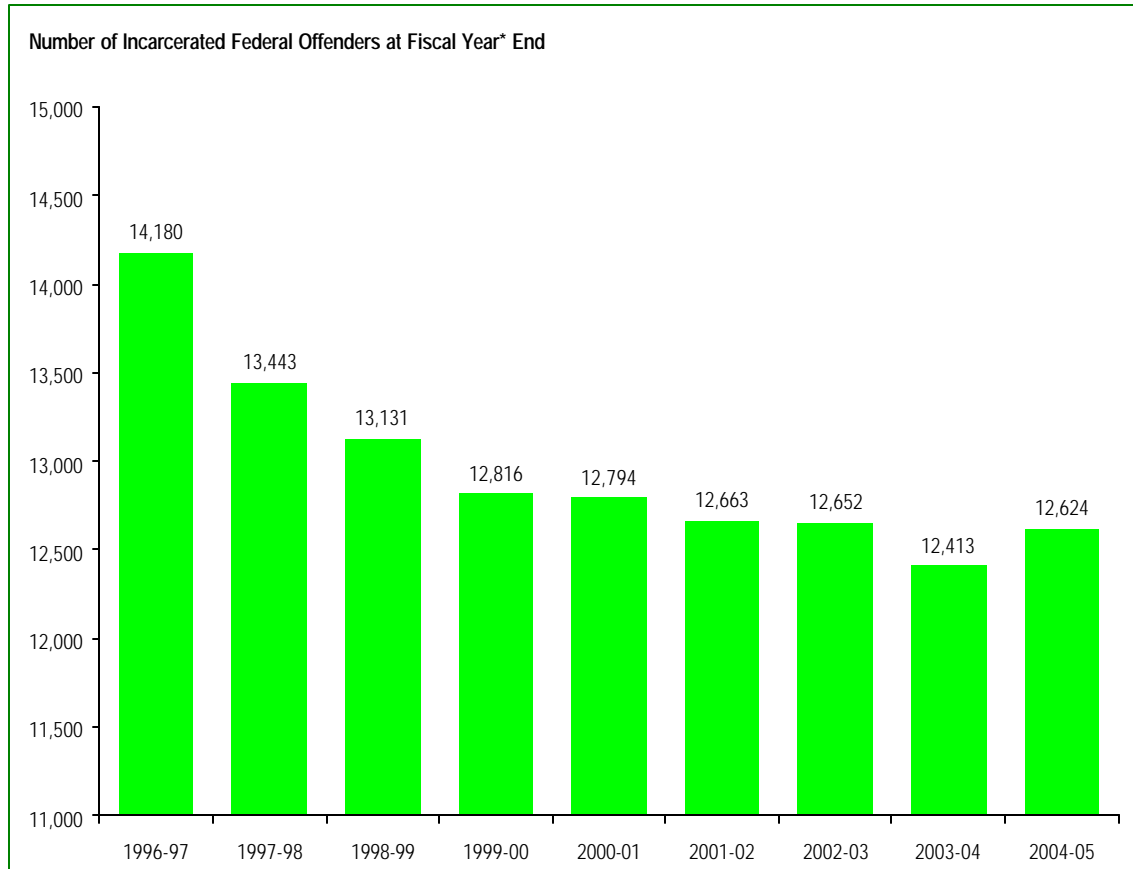
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

THE NUMBER OF INCARCERATED FEDERAL OFFENDERS INCREASED IN 2004-05

Figure C2.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- Following consecutive decreases in the federal incarcerated offender population from 1996-97 to 2003-04, there was a small increase (1.7%) in 2004-05.
- The provincial/territorial sentenced offender population in custody decreased from 1996-97 to 2003-04 while the remand population increased during this period.

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" 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 2004-05

Table C2.

Year	Incarcerated Offenders					Total
	Federal ¹	Provincial/Territorial ²			Total	
		Sentenced	Remand	Other/Temporary Detention		
1996-97	14,180	13,878	5,734	249	19,861	34,041
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	10,948	7,971	347	19,266	31,929
2002-03	12,652	10,607	8,727	351	19,685	32,337
2003-04	12,413	9,844	9,160	361	19,366	31,779
2004-05	12,624	--	--	--	--	--

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

Note:

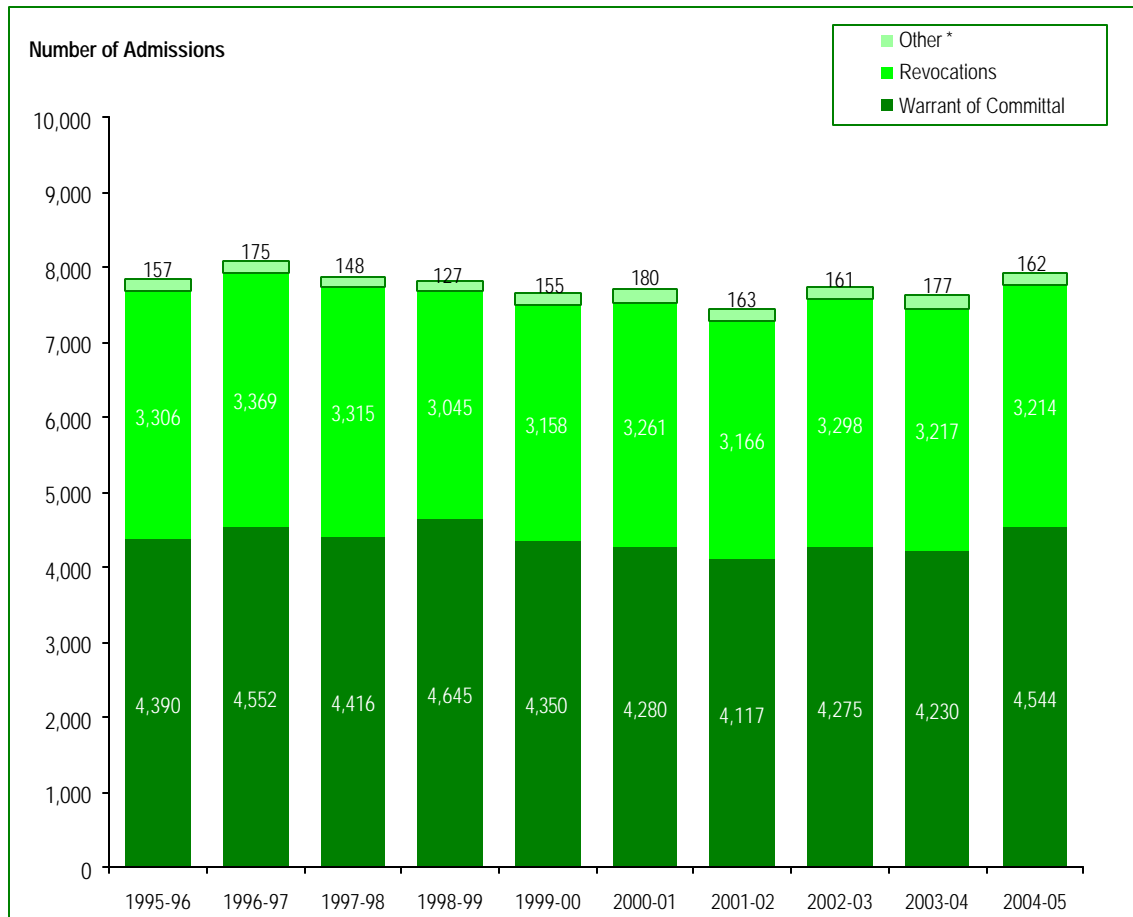
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

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 BEEN STABLE

Figure C3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions has been relatively stable over the past 10 years.
- The number of warrant of committal admissions to federal jurisdiction increased 7.4% from 4,230 in 2003-04 to 4,544 in 2004-05.
- The number of women admitted to federal jurisdiction under warrant of committal decreased from 237 in 2003-04 to 229 in 2004-05.

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 BEEN STABLE

Table C3.

Type of Admission	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Warrant of Committal										
1 st Federal Sentence	211	2,941	189	2,762	176	2,833	202	2,725	210	3,024
All Others	20	1,108	13	1,153	29	1,237	35	1,268	19	1,291
Subtotal	231	4,049	202	3,915	205	4,070	237	3,993	229	4,315
Total	4,280		4,117		4,275		4,230		4,544	
Revocations										
Total	134	3,127	128	3,038	142	3,156	139	3,078	142	3,072
Total	3,261		3,166		3,298		3,217		3,214	
Other*										
Total	24	156	13	150	8	153	12	165	16	146
Total	180		163		161		177		162	
Total Admissions										
7,721 7,446 7,734 7,624 7,920										

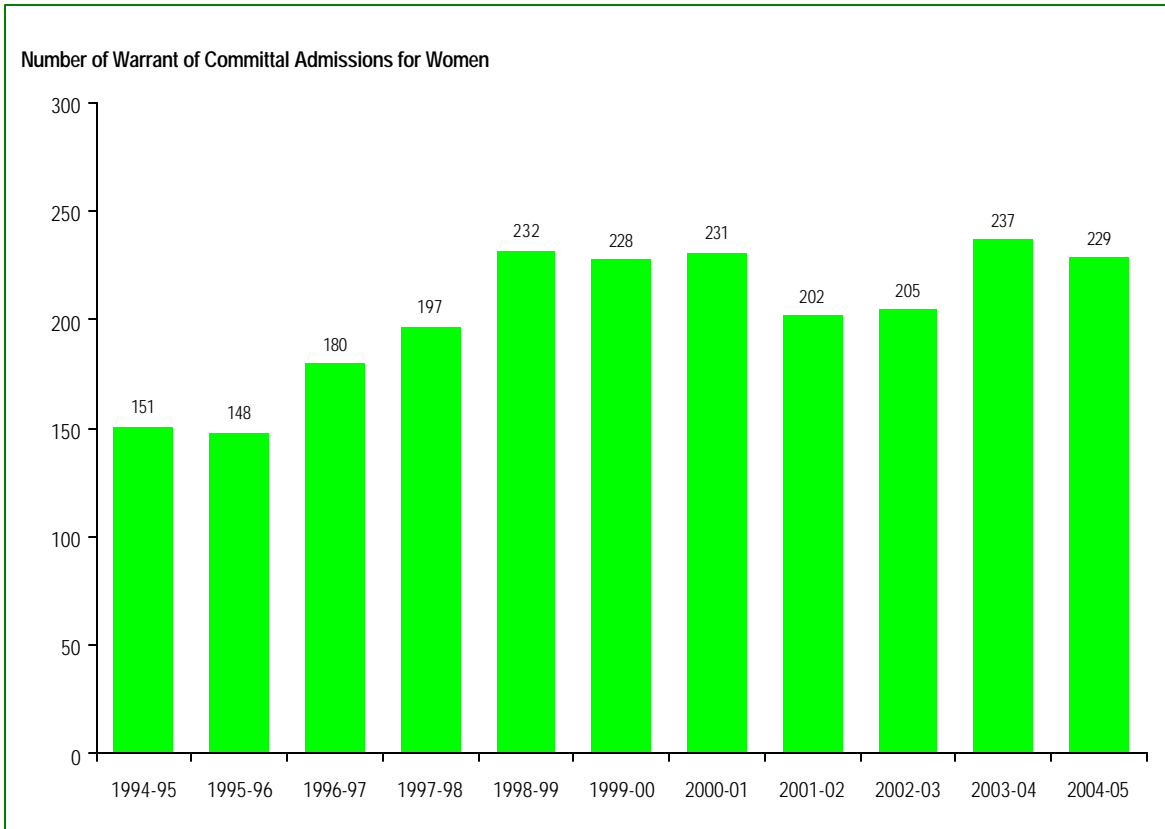
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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 HAS FLUCTUATED

Figure C4.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The number of admissions increased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and has fluctuated since that time.
- Overall, women continue to represent a small proportion of the total number of admissions (i.e., 5.0% in 2004-05).
- As of April 10, 2005, there were 368 women incarcerated in Canada under federal jurisdiction.

Note:

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

**THE NUMBER OF WOMEN ADMITTED FROM THE COURTS TO FEDERAL
JURISDICTION HAS FLUCTUATED**

Table C4.

Year	Warrant of Committal Admissions				Total
	Men		Women		
	#	%	#	%	
1994-95	4,634	96.8	151	3.2	4,785
1995-96	4,242	96.6	148	3.4	4,390
1996-97	4,372	96.0	180	4.0	4,552
1997-98	4,218	95.5	197	4.5	4,415
1998-99	4,412	95.0	232	5.0	4,644
1999-00	4,121	94.8	228	5.2	4,349
2000-01	4,049	94.6	231	5.4	4,280
2001-02	3,915	95.1	202	4.9	4,117
2002-03	4,070	95.2	205	4.8	4,275
2003-04	3,993	94.4	237	5.6	4,230
2004-05	4,315	95.0	229	5.0	4,544

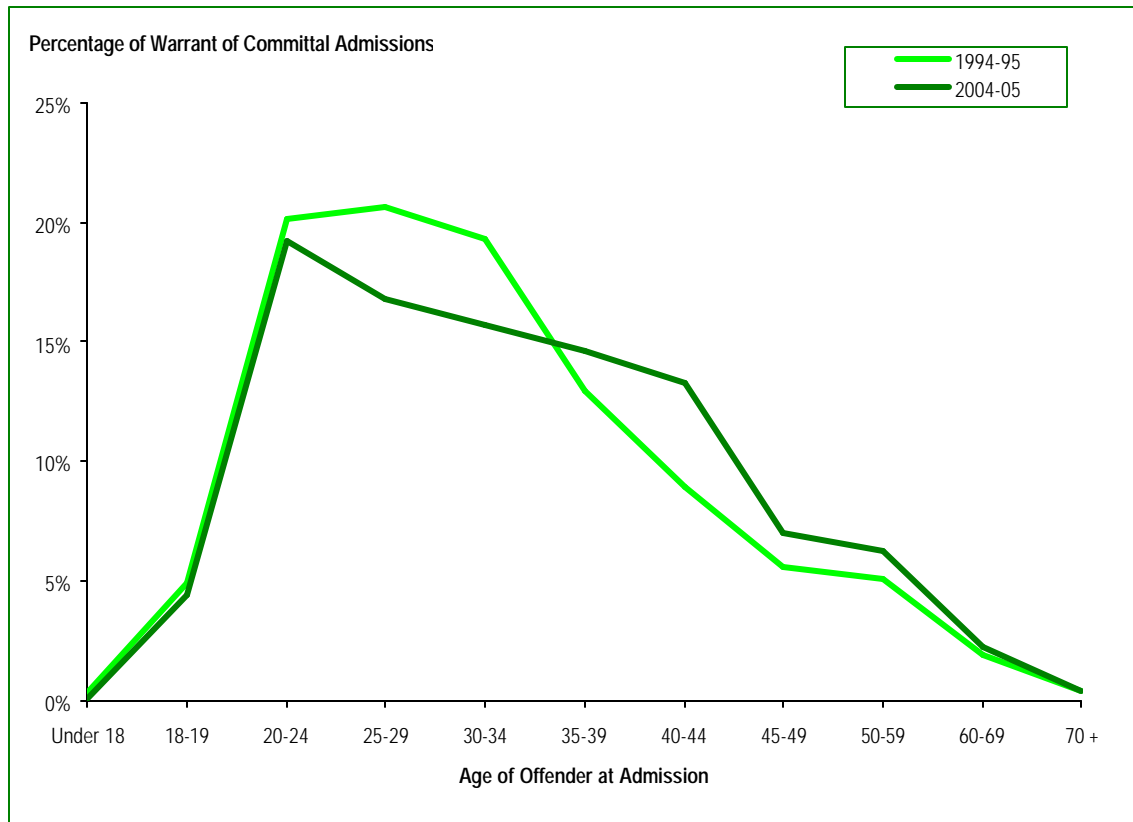
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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 2004-05, 36.0% of offenders admitted to federal jurisdiction were between the ages of 20 and 29, and 30.3% 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 30 in 1994-95 to 33 in 2004-05.
- The number of offenders between the ages of 40 and 49 at admission has increased from 692 (14.5%) in 1994-95 to 924 (20.3%) in 2004-05, whereas the number of offenders between the ages of 25 and 29 decreased from 987 (20.6%) in 1994-95 to 763 (16.8%) in 2004-05.

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	1994-95						2004-05					
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	0	0.0	16	0.3	16	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.1	6	0.1
18 and 19	5	3.3	231	5.0	236	4.9	9	3.9	193	4.5	202	4.4
20 to 24	24	15.9	936	20.2	960	20.1	30	13.1	841	19.5	871	19.2
25 to 29	30	19.9	957	20.6	987	20.6	39	17.0	724	16.8	763	16.8
30 to 34	42	27.8	883	19.1	925	19.3	42	18.3	672	15.6	714	15.7
35 to 39	23	15.2	594	12.8	617	12.9	36	15.7	626	14.5	662	14.6
40 to 44	17	11.3	409	8.8	426	8.9	34	14.8	570	13.2	604	13.3
45 to 49	7	4.6	259	5.6	266	5.6	19	8.3	301	7.0	320	7.0
50 to 59	3	2.0	239	5.2	242	5.1	17	7.4	266	6.2	283	6.2
60 to 69	0	0.0	89	1.9	89	1.9	3	1.3	98	2.3	101	2.2
70 and over	0	0.0	21	0.5	21	0.4	0	0.0	18	0.4	18	0.4
Total	151		4,634		4,785		229		4,315		4,544	

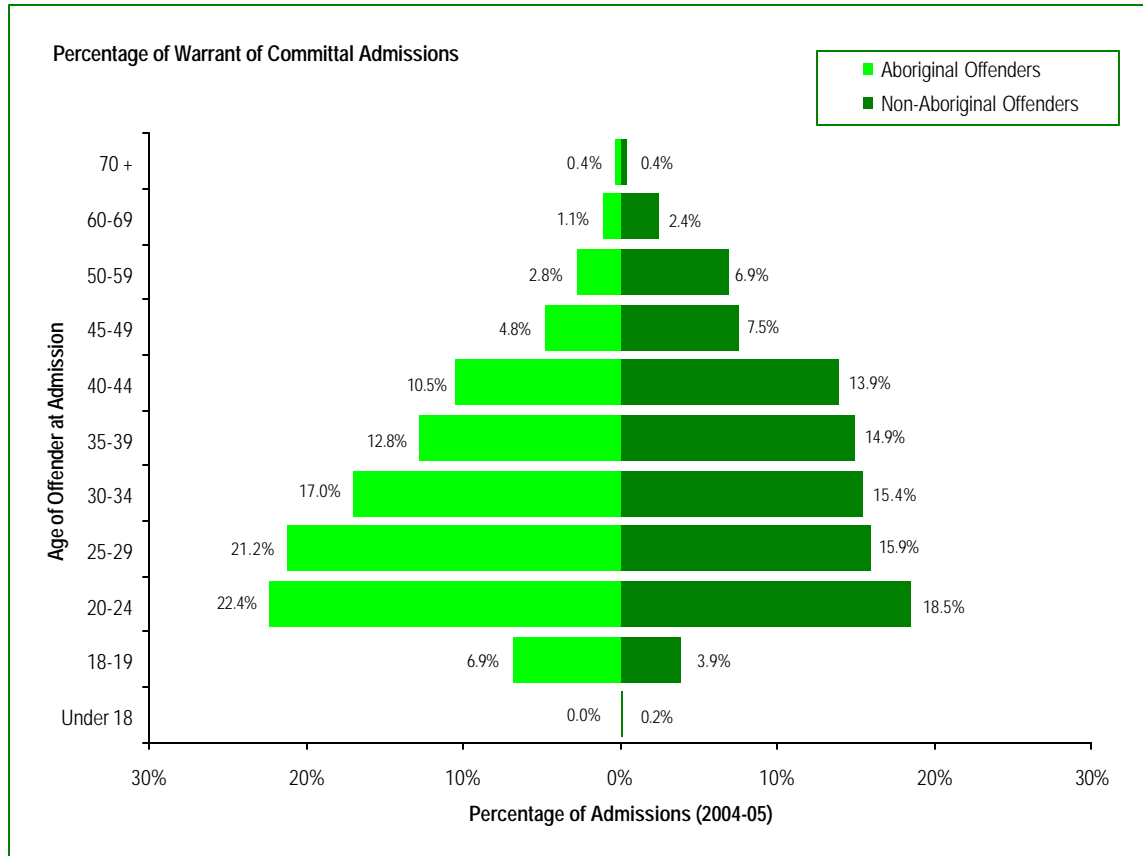
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

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 2004-05, 50.4% 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 29, 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	1994-95						2004-05					
	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total		Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 18	3	0.4	13	0.3	16	0.3	0	0.0	6	0.2	6	0.1
18 and 19	41	6.1	195	4.7	236	4.9	54	6.9	148	3.9	202	4.4
20 to 24	173	25.7	787	19.1	960	20.1	176	22.4	695	18.5	871	19.2
25 to 29	157	23.3	830	20.2	987	20.6	167	21.2	596	15.9	763	16.8
30 to 34	130	19.3	795	19.3	925	19.3	134	17.0	580	15.4	714	15.7
35 to 39	75	11.1	542	13.2	617	12.9	101	12.8	561	14.9	662	14.6
40 to 44	45	6.7	381	9.3	426	8.9	83	10.5	521	13.9	604	13.3
45 to 49	23	3.4	243	5.9	266	5.6	38	4.8	282	7.5	320	7.0
50 to 59	19	2.8	223	5.4	242	5.1	22	2.8	261	6.9	283	6.2
60 to 69	5	0.7	84	2.0	89	1.9	9	1.1	92	2.4	101	2.2
70 and over	2	0.3	19	0.5	21	0.4	3	0.4	15	0.4	18	0.4
Total	673		4,112		4,785		787		3,757		4,544	

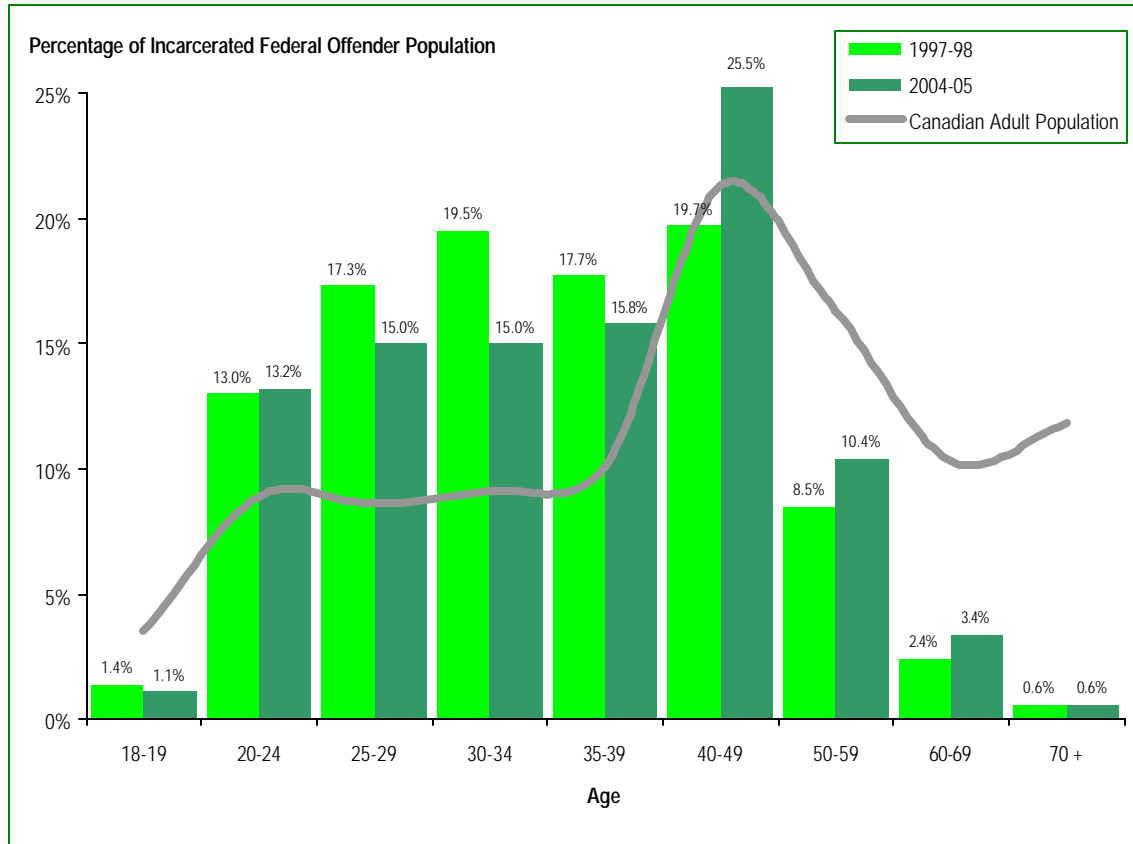
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

14% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Figure C7.



Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

- In 2004-05, 14.4% of incarcerated offenders were above the age of 50 compared to 11.5% in 1997-98.
- In 2004-05, 41.3% of the incarcerated federal offender population was between the ages of 35 and 49, while 41.3% of the Canadian population* was within this age group.
- The community federal offender population was older than the incarcerated population; 26.2% of offenders in the community were over 50, compared to 14.4% of the incarcerated offenders in this age group.

Note:

*Annual Demographic Statistics 2004, Statistics Canada.

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

14% OF THE FEDERAL INCARCERATED OFFENDER POPULATION IS AGE 50 OR OVER

Table C7.

Age	Incarcerated		Community		Total		% of Canadian adult population*
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Under 18	3	<0.1	0	0.0	3	<0.1	-
18 and 19	140	1.1	17	0.2	157	0.8	3.5
20 to 24	1,664	13.2	662	8.1	2,326	11.2	8.9
25 to 29	1,891	15.0	1,026	12.5	2,917	14.0	8.6
30 to 34	1,889	15.0	1,054	12.8	2,943	14.1	9.1
35 to 39	1,999	15.8	1,155	14.1	3,154	15.1	10.1
40 to 49	3,214	25.5	2,161	26.3	5,375	25.8	21.3
50 to 59	1,314	10.4	1,345	16.4	2,659	12.8	16.3
60 to 69	428	3.4	588	7.2	1,016	4.9	10.3
70 and over	82	0.6	210	2.6	292	1.4	11.8
Total	12,624	100.0	8,218	100.0	20,842	100.0	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada; Statistics Canada.

Note:

*Annual Demographic Statistics 2004, Statistics Canada.

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

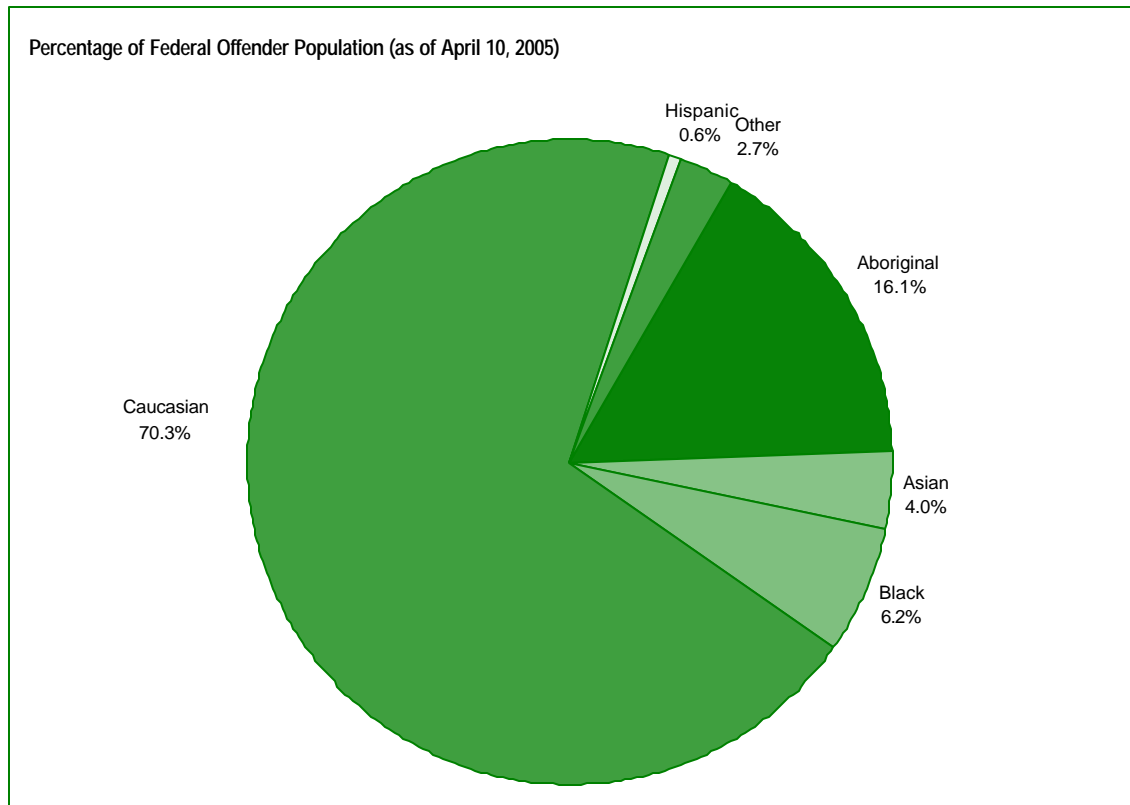
Community supervision includes federal offenders on day parole, full parole, statutory release, or in the community supervised on a long term supervision order, as well as those who are temporarily detained or paroled for deportation.

The data presented is a snapshot of the offender population as of April 10, 2005.

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Figure C8.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population is diverse; however, 70.3% of offenders identify themselves as Caucasian.
- These proportions have changed little since 2002.

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.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE CAUCASIAN

Table C8.

	Offender Population			
	2002		2005	
	#	%	#	%
Aboriginal	3,365	15.2	3,498	16.1
Inuit	130	0.6	129	0.6
Métis	949	4.3	968	4.5
North American Indian	2,286	10.3	2,401	11.1
Asian	975	4.4	860	4.0
Arab/West Asian	145	0.7	131	0.6
Asiatic	317	1.4	191	0.9
Chinese	87	0.4	104	0.5
East Indian	77	0.3	44	0.2
Filipino	50	0.2	30	0.1
Japanese	4	<0.1	6	<0.1
Korean	10	<0.1	17	0.1
South East Asian	174	0.8	226	1.0
South Asian	111	0.5	111	0.5
Black	1,390	6.3	1,344	6.2
Caucasian	15,690	70.8	15,266	70.3
Hispanic	137	0.6	138	0.6
Hispanic	69	0.3	32	0.1
Latin American	68	0.3	106	0.5
Other/Unknown	594	2.7	596	2.7
Total	22,151	100.0	21,702	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

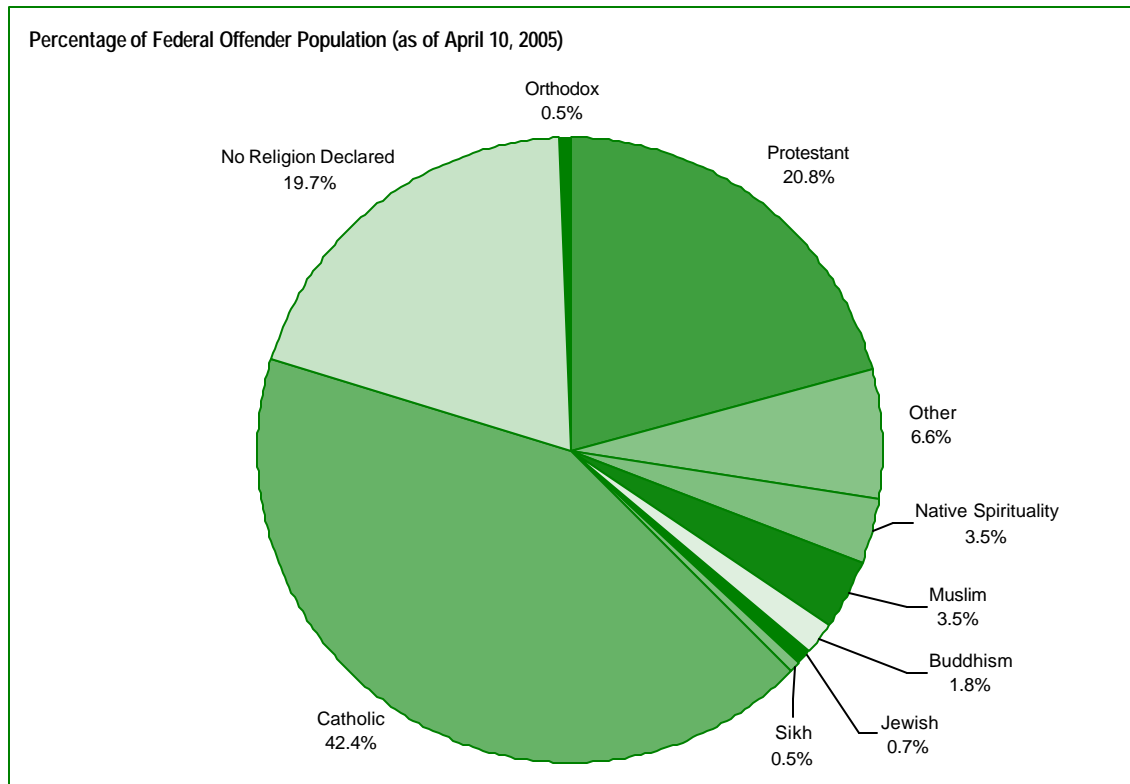
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The data reflect the number of offenders active at the end of each fiscal year. A fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

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 (42.4%), and Protestant (20.8%). Twenty percent of offenders declare no religion.
- These proportions have changed little since 2002.

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 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, Wicca and Zoroastrian.

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

THE RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION OF THE OFFENDER POPULATION IS DIVERSE

Table C9.

	Total Offender Population			
	2002		2005	
	#	%	#	%
Catholic	10,106	45.6	9,194	42.4
Protestant	4,807	21.7	4,519	20.8
Muslim	660	3.0	761	3.5
Native Spirituality	572	2.6	753	3.5
Buddhist	350	1.6	387	1.8
Jewish	159	0.7	159	0.7
Orthodox	118	0.5	104	0.5
Sikh	83	0.4	102	0.5
Other	1,488	6.7	1,437	6.6
No Religion Declared	3,808	17.2	4,286	19.7
Total	22,151	100.0	21,702	100.0

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

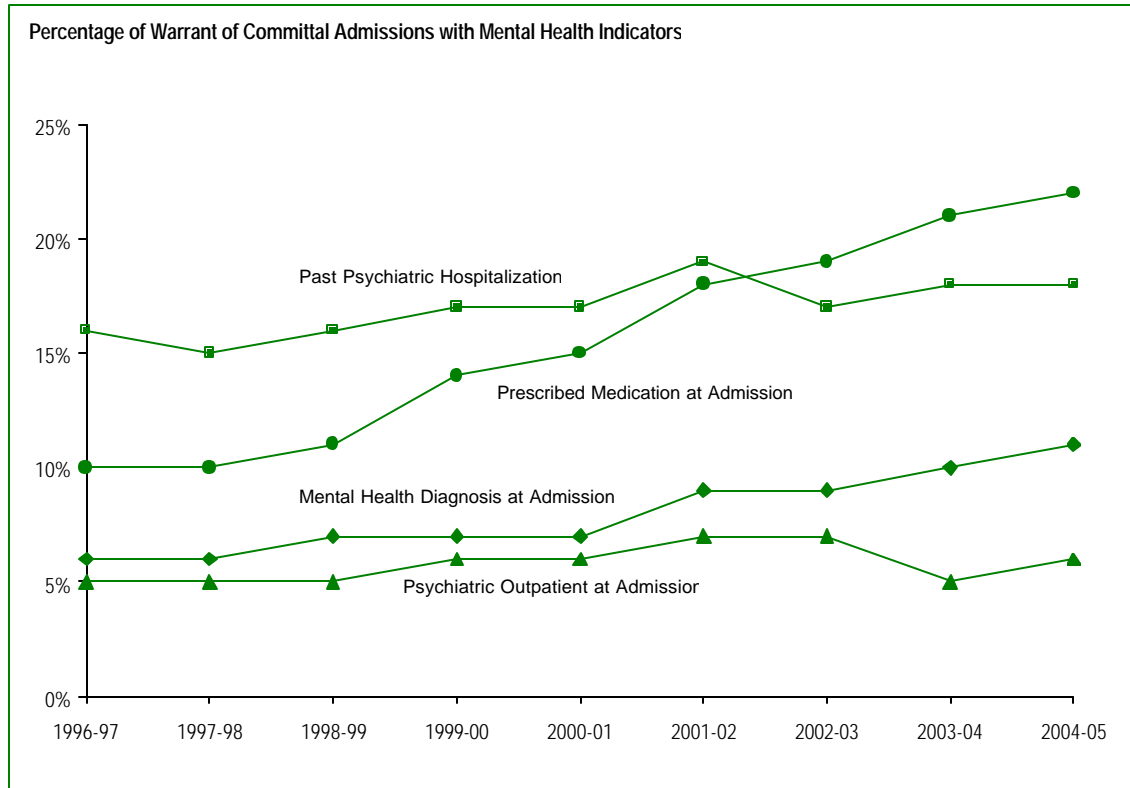
The data reflect the total offender population, which includes federal offenders who are incarcerated (serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions, and those on temporary absence) and federal offenders who are on community supervision, on bail, escaped and unlawfully at large. Community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

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

Due to rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

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

Figure C10.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The percentage of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction with a mental health diagnosis at time of admission is increasing.
- In 2004-05, 11% of offenders committed to federal jurisdiction had a mental health diagnosis at time of admission and 6% were receiving outpatient services prior to admission.
- In 2004-05, 40% of female offenders compared to 17% 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 1996-97 to 22% in 2004-05.
- 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 for the presence of dynamic needs factors, which may need to be addressed through treatment.

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

Table C10 (2004-05).

Mental Health Indicator At Time of Admission	Women		Men		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Diagnosis	39	19	356	10	395	11
Prescribed Psychiatric Medication	88	44	699	20	787	22
Past Psychiatric Hospitalization	81	40	575	17	656	18
Psychiatric Outpatient	18	9	197	6	215	6

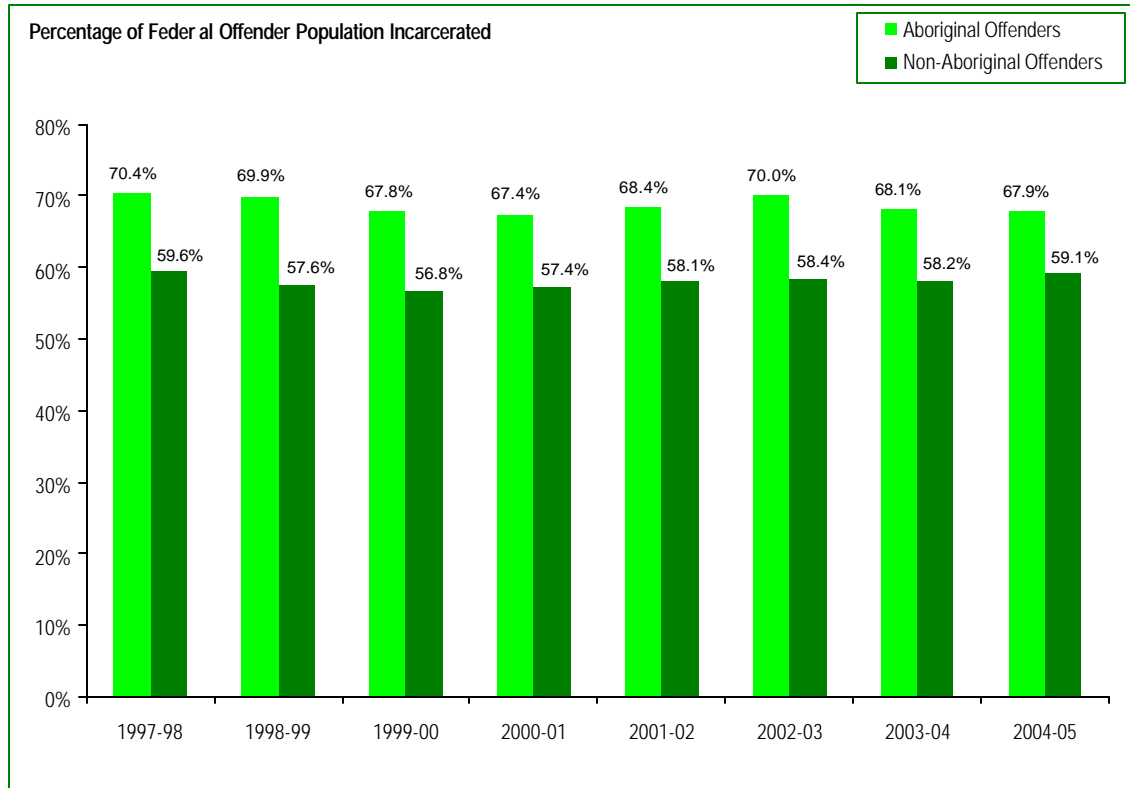
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

Data are from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Intake Assessment process, where all new admissions are screened at intake for the presence of dynamic needs factors, which may need to be addressed through treatment.

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

Figure C11.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of March 31, 2005, the proportion of offenders incarcerated was about 9% greater for Aboriginal offenders (67.9%) than for non-Aboriginal offenders (59.1%).
- Aboriginal women represent 27.2% of all incarcerated women while Aboriginal men represent 17.9% of incarcerated men.
- In 2004-05, Aboriginal offenders represented 16.2% of the total federal offender population while Aboriginal adults represent 2.7% of the Canadian adult population*.
- Aboriginal offenders accounted for 18.2% of the incarcerated population and 13.2% of the community population in 2004-05.

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						
2001-02	Aboriginal	2,129	69.1	952	30.9	3,081
	Non-Aboriginal	10,176	58.8	7,131	41.2	17,307
	Total	12,305	60.4	8,083	39.6	20,388
2002-03	Aboriginal	2,209	70.6	920	29.4	3,129
	Non-Aboriginal	10,087	59.1	6,991	40.9	17,078
	Total	12,296	60.9	7,911	39.1	20,207
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
Women						
2001-02	Aboriginal	98	55.7	78	44.3	176
	Non-Aboriginal	260	39.0	407	61.0	667
	Total	358	42.5	485	57.5	843
2002-03	Aboriginal	104	59.1	72	40.9	176
	Non-Aboriginal	252	39.4	388	60.6	640
	Total	356	43.6	460	56.4	816
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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

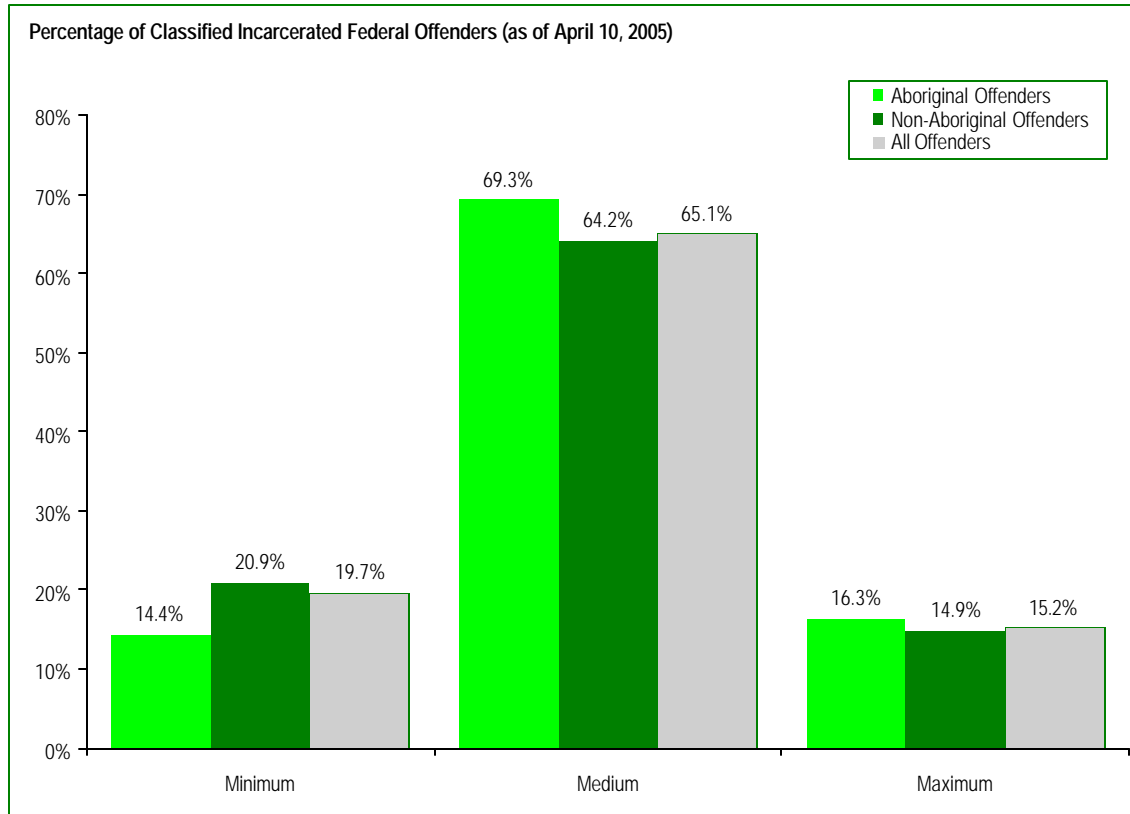
Incarcerated includes male and female federal offenders serving their sentences in federal or provincial institutions.

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.

- 65.1% of federal offenders are classified as medium security risk.
- A lower percentage of Aboriginal offenders are classified as minimum security risk compared to non-Aboriginal offenders (14.4% and 20.9%, respectively).
- 16.3% of Aboriginal offenders are classified as maximum security risk compared to 14.9% of non-Aboriginal offenders.

Note:

The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 10, 2005.

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

Table C12.

Security Risk Level	Aboriginal		Non-Aboriginal		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Minimum	319	14.4	2,000	20.9	2,319	19.7
Medium	1,532	69.3	6,129	64.2	7,661	65.1
Maximum	361	16.3	1,422	14.9	1,783	15.2
Total	2,212	100.0	9,551	100.0	11,763	100.0
Not yet determined*	84		777		861	
Total	2,296		10,328		12,624	

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

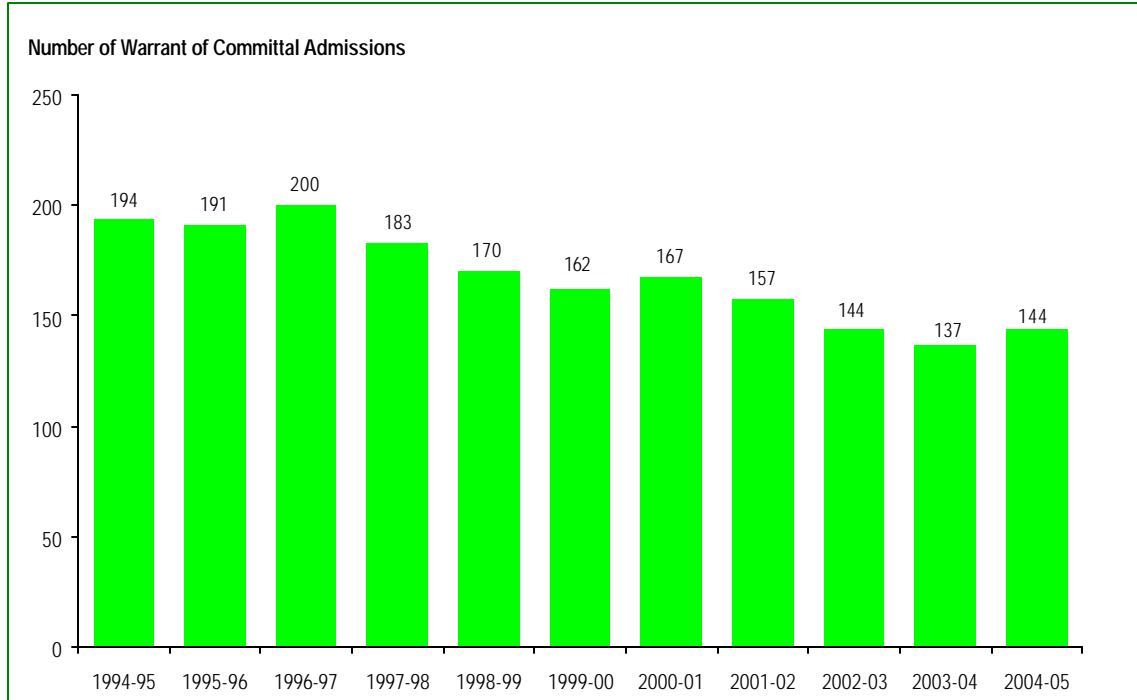
*The "not yet determined" category includes offenders who have not yet been classified.

The data represent the security level of the offender, as of April 10, 2005.

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 HAVE DECREASED BY 26%

Figure C13.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1994-95 to 2004-05, the number of admissions to federal jurisdiction with a life/indeterminate* sentence has decreased by 25.8%. In comparison, the number of admissions overall has decreased by 11.7% since 1994-95.
- In 1994-95, the average age at admission for an offender who received a life/indeterminate sentence was 33, whereas in 2004-05, the average age was 35.
- As of April 10, 2005, there were a total of 2,828 offenders incarcerated with a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these, 2,762 (97.7%) were men and 66 (2.3%) were women; 486 (17.2%) were Aboriginal and 2,342 (82.8%) were non-Aboriginal.
- As of April 10, 2005, 22% of the total federal population were serving a life/indeterminate sentence. Of these offenders, 63% were incarcerated and 37% 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, for example 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 HAVE DECREASED BY 26%

Table C13.

Year	Aboriginal Offenders			Non-Aboriginal Offenders			Total		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
1994-95	1	27	28	9	157	166	10	184	194
1995-96	1	36	37	9	145	154	10	181	191
1996-97	2	31	33	9	158	167	11	189	200
1997-98	0	32	32	5	146	151	5	178	183
1998-99	2	39	41	3	126	129	5	165	170
1999-00	4	26	30	4	128	132	8	154	162
2000-01	2	30	32	8	127	135	10	157	167
2001-02	0	29	29	6	122	128	6	151	157
2002-03	0	28	28	4	112	116	4	140	144
2003-04	0	17	17	2	118	120	2	135	137
2004-05	1	18	19	5	120	125	6	138	144

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

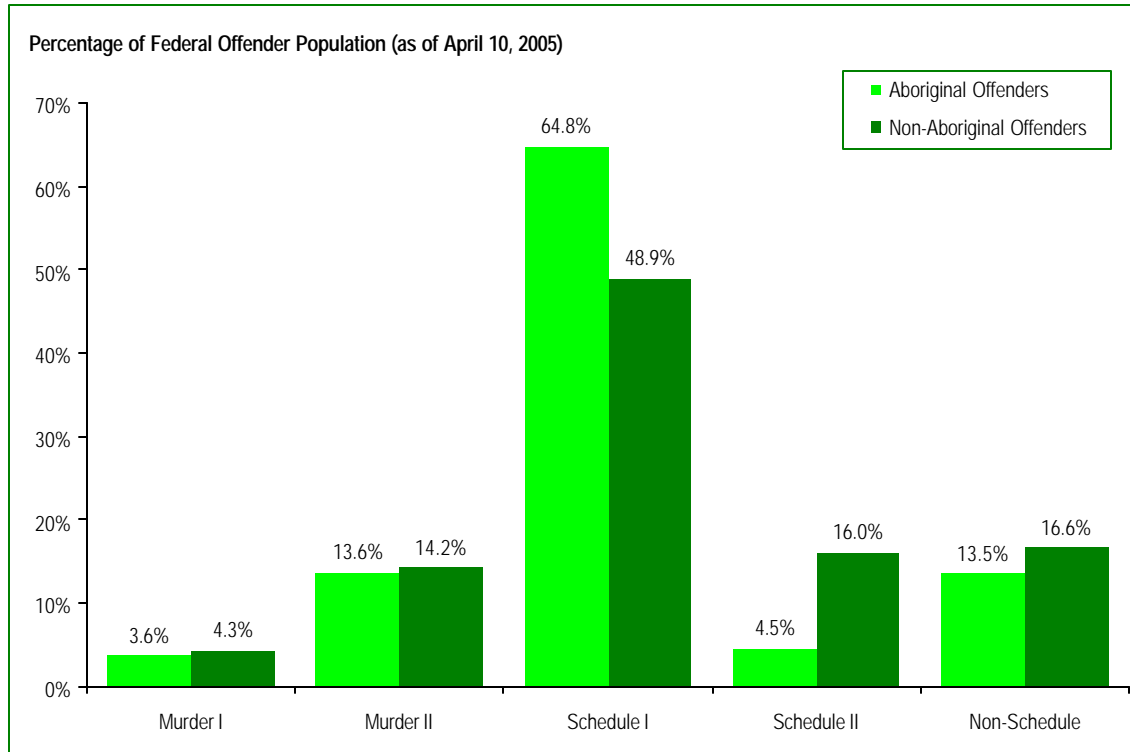
Note:

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, for example to declare an offender a Dangerous Offender, and the consequence of this designation is imprisonment for an indeterminate period.

70% OF FEDERAL OFFENDERS ARE SERVING A SENTENCE FOR A VIOLENT OFFENCE*

Figure C14.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2005, a greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence (82.0% versus 67.4%, respectively).
- 80.0% of Aboriginal women offenders were serving a sentence for a violent offence compared to 50.2% of non-Aboriginal women offenders.
- A greater proportion of Aboriginal offenders than non-Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule I offence (64.8% versus 48.9%, respectively).
- 4.5% of Aboriginal offenders were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 16.0% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of those offenders serving a sentence for Murder, 3.5% were women and 15.1% were Aboriginal.
- 28.0% of women were serving a sentence for a Schedule II offence compared to 13.6% 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.

70% 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	2	123	125	21	763	784	23	886	909
Percent	1.0	3.7	3.6	3.0	4.4	4.3	2.5	4.3	4.2
Murder II	22	452	474	93	2,485	2,578	115	2,937	3,052
Percent	10.7	13.7	13.6	13.2	14.2	14.2	12.6	14.1	14.1
Schedule I	140	2,128	2,268	241	8,666	8,907	381	10,794	11,175
Percent	68.3	64.6	64.8	34.1	49.5	48.9	41.8	51.9	51.5
Schedule II	26	133	159	229	2,691	2,920	255	2,824	3,079
Percent	12.7	4.0	4.5	32.4	15.4	16.0	28.0	13.6	14.2
Non-Schedule	15	457	472	123	2,892	3,015	138	3,349	3,487
Percent	7.3	13.9	13.5	17.4	16.5	16.6	15.1	16.1	16.1
	205	3,293		707	17,497		912	20,790	
Total	3,498			18,204			21,702		

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*).

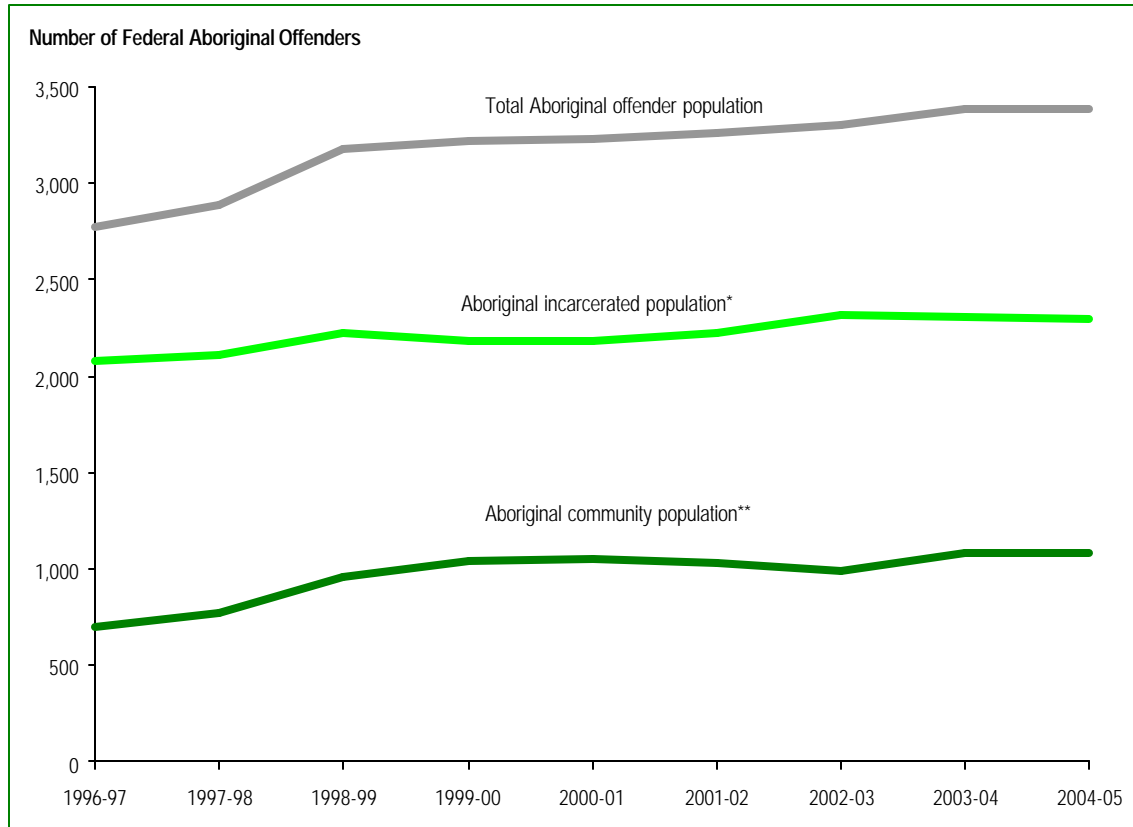
Schedule II comprises serious drug offences, or conspiracy to commit serious drug offences (see the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*).

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 10, 2005.

THE NUMBER OF ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION DID NOT CHANGE IN 2004-05

Figure C15.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- From 1996-97 to 2003-04, the Aboriginal population under federal jurisdiction increased by 21.7%. There was no change from 2003-04 to 2004-05.
- The number of incarcerated Aboriginal women increased steadily from 62 in 1996-97 to 100 in 2004-05, an increase of 61.3% in the last eight years. The increase for incarcerated Aboriginal men was 9.0% for the same period, increasing from 2,014 to 2,196.
- The number of Aboriginal offenders on community supervision increased from 1996-97 to 2004-05, an increase of 55.0% in the last eight years, from 700 to 1,085. The Aboriginal community population accounted for 13.2% of the total community population in 2004-05.

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 DID NOT CHANGE IN 2004-05

Table C15.

Aboriginal Offenders		Year				
		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Incarcerated						
Atlantic Region	Men	68	79	90	86	83
	Women	5	5	5	6	3
Quebec Region	Men	160	194	212	202	184
	Women	4	5	6	5	3
Ontario Region	Men	278	297	304	289	290
	Women	8	6	14	11	11
Prairie Region	Men	1,221	1,175	1,212	1,202	1,213
	Women	66	71	64	66	69
Pacific Region	Men	365	384	391	414	426
	Women	5	11	15	20	14
National Total	Men	2,092	2,129	2,209	2,193	2,196
	Women	88	98	104	108	100
	Total	2,180	2,227	2,313	2,301	2,296
Community						
Atlantic Region	Men	29	28	24	27	31
	Women	2	3	2	1	5
Quebec Region	Men	48	59	57	84	67
	Women	0	0	0	2	2
Ontario Region	Men	115	103	104	117	112
	Women	9	11	10	10	10
Prairie Region	Men	606	578	551	573	598
	Women	59	58	54	48	57
Pacific Region	Men	181	184	184	208	186
	Women	4	6	6	10	17
National Total	Men	979	952	920	1,009	994
	Women	74	78	72	71	91
	Total	1,053	1,030	992	1,080	1,085
Total Incarcerated & Community		3,233	3,257	3,305	3,381	3,381

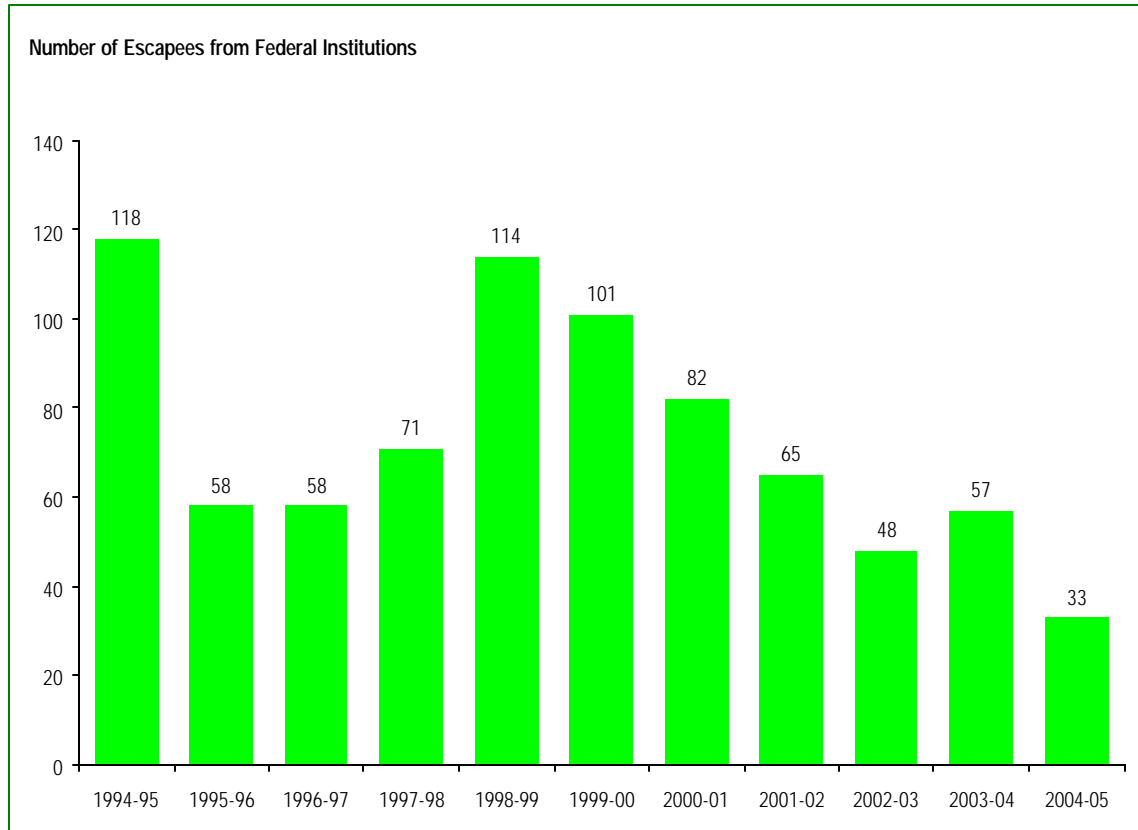
Source: Correctional Service of Canada

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.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Figure C16.



Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

- In 2004-05, there were 32 escape incidents involving a total of 33 inmates. Of these 33 escapees, 31 had been recaptured as of April 1, 2005. One of the escapees was a woman.
- In 2004-05, of the 33 escapees, 31 escaped from minimum security facilities.
- Inmates who escaped from federal institutions in 2004-05 represented less than 0.2% of the inmate population.

THE NUMBER OF ESCAPES HAS DECREASED

Table C16.

Type of Escapes	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Escapes from Multi-level Institutions	0	2	0	2	1
Number of Escapees	0	3	0	2	1
Escapes from Maximum Security Level Institutions	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Escapees	0	0	0	0	0
Escapes from Medium Security Level Institutions	2	3	0	1	1
Number of Escapees	2	6	0	1	1
Escapes from Minimum Security Level Institutions	70	47	43	48	30
Number of Escapees	80	56	48	54	31
Total Number of Escape Incidents	72	52	43	51	32
Total Number of Escapees	82	65	48	57	33

Source: Security, Correctional Service Canada.

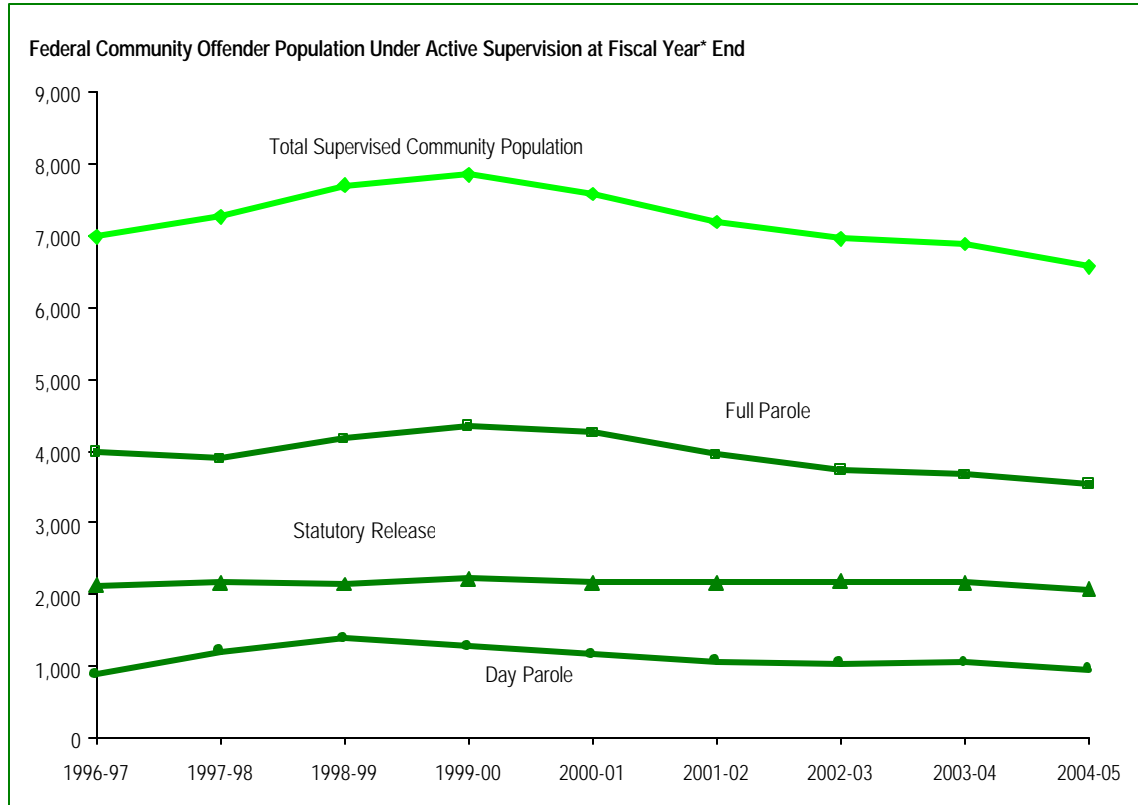
Note:

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

An escape incident can involve more than one offender.

THE SUPERVISED FEDERAL OFFENDER POPULATION IN THE COMMUNITY IS DECREASING

Figure C17.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- The federal offender population in the community under active supervision** increased from 1996-97 to 1999-00 but has decreased in the last five years.
- In 2004-05, there were 6,167 men and 408 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, or offenders paroled for deportation.

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 halfway 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 IS DECREASING

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
1996-97	39	843	260	3,725	26	2,101	325	6,669	6,994	-
1997-98	60	1,147	272	3,623	30	2,138	362	6,908	7,270	3.9
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

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

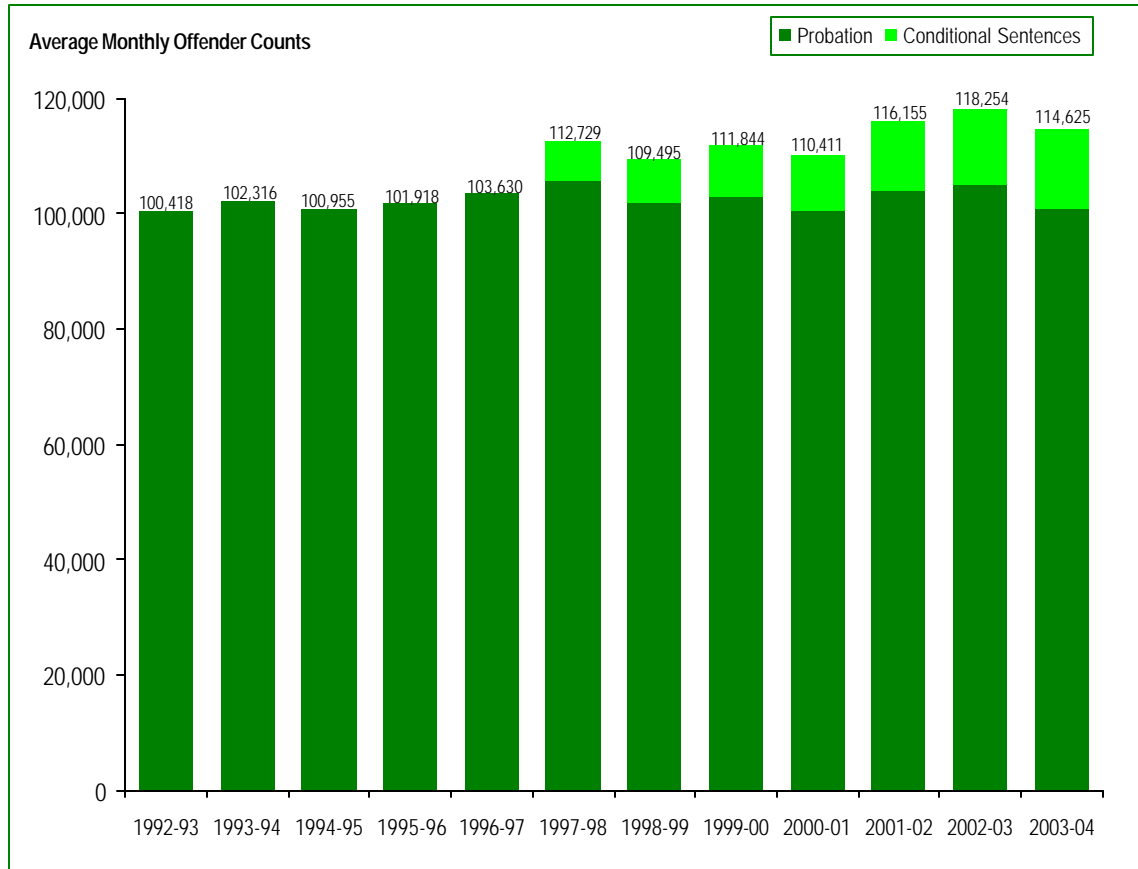
*Percent change is measured from the previous year.

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, or offenders paroled for deportation.

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.
- In 2003-04, the total number of offenders on probation was 100,993.
- Probation counts have changed little 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 and 2002-03 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01 to 2002-03. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years.

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 2002-03, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2001-02, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, and 2002-03, figures are not available for Nunavut.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES HAVE INCREASED THE PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS POPULATION

Table C18.

Year	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Probation	Average Monthly Offender Counts on Conditional Sentence	Total
1992-93	100,418	--	100,418
1993-94	102,316	--	102,316
1994-95	100,955	--	100,955
1995-96	101,918	--	101,918
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	103,946	12,209	116,155
2002-03	105,061	13,193	118,254
2003-04	100,993	13,632	114,625

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

Note:

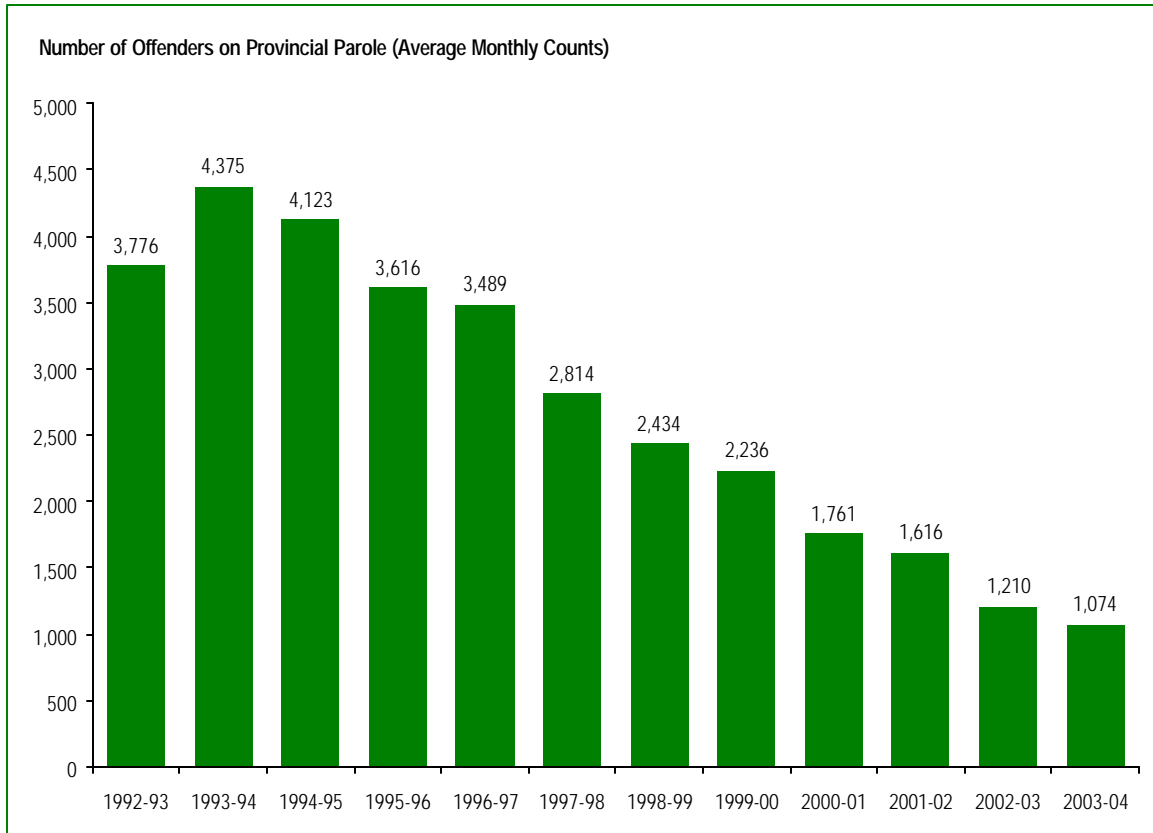
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Probation count data are not available for Nunavut in 1999-00, 2000-01 and 2002-03 and for New Brunswick in 2000-01 to 2002-03. Data are not available from the Northwest Territories for all years.

--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 2002-03, figures are not available for New Brunswick. For 1997-98 to 2001-02, figures are not available for the Northwest Territories. For 1999-00, 2000-01, and 2002-03, figures are not available for Nunavut.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS ON PROVINCIAL PAROLE HAS DECLINED

Figure C19.



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

- The number of offenders on provincial parole decreased from 1993-94 to 2003-04.
- The greatest decline of offenders on provincial parole has occurred in Ontario and Quebec.

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 DECLINED

Table C19.

Year	Average Monthly Counts on Provincial Parole						Percent Change
	Provincial Boards				National Parole Board*	Total	
	Quebec	Ontario	British Columbia	Total			
1992-93	1,332	1,558	303	3,193	583	3,776	--
1993-94	1,804	1,772	284	3,860	515	4,375	15.9
1994-95	1,981	1,405	290	3,676	447	4,123	-5.8
1995-96	1,918	1,011	283	3,212	404	3,616	-12.3
1996-97	1,808	744	594	3,146	343	3,489	-3.5
1997-98	1,640	621	246	2,507	307	2,814	-19.3
1998-99	1,334	574	239	2,147	287	2,434	-13.5
1999-00	1,291	406	203	1,900	336	2,236	-8.1
2000-01	903	322	249	1,474	287	1,761	-21.2
2001-02	846	276	265	1,387	229	1,616	-8.2
2002-03	581	210	223	1,014	196	1,210	-25.1
2003-04	550	146	189	885	189	1,074	-11.2

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.

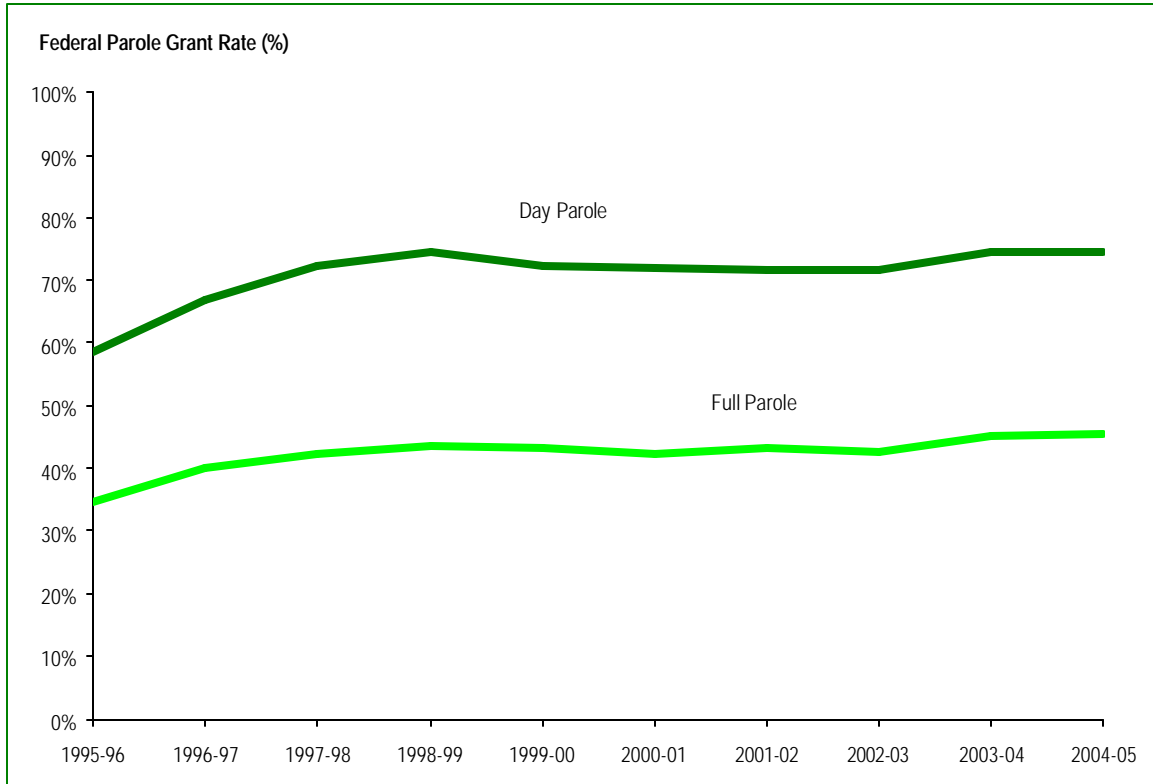
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Section D.

Conditional Release

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Figure D1.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2004-05, the grant rates for day parole and full parole were 74.5% and 45.6%, respectively.
- The grant rate for day parole and full parole increased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and has since remained relatively stable.
- 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 halfway 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 IS RELATIVELY STABLE

Table D1.

Type of Release	Year	Granted		Denied		Grant Rate (%)		
		Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Total
Day Parole	1995-96	92	3,069	50	2,172	64.8	58.6	58.7
	1996-97	106	2,590	15	1,327	87.6	66.1	66.8
	1997-98	176	3,469	29	1,371	85.9	71.7	72.2
	1998-99	218	3,582	27	1,273	89.0	73.8	74.5
	1999-00	229	3,610	39	1,427	85.4	71.7	72.4
	2000-01	224	3,236	27	1,325	89.2	70.9	71.9
	2001-02	189	2,981	29	1,228	86.7	70.8	71.6
	2002-03	196	2,829	24	1,181	89.1	70.5	71.5
	2003-04	213	2,908	25	1,047	89.5	73.5	74.4
	2004-05	257	2,813	24	1,025	91.5	73.3	74.5
Full Parole	1995-96	94	1,860	75	3,640	55.6	33.8	34.5
	1996-97	111	1,633	32	2,561	77.6	38.9	40.2
	1997-98	120	1,860	69	2,642	63.5	41.3	42.2
	1998-99	154	1,962	71	2,662	68.4	42.4	43.6
	1999-00	195	1,974	85	2,738	69.6	41.9	43.4
	2000-01	173	1,641	57	2,406	75.2	40.5	42.4
	2001-02	148	1,512	53	2,129	73.6	41.5	43.2
	2002-03	112	1,392	57	1,967	66.3	41.4	42.6
	2003-04	155	1,449	48	1,898	76.4	43.3	45.2
	2004-05	155	1,369	71	1,749	68.6	43.9	45.6

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 halfway house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

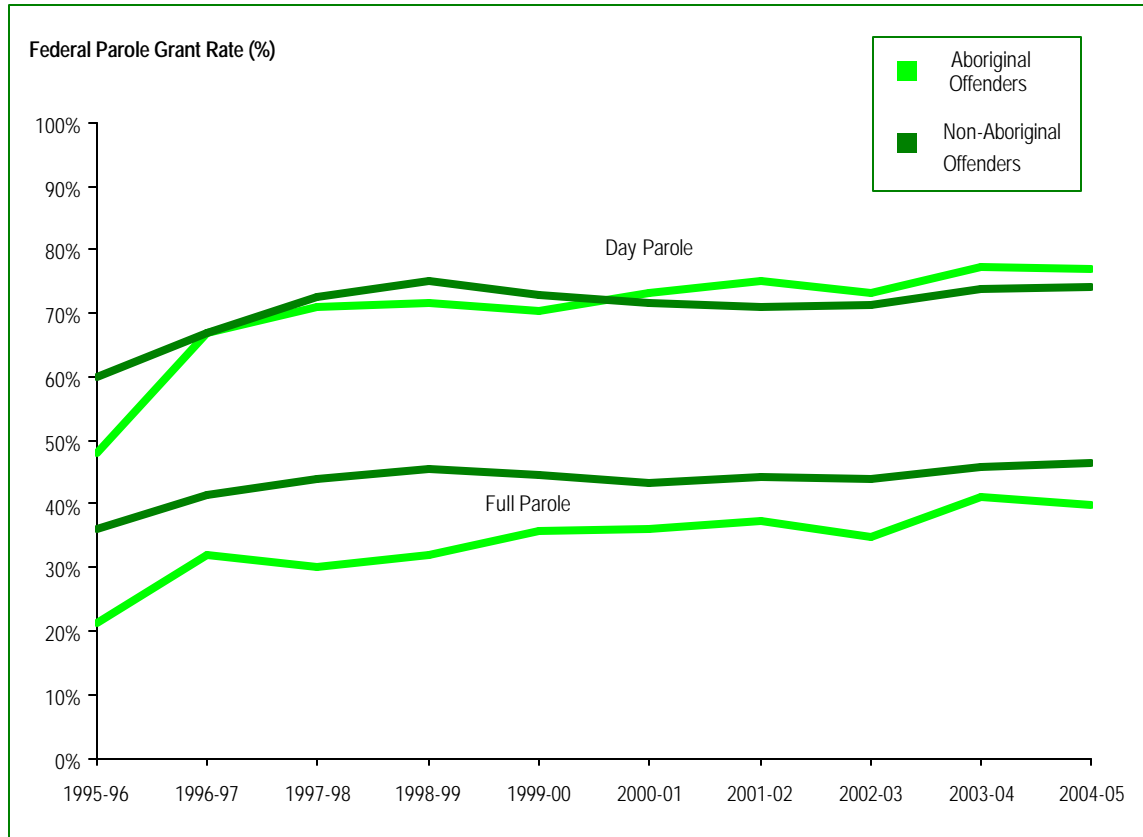
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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 HAS INCREASED IN THE LAST DECADE

Figure D2.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The day parole grant rate for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal offenders was stable from 2003-04 to 2004-05. The rate was 2.8% higher for Aboriginal offenders than that of non-Aboriginal offenders in 2004-05.
- The full parole grant rate for Aboriginal offenders decreased 1.2% in 2004-05 to 39.8% from 41% in 2003-04. In 2004-05, the rate was 6.7% 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 halfway house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

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

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

THE FEDERAL PAROLE GRANT RATE FOR ABORIGINAL OFFENDERS HAS INCREASED IN THE LAST DECADE

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	1995-96	279	301	48.1	2,882	1,921	60.0	5,383
	1996-97	305	151	66.9	2,391	1,191	66.8	4,038
	1997-98	492	203	70.8	3,153	1,197	72.5	5,045
	1998-99	529	209	71.7	3,271	1,091	75.0	5,100
	1999-00	525	223	70.2	3,314	1,243	72.7	5,305
	2000-01	516	190	73.1	2,944	1,162	71.7	4,812
	2001-02	468	155	75.1	2,702	1,102	71.0	4,427
	2002-03	473	173	73.2	2,552	1,032	71.2	4,230
	2003-04	494	146	77.2	2,627	926	73.9	4,193
	2004-05	486	146	76.9	2,584	903	74.1	4,119
Full Parole	1995-96	137	504	21.4	1,817	3,211	36.1	5,669
	1996-97	159	341	31.8	1,585	2,252	41.3	4,337
	1997-98	183	424	30.1	1,797	2,287	44.0	4,691
	1998-99	209	446	31.9	1,907	2,287	45.5	4,849
	1999-00	243	436	35.8	1,926	2,387	44.7	4,992
	2000-01	203	359	36.1	1,611	2,104	43.4	4,277
	2001-02	182	305	37.4	1,478	1,877	44.1	3,842
	2002-03	169	318	34.7	1,335	1,706	43.9	3,528
	2003-04	193	278	41.0	1,411	1,668	45.8	3,550
	2004-05	185	280	39.8	1,339	1,540	46.5	3,344

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 halfway house unless otherwise authorized by the National Parole Board.

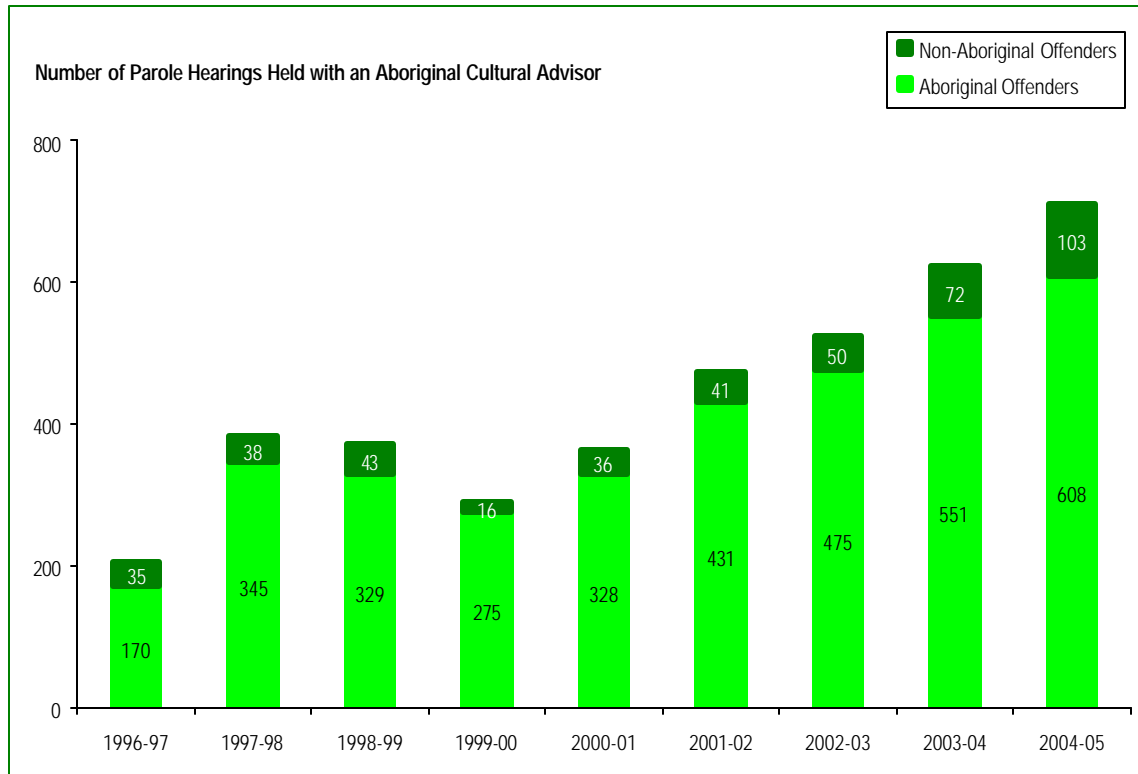
Not all offenders apply for day parole, and some apply more than once before being granted day parole.

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 ARE INCREASING

Figure D3.



Source: National Parole Board.

- In 2004-05, almost half (47.8%) of all hearings for Aboriginal offenders were held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor, an increase from 15.4% in 1996-97.
- In 2004-05, hearings held with an Aboriginal Cultural Advisor for non-Aboriginal offenders accounted for 14.5% of all Aboriginal Cultural Advisor hearings.

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 ARE INCREASING

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	
	#	#	%	#	#	%	#	#	%
1996-97	1,107	170	15.4	5,691	35	0.6	6,798	205	3.0
1997-98	1,173	345	29.4	5,664	38	0.7	6,837	383	5.6
1998-99	1,131	329	29.1	5,559	43	0.8	6,690	372	5.6
1999-00	1,225	275	22.4	5,604	16	0.3	6,829	291	4.3
2000-01	1,111	328	29.5	5,277	36	0.7	6,388	364	5.7
2001-02	1,082	431	39.8	4,786	41	0.9	5,868	472	8.0
2002-03	1,145	475	41.5	5,041	50	1.0	6,186	526	8.5
2003-04	1,194	551	46.1	5,134	72	1.4	6,328	623	9.8
2004-05	1,273	608	47.8	5,079	103	2.0	6,352	711	11.2

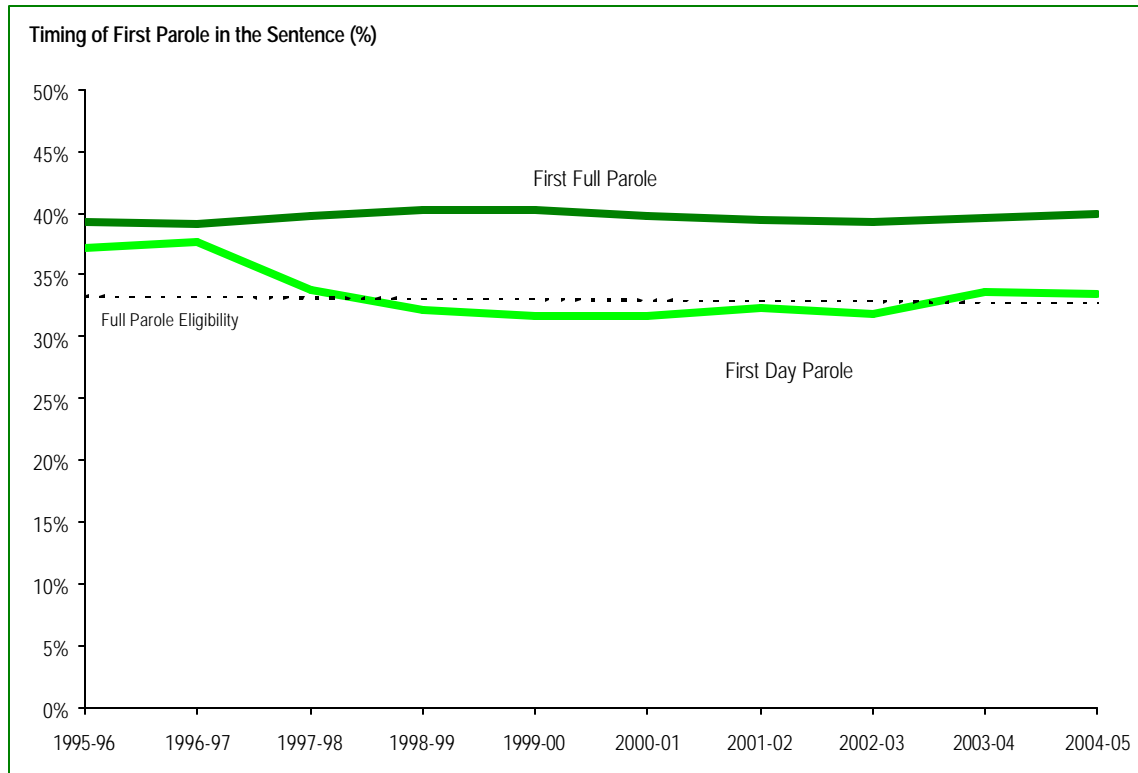
Source: National Parole Board.

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 first full parole was 39.9% in 2004-05. The percentage of time served until first full parole has fluctuated very little since 1995-96.
- In 2004-05, women served an average of 2.5% less of their sentences before first federal full parole and 4.4% less before first federal day parole than men (37.6% compared to 40.1% and 29.4% compared to 33.8%, 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 Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Percentage of sentence served						
1995-96	27.2	37.7	37.2	35.9	39.5	39.3
1996-97	27.5	38.3	37.6	35.8	39.5	39.2
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	37.6	40.1	39.9

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

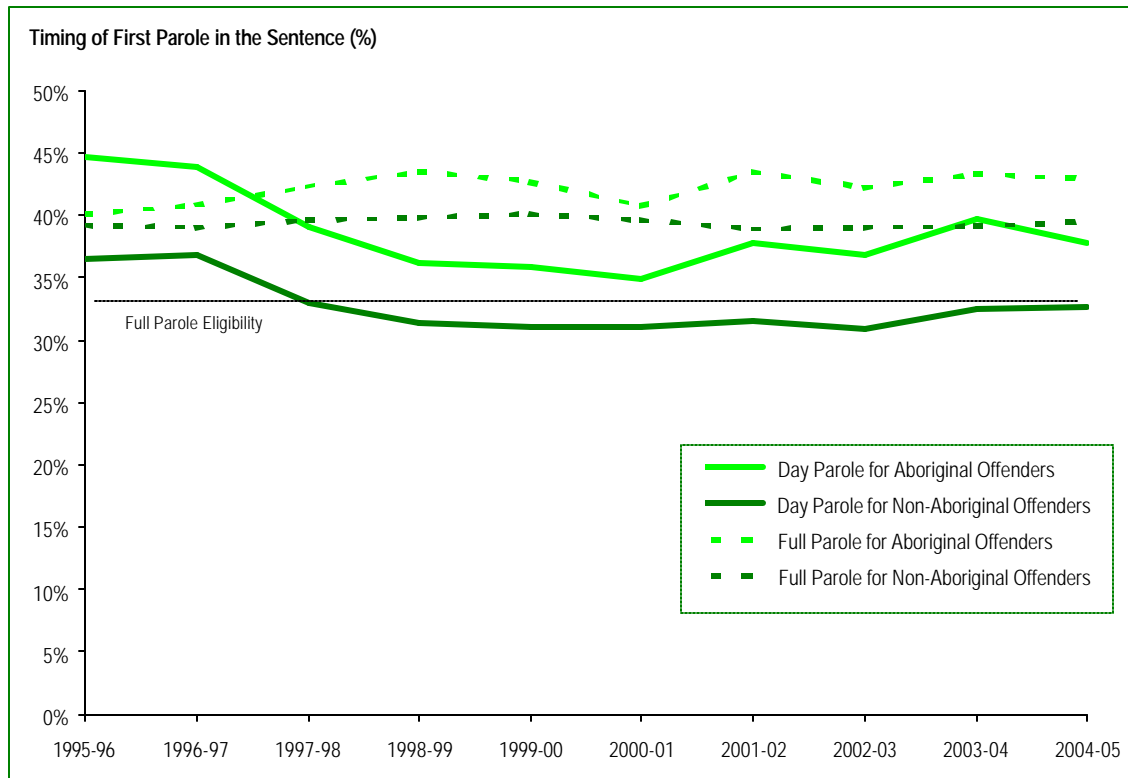
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Offenders (other than those serving life or indeterminate sentences or subject to judicial determination) normally become eligible for full parole after serving 1/3 of their sentence or seven years, whichever is less. Eligibility for day parole is 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 2004-05, the percentage of time served until full parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than for Aboriginal offenders (39.5% versus 42.9%, respectively).
- In 2004-05, the percentage of time served until first day parole was lower for non-Aboriginal offenders than it was for Aboriginal offenders (32.7% versus 37.8%, respectively).
- Of the 133 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal full parole in 2004-05, 43.6% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 62.2% of non-Aboriginal offenders.
- Of the 258 Aboriginal offenders released on a first federal day parole in 2004-05, 27.9% of them were released on accelerated day parole compared to 47.7% 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 Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total	Aboriginal	Non-Aboriginal	Total
Percentage of sentence served						
1995-96	44.7	36.5	37.2	40.1	39.2	39.3
1996-97	43.8	36.8	37.6	40.8	39.0	39.2
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	37.8	32.7	33.4	42.9	39.5	39.9

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

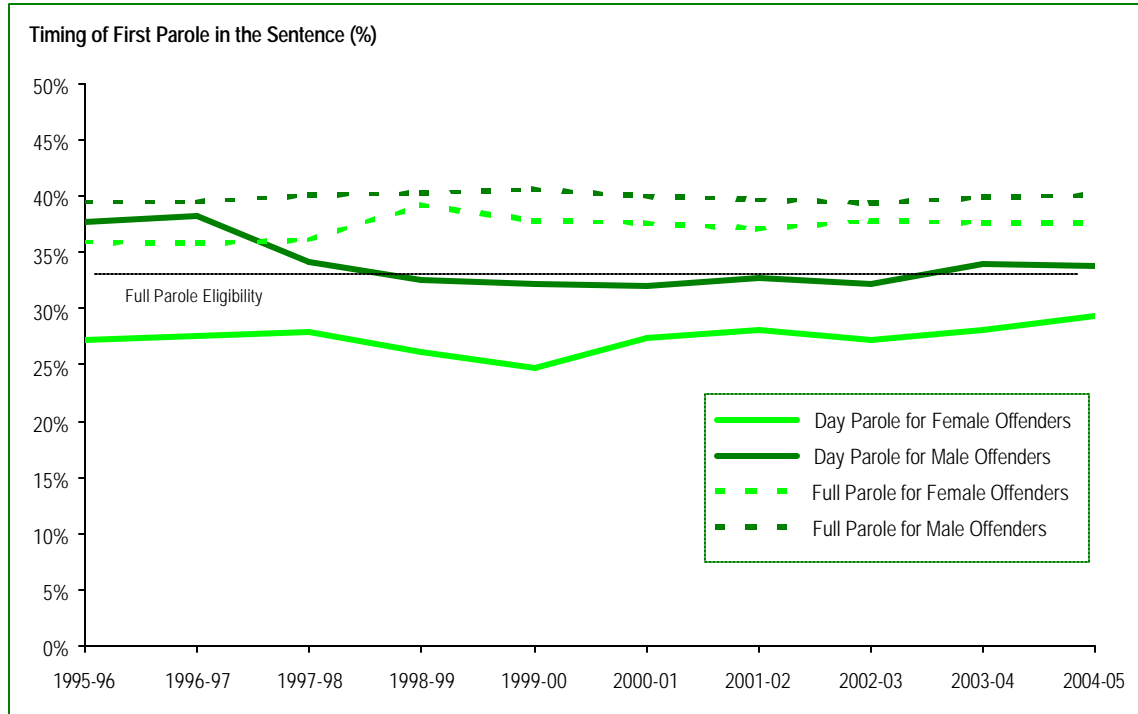
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These calculations are based on sentences under federal jurisdiction excluding life sentences and indeterminate sentences.

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 2004-05, men served more of their sentences than women prior to beginning their first full parole supervision period (40.1% compared to 37.6%).
- In 2004-05, the percentage of time served until first day parole was less for female offenders than it was for male offenders (29.4% versus 33.8%, respectively).
- Of the 1,158 female offenders released on full parole since 1995-96, 67.3% of them were released on accelerated full parole compared to 59.1% of the 13,020 male offenders released on 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 (57.9% versus 42.0%, respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

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

Table D6.

Year	Type of Release					
	First Day Parole			First Full Parole		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
	Percentage of sentence served					
1995-96	27.2	37.7	37.2	35.9	39.5	39.3
1996-97	27.5	38.3	37.6	35.8	39.5	39.2
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	37.6	40.1	39.9

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

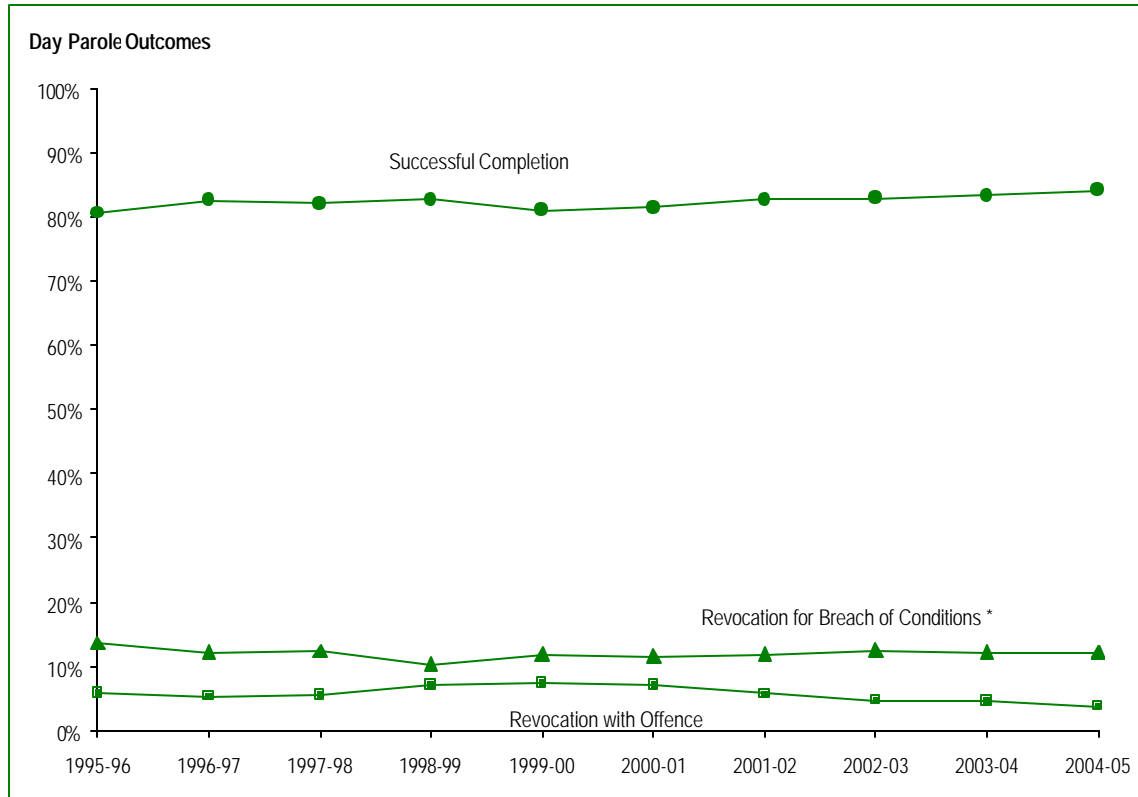
Timing of parole in the sentence refers to the percentage of the sentence served at the time the first day parole or full parole starts during the sentence. In most cases a full parole is preceded by a day parole.

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 1995-96, over 80% of day paroles have been completed successfully.
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the total number of federal day paroles completed was 3,011 in 2004-05.
- In 2004-05, 3.3% of day paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 0.5% with a violent offence.
- In 2004-05, the percentage of successful day paroles was higher for men than for women (84.2% versus 82.7%, respectively).

Note:

*"Revocation for Breach of Conditions" also 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	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	2,035	81.4	1,930	82.6	1,810	82.6	1,790	83.6	1,867	84.4
Accelerated	872	81.6	746	82.5	714	83.1	715	82.7	664	83.2
Total	2,907	81.4	2,676	82.6	2,524	82.8	2,505	83.3	2,531	84.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*										
Regular	316	12.6	284	12.2	296	13.5	268	12.5	280	12.7
Accelerated	94	8.8	97	10.7	86	10.0	97	11.2	88	11.0
Total	410	11.5	381	11.8	382	12.5	365	12.1	368	12.2
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	117	4.7	94	4.0	66	3.0	66	3.1	56	2.5
Accelerated	101	9.5	57	6.3	56	6.5	50	5.8	42	5.3
Total	218	6.1	151	4.7	122	4.0	116	3.9	98	3.3
Revocation with Violent Offence**										
Regular	33	1.3	28	1.2	19	0.9	18	0.8	10	0.5
Accelerated	2	0.2	4	0.4	3	0.3	2	0.2	4	0.5
Total	35	1.0	32	1.0	22	0.7	20	0.7	14	0.5
Total										
Regular	2,501	70.1	2,336	72.1	2,191	71.8	2,142	71.3	2,213	73.5
Accelerated	1,069	29.9	904	27.9	859	28.2	864	28.7	798	26.5
Total	3,570	100.0	3,240	100.0	3,050	100.0	3,006	100.0	3,011	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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

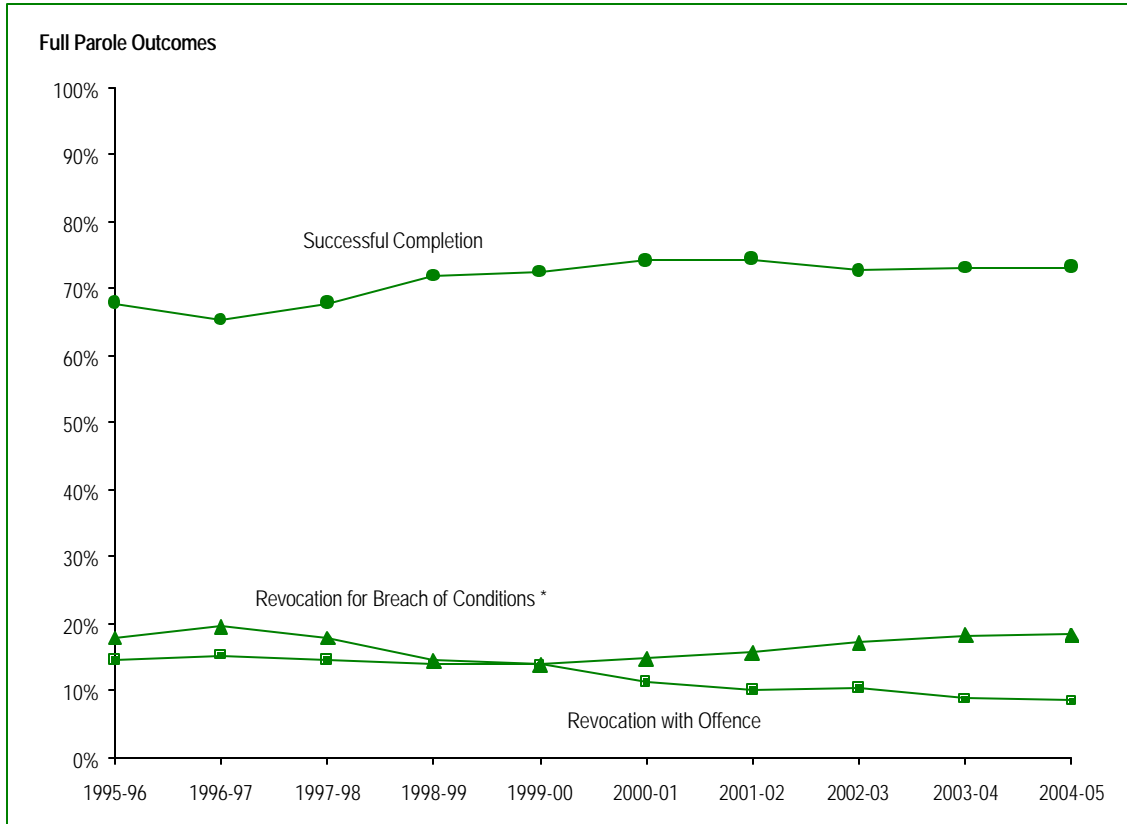
**Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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.

- Since 1998-99, the percentage of full paroles that were completed successfully has remained relatively stable.
- In 2004-05, 7.4% of full paroles ended with a non-violent offence and 1.1% with a violent offence.
- In 2004-05, the percentage of successful full paroles was similar for women (72.7%) and men (73.2%).
- Based on the year of completion of the supervision period, the number of federal full paroles completed was 1,429 in 2004-05.

Note:

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

A full parole is considered successful if it was completed without a return to prison for a breach of conditions or for a new offence. These data do not include offenders serving life or indeterminate sentences as these offenders, by definition, remain under supervision for life.

THE MAJORITY OF FEDERAL FULL PAROLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D8.

Federal Full Parole Outcomes*	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion										
Regular	627	75.2	629	77.7	524	75.5	489	79.4	435	76.2
Accelerated	708	73.2	696	71.2	638	70.4	557	68.3	610	71.1
Total	1,335	74.1	1,325	74.3	1,162	72.6	1,046	73.0	1,045	73.1
Revocation for Breach of Conditions**										
Regular	109	13.1	109	13.5	101	14.6	83	13.5	92	16.1
Accelerated	155	16.0	171	17.5	172	19.0	178	21.8	170	19.8
Total	264	14.7	280	15.7	273	17.1	261	18.2	262	18.3
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence										
Regular	73	8.8	50	6.2	52	7.5	34	5.5	32	5.6
Accelerated	95	9.8	103	10.5	90	9.9	75	9.2	74	8.6
Total	168	9.3	153	8.6	142	8.9	109	7.6	106	7.4
Revocation with Violent Offence***										
Regular	25	3.0	22	2.7	17	2.5	10	1.6	12	2.1
Accelerated	9	0.9	7	0.7	6	0.7	6	0.7	4	0.5
Total	34	1.9	29	1.6	23	1.4	16	1.1	16	1.1
Total										
Regular	834	46.3	810	45.3	694	43.4	616	43.0	571	40.0
Accelerated	967	53.7	977	54.7	906	56.6	816	57.0	858	60.0
Total	1,801	100.0	1,787	100.0	1,600	100.0	1,432	100.0	1,429	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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

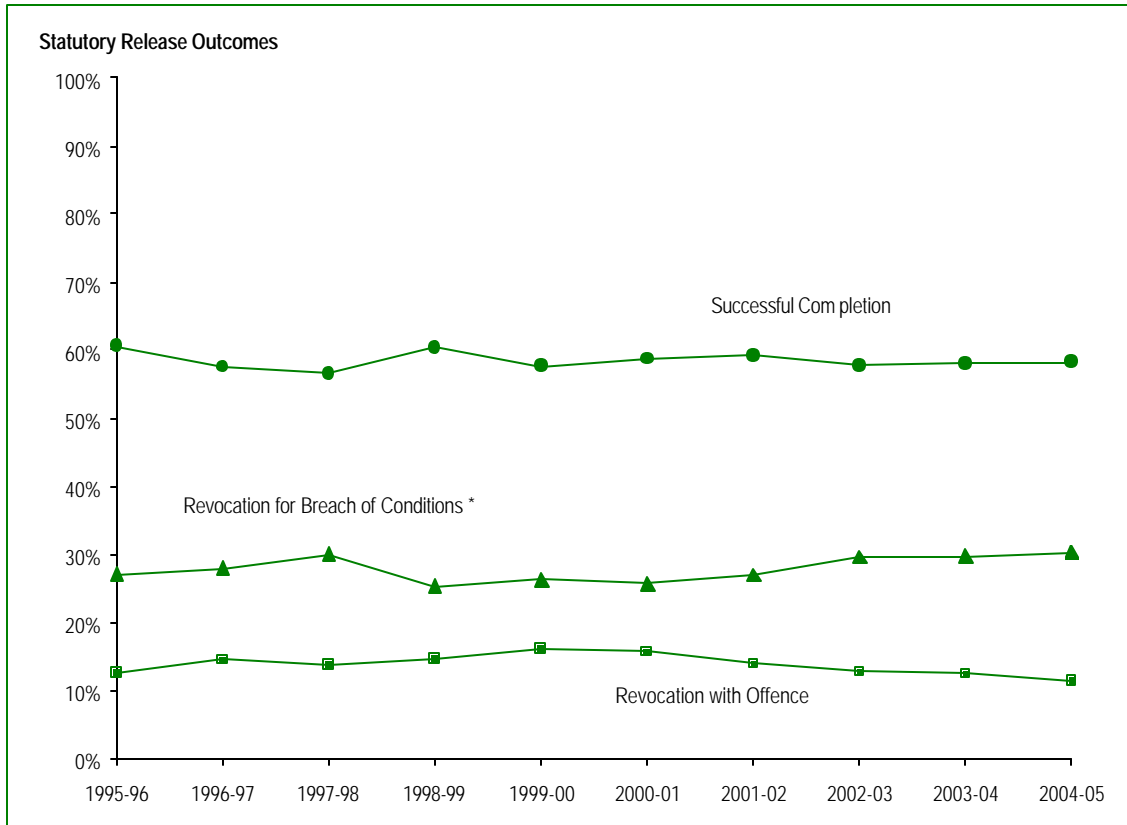
**"Revocation for Breach of Conditions" also includes revocation with outstanding charges

***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 60.6%.
- In 2004-05, 9.4% of statutory releases ended with a non-violent offence and 2.1% with a violent offence.
- In 2004-05, the percentage of successful statutory releases was comparable for women and men (58.8% and 58.2% respectively).

Note:

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

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

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

THE MAJORITY OF STATUTORY RELEASES ARE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

Table D9.

Statutory Release Outcomes	2000-01		2001-02		2002-03		2003-04		2004-05	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Successful Completion	2,957	58.7	3,022	59.2	3,138	57.7	3,117	58.0	3,091	58.2
Revocation for Breach of Conditions*	1,294	25.7	1,371	26.9	1,612	29.6	1,595	29.7	1,611	30.3
Revocation with Non-Violent Offence	619	12.3	560	11.0	543	10.0	520	9.7	498	9.4
Revocation with Violent Offence**	166	3.3	149	2.9	148	2.7	147	2.7	109	2.1
Total	5,036	100.0	5,102	100.0	5,441	100.0	5,379	100.0	5,309	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

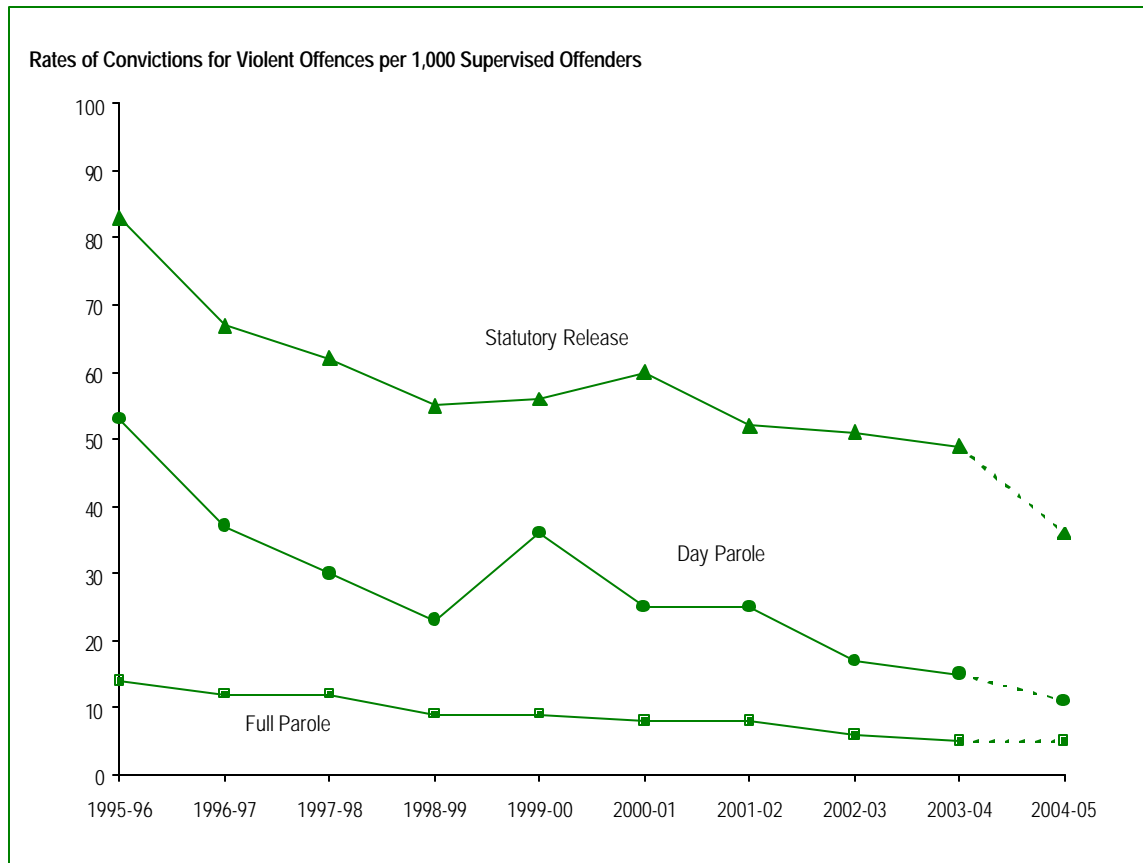
Note:

*"Revocation for Breach of Conditions" also 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 1995-96.
- 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:

*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 2003-04 and 2004-05 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.

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

SUPERVISED OFFENDERS ARE BEING CONVICTED OF FEWER VIOLENT OFFENCES

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
1995-96	63	64	185	312	53	14	83
1996-97	38	53	160	251	37	12	67
1997-98	37	48	155	240	30	12	62
1998-99	35	36	137	208	23	9	55
1999-00	56	43	158	257	36	9	56
2000-01	35	37	166	238	25	8	60
2001-02	32	33	149	214	25	8	52
2002-03	22	25	148	195	17	6	51
2003-04	20	20	147	187	15	5	49
2004-05*	14	19	109	142	11	5	36

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

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

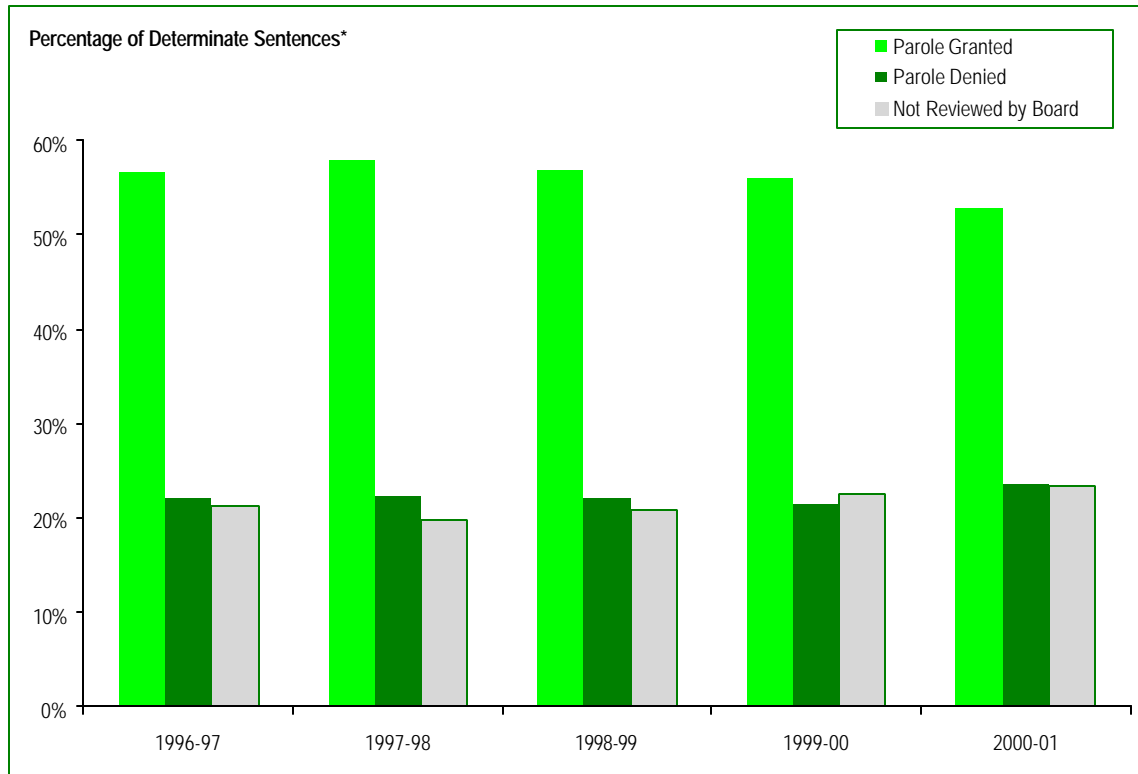
Violent offences include murder and Schedule I offences (listed in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act*) such as assaults, sexual offences, arson, abduction, robbery and some weapon offences.

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

Day parole includes those offenders serving determinate and indeterminate sentences.

OVER 21% 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, 2005
 - 21.5% 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.
 - 56.1% were granted parole at some time during their sentence.
 - 22.4% appeared before the parole board and were denied parole throughout 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, 2005.

OVER 21% 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	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Reviewed by Board	2,902	78.7	2,934	80.3	2,910	79.1	2,528	77.5	2,249	76.5
Parole Granted	2,085	56.6	2,116	57.9	2,092	56.9	1,828	56.0	1,552	52.8
Parole Denied	817	22.2	818	22.4	818	22.2	700	21.5	697	23.7
Not Reviewed by Board*	785	21.3	718	19.7	767	20.9	734	22.5	691	23.5
Total Sentences	3,687	100.0	3,652	100.0	3,677	100.0	3,262	100.0	2,940	100.0

Source: National Parole Board.

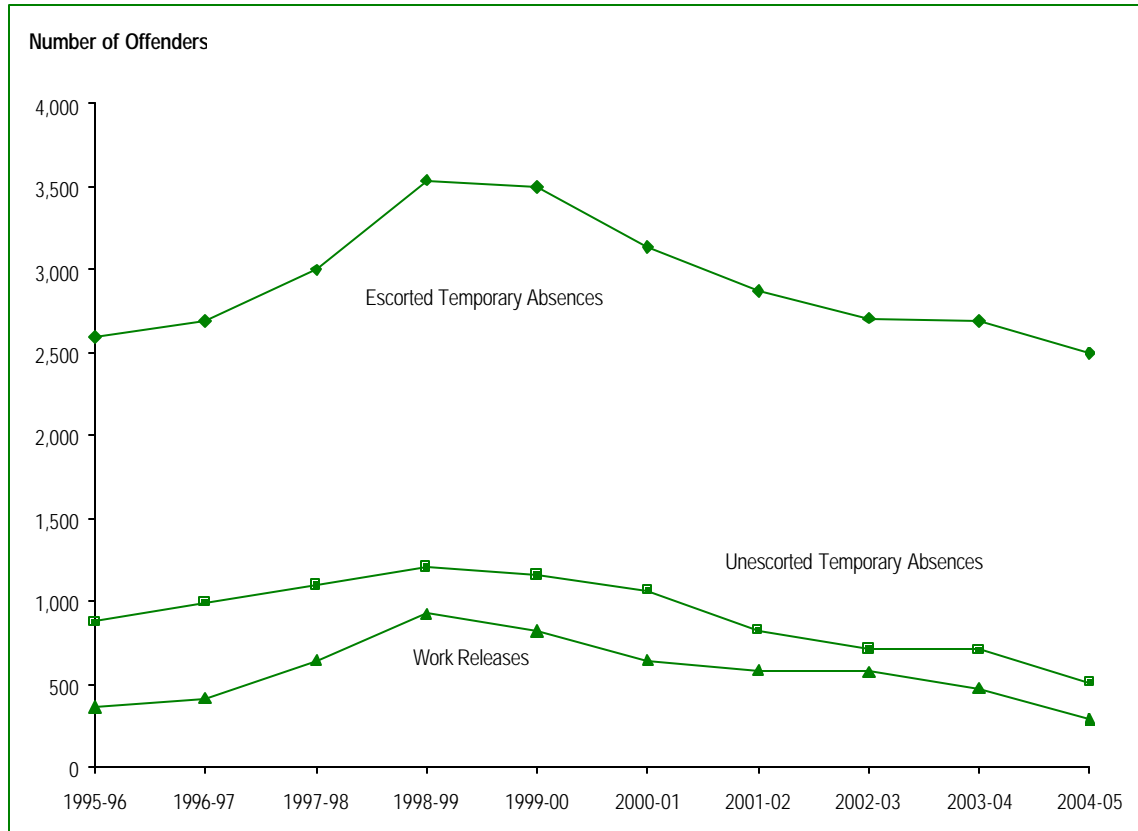
Note:

*These are determinate sentences where the offender either waived all parole reviews, withdrew all parole applications, or postponed it 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, 2005.

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-2000

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 increased from 1995-96 to 1998-99 and has decreased since.
- The successful completion rates for work releases, escorted and unescorted temporary absences are consistently over 99%.

Note:

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

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

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

THE NUMBER OF OFFENDERS GRANTED TEMPORARY ABSENCES HAS DECREASED SINCE 1999-2000

Table D12.

Year	Temporary Absences				Work Releases	
	Escorted		Unescorted		# of Offenders	# of Releases
	# of Offenders	# of Permits	# of Offenders	# of Permits		
1995-96	2,593	26,057	876	4,147	364	780
1996-97	2,690	24,580	992	5,144	416	945
1997-98	2,998	30,772	1,097	5,707	645	1,685
1998-99	3,538	36,564	1,208	6,734	925	2,696
1999-00	3,499	40,531	1,159	7,354	821	2,134
2000-01	3,134	34,089	1,066	6,559	642	1,720
2001-02	2,872	29,991	824	5,126	583	1,323
2002-03	2,706	34,059	713	4,868	575	1,296
2003-04	2,687	38,024	707	4,088	474	1,010
2004-05	2,497	35,140	511	3,550	290	675

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.

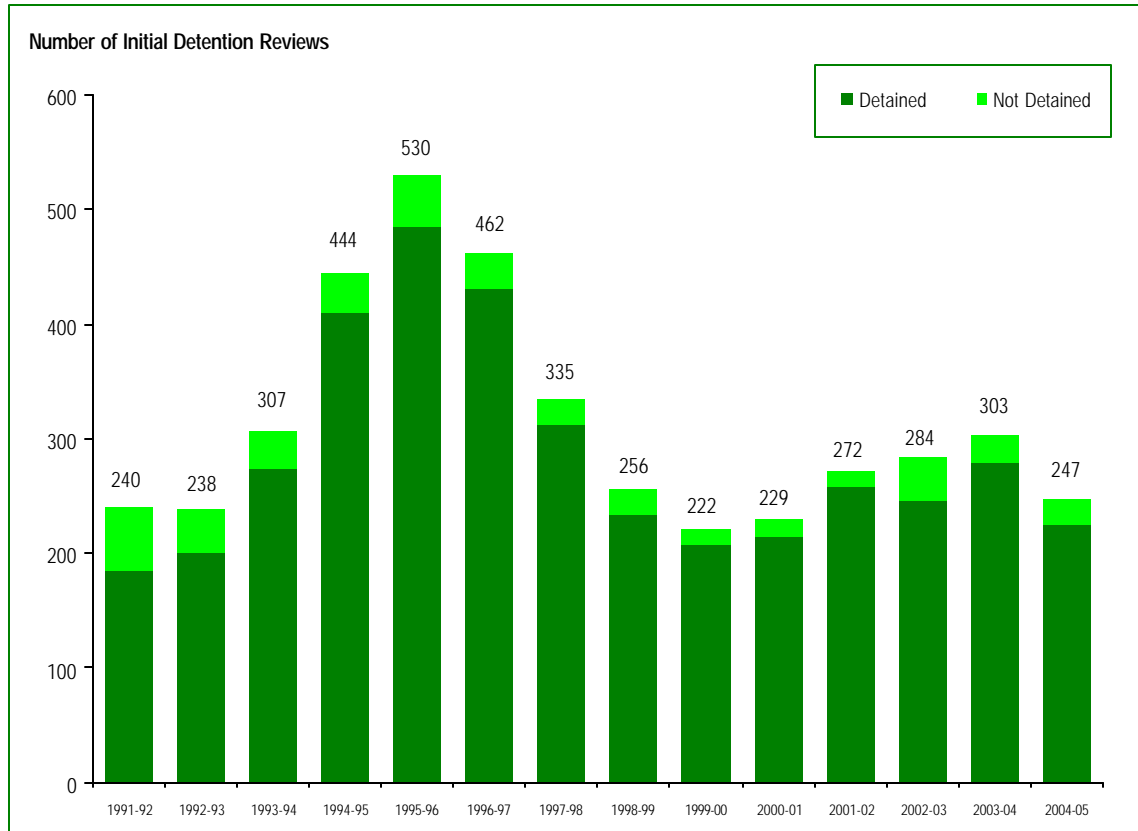
The data depict the number of offenders who received at least one temporary absence permit (excluding those for medical purposes) or at least one work release. Because an offender may be granted more than one temporary absence permit or work release over a period of time, the total number of permits 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 DECREASED IN 2004-2005

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 4,369 initial detention reviews since 1991-92, 90.6% have resulted in a decision to detain.
- In the last five years, 19 women have been referred for detention and 13 were detained.
- In 2004-05, Aboriginal offenders accounted for 18.5% of incarcerated offenders serving determinate sentences while they accounted for 30.4% of offenders referred for detention and 30.7% 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 DECREASED IN 2004-2005

Table E1.

Year	Outcome of Initial Detention Reviews										Total
	Detained				Statutory Release				Total		
	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	Total	%	Abor.	Non - Abor.	
1991-92	40	144	184	76.7	14	42	56	23.3	54	186	240
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	70	187	257	94.5	2	13	15	5.5	72	200	272
2002-03	81	164	245	86.3	14	25	39	13.7	95	189	284
2003-04	68	211	279	92.1	8	16	24	7.9	76	227	303
2004-05	69	156	225	91.1	6	16	22	8.9	75	172	247
Total	1,108	2,850	3,958	90.6	116	295	411	9.4	1,224	3,145	4,369

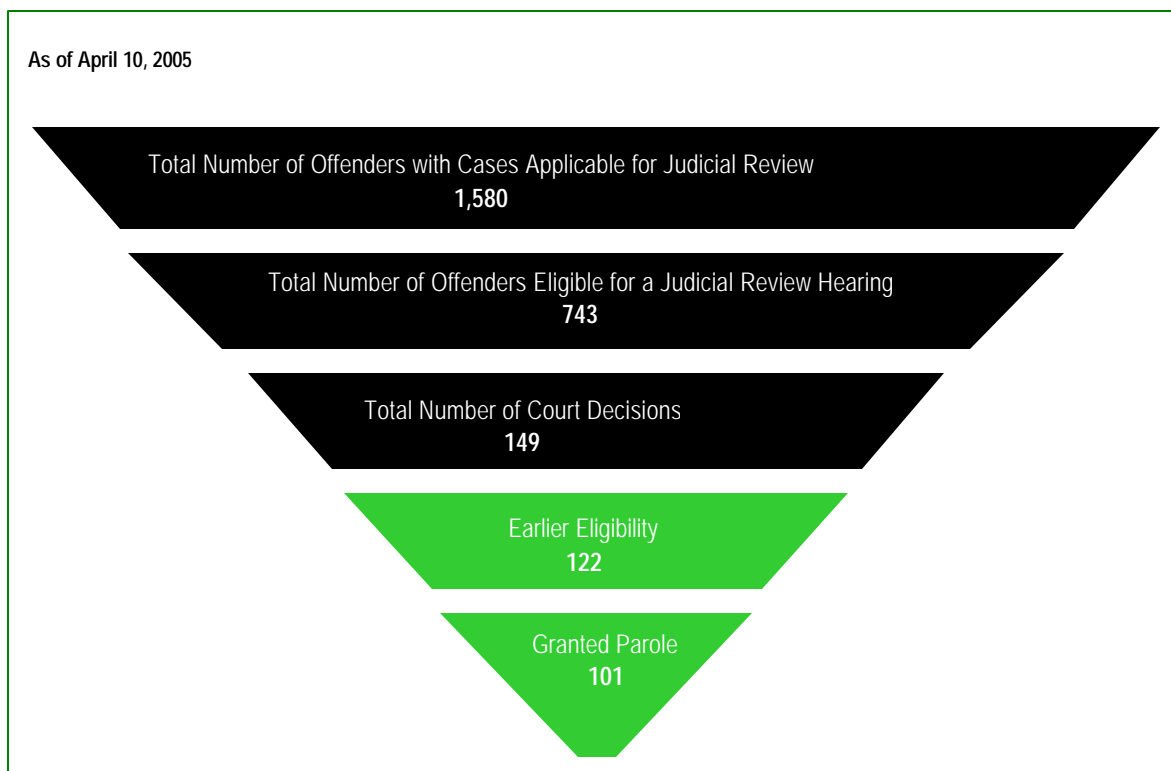
Source: National Parole Board.

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.

82% 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 149 court decisions.
- Of these cases, 81.9% 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, 20.1% have had decisions rendered by the courts.
- Of the 122 offenders who have had their parole eligibility date moved closer, 118 have reached their revised eligibility date. Of these offenders, 101 have been granted parole, and 77 are currently being actively supervised in the community*.
- A higher percentage of second degree (87%) than first degree (81%) murder cases have resulted in a reduction of the period required to be served before parole eligibility.

Note:

*Of the 101 offenders who have been granted parole, 17 offenders have been returned to custody, four offenders are deceased, two offenders have been deported, and one offender was awaiting release.

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.

82% OF JUDICIAL REVIEW HEARINGS RESULT IN EARLIER PAROLE ELIGIBILITY

Table E2.

Province/Territory of Judicial Review	Parole Ineligibility Reduced by Court		Reduction Denied by Court		Total	
	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder	1 st degree murder	2 nd degree murder
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yukon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newfoundland & Labrador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia	0	1	1	0	1	1
New Brunswick	1	0	0	0	1	0
Quebec	47	15	3	2	50	17
Ontario	18	0	8	1	26	1
Manitoba	6	3	1	0	7	3
Saskatchewan	6	0	2	0	8	0
Alberta	13	0	5	0	18	0
British Columbia	11	1	4	0	15	1
Sub-total	102	20	24	3	126	23
Total	122		27		149	

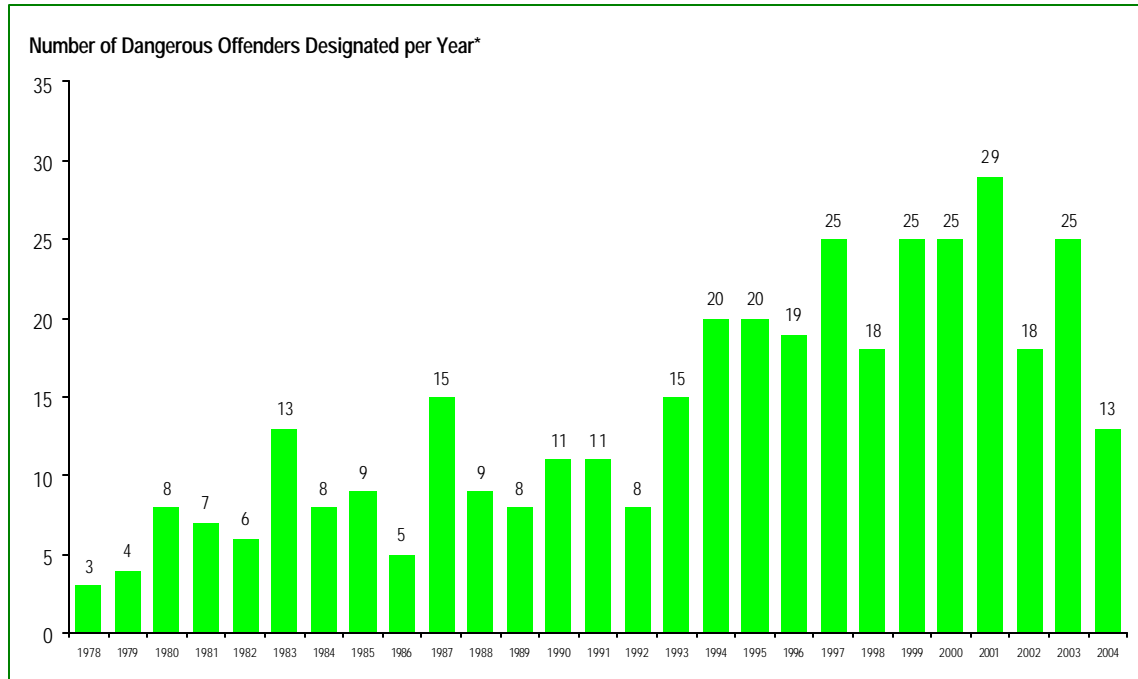
Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

These numbers represent total decisions as of April 10, 2005.
Judicial reviews are conducted in the province where the conviction took place.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS DECREASED IN 2004

Figure E3.



Source: Correctional Service Canada.

- As of April 10, 2005, there have been 384 offenders designated since 1978.
- Approximately 82% of all Dangerous Offenders (DOs) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- As of April 10, 2005, there were 335 active DOs. Of these, 318 were incarcerated (representing approximately 2.5% of the total federal inmate population), one has been deported and 16 were being supervised in the community.
- Of the 335 DOs, 7 offenders have determinate sentences, whereas 328 have indeterminate sentences.
- There are currently no female offenders with a Dangerous Offender designation.
- Aboriginal offenders account for 20.3% of DOs and 16.2% 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 42 Dangerous Sexual Offenders and 6 Habitual Offenders.

THE NUMBER OF DANGEROUS OFFENDER DESIGNATIONS DECREASED IN 2004

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	6	5	0	5
Quebec	30	29	0	29
Ontario	161	135	3	138
Manitoba	10	9	0	9
Saskatchewan	29	23	2	25
Alberta	31	24	0	24
British Columbia	86	75	2	77
Yukon	1	1	0	1
Northwest Territories	5	5	0	5
Nunavut	0	0	0	0
Total	384	328	7	335

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

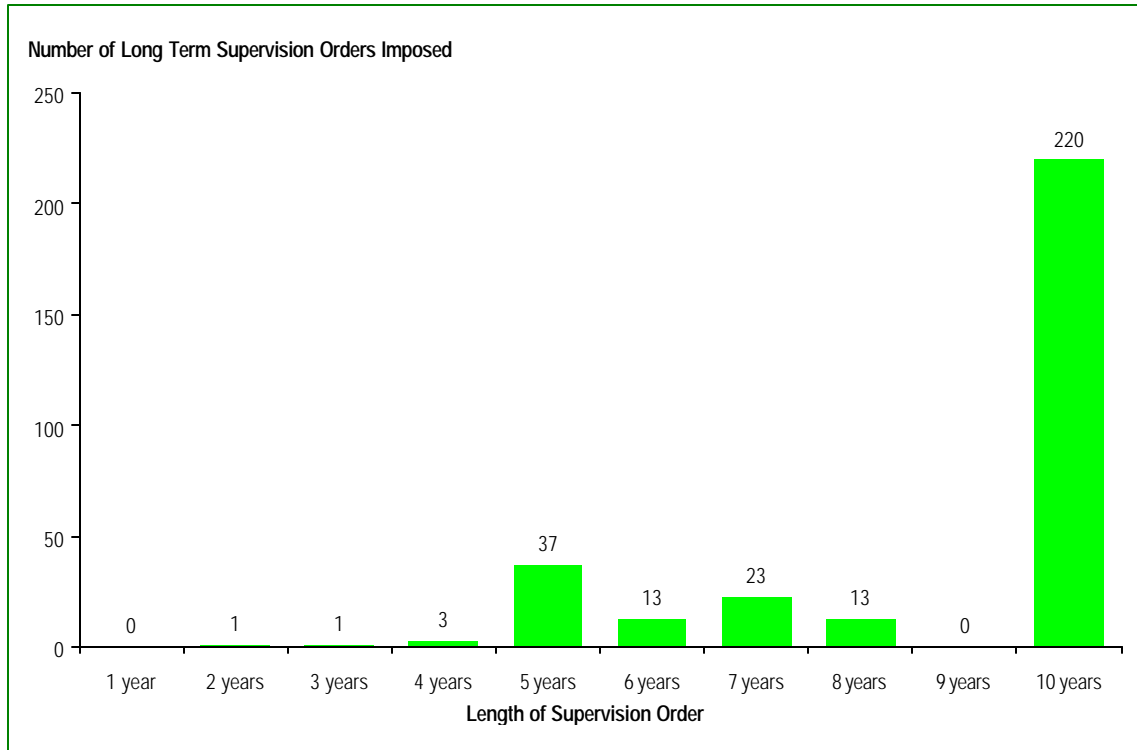
Numbers presented are as of April 10, 2005.

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 10, 2005, the courts have imposed 311 long term supervision orders. Of these, 70.7% were for a period of 10 years.
- There are currently 302 offenders with long term supervision orders, and of these, 231 (76.5%) have at least one current conviction for a sexual offence.
- There are four women with long term supervision orders.
- There are currently 93 offenders being supervised in the community on their long term supervision order. This includes 11 offenders temporarily detained and one offender who has been deported.

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.

Eight offenders under these provisions have died and one offender has completed his long term supervision period.

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	4	4	0	0	3	1	4
Nova Scotia	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	9	12	9	0	3	0	12
Prince Edward Island	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
New Brunswick	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	3	0	1	0	4
Quebec	0	1	0	17	6	9	1	45	79	40	4	29	4	77
Ontario	0	0	1	2	2	8	4	64	81	42	5	27	3	77
Manitoba	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	11	16	9	1	6	0	16
Saskatchewan	1	0	1	2	4	0	4	11	23	12	4	5	2	23
Alberta	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	21	26	16	1	7	1	25
British Columbia	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	47	56	43	2	9	0	54
Yukon	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4	2	0	1	1	4
Northwest Territories	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	0	0	3
Nunavut	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1	1	3	37	13	23	13	220	311	180	17	93	12	302

Source: Correctional Service Canada.

Note:

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

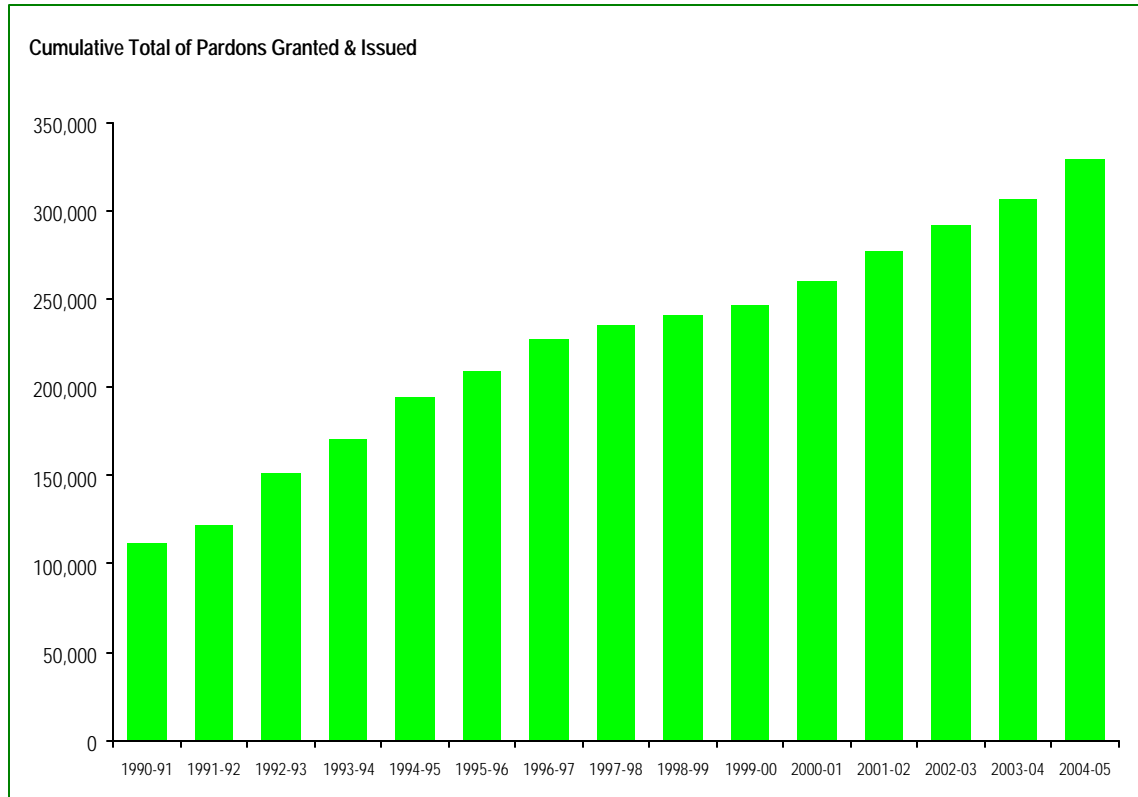
**This category includes offenders convicted of a new offence while on the supervision portion of an LTSO. When this occurs, the LTSO supervision period is interrupted until the offender has served the new sentence to its warrant expiry date. At that time, the LTSO supervision period resumes where it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

These numbers are as of April 10, 2005.

Eight offenders under these provisions have died and one offender has completed his long term supervision period.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Figure E5.



Source: National Parole Board.

- The National Parole Board received 16,958 pardon applications in 2004-05.
- Over 98% of the applications for pardons that were processed last year were granted.
- The number of pardon applications processed increased in 2004-05.
- 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, 329,530 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.

THE NUMBER OF PARDON APPLICATIONS PROCESSED HAS INCREASED

Table E5.

Type of Decision	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05
Granted	7,495	10,725	7,204	8,761	17,800
Issued	6,700	5,920	7,232	6,832	4,745
Denied	84	409	286	265	375
Total Granted / Issued / Denied	14,279	17,054	14,722	15,858	22,920
Percentage Granted / Issued	99.4	97.6	98.1	98.3	98.4
Revocations	80*	20*	369	534	225
Cessations	462	443	533	780	332
Total Revocations / Cessations	542	463	902	1,314	557
Cumulative Granted / Issued**	260,311	276,956	291,392	306,985	329,530
Cumulative Revocations / Cessations**	7,915	8,378	9,280	10,594	11,151

Source: National Parole Board.

Note:

*Revocations in 2002-03 and 2003-04 were higher than usual due to resource re-allocation to deal with a backlog which had occurred in the previous two years.

**Cumulative data reflects pardon activity since 1970, when the pardon process was established under the *Criminal Records Act*. Pardons are issued for summary offences, upon application, following a three-year conviction-free period after the completion of the sentence. In cases of indictable offences, pardons are granted at the discretion of the National Parole Board (NPB) following a five-year period of good conduct after the completion of the sentence. The cessation of a pardon automatically occurs following a subsequent conviction for an indictable offence, or hybrid offence, with some exceptions, including impaired driving, driving with more than 80 mg of alcohol in the blood or fail to provide a breath sample. Revocations are at the discretion of the NPB following a subsequent summary conviction, or for lack of good conduct. The Board may also render a decision of cessation when it is convinced by new information that the person was not eligible for a pardon at the time it was awarded.

QUESTIONNAIRE

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

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

2. How did you become aware of it?

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

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

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

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

7. Any further comments?

Please return completed questionnaires to:

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

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

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

Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada: www.psepc-sppcc.gc.ca